

Appendix I ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



CLINTON BROWN COMPANY ARCHITECTURE / REBUILD

Clinton Brown Company collaboratively designs the revitalization of heritage buildings and communities. We attract new investment and create new performance in heritage buildings. With over 20 years of expertise, CBCA is the full service historic preservation architecture firm in New York State.



WHAT IS THE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER?

The State and National Registers of Historic Places are the official lists of buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites significant in the history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture of New York and the United States. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 established the National and State Registers programs. In New York, the Commissioner of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, who is also the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), administers these programs.



*E. & B. Holmes Machinery Co.
"The Cooperage"
Old First Ward, Buffalo, NY*

The State and National Register nomination process is designed to develop complete and accurate documentation of each eligible property according to the professional and archival standards of the National Park Service and the SHPO. The research and technical requirements of the nomination process encourage the active and ongoing participation of owners, sponsors, SHPO, and consultants.

The staff of Clinton Brown Company Architecture is uniquely trained and qualified to prepare, research and write National Register nominations. We meet and exceed 36 CFR Part 61, "Professional Qualification Standards," of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for both Architectural History and Heritage Architecture.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER?

The National Register recognizes the extraordinary character of special places, fosters pride and property value, and enables economic benefits for those who care to use them.

Listing places no obligations on private property owners. There are no restrictions on the use, treatment, transfer, or disposition of private property. *Local regulations may apply, but are not immediately invoked with National Register listing.*

Owning a National Register-listed property, as an individual nomination or as part of a Historic District, can make you eligible for State and Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits. Homeowners spending more than \$5000 on pre-approved improvements are eligible for a tax credit of 20% of those expenses. *State and Federal credits are available for income-producing properties and special funding sources are available for NR-listed buildings owned by non-profits.*



*Chilton Avenue-Orchard Parkway
"The First National Register
Historic District in the City of
Niagara Falls, NY"*

Clinton Brown Company Architecture

The Pierce Building at 653 Main Street, Suite 104, Buffalo, NY 14203
Tel: (716) 852-2020 Fax: (716) 852-3132 Email: info@clintonbrowncompany.com

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LOCAL and NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

A Comparison and Overview

LOCAL LANDMARK DESIGNATION

A **Local Historic District** or **Individual Local Landmark** is designated by a Certified Local Government (CLG) in accordance with provisions in their City Charter. Local landmarking typically only deals with the appearance of properties, not with the use of those properties and is typically exterior only.

Designation of local landmarks **recognizes, protects, and enhances** important architectural, historical and environmental characteristics of buildings and districts. It provides a community with the means to make sure that growth, development and change take place in ways that respect historic character. The local preservation board will review all exterior changes that are planned for local landmarks. The board uses the **Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings** as their guide. Interior changes are not normally reviewed.

Key Features and Benefits

- A **public process** to identify, recognize, and hopefully, protect historic resources through listing
- Protects, enhances a community's historic properties and districts through a **design review** process.
- Requires local preservation board **review and approval**, based on conformance with SOI's Standards before a building permit is issued for work.
- Maintains and elevates **property value**, unique and valuable historic features are retained and revitalized.
- Designates local landmarks and historic districts on the basis of **local criteria** and local procedures.
- Provides **tax incentives** for properties certified with the Department of the Interior through the NYSHPO.
- Provides **no additional protection** from the effects of federally assisted undertakings.
- May qualify owners for **local preservation grants**
- **Does not normally restrict** the use of the property.
- Allows for **consultation and assistance** from the preservation board for improvement projects.
- Allows for special **local tax incentives** such as a delay in increasing assessed values.
- Provides for **review of proposed demolitions** within designated areas, which may prevent or delay demolitions to consider preservation alternatives.

NATIONAL REGISTER DESIGNATION

An **Individually Listed Building** or those contributing to a **National Register Historic District** are listed in the **National Register of Historic Places**, the country's official list of historic properties and resources worthy of preservation. These individual buildings, structures, sites and objects are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archaeology and culture.

Listing **recognizes the national significance** of important built historic resources in a community. Boundaries of districts are tightly drawn to encompass only concentrated areas of historic buildings. Information compiled to nominate a historic district can be used in a variety of planning and development activities. National Register listing also makes available specific preservation incentives and provides a limited degree of protection via review of the effects of federally funded, licensed or permitted activities.

Key Features and Benefits

- A **public process** to identify, recognize, and hopefully, protect historic resources through listing
- Is an **honor** afforded to a small fraction of the millions of buildings and structures across the US.
- Identifies **significant** properties and districts for general planning purposes as part of process of identification, recognition and protection.
- **Analyzes and assesses** the historic character and quality of properties and districts.
- Designates historic areas based on uniform **national criteria** and procedures.
- Provides a limited degree of **protection** from the effects of federally assisted undertakings.
- Qualifies property owners for available federal and state **grants for preservation** purposes.
- Makes available specific federal and state **tax incentives** for commercial property owners and potentially for residential property owners.
- **Does not restrict** the use or disposition of property or obligate private property owners in any way.
- **Does not require** conformance to design guidelines or preservation standard when property is rehabilitated, unless specific preservation incentives (tax credits, grants) are involved.
- **Does not prevent** the demolition of historic buildings and structures within designated areas.

Based on presentation prepared by Michele Brozek Knoll, City of Buffalo NY Senior Planner and Secretary, Buffalo Preservation Board

Clinton Brown Company Architecture

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Can I qualify for a Refund in addition to the Tax Credit?

You may. If the allowable credit exceeds your tax for the year and your adjusted gross income is under \$60,000, the excess will be treated as an overpayment of tax to be credited or refunded.



For more information on the National Register of Historic Places, visit:
www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/register/

To find out if a property qualifies and to get an application, go to our web site:
www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/

or contact us at:

**Residential Tax Credit Program
Division for Historic Preservation
Peebles Island Resource Center
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189
(518) 237-8643**

Typical work that qualifies for the credit includes repairs to:

- ◇ walls, masonry, finishes (interior and exterior), floors, ceilings, windows and doors
- ◇ chimneys, stairs (interior and exterior) roofs,
- ◇ components of central air conditioning or heating systems, plumbing and plumbing fixtures, electrical wiring and lighting fixtures
- ◇ elevators, sprinkler systems, fire escapes and other components related to the operation or maintenance of the building

Projects such as landscaping, fencing, additions or other work outside the historic building generally **do not** qualify.

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency

This bureau receives Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20012-7127.

NEW YORK STATE REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT FOR HOMEOWNERS



DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION**



The New York State Historic Residential Properties Tax Credit Program

New legislation increases financial incentives for private homeowners. Rehabilitation work on historic residential structures may qualify for a tax credit of 20% of qualified rehabilitation costs of structures, up to a credit value of \$50,000.

The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the Division for Historic Preservation, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation provides technical assistance to property owners working to rehabilitate homes. Below are the basic program requirements.

A “Qualified Historic Home” must be:

- ◇ An owner-occupied residential structure (includes condominiums and cooperatives).
- ◇ Listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places either individually **or** as a contributing building in a historic district.
- ◇ Located in a Federal Census Tract that is at 100% or below the State Family Median Income level **or** identified as a Qualified Census Tract (QCT) Section 143 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code **or** in an area designated as an Area of Chronic Economic Distress. SHPO staff can help determine this.



The applicant must be:

- ◇ A New York State taxpayer.
- ◇ The applicant must also be the owner of a “qualified historic home,” as previously defined. **or**

An applicant may also be the *purchaser* of a “qualified historic home.” To meet this qualification, the taxpayer must be the first buyer of a qualified historic home after it has been substantially rehabilitated by the seller and certified as meeting the established requirements. The purchase must occur within five years of the certification of completed work and the seller must not have already taken the tax credit.

The project must:

- ◇ Have qualifying rehabilitation costs that exceed \$5000
- ◇ Spend at least 5% of the total on exterior work.
- ◇ Receive preliminary approval from SHPO staff.
- ◇ Be completed after January 1, 2010.

Project Review

SHPO staff review proposed work according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and help property owners determine the best approaches to rehabilitation objectives. In general, projects should strive to retain and repair original, historic materials.

More information on the Standards can be found on the National Park Service website at: www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards_guidelines.htm.

Helpful National Park Service publications on technical preservation issues can be found at: www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/topics/index.htm.



NYS Homeowner Tax Credit Questions and Answers

Q. How do I know if my building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or in an NR listed historic district?

A. You can find out by going online to the [New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation website](#) and selecting **Online Tools** than select **The Geographic Information System for Archeology and National Register (GIS)**. Select **Zoom To Location** then select **MUNI** your county and municipality form the drop down menus and click the **SUBMIT** button. Use the ZOOM and PAN Tools to find your location. If your property is located in a RED stripped area it is in a National Register listed district or individually listed. You can also find some information on the [National Park Service website](#). If you need additional assistance please contact the National register representative for your area. A list of representatives can be found by selecting **CONTACT** at our web site.

Q. If my building is not listed in the State and/or National Register of Historic Places how do I find out if it can be listed?

A. If you need information about listing your property to the Registers, please contact the National Register Representative assigned to your county. A listing can be founds at the CONTACT section of our web site or call 518-237-8643 and ask for the National Register representative for your county.

Q. How do I know if my building is in an eligible census tract?

A. Only certain census tracts qualify for the new NY State Credits. These areas must have median incomes of less than \$51,961.00. You can find out if your tract qualifies by going to our web site and selecting **Online Tools** and selecting **The Geographic Information System for Archeology and National Register (GIS)**. Select **Zoom To Location** then select **MUNI** your county and municipality form the drop down menus and click the **SUBMIT** button. Next go to the LAYER menu (lower right corner of screen) and "check" BACKGROUND and the CENSUS TRACT layers (STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER should already be checked) then click the REFRESH button. Use the ZOOM and PAN Tools to find your location. If the area is highlighted in light **BLUE** it is in a qualifying census track.

Q. Can I get the credit if I need to start work before January 1, 2010?

A. Work must be *completed* on or after January 1, 2010. Please note that all work *must* be approved by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation before it starts.

Q. I have a rental unit in my house. How can I best utilize the tax credits?

A. You can combine the [federal historic preservation commercial tax credit](#) (for income producing properties), the [state historic preservation commercial tax credit](#) (which you get automatically if you receive the federal credit), and the [state historic homeownership tax credit](#). This is a somewhat complex process that New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation staff can help you with.

Q. What work can I do?

A. In general, in order for work to qualify for any of the three credits, it needs to preserve the overall historic character of the building. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation reviews the proposed work using the [Secretary of](#)

[the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation](#) as guidance. There is a list of qualified rehabilitation expenditures in the [New York State historic preservation residential tax credit application](#).

Q. Can I replace the windows so that I can make my house more energy efficient if the existing windows are not historic?

A. Yes. However, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation will need to review the proposed replacement windows. Include information about the materials in and the design of the proposed replacement windows in the application. The proposed windows should complement the architecture of the historic building. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation might recommend 1-over-1 replacement double hung sash if you do not know what the original windows looked like. Vinyl or vinyl clad replacement windows on an historic house are generally not acceptable.

Q. Can I replace the windows so that I can make my house more energy efficient if the existing windows are historic?

A. Maybe. Because historic windows are often an important feature of historic buildings, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation carefully reviews window replacement proposals. Proper maintenance and the installation of interior or exterior storm windows will make historic windows energy efficient, often matching the efficiency of new units, while at the same time preserving the historic character of the building. However, there are cases in which the historic windows are beyond repair and replacement is warranted. If you suspect this is the case, include photographic documentation of the window condition in your application for the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to review.

If the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation confirm that window replacement is warranted, proposed replacement windows will be reviewed. Include information about the materials in and the design of the proposed replacement windows in the application. The proposed windows should match the historic windows very closely. Vinyl or vinyl clad replacement windows on an historic house are generally not acceptable.

Q. Can I install vinyl siding on my house?

A. No. Vinyl siding is not an appropriate treatment for historic houses because it obscures the original historic wood siding which is an important character-defining feature in many historic buildings. In some cases, new siding obscures architectural features.

Q. Can I replace my roof?

A. Yes. Include in the application the current roofing material and what material you propose to install. If the proposed replacement materials do not match the historic fabric in-kind, it should at least complement the style and materials of the building.

Q. Is it okay to use the tax credit for mechanical systems?

A. Yes.

Q. Can I repoint my brick walls?

A. Yes. Be sure to include in the proposal what type mortar mixture you plan to use and how you will remove existing deteriorated mortar. New mortar must match historic mortar

in all qualities including strength, color, texture, and tooling. For information on this topic, read [Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings](#).

Q. Does the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation only review the work I plan to do on the exterior?

A. No. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation reviews all aspects of the project including the interior.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE STATE REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT FOR HOMEOWNERS

Thanks to a new state law created by Assemblymember Sam Hoyt, the owner whose primary residence is a historic house located in an eligible census tract can receive a state income tax credit of 20% of the costs of more than \$5,000 of pre-approved rehabilitation improvements, a minimum credit of \$1,000 up to a maximum credit of \$50,000.

Thousands of homeowners across Western New York are eligible for this new credit, and many more will be in the near future.

Here's how it works. Your home is listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places (not a local historic district) through an individual listing or by being a contributing building to a historic district. It must be located in a census tract where the median family income is at or below the state median family income. You need to make an investment of more than \$5,000 in and on your house (not your yard or driveway), with more than 5% of that cost going to improve the exterior. You need to have that rehab pre-approved. There is paperwork involved, but it is relatively simple and very worthwhile.

Here's a typical example. Dennis and Doris live in their house in the Allentown Historic District in Buffalo. They plan to replace the roofing for \$10,000, paint the exterior for \$7,000, repave their driveway for \$3,000, insulate their attic for \$2,000, and repair their kitchen windows and remodel its cabinets for \$8,000, work that will cost a total of \$30,000.

First, they describe the work elements and their costs and provide photos of their house on a form they downloaded from www.nysparks.com and sent to the State Historic Preservation Office in Albany. That office tells them what of the proposed work meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards by which the work is reviewed to protect the historic features of the house. Repaving the driveway is not eligible for the tax credit, repairing the kitchen windows is better than replacing them, and the old cabinets are not historic features and they can be replaced no problem.

Next, Dennis and Doris give the contractor the go-ahead. When the work is completed, they submit photos to the State Historic Preservation Office to show that the work was completed as it had been approved, and they receive a letter to attach to their state income tax return.

Finally, at tax time, Dennis and Doris attach that letter to their state income tax return along with their declared credit of \$5,400 (remember they cannot take the credit on the \$3,000 cost to repave the driveway). The credit offsets their state income taxes.

Here's an interesting bonus feature! The credit can be refunded if a taxpayer earns less than \$60,000. Let's say Doris is working, earning more than that, but Dennis has retired and earned less than \$60,000 and owes state taxes of, say \$1,000. After consulting with their tax professional, they find that if he files separately and takes the historic homeowner credit, Dennis will receive a refund of \$4,400, which is the \$1,000 tax less the \$5,400 credit.

That is the overview of the program. Can you use this tax credit? There are more details to know. Here are some good sources for more information about the tax credit, historic districts, and eligible census tracts:

- New York State Historic Preservation Office: www.nysparks.com
- Clinton Brown Company: www.clintonbrowncompany.com

Clinton Brown Company Architecture

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What kind of work qualifies?

All interior and exterior work is eligible for the tax credit. This program essentially covers the entire building, inside and out, from top to bottom.

Project components such as site work, new additions or other work outside the historic building generally *do not* qualify.

What are the benefits?

The most direct benefit is the owner's 20% tax credits for both State and Federal income taxes. This program has also long been recognized as a catalyst for economic revitalization; it encourages investment, provides jobs, and keeps buildings on the tax rolls. Also, the preservation tax credit can be used in conjunction with state and federal rehabilitation grants for housing or façade work.

Is there a fee involved?

Yes. Like the federal tax credit program the fee will vary with the overall cost of the project.



Rental housing, Buffalo



American Hotel, Sharon Springs



For more information on the National Register of Historic Places, visit:

www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/register/

To find out if a property qualifies and to get an application, go to our web site:

www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/

or contact us at:

**Commercial Tax Credit Program
Division for Historic Preservation
Pebbles Island Resource Center
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189
(518) 237-8643**

An Equal Opportunity / Affirmative Action Agency

This bureau receives Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20012-7127.

NEW YORK STATE REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT FOR COMMERCIAL PROPERTY



DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



**NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS,
RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

The New York State Historic Commercial Properties Tax Credit Program

Rehabilitation work on historic commercial/income producing structures may qualify for a tax incentive. The credit will cover 20% of qualified rehabilitation costs of structures, up to a credit value of \$5,000,000.

The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the Division for Historic Preservation, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, provides technical assistance to property owners working to rehabilitate homes. Below are the basic program requirements.

What is the New York State Rehabilitation Tax Credit?

The commercial rehabilitation tax credit is used in conjunction with the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentive Program. Both the State and Federal programs provide 20% Tax Credits (20% on Federal Income Tax and 20% on State Income Tax) for qualifying work.

Who Qualifies for New York's Commercial Rehabilitation Credit?

Any person, firm, partnership, limited liability corporation or other business entity who owns a historic commercial building.



Hertlein & Schlatter Building Brooklyn



McKibben building, Brooklyn

What buildings qualify?

Any commercial, office, industrial or rental residential buildings that is:

- ◇ listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places either individually **or** as a *contributing* building in a historic district **or** eligible for inclusion on the registers; and
- ◇ has an approved Federal Tax Credit Part I certification.

For the **state credit only** the commercial property must be located in a Federal Census Tract that is:

- ◇ at 100% or below the State Family Median Income level; **or**
- ◇ identified as a Qualified Census Tract (QCT) Section 143 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code; **or** in an area designated as an Area of Chronic Economic Distress.

Qualified rehabilitation work must be completed **after January 1, 2010.**

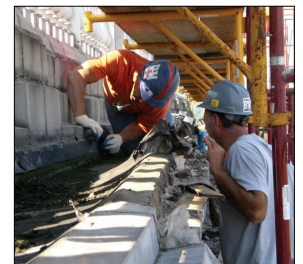
How is the credit approved?

The work performed must meet federal preservation standards as established by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and be approved by the SHPO and the National Park Service. SHPO staff work with property owners to determine the best approaches to rehabilitation objectives. In general, projects should strive to retain and repair original, historic materials. In some communities you may need approval from a local historical commission, and we recommend that the review be coordinated with the state office early in the project planning stages.

More information on the Standards can be found on the National Park Service website at: www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards_guidelines.htm.

There are also very helpful National Park Service publications on technical issues at: www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/topics/index.htm.

Once your work is approved under the Federal Tax Credit program (known as the Part 2 approval) and work is underway, you will receive a certification letter authorizing you to take the State Tax Credit.



NYS Commercial Tax Credit Questions and Answers

Q. How do I know if my building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or in an NR listed historic district?

A. You can find out by going online to the [New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation website](#) and selecting **Online Tools** than select **The Geographic Information System for Archeology and National Register (GIS)**. Select **Zoom To Location** then select **MUNI** your county and municipality form the drop down menus and click the **SUBMIT** button. Use the ZOOM and PAN Tools to find your location. If your property is located in a RED stripped area it is in a National Register listed district or individually listed. You can also find some information on the [National Park Service website](#). If you need additional assistance please contact the National register representative for your area. A list of representatives can be found by selecting **CONTACT** at our web site.

Q. If my building is not listed in the State and/or National Register of Historic Places how do I find out if it can be listed?

A. If you need information about listing your property to the Registers, please contact the National Register Representative assigned to your county. A listing can be founds at the CONTACT section of our web site or call 518-237-8643 and ask for the National Register representative for your county.

Q. How do I know if my building is in an eligible census tract?

A. Only certain census tracts qualify for the new NY State Credits. These areas must have median incomes of less than \$51,961.00. You can find out if your tract qualifies by going to our web site and selecting **Online Tools** and selecting **The Geographic Information System for Archeology and National Register (GIS)**. Select **Zoom To Location** then select **MUNI** your county and municipality form the drop down menus and click the **SUBMIT** button. Next go to the LAYER menu (lower right corner of screen) and "check" BACKGROUND and the CENSUS TRACT layers (STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER should already be checked) then click the REFRESH button. Use the ZOOM and PAN Tools to find your location. If the area is highlighted in light **BLUE** it is in a qualifying census track.

Q. Can I get the credit if the project started before January 1, 2010?

A. The *placed in service* date must be on or after January 1, 2010. Please note that all proposed work should be approved by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the National Park Service before it commences.

Q. Is there an application for the state commercial historic preservation tax credit?

A. No. If a project qualifies for the [federal historic preservation tax credit](#) then it automatically qualifies for the state tax credit. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation will send a letter certifying the project for the state tax credits after approval of the Part 2 portion of the NPS application for owners to include when they file their income taxes. For application materials for the Federal Tax Credit please contact the Technical Service Representative assigned to your county. A listing can be founds at the **CONTACT** section of our web site or call 518-237-8643 and ask for the Technical Services representative for your county.

Q. What types of rehab work qualify?

A. In general, in order for work to qualify for the historic preservation tax credits, the building must retain its overall historic character. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the National Park Service review the proposed work using the [Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation](#). There is a list of qualifying expenses on the [National Park Service](#) website.

Q. Can the federal and state credits be separated, meaning can we find separate investors for each credit?

A. No, the credits can not be separated. The entities that claim the federal credit must be the same entities that claim the state tax credit. Under the new state law only entities that qualify under New York State Tax Law Article 9-A (the Franchise Tax on General Business Corporations) are eligible to use the state credits.

Q. I live in a portion of my commercial building. How can I best utilize the tax credits?

A. People can combine the [federal historic preservation commercial tax credit](#) (for income producing properties), the [state historic preservation commercial tax credit](#) (which people get automatically if they get the federal credit), and the [state historic homeownership tax credit](#). Due the complexities of this type of projects we recommend that you contact the Technical Service Representative assigned to your county. A listing can be founds at the **CONTACT** section of our web site or call 518-237-8643 and ask for the Technical Services representative for your county.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Section 106 Regulations Summary¹

Introduction

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001, and are summarized below.

Initiate Section 106 process

The responsible Federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking that is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register. If so, it must identify the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO/THPO) to consult with during the process. It should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties. If it determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.

Identify historic properties

If the agency's undertaking could affect historic properties, the agency determines the scope of appropriate identification efforts and then proceeds to identify historic properties in the area of potential effects. The agency reviews background information, consults with the SHPO/THPO and others, seeks information from knowledgeable parties, and conducts additional studies as necessary. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects listed in the National Register are considered; unlisted properties are evaluated against the National Park Service's published criteria, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious or cultural importance to them. If questions arise about the eligibility of a given property, the agency may seek a formal determination of eligibility from the National Park Service. Section 106 review gives equal consideration to properties that have already been included in the National Register as well as those that have not been so included, but that meet National Register criteria. If the agency finds that no historic properties are present or affected, it provides documentation to the SHPO/THPO and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking.

If the agency finds that historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects.

Assess adverse effects

The agency, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO^{*}, makes an assessment of adverse effects on the identified historic properties based on criteria found in ACHP's regulations.

¹ This section is quoted from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and can be found online at <http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html>.

If they agree that there will be no adverse effect, the agency proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions.

If a) they find that there is an adverse effect, or if the parties cannot agree and ACHP determines within 15 days that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

Resolve adverse effects

The agency consults to resolve adverse effects with the SHPO/THPO* and others, who may include Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public. ACHP may participate in consultation when there are substantial impacts to important historic properties, when a case presents important questions of policy or interpretation, when there is a potential for procedural problems, or when there are issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Consultation usually results in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which outlines agreed-upon measures that the agency will take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. In some cases, the consulting parties may agree that no such measures are possible, but that the adverse effects must be accepted in the public interest.

Implementation

If an MOA is executed, the agency proceeds with its undertaking under the terms of the MOA.

Failure to resolve adverse effects

If consultation proves unproductive, the agency or the SHPO/THPO, or ACHP itself, may terminate consultation. If a SHPO terminates consultation, the agency and ACHP may conclude an MOA without SHPO involvement. However, if a THPO terminates consultation and the undertaking is on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands, ACHP must provide its comments. The agency must submit appropriate documentation to ACHP and request ACHP's written comments. The agency head must take into account ACHP's written comments in deciding how to proceed.

Tribes, Native Hawaiians, and the public

Public involvement is a key ingredient in successful Section 106 consultation, and the views of the public should be solicited and considered throughout the process.

The regulations also place major emphasis on consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with an Indian tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Even if an Indian tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO.

Clinton Brown Company Architecture

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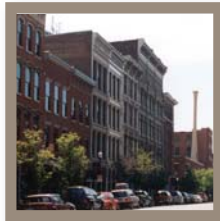
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Protecting Historic Properties

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Protecting Historic Properties:

A CITIZEN'S GUIDE TO SECTION 106 REVIEW



WWW.ACHP.GOV

Preserving America's Heritage

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COVER PHOTOS:

Clockwise, from top left: Historic Downtown Louisville, Kentucky; Section 106 consultation at Medicine Lake, California; bighorn sheep petroglyph in Nine Mile Canyon, Utah (photo courtesy Jerry D. Spangler); Worthington Farm, Monocacy Battlefield National Historic Landmark, Maryland (photo courtesy Maryland State Highway Administration).

About the ACHP

The mission of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of the nation's historic resources and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

The ACHP, an independent federal agency, also provides a forum for influencing federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. In addition, the ACHP has a key role in carrying out the Preserve America program.

The 23-member council is supported by a professional staff in Washington, D.C. For more information contact:

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1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 606-8503
www.achp.gov

Introduction

Proud of your heritage? Value the places that reflect your community's history? You should know about Section 106 review, an important tool you can use to influence federal decisions regarding historic properties. By law, you have a voice when a project involving federal action, approval, or funding may affect properties that qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of historic properties.

This guide from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the agency charged with historic preservation leadership within federal government, explains how your voice can be heard.

Each year, the federal government is involved with many projects that affect historic properties. For example, the Federal Highway Administration works with states on road improvements, the Department of Housing and Urban Development grants funds to cities to rebuild communities, and the General Services Administration builds and leases federal office space.

Agencies like the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Defense make decisions daily

about the management of federal buildings, parks, forests, and lands. These decisions may affect historic properties, including those that are of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

Projects with less obvious federal involvement can also have repercussions on historic properties. For example, the construction of a boat dock or a housing development that affects wetlands may also impact fragile archaeological sites and require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit. Likewise, the construction of a cellular tower may require a license from the Federal Communications Commission and might compromise historic or culturally significant landscapes or properties valued by Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations for traditional religious and cultural practices.

These and other projects with federal involvement can harm historic properties. The Section 106 review process gives you the opportunity to alert the federal government to the historic properties you value and influence decisions about projects that affect them.

Public Involvement Matters



Dust from vehicles may affect historic sites in Nine Mile Canyon, Utah. (photo courtesy Jerry D. Spangler; Colorado Plateau Archaeological Alliance)

What is Section 106 Review?

In the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), Congress established a comprehensive program to preserve the historical and cultural foundations of the nation as a living part of community life. Section 106 of the NHPA is crucial to that program because it requires consideration of historic preservation in the multitude of projects with federal involvement that take place across the nation every day.

Section 106 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of projects they carry out, approve, or fund on historic properties. Additionally, federal agencies must provide the ACHP an opportunity to comment on such projects prior to the agency's decision on them.

Section 106 review encourages, but does not mandate, preservation. Sometimes there is no way for a needed project to proceed without harming historic properties. Section 106 review does ensure that preservation values are factored into federal agency planning and decisions. Because of Section 106, federal agencies must assume responsibility for the consequences of the projects they carry out, approve, or fund on historic properties and be publicly accountable for their decisions.

Conservation



The National Soldiers Monument (1877) at Dayton (Ohio) National Cemetery was cleaned and conserved in 2009 as part of a program funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. (photo courtesy Department of Veterans Affairs)

Understanding Section 106 Review

Regulations issued by the ACHP spell out the Section 106 review process, specifying actions federal agencies must take to meet their legal obligations. The regulations are published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," and can be found on the ACHP's Web site at www.achp.gov.

Federal agencies are responsible for initiating Section 106 review, most of which takes place between the agency and state and tribal or Native Hawaiian organization officials. Appointed by the governor, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) coordinates the state's historic preservation program and consults with agencies during Section 106 review.

Agencies also consult with officials of federally recognized Indian tribes when the projects have the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of significance to such tribes located off tribal lands. Some tribes have officially designated Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), while others designate representatives to consult with agencies as needed. In Hawaii, agencies consult with Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs) when historic properties of religious and cultural significance to them may be affected.

To successfully complete Section 106 review, federal agencies must do the following:

- ▶ gather information to decide which properties in the area that may be affected by the project are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (referred to as "historic properties");
- ▶ determine how those historic properties might be affected;
- ▶ explore measures to avoid or reduce harm ("adverse effect") to historic properties; and
- ▶ reach agreement with the SHPO/THPO (and the ACHP in some cases) on such measures to resolve any adverse effects or, failing that, obtain advisory comments from the ACHP, which are sent to the head of the agency.

What are Historic Properties?

In the Section 106 process, a historic property is a prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within these National Register properties. The term also includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, so long as that property also meets the criteria for listing in the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties recognized for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. It is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior has established the criteria for evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register. In short, the property must be significant, be of a certain age, and have integrity:

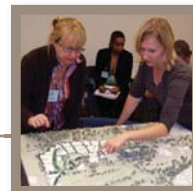
- ▶ **Significance.** Is the property associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past? With the lives of people who were historically important? With distinctive architectural history, landscape history, or engineering achievements? Does it have the potential to yield important information through archaeological investigation about our past?
- ▶ **Age and Integrity.** Is the property old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and does it still look much the way it did in the past?

During a Section 106 review, the federal agency evaluates properties against the National Register criteria and seeks the consensus of the SHPO/THPO/tribe regarding eligibility. A historic property need not be formally listed in the National Register in order to be considered under the Section 106 process. Simply coming to a consensus determination that a property is eligible for listing is adequate to move forward with Section 106 review. (For more information, visit the National Register Web site at www.cr.nps.gov/nr).

When historic properties may be harmed, Section 106 review usually ends with a legally binding agreement that establishes how the federal agency will avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. In the very few cases where this does not occur,

the ACHP issues advisory comments to the head of the agency who must then consider these comments in making a final decision about whether the project will proceed.

Section 106 reviews ensure federal agencies fully consider historic preservation issues and the views of the public during project planning. Section 106 reviews do not mandate the approval or denial of projects.



SECTION 106: WHAT IS AN ADVERSE EFFECT?

If a project may alter characteristics that qualify a specific property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property, that project is considered to have an adverse effect. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance, based on its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Adverse effects can be direct or indirect and include the following:

- ▶ physical destruction or damage
- ▶ alteration inconsistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- ▶ relocation of the property
- ▶ change in the character of the property's use or setting
- ▶ introduction of incompatible visual, atmospheric, or audible elements
- ▶ neglect and deterioration
- ▶ transfer, lease, or sale of a historic property out of federal control without adequate preservation restrictions

Determining Federal Involvement

If you are concerned about a proposed project and wondering whether Section 106 applies, you should first determine whether the federal government is involved. Will a federal agency fund or carry out the project? Is a federal permit, license, or approval needed? Section 106 applies only if a federal agency is carrying out the project, approving it, or funding it, so confirming federal involvement is critical.

Historic



Falls of Clyde, in Honolulu, Hawaii, is the last surviving iron-hulled, four-masted full rigged ship, and the only remaining sail-driven oil tanker. (photo courtesy Bishop Museum Maritime Center)



IS THERE FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT? CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITIES:

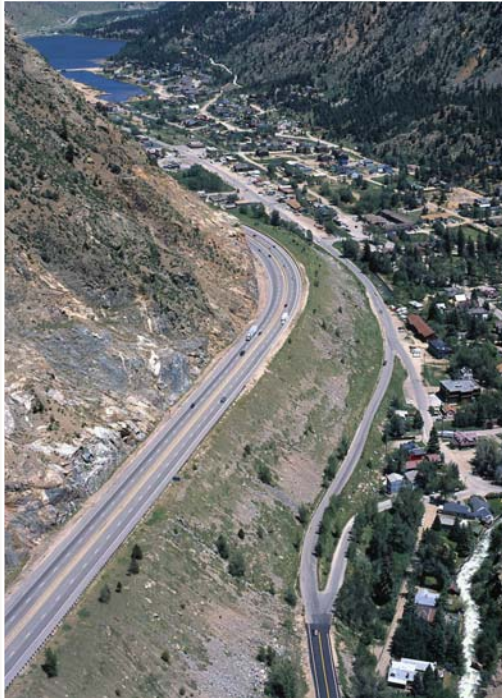
Is a federally owned or federally controlled property involved, such as a military base, park, forest, office building, post office, or courthouse? Is the agency proposing a project on its land, or would it have to provide a right-of-way or other approval to a private company for a project such as a pipeline or mine?

Is the project receiving federal funds, grants, or loans? If it is a transportation project, frequent sources of funds are the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, and the Federal Railroad Administration. Many local government projects receive funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Federal Emergency Management Agency provides funds for disaster relief.

Does the project require a federal permit, license, or other approval? Often housing developments impact wetlands, so a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit may be required. Airport projects frequently require approvals from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Many communications activities, including cellular tower construction, are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. Hydropower and pipeline development requires approval from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Creation of new bank branches must be approved by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Federal Funds



Interstate 70 at the Georgetown-Silver Plume National Historic Landmark, Colorado (photo courtesy J.F. Sato & Associates)

Sometimes federal involvement is obvious. Often, involvement is not immediately apparent. If you have a question, contact the project sponsor to obtain additional information and to inquire about federal involvement. All federal agencies have Web sites. Many list regional or local contacts and information on major projects. The SHPO/THPO/tribe, state or local planning commissions, or statewide historic preservation organizations may also have project information.

Once you have identified the responsible federal agency, write to the agency to request a project description and inquire about the status of project planning. Ask how the agency plans to comply with Section 106, and voice your concerns. Keep the SHPO/THPO/tribe advised of your interest and contacts with the federal agency.

MONITORING FEDERAL ACTIONS

The sooner you learn about proposed projects with federal involvement, the greater your chance of influencing the outcome of Section 106 review.

Learn more about the history of your neighborhood, city, or state. Join a local or statewide preservation, historical, or archaeological organization. These organizations are often the ones first contacted by federal agencies when projects commence.

If there is a clearinghouse that distributes information about local, state, tribal, and federal projects, make sure you or your organization is on its mailing list.

Make the SHPO/THPO/tribe aware of your interest.

Become more involved in state and local decision making. Ask about the applicability of Section 106 to projects under state, tribal, or local review. Does your state, tribe, or community have preservation laws in place? If so, become knowledgeable about and active in the implementation of these laws.

Review the local newspaper for notices about projects being reviewed under other federal statutes, especially the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under NEPA, a federal agency must determine if its proposed major actions will significantly impact the environment. Usually, if an agency is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement under NEPA, it must also complete a Section 106 review for the project.



Working with Federal Agencies

Throughout the Section 106 review process, federal agencies must consider the views of the public. This is particularly important when an agency is trying to identify historic properties that might be affected by a project and is considering ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate harm to them.

Agencies must give the public a chance to learn about the project and provide their views. How agencies publicize projects depends on the nature and complexity of the particular project and the agency's public involvement procedures.

Public meetings are often noted in local newspapers and on television and radio. A daily government publication, the *Federal Register* (available at many public libraries and online at www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html), has notices concerning projects, including those being reviewed under NEPA. Federal agencies often use NEPA for purposes of public outreach under Section 106 review.

Federal agencies also frequently contact local museums and historical societies directly to learn about historic properties and community concerns. In addition, organizations like the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) are actively engaged in a number of Section 106 consultations on projects around the country. The NTHP is a private, non-profit membership organization dedicated to saving historic places and revitalizing America's communities. Organizations

like the NTHP and your state and local historical societies and preservation interest groups can be valuable sources of information. Let them know of your interest.

When the agency provides you with information, let the agency know if you disagree with its findings regarding what properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or how the proposed project may affect them. Tell the agency—in writing—about any important properties that you think have been overlooked or incorrectly evaluated. Be sure to provide documentation to support your views.

When the federal agency releases information about project alternatives under consideration, make it aware of the options you believe would be most beneficial. To support alternatives that would preserve historic properties, be prepared to discuss costs and how well your preferred alternatives would meet project needs. Sharing success stories about the treatment or reuse of similar resources can also be helpful.

Applicants for federal assistance or permits, and their consultants, often undertake research and analyses on behalf of a federal agency. Be prepared to make your interests and views known to them, as well. But remember the federal agency is ultimately responsible for completing Section 106 review, so make sure you also convey your concerns directly to it.

Learn About the Project



Hangar I, a historic dirigible hangar at Moffett Field at NASA Ames Research Center; California

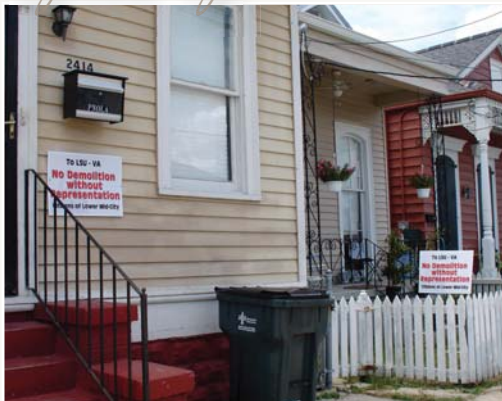
Influencing Project Outcomes

In addition to seeking the views of the public, federal agencies must actively consult with certain organizations and individuals during review. This interactive consultation is at the heart of Section 106 review.

Consultation does not mandate a specific outcome. Rather, it is the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of consulting parties about how project effects on historic properties should be handled.

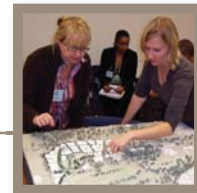
To influence project outcomes, you may work through the consulting parties, particularly those who represent your interests. For instance, if you live within the local jurisdiction where a project is taking place, make sure to express your views on historic preservation issues to the local government officials who participate in consultation.

Speak Up



Residents in the Lower Mid-City Historic District in New Orleans express their opinions about the proposed acquisition and demolition of their properties for the planned new Department of Veterans Affairs and Louisiana State University medical centers which would replace the facilities damaged as a result of Hurricane Katrina.

You or your organization may want to take a more active role in Section 106 review, especially if you have a legal or economic interest in the project or the affected properties. You might also have an interest in the effects of the project as an individual, a business owner, or a member of a neighborhood association, preservation group, or other organization. Under these circumstances, you or your organization may write to the federal agency asking to become a consulting party.



WHO ARE CONSULTING PARTIES?

The following parties are entitled to participate as consulting parties during Section 106 review:

- ▶ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation;
- ▶ State Historic Preservation Officers;
- ▶ Federally recognized Indian tribes/THPOs;
- ▶ Native Hawaiian organizations;
- ▶ Local governments; and
- ▶ Applicants for federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals.

Other individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the project may participate in Section 106 review as consulting parties "due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties." Their participation is subject to approval by the responsible federal agency.

When requesting consulting party status, explain in a letter to the federal agency why you believe your participation would be important to successful resolution. Since the SHPO/THPO or tribe will assist the federal agency in deciding who will participate in the consultation, be sure to provide the SHPO/THPO or tribe with a copy of your letter. Make sure to emphasize your relationship with the project and demonstrate how your connection will inform the agency's decision making.

If you are denied consulting party status, you may ask the ACHP to review the denial and make recommendations to the federal agency regarding your participation. However, the federal agency makes the ultimate decision on the matter.

Consulting party status entitles you to share your views, receive and review pertinent information, offer ideas, and consider possible solutions together with the federal agency and other consulting parties. It is up to you to decide how actively you want to participate in consultation.

Get Involved



Section 106 consultation with an Indian tribe

MAKING THE MOST OF CONSULTATION

Consultation will vary depending on the federal agency's planning process and the nature of the project and its effects.

Often consultation involves participants with a wide variety of concerns and goals. While the focus of some may be preservation, the focus of others may be time, cost, and the purpose to be served by the project.

Effective consultation occurs when you:

- ▶ keep an open mind;
- ▶ state your interests clearly;
- ▶ acknowledge that others have legitimate interests, and seek to understand and accommodate them;
- ▶ consider a wide range of options;
- ▶ identify shared goals and seek options that allow mutual gain; and
- ▶ bring forward solutions that meet the agency's needs.

Creative ideas about alternatives—not complaints—are the hallmarks of effective consultation.



How the ACHP Can Help

Under Section 106 review, most harmful effects are addressed successfully by the federal agency and the consulting parties without participation by the ACHP. So, your first points of contact should always be the federal agency and/or the SHPO/THPO.

When there is significant public controversy, or if the project will have substantial effects on important historic properties, the ACHP may elect to participate directly in the consultation. The ACHP may also get involved if important policy questions are raised, procedural problems arise, or if there are issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Whether or not the ACHP becomes involved in consultation, you may contact the ACHP to express your views or to request guidance, advice, or technical assistance. Regardless of the

scale of the project or the magnitude of its effects, the ACHP is available to assist with dispute resolution and advise on the Section 106 review process.

If you cannot resolve disagreements with the federal agency regarding which historic properties are affected by a project or how they will be impacted, contact the ACHP. The ACHP may then advise the federal agency to reconsider its findings.



CONTACTING THE ACHP: A CHECKLIST

When you contact the ACHP, try to have the following information available:

- ▶ the name of the responsible federal agency and how it is involved;
- ▶ a description of the project;
- ▶ the historic properties involved; and
- ▶ a clear statement of your concerns about the project and its effect on historic properties.

If you suspect federal involvement but have been unable to verify it, or if you believe the federal agency or one of the other participants in review has not fulfilled its responsibilities under the Section 106 regulations, you can ask the ACHP to investigate. In either case, be as specific as possible.

Collecting Comments



A panel of ACHP members listen to comments during a public meeting.

When Agencies Don't Follow the Rules

A federal agency must conclude Section 106 review before making a decision to approve a project, or fund or issue a permit that may affect a historic property. Agencies should not make obligations or take other actions that would preclude consideration of the full range of alternatives to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties before Section 106 review is complete.

If the agency acts without properly completing Section 106 review, the ACHP can issue a finding that the agency has prevented meaningful review of the project. This means that, in the ACHP's opinion, the agency has failed to comply with Section 106 and therefore has not met the requirements of federal law.

A vigilant public helps ensure federal agencies comply fully with Section 106. In response to requests, the ACHP can investigate questionable actions and advise agencies to take corrective action. As a last resort, preservation groups or individuals can litigate in order to enforce Section 106.

If you are involved in a project and it seems to be getting off track, contact the agency to voice your concern. Call the SHPO or THPO to make sure they understand the issue. Call the ACHP if you feel your concerns have not been heard.

Following Through

Stay Informed



Milton Madison Bridge over the Ohio River between Kentucky and Indiana (photo courtesy Wilbur Smith Associates/Michael Baker Engineers)

After agreements are signed, the public may still play a role in the Section 106 process by keeping abreast of the agreements that were signed and making sure they are properly carried out. The public may also request status reports from the agency.

Designed to accommodate project needs and historic values, Section 106 review relies on strong public participation. Section 106 review provides the public with an opportunity to influence how projects with federal involvement affect historic properties. By keeping informed of federal involvement, participating in consultation, and knowing when and whom to ask for help, you can play an active role in deciding the future of historic properties in your community.

Section 106 review gives you a chance to weigh in when projects with federal involvement may affect historic properties you care about. Seize that chance, and make a difference!

Contact Information

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Office of Federal Agency Programs
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Washington, D.C. 20004
Phone: (202) 606-8503
Fax: (202) 606-8647
E-mail: achp@achp.gov
Web site: www.achp.gov

The ACHP's Web site includes more information about working with Section 106 and contact information for federal agencies, SHPOs, and THPOs.

National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

P.O. Box 19189
Washington, D.C. 20036-9189
Phone: (202) 628-8476
Fax: (202) 628-2241
E-mail: info@nathpo.org
Web site: www.nathpo.org

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

444 North Capitol Street, NW, Suite 342
Washington, D.C. 20001
Phone: (202) 624-5465
Fax: (202) 624-5419
Web site: www.ncshpo.org
For the SHPO in your state, see www.ncshpo.org/find/index.htm

National Park Service

Heritage Preservation Services
1849 C Street, NW (2255)
Washington, D.C. 20240
E-mail: NPS_HPS-info@nps.gov
Web site: www.nps.gov/history/hps

National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 354-2211
Fax: (202) 371-6447
E-mail: nr_info@nps.gov
Web site: www.nps.gov/history/nr

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036-2117
Phone: (800) 944-6847 or (202) 588-6000
Fax: (202) 588-6038
Web site: www.preservationnation.org

The National Trust has regional offices in San Francisco, Denver, Fort Worth, Chicago, Boston, and Charleston, as well as field offices in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.

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Beneath the Surface



Ohio Department of Transportation workers made an unanticipated archaeological discovery while working just north of Chillicothe along state Route 104. It is a remnant of an Ohio & Erie Canal viaduct. (photo courtesy Bruce W. Aument, Staff Archaeologist, ODOT/Office of Environmental Services)

TO LEARN MORE

For detailed information about the ACHP, Section 106 review process, and our other activities, visit us at www.achp.gov or contact us at:

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