SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 27, 1976, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (31 FR 14031) and in the Code of Federal Regulations (36 FR Part 830) to amend Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding a new Part 63 concerning Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Because several new substantive provisions have been added through the course of rulemaking, the final version of the regulations is published for comment by which time as Federal regulations are in need of definitive guidance now, the regulations are to be considered as in force immediately on this date.

The Department of the Interior is developing a series of detailed regulations to assist Federal agencies in the implementation of Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

(a) The rulemaking codifies the process through which Federal agencies request and obtain a determination of a property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Under section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593, Federal agencies are required to make an inventory of their jurisdiction or control that appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This inventory is required to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Advisory Council, shall establish a national register of significant historic properties.

Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 provides that Federal agencies shall, in the interest of the public, assure that any Federal agency operated property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered. To the extent possible, Federal agencies are required to refer any nominations to the Secretary of the Interior for consideration.

(b) The section requires that the Secretary of the Interior answer questions concerning the eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Section 2(c) requires the Secretary to advise Federal agencies in the evaluation and identification of historic properties.

To meet these responsibilities, the National Park Service will provide professional advice concerning the eligibility of properties, both under Federal jurisdiction or control and in the area affected by projects in which Federal agencies are involved, in the manner provided herein.

The responsibility for making determinations of eligibility for the National Register on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior has been delegated to the Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, and redelegated to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, states that the head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking, and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking, shall, prior to the approval or submission of any Federal funds, enter into an agreement with the Register of Historic Places which is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The head of any Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such proposals, and to propose amendments to such proposals, prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is proposed for use as a property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The head of any Federal agency shall notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such proposals, and to propose amendments to such proposals, prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is proposed for use as a property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

To further assist Federal agencies in meeting their responsibilities to consider historic properties under the National Historic Preservation Act and to determine what properties should be subject to the determination of eligibility process, the Department of the Interior is publishing as a notice in the Federal Register for the identification of historic properties and guidelines for the level of documentation to be provided.
accompany requests for determinations of "eligibility. The criteria and guidelines have been developed pursuant to the Authorities and Regulations of the Department of the Interior responsible for administration of the National Register of Historic Places. The Department of the Interior recommends that agencies use these criteria and guidelines for the identification and evaluation of significant properties and objects that are threatened by their loss or destruction.

The determination of eligibility process is also important to agency compliance with the Archological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 470). Pursuant to section 4(f) of Executive Order 11593, the Department of the Interior recommends that agencies provide opportunities for public involvement in the process of identifying properties and objects that are threatened by their loss or destruction.

Under 36 CFR Part 65, determination of eligibility does not constitute listing in the National Register. Therefore, this process does not include any formal notice to property owners or others, although the Department of the Interior recommends that agencies provide property owners and others with notice of the process. The determination of eligibility is part of the planning process. Identifying elements of the historic environment is not a Federal action that would be eligible for a finding of non-significance. It should be a routine part of the agency's consideration of significant properties and objects as part of the total environmental impact of the project. Determinations of eligibility are published in the Federal Register along with other decisions made under sections 2(b) and 13(c) of the Executive Order. These determinations have been made for the convenience of Federal agencies so that they would have an expedited assessment of the eligibility of properties under their jurisdiction or control and to provide protection under the Advisory Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800) until the nomination is resubmitted and the property is formally listed in the National Register.

Determinations of eligibility will continue to be made on properties when the Secretary of the Interior determines that the property meets the eligibility standards established by the National Register. Nominated Federal properties already determined eligible under this provision and published in the Register will continue to be published as eligible.

The National Register of Historic Places regulations at 36 CFR Part 65 § 65.8(f) provide that a property nominating a State or Federal agency will be removed from the National Register if it is found that the regulations were not followed for the property. A provision has been added to the regulations for requesting determinations of eligibility which makes clear that properties determined ineligible for the National Register solely for deficiencies in the nomination or listing process shall, automatically, be considered as eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

It has been the experience of the Department of the Interior that occasionally circumstances warrant determinations of eligibility by the Secretary so as to address the protection of historic resources. An example of where the planning process may have overlooked a historic resource or the Secretary disagrees with the opinion of an agency on the eligibility of a property is in the preservation of the Nation's historic resources pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Secretary would not, however, exercise such authority when a Federal agency, such as the National Register, has already recognized the eligibility of the property.

This rulemaking is developed under the general authority of the National Register of Historic Places program as it appears at sections 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1933, 16 U.S.C. 36 (1970 ed.), and sections 101(a)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470(a)(1) (1970 ed.) and sections 3(b) and 4(f) of Executive Order 11593, as implemented by the regulations and the Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C 4321-4370) have been carefully considered. As established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and expanded by Executive Order 11593, the Department of the Interior has the responsibility to assist in the identification, protection, and enhancement of the Nation's historic, architectural, and archaeological properties and their consideration in the planning process. It has been administratively determined that this rulemaking is not "major" within the meaning of Executive Order 11831 (39 FR 41501, November 27, 1974) and that an inflationary impact certification is therefore not required.

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR COMMENTS, ACTIONS INVOLVING NON-FEDERALLY OWNED PROPERTY

Several comments were received concerning the applicability of the determination of eligibility regulations to non-Federal properties. As previously mentioned, section 1(3) of Executive Order 11593 directs that Federal agencies "in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in planning procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and en-
must be emphasized that the Federal agency is responsible for identifying historic properties and considering them in the Federal planning process. The opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer and his recommendations are advisory.

In the determination of eligibility regulations in all cases where a potentially eligible property may be involved, even if the State Historic Preservation Officer has no opinion on the property, the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, has the authority to make a definitive determination of a property's eligibility for the National Register.

**WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUESTION?**

Several comments expressed concern regarding the provision defining who makes an inspection of whether a property meets National Register criteria. The information on which Federal agencies make planning decisions should be as accurate as possible if these decisions are to be of value. To this end, the Department of the Interior urges Federal agencies to consider information on potentially eligible properties from private groups and citizens as well as from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

**Comments**

Comments were received that the Department of the Interior should advise Federal agencies that a question exists concerning eligibility of a property involved in its projects or plans and that a determination of eligibility request would therefore be appropriate only on the basis of documentation concerning the property. To answer this concern, a sentence has been added to §63.2(c) which states that the Department of the Interior may receive documentation and request comments on properties on which there may be a question.

**One department objected to referring questions to the Secretary of the Interior when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agreed a property was not eligible for the National Register.** This department has urged the Secretary to make unilateral determinations of eligibility in cases where the Secretary reverses a decision. It believes that the Keeper of the National Register is the appropriate individual to make a determination of eligibility. Consequently, §63.2(e) has been revised to allow the Keeper 45 days in which to respond to a "documented request" for a determination of eligibility. After 45 days or the receipt of additional information, the agency shall be advised of its responsibility to make a determination of eligibility.

Accordingly, the regulations have been modified to state that the Secretary of the Interior may reverse findings on eligibility made by the Federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer based upon an investigation by the Keeper of the National Register and an onsite inspection of the property in question. In such cases, the Secretary, or his designee, will make a determination of eligibility on the property in question in accord with §63.2(c), a new section describing this process.

**Information Required**

A second area of concern was the amount of information required for the Department of the Interior to make a determination of eligibility on a property. A determination must be made on the basis of a description, statement of significance, maps, and photographs of a property. Although the guidelines published in the draft regulations as provided a standard for evaluating properties against National Register criteria, a determination can be made on the basis of less information than is recommended in these guidelines in some cases. Appendices A and B have been deleted from 36 CFR Part 63 and are now published as guidelines in the Federal Register. An introductory explanation has been added to the guidelines which emphasizes that, although each category of information is necessary to evaluate properties, many categories require only a brief statement. In addition, much of the advice concerning documentation applies to a specific classification of properties. For example, for archaeological sites, the description of an eligible or ineligible site is not the same as for an eligible or ineligible property. The special expedited process in §63.3 to be applied when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a property is eligible has also been revised to allow the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Federal agency more flexibility in determining when the information is sufficient to determine the eligibility of a property. The State Historic Preservation Officer should be the designated officer to evaluate a property for the National Register and to make a sound planning decision.

**Clarification of Roles**

The comments indicated that the roles of the Federal agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and private groups and citizens in the determination of eligibility process needed to be clarified. It is recommended that the Federal agency is responsible for identifying historic properties and considering them in the Federal planning process. The opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer and his recommendations are advisory.

In the determination of eligibility regulations in all cases where a potentially eligible property may be involved, even if the State Historic Preservation Officer has no opinion on the property, the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee, has the authority to make a definitive determination of a property's eligibility for the National Register.
Agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a Property is Eligible" said that this process was too complicated. Comments recommended that Federal agencies should be able to complete compliance with the Advisory Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800) in cases where both an agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a property is eligible and sufficient information is known about the property to make a planning decision through the Advisory Council regulations. Several agencies also commented that direct mail notification of the Secretary's determinations under this section should be provided as well as publication in the Federal Register.

As a result of these comments, the Department of the Interior has further streamlined the procedure outlined in §63.3 by requiring only that either the Federal agency or the State Historic Preservation Officer award Keeper of the National Register a letter signed by the agency stating that the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that the property is eligible for the National Register. Either the letter from the agency or the written statement signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer that in his opinion the property is eligible for the National Register. Neither the letter from the agency nor the written statement from the State Historic Preservation Officer must contain a substantive discussion describing the property, its specific boundaries, and its significance under the National Register criteria. Furthermore, it is recognized why the property is eligible for listing in the National Register. These determinations will be reviewed by the Department. Full documentation on properties that the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree are eligible and which are determined eligible in accordance with the provisions of §63.3 will not be forwarded to the Keeper for review but will be kept on record by the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer. The National Register will publish such positive determinations in the Federal Register as will allow the Keeper to acknowledge the notification upon receipt of the positive determination letter and statement to both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer. The agency may request additional inspection to complete compliance with the Advisory Council's regulations after agreeing with the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property is eligible and sending its statement and the State Historic Preservation Officer's opinion to the Keeper. The Department of the Interior would like to emphasize that this expanded list of properties will shift additional responsibility on the Federal agency to ensure that sufficient information is known about a property to make sound planning decisions through the Advisory Council's regulations.

Status of Properties in the Determined Eligible Category

Several comments suggested that the "determined eligible" status needs to have an automatic expiration date if the property is not formally nominated. Maintenance of two separate lists of "determined eligible" and "listed" properties was considered by some to be confusing. Because it is impossible to estimate how long a Federal project affecting a property will take or exactly when it is decided what will happen to a property, the Department of the Interior rejected the concept of an automatic expiration date for eligible properties. Furthermore, it is recognized the property will remain eligible for the National Register until they lose those qualities which originally qualified them for the National Register.

To answer the concerns raised in these comments, the Department of the Interior has added a new §63.6 which provides for the annual review of properties determined eligible by the agency or the National Register. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has advised the Department of the Interior that, whenever possible, its memorandums of agreement will provide for the formal nomination of properties determined eligible within a specific time period. Under the new §63.6 the Keeper of the National Register will obtain from the Advisory Council any information on decisions made concerning the property in accord with the memorandum of agreement under the Advisory Council's procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties." If there is no memorandum of agreement, or if no provision has been made in the memorandum of agreement for formal nomination of the property and provided the property retains the characteristics which made it eligible for the National Register, the Keeper of the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer or the State Historic Preservation Officer as appropriate, to nominate the property to the National Register within six months of receipt of such request.

Accordingly, notice of a proposed Part 63 of Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is hereby given and the Federal Register as will allow the Keeper to acknowledge the notification upon receipt of the positive determination letter and statement to both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer. The agency may request additional inspection to complete compliance with the Advisory Council's regulations after agreeing with the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property is eligible and sending its statement and the State Historic Preservation Officer's opinion to the Keeper. The Department of the Interior would like to emphasize that this expanded list of properties will shift additional responsibility on the Federal agency to ensure that sufficient information is known about a property to make sound planning decisions through the Advisory Council's regulations.

Purpose and authorities.

(a) These regulations have been developed to assist Federal agencies in identifying and evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. The regulations explain how to request determinations of eligibility under sections 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) for implementation of sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility in considering historic properties on lands under their jurisdiction or control or on lands to be affected by proposed actions.

(b) These regulations have been developed to assist Federal agencies in identifying and evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register. The regulations explain how to request determinations of eligibility under section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) for implementation of sections 1(3) and 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility in considering historic properties on lands under their jurisdiction or control or on lands to be affected by proposed actions.

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The Department of the Interior will provide general and specific advice concerning the  
identification of historic properties and will bring to the attention of a  
Federal agency any information received  
from the public regarding potential  
historic properties in the area affected by  
its plans or projects.  

(d) The agency will submit a letter of request for a determination of eligibility 
with a description, statement of significance, photographs, and a map, or a  
statement in accordance with § 63.3 below, if applicable, directly to the Keeper  
of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of the Interior,  
Washington, D.C. 20240. If available, the opinion of the State Historic Pres  
ervation Officer on the eligibility of the property should also be forwarded with  
the request.  

(e) The Keeper, National Register, will respond in writing to the agency’s request within  
45 days of receipt of a documented request submitted in accordance with  
§ 63.2(d) of these procedures. If the  

opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer is not included with  
the request, the Keeper of the National Register will send the State Historic  
Preservation Officer a copy of the request and will ask for his opinion on the  
property. If the Keeper does not receive  
the State Historic Preservation Officer’s response within 60 days of the  
send of the State Historic Preservation Officer’s receipt of a letter from the Keeper requesting an  
opinion, the Keeper will proceed with  
the determination and will inform the  
agency that the State Historic Preservation Officer did not give an opinion. If  
the Keeper of the National Register determines that documentation submitted  
with the request is not sufficient to make a  
professional evaluation of the significance of the property, he will advise the  
agency in writing of the additional information needed. The Keeper of the  
National Register will respond to the agency’s request within 45 days of  
receipt of documentation on the property  
requested by the Keeper.  

§ 63.3 Procedures to be applied when  
the Agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a property is  
eligible.  

If during the consultation described in  
§ 63.2(c), both the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree that a  
property meets the criteria, the Federal agency or the State Historic  
Preservation Officer shall forward to the Keeper of the National Register (a) a  
letter signed by the agency stating that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and (b) a statement signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer  
that in his opinion the property is eligible for the National Register. Either  
the letter or the statement must contain substantive information on the property,  
including a description, specific boundaries, its significance under National  
Register Criteria, and an explanation of why the property is eligible for listing in  
the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register shall give written  
notice of his determination to both the agency and the State Historic Preservation  
Officer within 10 working days of receipt. If the property has not been accurately  
identified and evaluated, the Keeper will inform the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer within 10 working days and will recommend that the agency follow the process set  
forth at § 63.2. Notwithstanding such  
recommendation, the Federal agency or  
the Keeper of the National Register may consider the property eligible for the  
purpose of providing information on a property  
request. A copy of the request will be kept on file by  
the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.  

§ 63.4 Other properties on which determinations of eligibility may be made by the  
Secretary of the Interior.  

(a) The Keeper of the National Register will make determinations of eligibility on properties nominated by Federal agencies under section 2(c) of Executive Order 11593 prior to returning the nominations for such properties to the agency for technical or professional revision or because of procedural requirements. Such determinations of eligibility will be made only if sufficient information exists to establish the significance of the property and its eligibility for the National Register.  
(b) Any property in the district removed from the National Register for procedural deficiencies in the nomination and/or listing process shall automatically be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register without further action and will be published as such in the FEDERAL REGISTER.  

(c) If necessary to assist in the protection of historic resources, the Keeper, upon consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer and concerned Federal agency, if any, may determine properties to be eligible for listing in the National Register under the criteria established by 36 CFR Part 60 and shall publish such determinations in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such determinations may be made without a specific request from the Federal agency, or, in effect, may reverse findings on eligibility made by a Federal agency and State Historic Preservation Officer. Such determinations will be made after an investigation and an on-site inspection of the property in question.  

§ 63.5 Federal Register publication of properties determined eligible.  

In addition to written notice to the Federal agency and the State Historic  
Preservation Officer, public notice of properties determined eligible for the  
National Register will be published in the Federal Register at regular intervals  
and in a cumulative annual edition usually issued in February. Determinations  
in accordance with § 63.3 will be identified with an asterisk.  

§ 63.6 Review and nomination of properties determined eligible.  

The Keeper of the National Register will conduct an annual review of the  
condition of properties determined eligible for the National Register. The  
Keeper of the National Register will obtain from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation information on decisions made concerning eligible properties in accordance with memorandum of agreement under the Council’s “Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” (36 CFR Part 800). If there is no memorandum of agreement or if no provision has been made in a memorandum of agreement for nomination of an eligible property and if the property retains the characteristics that made it eligible for the National Register  
the Keeper of the National Register will take the following steps:  

(a) For a property owned by a Federal agency, or under the jurisdiction or control of the agency to the extent that the agency substantially exercises the attributes of ownership, the Keeper of the National Register will request the Federal agency to nominate the property to the National Register within six months.  

(b) If the property is not under Federal jurisdiction or control, the Keeper of the National Register may request that the State Historic Preservation Office nominate the property to the National Register within six months.  

(c) If the Keeper of the National Register determines that a property has lost the characteristics that made it eligible for the National Register, he will inform the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Federal agency and remove the property from the list of eligible properties.  

Dated: September 8, 1977.  

Approved:  

WILLIAM J. WHELAN,  
Director, National Park Service.  

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Publication Guidelines for Level of Documentation to Accompany Requests for Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in National Register

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Guidelines for Level of Documentation.

SUMMARY: These guidelines provide information on the level of documentation to accompany requests for determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

EFFECTIVE: Immediately.

ADDRESS: For further information contact Dr. William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240 (202-323-1070).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These guidelines are being published contemporaneously with the final rulemaking on the National Register of Historic Places, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register. These guidelines were issued initially as Appendices A and B of the proposed 36 CFR Part 63, which was published in the Federal Register for comment on April 21, 1976. Comments were received on the proposed regulations and comments are discussed in the introduction to the final rulemaking for 36 CFR Part 63.

Comments received on the guidelines concerned the amount of information required for the Department of the Interior to make a determination of eligibility on a property. A determination of eligibility is made on the basis of a description, statement of significance, maps, and photographs of a property. Although these guidelines provide a general standard for evaluating properties against National Register criteria, a determination can be made on the basis of less information than is recommended in these guidelines in some cases. An introductory explanation has been added to the guidelines which emphasizes that although each category of information is necessary to evaluate properties, many categories require only a very brief statement. In addition, much of the advice concerning for 36 CFR Part 63 applies to a specific classification of properties. For example, for archeological sites, the description requires information that is found in Volume II of the National Register.

Comments on Appendices A and B have been considered and incorporated as appropriate. The Department of the Interior has determined that these guidelines should be published in the Federal Register to assist Federal agencies in identifying and documenting historic properties as part of their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 (a) (1) (1970 ed.), Executive Order 11593; the Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-98), 16 U.S.C. 410 (a)-1 (1970 ed.). The Department of the Interior recommends that Federal agencies use these guidelines in documenting historic properties and in requesting determinations of eligibility as part of their project or program planning responsibilities. Because the Department has determined that they are guidelines and not regulations, they were not published in the Federal Register but not in the Code of Federal Regulations.

The guidelines are developed under the general authority of the National Register of Historic Places program as it appears at section 106 of the National Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. 666 (1970 ed.), and section 101(a) (1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 (a) (1970 ed.) and sections 3 (a) and 2 (f) of Executive Order 11593.

GUIDELINES FOR LEVEL OF DOCUMENTATION TO ACCOMPANY REQUESTS FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

These regulations provide standards to which Federal agencies may refer in the preparation of the terminations of eligibility (description, statement of significance, maps and photographs, and the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer) necessary to evaluate the eligibility for the National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Where possible this documentation should be prepared by professionals in the fields of history, architectural history, architecture, and archeology. Although in some cases a determination of eligibility can be made on less information, the Department of the Interior recommends these guidelines as a general standard for the amount and kind of documentation necessary to evaluate properties against the National Register criteria. The categories of information identified in the determination of eligibility for the National Register are: title, date of construction, physical condition, location, function, historical significance, association, or community value, architectural integrity, architectural style, or materials, and the association of such properties. The documentation submitted with determination of eligibility requests may be submitted to the National Register nomination forms, although such forms are not required. If the information provided by the property owner has been compiled through a survey, the agency should submit the survey report as part of the documentation. Information included in the report or in other material may not be recorded in the format, which is required in these guidelines. As long as the information is categorized under the appropriate properties, the agency may use any format for submitting this documentation which it finds convenient. Each category should be provided.

I. Request for determination.

II. Property name.

III. Location.

IV. Classification: district, site, building, structure, or object.

V. Ownership.

VI. Reproduction in Existing Surveys.

VII. Description.

VIII. Significance.

IX. Bibliography.

X. Geographical Data, Maps, and Aerials.

XI. Photographs.

II. Property Name.

A. Historic Name. 1. Original owner or builder.

B. Significant persons or events associated with the property.

C. Innovative or unusual characteristics of the property.

D. Common Name. This is the name by which the property is known.

E. Archeological Site Name. Archeological sites are generally named for the specimen, a nearby geographic feature, an aspect of culture, the owner of the property, an artifact, etc. For an archeological site with no name, use the numbering system in use in the State. The State number should also be appended to the designation of a named site for cross-reference purposes.

III. Location.

Include the number and the name of the street or road on which the property is located. If the road has a number rather than a name, indicate whether it is a Federal, State, or country road. If a property does not have a specific address, give the names of the nearest roads. For rural properties and others without specific street addresses, precise location may be specified by indicating the side of the road (North, South, East, or West) and exact distance from nearest intersection (North, South, East, or West). If in the vicinity of a town or city, this should be indicated. In the case of a historic district or similar group of properties, provide the name of the city and the number of properties within the district should be given.

IV. Classification.

A. Categories. Classify the property in the appropriate category if possible. If it is unclear what category to use, this property should be classified as "unknown." If so, request guidance from the reviewing agency, or don't proceed until you can determine the property's eligibility.

1. A "district" is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of structures, or objects which are united by past events or activity by place or physical development. A district may be comprised of individual properties which are separated geographically but are linked by associations or history.

2. A "site" is the location of a significant event, prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the loca-
3. "A building" is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity such as a house, barn, chateau, lodge, or similar structure. "Building" refers to a historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

4. A building is made up of interconnected and interrelated parts in a definite pattern or organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale.

5. An "object" is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value which is, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

6. Some properties may be most properly classified within two or more of the categories given above.

V. OWNERSHIP

Give the name of the owner of the property. Indicate "multiple ownership" for districts.

VI. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Identify local, State, or Federal historical resource surveys that include or refer to the property in question. Include name of survey, date, and/or place and organization that conducted the survey. Federal surveys other than the National Register include, but are not limited to, the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings (National Historic Landmarks Program).

VII. DISCRIPTION

Description of the physical appearance and condition of a property is important in making an accurate assessment of its significance. To give an adequate, comprehensive description, the property should use appropriate professional terminology and should be concise, factual, detailed, and well organized.

A. Buildings, structures, or objects should be described in detail. Marcus Whiffen's "American Architecture Since 1763: A Guide to the Styles" (The MIT Press, Cambridge, 1969) provides a standard guide to American architectural styles and should be consulted when questions of terminology arise. If local terms or styles are used, they should be accompanied by a description or explanation. Unless terms or unusual features should be pointed out and should be visible in the accompanying photographs. The description of buildings, structures, or objects should include the following kinds of information where applicable:

1. Kind of structure (dwelling, church, commercial, etc.).
2. Building placement (detached, row, etc.).
3. General characteristics:
   a. Overall shape or plan (rectangle, ell, etc.).
   b. Number of stories.
   c. Number of vertical divisions or bays.
   d. Construction materials (brick, frame, stone, etc.) and well finish (type of bond, courting, shingling, etc.).
   e. Roof shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.).
   f. Specific features—location, number, and appearance: porches, steps, dormers, chimneys, gable, bay windows, etc.; windows; doors; chimneys; doors.
   g. Important decorative elements.
   h. Significance of materials.
   i. Number, type, and location of outbuildings, as well as dates, if known.
   j. Other manmade elements (roadways, sidewalks, landscaping included within the area).
   k. Information on moved properties: (a) Date of move; (b) descriptions of original and present locations; (c) explanation of the effect of the move on the historic integrity of the property.
   l. Known alterations or changes to the property over time and dates if available.
   m. Description of boundary or lot outline.
   n. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form. In cases involving numerous alterations it would be helpful to include a floor plan with the submission.

II. GUIDANCE ON INCOMPATIBLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Guidelines on supplying information on the property. The information may but does not have to be obtained by consulting the Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

2. Archeological site descriptions should include the following:
   a. Biotic type (e.g., midden, rockshelter, data scatter, historic factory, etc.).
   b. A description of the site, including its immediate environment, using standard archeological terminology. If local terms are used, they should be defined. The following data should be included:
      a. Boundaries of the site and methods by which these boundaries have been defined.
      b. The immediately surrounding environment, both as it probably was when the site was in use and as it is today.
      c. Any disrupting influences (urban development, agriculture, etc.) at work on or immediately around the site.
   d. Descriptions (or summaries) of known data such as site location, stratigraphy, artifact classes and their distribution, structural remains, etc.
   e. Extent (time or area) of any excavation, testing, surface collecting, etc.
   f. Descriptions of any standing or ruined structures or buildings that might be of architectural or historic importance.

3. A list of pertinent previous investigations a the site, if any, indicating dates, investigators, sponsoring agencies, findings, and bibliographic references.

4. Quality and intensity of survey that resulted in recording the site any limitations this may impose on the data available for purposes of evaluation.

5. Historic site descriptions should include discussion of the present condition of the site and its environment. The integrity of the site—the degree to which the existing is a visual reminder of the events and activities that took place there—is very important and should be thoroughly discussed in the submission.

VI. DISTRICT—ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:

A. General description of the natural and manmade elements of the district: structures, buildings, sites, objects, prominent geographical features, density of development.

B. General description of types, styles, or periods of architecture represented in the district; scale, proportions, materials, color, decoration, craftsmanship, design quality.

C. General description of buildings to each other and to the environment: facade lines, street plan, squares, open spaces structures, patios, plazas, important natural features; changes in the relationships over time. Some of this information may be provided on any map in the submission.

D. General description of the district during the period in which it achieved significance:

E. Building types found in district: commercial, residential, etc. present and original uses of buildings.

F. General condition of buildings: restoration or rehabilitation activities, alterations, additions, or removals.

G. Approximate number of buildings in district or on the property.

H. Intrusions: include ratio and size of intrusions compared to the number of buildings within the district.

I. Qualities that made the district distinct from its surroundings.

J. A list of significant pivot buildings within the district, with short descriptions where appropriate.

K. A list of significant boundary buildings within the district, with short descriptions where appropriate.

L. A list of significant buildings or structures within the district, with short descriptions where appropriate.

M. General description of industrial activities and processes taking place within the district, important natural and geographical features, etc.

N. General description of original machinery still in use and/or replacement.

O. General description of linear systems within the district (carnes, railroads, roads) and their terminal points with approximate length and width of area to be encompassed in district.

III. RURAL DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS, IN ADDITION TO THE INFORMATION LISTED ABOVE, SHOULD INCLUDE:

A. General description of archeological and topographical features (valleys, vistas, etc.) that convey a sense of coherence; and/or the archeological and topographical features and other examples of vernacular rural architecture within district boundaries.

B. Architectural district descriptions should include:

   a. General description of the natural and manmade elements of the district: structures, buildings, sites, objects, prominent geographical features, density of development.

   b. A statement of the date, level, and kind of archeological survey that has been done in the district.

   c. A list of archeological properties within the district, including their locations. Data on individual sites, as required by section VII, B, should be appended.

   d. A statement of the cultural, historic, or other relationships among the sites within the district that make the district a cohesive unit for investigation.

   e. A summary of the nature and level of damage the sites within the district have received or are receiving.

   f. A statement of the extent to which the interface relationships that give the district its cohesion remain intact.

VIII. SIGNIFICANCE

A. Summary statement of significance. A statement of significance is information that constitutes the property that may make it eligible for listing in the National Register. A concise opinion paragraph stating the probable importance of the property being considered should be followed by a more detailed account of the events, personalities, buildings, or historic occupations, or activities associated with the property. This concise history and the details of the property be directed to the property, rather than some functional segment. Thus, it is inappropriate to discuss a manor house with the manor house area, or to submit a house and the associated outbuildings, etc.

B. A statement of significance should attempt to describe the property to a broad historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural context: local, regional, State, or national. For example, if a community has a manor with neighborhoods of the same or similar qualities as the one being evaluated, this information should be included in the submission. Any quoted material which appears in this section or the description section of the property, or on the original context must faithfully represent the meaning of the original source. Supplemental information, such as newspaper articles,
letters from professional historians, architects, architectural historians, or archeologists, etc., may be submitted providing the statement of significance for properties that are less than 50 years old; moved; reconstructed; condition of an individual site; birthplace; minority community; etc. Some significant properties are listed within the National Register forms. Agencies may find it helpful to consider these areas in identifying and evaluating properties.

**Archeology**

The archeological study of life and culture in the New World after the advent of written records.

**Architectural**

The style and construction of buildings and structures.

**Art**

Concerning creative works and their principal aesthetic qualities. Do not include architecture, sculpture, music, or literature here: specific categories are established for each.

**Commerce**

Production and exchange of goods and the social contracts thereby encouraged.

**Communications**

Art or science of transmitting information.

**Community Planning**

The design of communities from predetermined principles.

**Conservation**

Official maintenance or supervision of natural or manmade resources.

**Economics**

The science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

**Education**

Formal schooling or the methods and theories of teaching or learning.

**Engineering**

The application of science concerned with the development and use of natural resources or the enhancement of the physical environment.

**Literature**

The production of written works, especially those of an imaginative nature.

**Military**

Concerning the armed forces and individual soldiers.

**Music**

The art of combining vocal or instrumental sounds or tones.

**Philosophy**

System of principles for the conduct of life; the theory or analysis of the principles underlying thought or knowledge and the nature of the universe.

**Politics/Government**

An established system of political administration by which a nation, colony, province or state, is governed and the processes which determine how it is to be conducted.

**Religion**

Systems and expressions of belief in a supernatural power that have made a contribution to the pattern of culture.

**Science**

A systematic study of nature. Science as the art of forming material into three-dimensional representation.

**Social/Humanitarian**

Concerning human beings living in community, the welfare of humanity, and interactions.

**Theater**

The dramatic arts and the places where they are enacted.

**Transportation**

Concerning the work or business or means of conveying passengers or materials.

**Additional facts to be included on specific categories of properties, as appropriate:**

1. **Buildings, structures, or objects.** a. The architect or builder. b. Significant events and/or patterns of activity.

2. **Data concerning individuals significantly associated with the property.**

3. **Consideration of any possible archeological significance present.**

4. **Significant architectural significance present.** a. A statement of the kinds of information known or thought likely to be present in the property; types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

5. **A statement of the relationship between the information believed to be present in the property, types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc.** a. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

6. **A statement of the relationship between the information believed to be present in the property, types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc.** a. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

7. **A statement of the relationship between the information believed to be present in the property, types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc.** a. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

8. **Additional facts to be included on specific categories of properties, as appropriate:**

   a. A statement of the kinds of information known or thought likely to be present in the property; types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

9. **A statement of the relationship between the information believed to be present in the property, types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc.** a. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

10. **A statement of the relationship between the information believed to be present in the property, types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc.** a. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.

11. **A statement of the relationship between the information believed to be present in the property, types of data that might be recovered if the property were thoroughly investigated by archeologists, etc.** a. Some categories of information will be directly observable; others can be inferred based on knowledge of similar properties that have been extensively investigated. Reasons for believing that given categories of information are present and have been preserved in the property should be given.
human, ecology, culture history, or culture process? What is the potential information yield of the site, and how does this information provide evidence for theories, hypotheses, and research questions that could be or have been addressed in the region or elsewhere? Evidence of an evaluation of significance should be provided, including references to specific scholarly investigations.

b. How specific site retains its relative value or did the information yielded make a fundamental contribution to knowledge of American cultures, such that the site of investigation constituted a historic event? Sites already completely excavated are eligible only if the answers to these questions are positive.

c. Extent of district boundaries, carefully drawn. G. Street and place names, including inclusive street numbers. H. Highway numbers. I. Architectural styles or periods, if appropriate. J. Pivotal structures and important spaces (porches, squares, etc.). K. Present type of district (mixed, residential, commercial, public, etc.). L. How does the district relate to the development of the State, region, or locality?

X. PHOTOGRAPHS
Along with written documentation and maps, photographs form the basis of the Secretary of the Interior's determination of a property's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. For this reason, photographs submitted should give an honest visual representation of the property and should illustrate those qualities discussed in the description and statement of significance. Photographs should be contemporary with the request for a determination of eligibility and should be identified in detail, giving the name and location of the property, view or section shown, church, hospital, park, etc. Historical photographs may also be useful but are not required. Black and white glossy photographs are preferred, but color prints are also acceptable. Photographs should provide sufficient detail to accurately portray a property and should therefore be avoided. The number of photographs required for a determination varies according to the complexity of the property:

- A. Individual buildings, structures, or objects. Include only as many photographs as are necessary to depict the property clearly. One of the photographs should show the environment or context in which the property is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs. If the significance for which the property is submitted includes interiors or particular details, representative views should be included.

- B. Archaeological sites. Photographs should document the condition of the property and, if relevant to the evaluation of significance, show artifacts that have been recovered and objects present in the site. Diagrams may be substituted for photographs of artifacts or other features where relevant and if it is not possible to take photographs. Site submissions must include at least one photograph, however, showing the physical environment and configuration of the property.

- C. Districts. Districts should be represented visually in selected streets, landscapes, or aerial views. Include as many photographs as necessary to visually relate the essence of and the variety included in the district. Views of individual structures, however, should not be shown. Streetscape views often reveal the architectural qualities of a district better than photographs of individual buildings. Pivotal structures, however, and elements which help define the quality of the district should be clearly shown. Streetscape views should include as many building types, styles, and uses as necessary to relate the variety of the district. Photographs of important topographical or spatial elements should be included, as well as representative types of intrusions in their settings. It is useful to indicate on the sketch map the location and direction of elevations or views. Views of archaeological districts should show significant natural and/or cultural aspects of the environment and typical sites, structures, buildings, and objects.