the appropriate officials the following data for the areas of the potential environmental impact:

(1) All information in the State Survey Data as outlined in § 61.6(d). Agencies may be requested to avoid or limit publication of such data if in the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer such publication might result in damage to historic properties.

(2) Recommendations that there is need for a survey of historic properties unless the State Survey Data indicate that additional survey is not required.

(3) Recommendations to Federal agencies and to communities conducting surveys on methods for conducting comprehensive surveys and on sources of professional expertise.

(4) Results from review of Federal and community surveys and from evaluation of identified historic properties and opinions on the eligibility of historic properties for listing in the National Register.

(c) Where the State Survey Data indicate that additional survey of historic properties is needed in the environmental impact statement, the State Historic Preservation Officer may conduct such survey under contract with Federal, State, or local officials, their consultants, or the private sector.

§ 61.9 Waiver.

The Secretary may waive any of the requirements of this Part if in his opinion, expressed in writing to the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State historic program regulation benefit from such waiver, and the purpose, conditions, and requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 would not be compromised.


Approved:

WILLIAM J. WHALEN, Director, National Park Service.

[FR Doc.77-27244 Filed 9-20-77;8:45 am]

PART 63—DETERMINATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Interim regulations.

SUMMARY: This rule 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, to implement Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:


SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On April 27, 1976, a notice of proposed rulemaking was published in the Federal Register (41 FR 17688) to amend Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding Part 63 concerning Determination of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. Because several new substantive provisions have been added through the comment process, the following regulations are also published for comment; however, as Federal programs have already been revised under the new guidance now, the regulations are to be considered as in force immediately on an interim basis pending final publication.

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.

This 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. Regulations detailing the process by which Federal agencies determine properties to the National Register are codified in Part 60 of Chapter 1 of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (41 FR 1600).

Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 specifies several steps to be taken during the interim period, prior to the completion of the required inventories. These inventories were due to have been completed no later than July 1, 1973; however, many Federal agencies have not yet completed this responsibility. Section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 provides that Federal agencies shall exercise caution to assure that any federally owned properties that might qualify for nomination are not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered. Toward this end, Federal agencies are required to refer any questionable actions to the Secretary of the Interior for an opinion respecting the property's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Section 2(b) requires the Secretary of the Interior to answer questions concerning the eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Section 3(c) requires the Secretary to advise Federal agencies in the evaluation and identification of historic properties.

To meet these requirements, 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 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, and under Executive Order 11593, Federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or 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 included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertaking. The following regulations are consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800), which also concern, inter alia, section 106 of Executive Order 11593. They are also consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Under NEPA, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practical means to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice." As a part of this responsibility and consistent with the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation discussed below, these regulations allow the National Park Service to respond to agencies and to make determinations of eligibility so that they may identify historic properties for consideration in the NEPA process.

In our judgment, it is appropriate for agencies to meet their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act, sections 106 and 119, and under NEPA by adhering to the Council's regulations and by following these determinations of eligibility regulations, which explain how and when to obtain determinations of eligibility.

To further assist Federal agencies in meeting their responsibility to consider historic properties under NEPA and in determining 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 criteria for the identification of historic properties and guidelines for the level of documentation to...
accompany requests for determinations of eligibility. The criteria and guidelines have been developed pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities under section 2(b) of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, section 161(a) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, and sections 3(b) and 3(f) of Executive Order 11593. The Department of the Interior recommends that agencies use these criteria and guidelines to conduct preliminary studies to assist agencies in identifying historic properties and to provide specific advice on historic properties that have not yet been adequately identified, documented, and evaluated may exist in the project area.

The determination of eligibility process is also important to agency compliance with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-301; 16 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) which mandates the documentation of properties identified studies and the documentation of properties identified in such studies when they are submitted to the Department of the Interior. Agencies are advised that the Secretary of the Interior is vested with the responsibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary of the Interior is also responsible for the Secretary of the Interior's responsibilities under section 2(b) and 13(c) of Executive Order 11593, as implemented by the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Department of the Interior has determined whether properties eligible for the National Register are listed in the National Register. The determination of eligibility is made under sections 2(b) and 13(c) of the Executive order prior to returning the nominations of properties to the agency for further consideration or professional review. These determinations have been used for the convenience of Federal agencies so that they will have an 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.

The determination of eligibility will continue to be made on such properties when substantial information exists. The Secretary of the Interior has determined that the Department of the Interior will participate in recovery under Pub. L. 93-291. The determination of eligibility process provides the mechanism whereby an agency can determine whether data are to be recovered and be threatened by its undertaking. Accordingly, notification of the Secretary of the Interior that an undertaking will result in the loss or destruction of significant data, pursuant to section 3(a) or 3(b) of Pub. L. 93-291, requires that in cases where the property in question is not nominated to the National Register, the agency first determine, through the process described below, whether the property is eligible for the National Register and therefore contains significant data.

Federal agencies with extensive responsibilities or involvements with community or regional planning may need general advice concerning the identification and evaluation of historic properties. The Department of the Interior recommends that agencies conduct predictive reconnaissance surveys and other studies that result in documentation of historic properties. These studies may conduct predictive reconnaissance surveys and other studies that result in documentation of historic properties. The studies are generally designed to serve as guides to the identification and evaluation of historic properties. The Secretary of the Interior will respond to requests from Federal agencies and the Advisory Council for professional advice concerning the preliminary studies to assist agencies in obtaining the Advisory Council's comments and to provide specific advice on obtaining adequate information concerning historic properties as part of the planning process.

Under 36 CFR Part 63, determination of eligibility do not constitute listing in the National Register. Therefore, this process does not include any form of notice to property owners or others, although the Department of the Interior recommends that agencies advise property owners where the area is being evaluated as part of the Federal planning process. Identifying elements of the historic environment are not a Federal action. Therefore, the requirement that such determinations be a routine part of the agency's consideration of historic properties as part of the total environment. Properties determined to be eligible will be published regularly in the Federal Register.

One category of properties determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior was not covered in the April 27, 1976, notice of proposed rulemaking. In addition to properties determined eligible at the request of Federal agencies under sections 2(b) and 13(c) of Executive Order 11593, as implemented by the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Department of the Interior has determined that this proposed rulemaking is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment; however, the National Register of Historic Places Program may make determinations of eligibility to properties determined eligible by the Secretary so as to assist in protection of historic resources.
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 must be emphasized that the Federal agency is responsible for identifying historic properties and for determining whether they are eligible for the National Register. The determination of eligibility is a process that is carried out by the State Historic Preservation Officer in conjunction with the Federal agency. The Secretary of the Interior or his designee has the authority to make a definitive determination of eligibility for the National Register.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUESTION?

Several comments expressed concern regarding provision defining who may raise a question about a property meeting National Register criteria. The information on which Federal agencies base their decisions should be accurate as possible; these decisions will be based on professional evaluations of the significance of historic properties. The Department of the Interior urges Federal agencies to consider the value of historic properties in light of the National Register criteria, and to make sound decisions.

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 of eligibility is made on the basis of documentation concerning the historic significance of the property. The guidelines published in the draft regulations are intended to provide a standard for evaluating properties against National Register criteria.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED ELIGIBLE?

Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by the Department of the Interior based on the significance of the property. The determination of eligibility is made on the basis of documentation concerning the historic significance of the property. The information provided should be accurate as possible; these decisions will be based on professional evaluations of the significance of historic properties.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES

Most of the comments on Section 633 Special Procedures to be Applied When the
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 complex forms, and also send Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800) immediately in cases where both an agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a property is eligible and sufficient information about the property to make a planning decision through the Advisory Council regulations. Several agencies also commented that direct 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 forward a letter signed by the agency stating that the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree a property is eligible for the National Register. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has hugged the Department of the Interior that, wherever 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 the nomination information on decisions made concerning the property in accordance with a memorandum of agreement under the Advisory Council's regulations 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 nomination of the property, and the Secretary of the Interior determines the property is eligible for listing in the National Register, the Keeper of the National Register will obtain from the Advisory Council the nomination information on decisions made concerning the property in accordance with a memorandum of agreement under the Advisory Council's regulations for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties.

Accordingly, notice of a proposed Part 63 of Chapter I of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is hereby given and interested persons may submit written comments at the address listed below.

FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol. 42, No. 183—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1977

§63.1 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 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.

§63.2 Determination of eligibility.

The Department of the Interior will respond within 45 days of receipt of a documented request for a determination of eligibility from a Federal agency. When it is submitted in accordance with the following regulations and is accompanied by documentation that clearly portrays the nature and significance of the property, the agency shall consult the State Historic Preservation Officer as the first step in identifying historic properties for information concerning:

1. Properties listed in the National Register.

2. Properties in the process of nomination to the National Register.

3. Properties determined eligible by the Secretary of the Interior for listing in the National Register.

4. Any other available information that would assist in identifying properties in the area affected by the proposed action.

(b) If the State Historic Preservation Officer has inadequate information to document the presence or absence of historic properties in the project area, the Federal agency should refer to the Department of the Interior's criteria for the identification of historic properties and the guidelines for level of documentation to accompany requests for determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register published as a notice in the Federal Register.

(c) The agency shall, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation contained in 36 CFR 800 to all potentially eligible properties that may be affected by the proposed action. If a property appears to meet the Criteria and the State Historic Preservation Officer agrees, the agency should follow the procedures in §63.5. If there is a question whether the Criteria exist, the agency shall complete the procedures in §63.4. If there is a question whether a property meets the Criteria exists when the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer disagree or when the agency determines that a question exists.

FEDERAL Register, Vol. 42, No. 183—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1977
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 public records, national historic parks, and the like.

(c) The Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, will forward to the Keeper of the National Register (a) a letter signed by the agency stating that the agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer agree 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 been ac-

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 within 10 working days and in a cumulative annual edition usually issued in February. Determinations in accord 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 Federal Register to determine if any property has been determined eligible for the National Register. The Keeper of the National Register will obtain from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation information on actions made concerning eligible properties in accord 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 agency substantially exercises the attributes of ownership over the property to the extent that the agency substantially exercises the attributes of ownership, the Keeper of the National Register will request the Federal agency to remove the property from the list of eligible properties within six months.

Dated: September 8, 1977.

Approved:

WILLIAM J. WHEELAN,
Director, National Park Service.

[FR Doc. 77-27245 Filed 9-20-77; 8:45 am]
NOTICES

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 determination 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 (202-324-6065).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These guidelines were being prepared contemporaneously with the interim rulemaking for 36 CFR Part 63—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 27, 1976. Comments were received on the draft regulations and these 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 basic to the evaluation of 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 documentation applies to a specific classification of properties. For example, for archeological sites, the description (VII) required would contain only the information in VII.B. Federal agencies should also coordinate closely with State Historic Preservation Officers concerning the kinds and depth of information necessary to evaluate properties.


These guidelines are developed under the general authority of the National Register of Historic Places program as it has been compiled through a survey, the information on the property, and the documentation which is necessary to evaluate properties against the National Register criteria. The categories of information here are intended for nomination of properties to the National Register. Determination submitted with 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 kinds of documentation necessary to evaluate properties against the National Register criteria. The categories of information here are intended for nomination of properties to the National Register. Determination submitted with 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 kinds of documentation necessary to evaluate properties against the National Register criteria.

I. Request for Determination

II. Property Name

III. Location

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

V. Ownership

VI. Representation in Existing Surveys

VII. Description

VIII. Summary

IX. Bibliography

X. Geographical Data, Maps and Acreage

XI. Photographs

XII. Individual(s) compiling documentation

XIII. Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer

Many of these categories require only a very brief statement. Special attention should be given to VII.C. Description and VIII. Significant, which of the guidelines under VII and XIII applies to a specific classification of resource. Not all information is required for each classification (building, site, district, structure, object).

I. Request for Determination of Eligibility

The name and address of the agency and the agency official making the request should appear in the letter of request as part of the documentation. Communities requesting determinations of eligibility in accord with the “Environmental Review Procedures for Community Development Block Grant Programs” (40 CFR 50) should certify that the request is made as part of a community development block grant project.

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. Accepted professional, scientific, technological, or traditional name

II. Common Name. This is the name by which the property is known locally.

III. Archeological Sites. These are generally named for the project, a nearby geographic feature, an aspect of cultural significance, the owner of the property, etc. For an archeological site with no name, use the numbering system in use in the State. The State site number should also be included in the designation of a named site for cross-reference purposes.

IV. 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 a property is rural or located on the coast, this should be indicated. In the case of a historic district or similarly complicated property, the addresses for all the properties within the district should be given.

V. Classification

A. Categories. Classify the property in the appropriate category if possible. If it is unclear what category is appropriate, this should be indicated. An example, request assistance in determining whether properties should be considered individually or as a district.

1. A “district” is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects which are united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be composed of individual components which are separated geographically but are linked by associations or history.

2. A “site” is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the local...
tion itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

3. A "building" is a structure created to shelter any form of human activity such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. "Buildings" refer to a historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

4. A "site" is a work made up of interdependent 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 that may be, 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 names of the owner of the property. Indicate "multiple ownership" for districts.

VI. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Identity local, State, or Federal historic resource surveys that include or refer to the property in question. Include name of survey, date, and approximate sampling plan 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. DESCRIPTION

Description of the physical appearance and condition of a property is important in making an accurate assessment of its significance. To provide 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. Uniquely or unusual features should be pointed out and should be visible in the accompanying photographs. The description 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 finish (type of bond, coursing, shingle, etc.).
   e. Roof shape (gable, hip, shed, etc.).
   f. Specific Features—location, number, and appearance of windows; openings; doors; chimneys; etc.
   g. Important decorative elements.
   h. Significance of individual buildings.
   i. Number, type, and location of outbuildings, as well as dates, if known.
   j. Other mambles (structures, roadways, commercial, residential, etc.) possibly considered in 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 to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   m. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   n. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   o. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   p. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   q. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   r. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   s. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   t. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   u. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   v. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   w. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   x. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   y. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.
   z. Known alterations to the property are important in evaluating the property's historic integrity. If an alteration has been made to restore the property to its original form, changes in the new form should be described. The alteration should include a floor plan with the alteration.

VIII. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

1. Qualities that made the district different from its surroundings.
2. Qualities of significance of individual buildings within the district, with short descriptions where appropriate.
3. Types of boundary descriptions: streets, property lines, inclusive street addresses, geographical features, etc., which separate the district from its surroundings.
4. Direction of boundary lengths: in an archeological nature, the information indicated under 4 below should be provided.
5. A description of the industrial activities and processes taking place within the district, important natural and geographical features, power sources.
6. Description or definition of original manor (still in use) and/or
7. General description of linear systems within districts (canals, railroads, roads) and their terminal points with approximate length and width of area to be encompassed for future investigation.

IX. DURABLE DESCRIPTIONS

Identification of the district, its boundaries, and the significance and extent of the district. The following should be included:

A. General description of the district, 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, roads, etc.) on or immediately around the site.
   d. Descriptions (or summaries) of known data including the site's plan, ground plans, description, structural remains, etc.
   e. Exact location 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.
   g. A list of pertinent previous investigations on the site, if any, including dates, information, results, and responsible, and bibliographic references.
   h. Quality and intensity of survey that resulted in recording the site; any limitations or significance that this may impose on the data available for purposes of evaluation.
   i. A statement of the date, level, and kind of archeological survey that has been done in the district.
   j. A list of archeological properties within the district, including their locations. Data on individual sites, as required by section VII. B, should be appended.
   k. A statement of the cultural, historic, or other relationships among the sites within the district that make the district a cohesive unit for investigation.
   l. A summary of the nature and level of damage the sites within the district have received or are receiving.
   m. A statement of the extent to which the Interrelationships that give the district its cohesion remains intact.

VIII. SIGNIFICANCE

A. Summary statement of significance. A statement of significance identifies the qualities of the property that may make it eligible for listing in the National Register. A concise and graphic summary, giving the probable importance of the property being considered should be followed by a more detailed account of the events, personalities, professions, or historic occupations, or activities associated with the property. This concise history of the property might be of a general nature rather than some functional aspect. Thus, it is inappropriate to discuss a mound and not an associated village, burial mound, site or to exclude buildings and not the associated outbuildings, etc.

A statement of significance for all properties should attempt to relate the property to a broad historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural context: local, regional, State, or national. For example, if a community has qualities of an environment with the same or similar qualities as the one being evaluated, this information should be included in the document. Any quoted material which appears in this section or the description should be footnoted. Quotations taken out of context must necessarily represent the meaning of the original source. Supplemented information, such as newspaper articles,
letters from professional historians, architects, architectural historians, or archeologists, etc., may also be submitted as appropriate.

b. Identification of significant properties that are less than 60 years old; birthplaces; primarily commemorative sites; birthplaces; primary place of teaching, engineering.

c. Works of nonfiction, such as natural geographic barrier, such as a river or drainage divide; a project development, innovation, or ingenuity (properties connected with the integrity of the district has been lost. (You may wish to refer to qualities discussed in the National Register criteria.)

d. An explanation of how district boundaries were chosen. Considerations may include presence of a natural geographic barrier, such as a river or drainage divide; a project development. In some cases, a group of resources which conform to the definition of a district given above, having in mind, for example, the project may affect only a portion of the district). If possible the relationship of this part of the district to the whole may be clarified. If this is not possible, a building or structure is no longer significant if it has been reduced in size or altered in such a way that the integrity of the district has been lost or changed in ways that reveal changing concepts of style or beauty. Does it contain tools, equipment, furniture, or other items which were used by an individual? If so, the significance of the property in question should be compared to the significance of other properties which have similar characteristics.

e. Additional facts to be included on specific pages of the study. These may be used to support the significance of the property.

f. An explanation of how district boundaries were chosen. Considerations may include presence of a natural geographic barrier, such as a river or drainage divide; a project development. In some cases, a group of resources which conform to the definition of a district given above, having in mind, for example, the project may affect only a portion of the district). If possible the relationship of this part of the district to the whole may be clarified. If this is not possible, a building or structure is no longer significant if it has been reduced in size or altered in such a way that the integrity of the district has been lost or changed in ways that reveal changing concepts of style or beauty. Does it contain tools, equipment, furniture, or other items which were used by an individual? If so, the significance of the property in question should be compared to the significance of other properties which have similar characteristics.

g. Effect of intrusions on the integrity of the district.

h. Explanation of how district boundaries were chosen. Considerations may include presence of a natural barrier or edge, such as a geographic barrier, such as a river or drainage divide; a project development. In some cases, a group of resources which conform to the definition of a district given above, having in mind, for example, the project may affect only a portion of the district). If possible the relationship of this part of the district to the whole may be clarified. If this is not possible, a building or structure is no longer significant if it has been reduced in size or altered in such a way that the integrity of the district has been lost or changed in ways that reveal changing concepts of style or beauty. Does it contain tools, equipment, furniture, or other items which were used by an individual? If so, the significance of the property in question should be compared to the significance of other properties which have similar characteristics.

i. Does the building, structure, or object have an unusually important association with its location?

j. If the building or structure is no longer at its original location, are the reasons for the move fully explained? How does the new location affect the historical and architectural integrity of the building or structure?

k. What was the building or structure used for during the period it achieved historical significance?

l. How does the subject relate to the significant event, occupation, or activity that took place there?

m. How do alterations (destruction of original buildings, change in land use, changes in foliage or topography) affect the integrity of the building or structure and how does this change affect the area? Some studies have shown that change in such factors as topography may indicate that the area is no longer a sub-church development.

n. If the site has been submitted for its architectural significance, has the site contributed or does it have a potential for contributing important information regarding the history of the area?
human ecology, culture history, or culture process? What is the potential information yield of the site, and how do this information and public theories, references, and research questions that could be or have been addressed in the region or elsewhere? What do these theories, references, and research questions mean? The significance should be provided, including references to specific scholarly investigations.

d. Are the qualities that distinguish the area historically, regionally, or architecturally, site of the property to the point where the integrity of the district has been lost.

e. Architecture and technology. Architects or engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the property should be identified in detail, giving the name and location of the property, view or detail shown in the photograph.

XII. PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

A statement of the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the National Register should be included with the request, wherever possible. The following sample form letter may be a convenient form for submitting the opinion.

Sample form letter for:

Statement of the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of a property for inclusion in the National Register.

I understand that the agency requesting the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the eligibility of ________ for inclusion in the National Register and that my opinion may be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with a formal request for a determination of eligibility on this property. This statement confirms that I have been consulted as part of the determination of eligibility process.

(1) In my opinion, the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Below is a justification for this opinion.

(2) In my opinion, the property is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Below is a justification for this opinion.

(3) I have no opinion and prefer to defer to the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Justification and comments:

Signed: ____________________________
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: ____________________________

Approved: June 10, 1977.

ERNEST ALLEN CONWAY,
Acting Director,
National Park Service.

1. 3602260 Filed 9-20-77 7:45 am