

PART 2, CHAPTER 12

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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PART 2, CHAPTER 12

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

12.1 OVERVIEW

12.1.1 Purpose

This chapter describes the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) procedures for addressing historic and archaeological resources in the development and delivery of transportation projects. FDOT conducts surveys to locate, identify, and evaluate potential impacts on historic properties (cultural resources) resulting from proposed projects. This assessment is prepared to comply with **Section 106** of the **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966**, as amended, **36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800**, and the **Florida Historical Resources Act (FHRA), Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.)**, which require the lead agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.

Section 106 applies to all federally funded, licensed, permitted, or approved undertakings, regardless of the Class of Action (COA) the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) established in **23 CFR Part 771** for compliance with the **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969**, as amended. **Section 106** requires federal agencies to consider the effects of all federal undertakings and programs on historic properties in the planning and delivery of the proposed action or program. As a part of this effort, federal agencies must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP or Council) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertakings.

When **NEPA** was enacted three years after the **NHPA**, Congress charged the federal government to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." In **Section 106**, Congress outlined the basic requirements for considering historic properties in the development of federal programs and projects. As a result, fulfillment of **Section 106** must be reflected in whatever **NEPA** documentation the Lead Federal Agency or the applicant (usually FDOT) produces. The **NEPA** process provides a framework for all federal environmental impact documentation, and the **Section 106** process provides the decision-making procedure for considering effects to historic properties for all federal undertakings. Therefore, all federally funded or approved projects comply with **NEPA** and the **NHPA**, but compliance with one of these laws does not automatically mean that compliance with the other has been achieved.

In addition, permits from state and federal agencies also require compliance with the associated historic preservation laws. For example, most federal permits that FDOT must obtain for its projects include a documented record of compliance with the **NHPA**. For state permits, documentation of compliance with the **FHRA** is included. Without that record, the permitting authority will be unable to permit the proposed activities.

The Florida Legislature has stated that "[t]he rich and unique heritage of historic properties in this state... is an important legacy to be valued and conserved for present and future generations." In addition, the Legislature charges each state agency of the

executive branch to consider the effects of their undertakings on any historic resource that is eligible for inclusion or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) prior to the expenditure of state funds on the undertaking. This consideration includes providing the Florida Department of State, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) an opportunity to comment on such an undertaking. The Director of the FDHR also serves as the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as per the **NHPA**, and reviews Federal-aid projects in this same capacity. **Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)**, specifies the criteria under which the FDHR reviews **Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) Reports** and the appropriate information required within the reports. **Section 267.12, F.S.**, and **Chapter 1A-32, F.A.C.**, provide the procedures to obtain a permit for archaeological investigations on state lands. In order to protect important or sensitive archaeological sites, **Section 267.135, F.S.**, provides for the non-disclosure of archaeological site locations.

In order to avoid costly delays in the later stages of project development, the CRAS identification and evaluation effort is initiated as early in the project development process as possible. This allows FDOT and/or the Lead Federal Agency (usually the FHWA) to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties more quickly and easily. This chapter provides the procedures for planning and performing such work during the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) phase of project delivery. For additional clarification and guidance regarding the requirements outlined in this chapter, refer to FDOT's [Cultural Resource Management \(CRM\) Handbook](#) (2013). Compliance with historic preservation laws requires consideration of potential effects to historic properties and good faith consultation with all of the appropriate parties.

12.1.2 Definitions

"Cultural resources" is a term broadly used to include all archaeological sites, as well as historic buildings, structures, objects, and districts that are typically 50 years of age or older. In this chapter, the terms "cultural resources" and "historic resources" are used interchangeably. The terms "significant cultural resource" or "historic property" are used as meaning a historic resource included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP. For consistency, the definitions contained in the regulations implementing **Section 106** of the **NHPA (36 CFR Part 800)** are applicable to this chapter.

Since the **NHPA** predates **NEPA** and most other environmental laws by several years, there are a number of terms used somewhat differently in the **NHPA** and **FHRA** than they are in **NEPA** and many of the laws concerning natural resources. For example, an adverse effect to a historic property under **Section 106** does not automatically equate to a significant impact under **NEPA**.

As used in this Chapter, the following definitions apply:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP or Council): An independent agency of the U.S. government whose members are charged with advising the President and the Congress on matters relating to historic preservation; recommending measures to coordinate activities of federal, state, and local agencies and private institutions and individuals relating to historic preservation; and advising on the dissemination of

information pertaining to such activities. The Council reviews the policies and programs of federal agencies in regard to compliance with the ***National Historic Preservation Act***.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Consultation: The process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the ***Section 106*** process. The Secretary's ***Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act*** provide further guidance on consultation.

Consulting parties: Persons or groups that the federal agency consults with during the ***Section 106*** process, including, but not limited to, the ACHP, the State Historic Preservation officer (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) or Tribal government officials or representatives, representatives of local governments, and individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking.

Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS): The process of identification, documentation, and evaluation of archaeological, historical, architectural, and traditional cultural properties.

Effect: Alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the NRHP.

Evaluation: The process of determining the eligibility of a cultural resource for listing in the NRHP.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF): A comprehensive listing of recorded cultural resources in Florida, including archaeological sites, historic structures, bridges, cemeteries, resource groups, and NRHP-listed sites. It includes records for resources that are no longer extant.

Historic property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

Historic resource: As set forth in the ***FHRA, Section 267.021, Florida Statute (F.S.)***, any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources which may or may not meet the National Register criteria and are generally 50 years of age or older. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or

abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state.

Indian Tribe: An Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation or village corporation, as those terms are defined in **Section 3** of the ***Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. § 1602)***, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Integrity: The authenticity of a cultural resource's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the resource's historic or precontact period. The seven aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): The document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

Minimize: Active attempts to reduce harm to the cultural resource.

Mitigation: Any actions that reduce or compensate for the damage an undertaking may have on a NRHP-listed or eligible property. Mitigation may include project redesign, relocation, and documentation.

National Register: The National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

National Register criteria: The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register (**36 CFR Part 60**).

National Register eligible: A cultural resource that has been determined to meet the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP, but that has not been formally nominated to be listed. For the purpose of **Section 106** compliance, eligible properties are treated the same as listed properties.

Native American: Of, or relating to, a tribe, people, or culture that is indigenous to the United States.

No Adverse Effect: When an undertaking has an effect on a cultural resource, but the effect would not be harmful to those characteristics that qualify the resource for inclusion in the NRHP.

No Effect: When an undertaking has no effect of any kind (either harmful or beneficial) on cultural resources.

Programmatic Agreement (PA): A document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with **36 CFR § 800.14(b)**.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The official appointed or designated pursuant to **Section 101(b)(1) of the Act** to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO): The tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of SHPO for purposes of **Section 106** compliance on tribal lands in accordance with **Section 101(d)(2) of the Act**.

Undertaking: A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; and those requiring a federal permit, license or approval.

12.1.3 Legal Authorities

For purposes of this chapter, **Table 12-1**, below, provides a summary of the major legislation, regulations, and other authorities that FDOT considers in implementing its CRM program.

Table 12-1 Legislation, Regulations, and Other Authorities Related to Archaeological and Historical Resources

Title and Citation	Relevance to Archaeological and Historical Resources
Federal Legislation	
<i>Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties)</i>	Requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings and programs on historic properties in the planning and delivery of the proposed action or program. As a part of this effort, federal agencies must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertakings. 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 incorporates amendments effective August 5, 2004. Subpart B of the regulations define how federal agencies meet the statutory responsibilities in the Section 106 process, and how the steps of this process can be coordinated with reviews under other federal laws.

Table 12-1 Legislation, Regulations, and Other Authorities Related to Archaeological and Historical Resources

Title and Citation	Relevance to Archaeological and Historical Resources
<i>Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (ACHP, November 2, 2012)</i>	Relieves the Florida Highway Administration (FHWA) and other federal agencies from the requirement under Section 106 of the NHPA to consider the effects of undertakings on certain common bridges and culverts constructed of concrete or steel after 1945. The federal agencies using the Program Comment must still complete Section 106 review for the undertaking, including the identification of historic properties and consideration of effects of the undertaking on historic properties other than the common bridge itself. The common bridges still need to be recorded on Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms.
<i>Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966</i>	Requires federal agencies to develop historic preservation programs to identify, evaluate, and protect historic resources that are under federal agency jurisdiction and/or potentially affected by federal actions. Requires recording of historic properties altered, damaged, or destroyed as a result of a federal action and deposit of these records in the Library of Congress or other designated repository for future use and reference. Also instructs federal agencies to consult with other federal, state, and local agencies, Tribes, and other stakeholders, both public and private. Instructs federal agencies to integrate historic preservation into their plans and programs and addresses the treatment of National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) impacted by an agency's programs and undertakings (i.e., their projects).
<i>Section 106 Exemption Regarding Effects to the Interstate Highway System (ACHP, March 2005)</i>	Guidance from ACHP for implementing the exemption from Section 106 and Section 4(f) requirements created in the Safe, Accountable, Flexible Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) for the bulk of the Interstate System.

Table 12-1 Legislation, Regulations, and Other Authorities Related to Archaeological and Historical Resources

Title and Citation	Relevance to Archaeological and Historical Resources
<i>36 CFR Part 61 (Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish professional standards, techniques, and methods for historic preservation and to guide local governments, states, and tribes in the preservation of “historic properties” (as defined by the Act) and the administration of historic preservation programs.
<i>Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979</i>	Enacted to secure the protection of archaeological resources and sites that are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals.
<i>Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 [Public Law (Pub. L.) 93-291; 16 U.S.C. § 469]</i>	Requires federal agencies to fund effects mitigation measures when their actions threaten to damage or destroy NRHP-eligible properties.
<i>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] § 4321)</i>	Requires the examination and avoidance of potential impacts to the social and natural environment when considering approval of proposed transportation projects. In addition to evaluating the potential environmental effects, the NEPA process prescribes interagency cooperation, public involvement, and documentation. The level of required <i>NEPA</i> documentation depends largely upon the nature and degree of project impacts, which determine a “class of action” (COA) [Categorical Exclusion (CE), Environmental Assessment (EA), or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)].
<i>Section 4(f) of the United States Department of Transportation Act of 1966, and its implementing regulations at 23 CFR Part 774</i>	Applies whenever a project incorporates lands from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or land of an historic site of national, State, or local significance into a transportation facility. Such incorporation is referred to as a Section 4(f) use of the resource.

Table 12-1 Legislation, Regulations, and Other Authorities Related to Archaeological and Historical Resources

Title and Citation	Relevance to Archaeological and Historical Resources
<i>American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (Pub. L. 95-341; 42 U.S.C. § 1996)</i>	Establishes as federal policy the protection of the rights of Tribes to the free exercise of their religion, including access to sacred sites, and requires federal agencies to accommodate this policy. Amendments to Section 106 of the NHPA in 1992 strengthened the interface with this Act by declaring that a federal agency must include the Tribes in the consultation process.
<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-601; 25 U.S.C. § 3001)</i>	Addresses the proper treatment of Native American human remains and funerary and sacred objects located on federal or tribal lands.
<i>Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (1971) (3 CFR Part 154, reprinted in 16 U.S.C. § 470)</i>	Requires all federal agencies to identify, and take steps to avoid effects to, archaeological and historic properties under their jurisdiction that are eligible for listing in the NRHP. It also requires complete documentation of NRHP-eligible properties that will be demolished as a result of the federal undertaking.
<i>Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites (1996)</i>	Requires federal agencies to protect Indian sacred sites by avoiding adverse effects to the physical integrity of such sites. Accommodates access to, and ceremonial use of, Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners. Requires federal agencies to maintain confidentiality of information on such sites.
<i>Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (2000)</i>	Affirms and strengthens the federal government's commitment to meaningful consultation with Tribes concerning federal actions, renews federal commitment to recognition of tribal sovereignty, and recognizes the government-to-government relationship between Tribes and the U.S. government. In September 2004, President Bush's Memorandum, "Government-to-Government Relationship with Tribal Governments" reaffirmed the policy set forth in Executive Order 13175.
State Legislation	

Table 12-1 Legislation, Regulations, and Other Authorities Related to Archaeological and Historical Resources

Title and Citation	Relevance to Archaeological and Historical Resources
<i>Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.), Florida Historical Resources Act (FHRA) (2000)</i>	The principal state law regarding the protection of archaeological and historical resources. It contains requirements similar to those of the federal <i>NHPA</i> . <i>FHRA</i> declares the state policy that the historic properties in this state represent “an important legacy to be valued and conserved for present and future generations.” It requires that each state agency consider the effects of an undertaking on any historic property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to consult with Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) to ensure that effects on historic properties are considered prior to the expenditure of state funds on the project. It also requires that each state agency exercise caution to assure that any historic property under its ownership or control is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.
<i>Chapter 253.027, F.S., Emergency Archaeological Properties Acquisition Act of 1988</i>	Provides a procedure to purchase archaeological and historical resources of statewide significance that are endangered by development, vandalism, or natural events.
<i>Chapter 872.05, F.S., Unmarked Human Burials (2011)</i>	Accords equal treatment and respect for human burials and human skeletal remains regardless of ethnic origin, cultural background, or religious affiliation. This law pertains to any human burials, human skeletal remains, and associated burial artifacts on public or private lands within Florida. In 1987, the law was amended to make it a third degree felony to willfully and knowingly disturb, destroy, remove, or damage any unmarked human burials.
<i>Chapter 1A-32, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), Archaeological Research (2014)</i>	Provides the criteria, notification requirements, and prohibited practices associated with archaeological research conducted on state-owned lands, including submerged lands.

Table 12-1 Legislation, Regulations, and Other Authorities Related to Archaeological and Historical Resources

Title and Citation	Relevance to Archaeological and Historical Resources
<i>Chapter 1A-44, F.A.C. Procedures for Reporting and Determining Jurisdiction Over Unmarked Human Burials (1992)</i>	Establishes the procedure to follow in the event that unmarked human burials are encountered during a project.
<i>Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C., Archaeological and Historical Reports Standards and Guidelines (2002)</i>	Specifies reporting and site recording requirements.

A more detailed list of authorities governing the CRM program is available in **Chapter 1** and **Appendix A** of the [CRM Handbook](#).

12.2 PROCESS

It is FDOT's policy to complete some level of cultural resources analysis for every FDOT project. The detail and level of analysis varies depending upon historical value of these resources and the potential for the project to affect them. The guiding principle of FDOT's CRM process is to identify, recognize, and consider the potential effects (if any) of its undertakings on significant historic resources, whether they are federal or state-only actions. Once FDOT completes this effort, FDOT develops practical ways to avoid any identified effects. If the effects cannot be avoided, FDOT seeks ways to minimize and mitigate the identified adverse effects to a reasonable and appropriate level.

For projects that involve no federal approvals, funding sources, or actions, **Chapter 267, F.S.**, controls. Projects developed, funded, or assisted by FDOT, which involve a federal action, must meet federal requirements, including laws, rules, regulations, and Executive Orders.

FDOT complies with applicable federal and state mandates by adherence to the **Section 106** process for federally funded or assisted projects and with the requirements of the FHRA for projects involving only state funds. In order to avoid confusion, the FDHR incorporated the **Section 106** process into the state's uniform compliance review program. Importantly, the Director of the FDHR also serves as SHPO; so regardless of whether an FDOT project is a federal or state-only undertaking, the state's point of contact for consultation is the same.

The primary differences between the two review processes are: (1) the involvement of FHWA and the ACHP and the role of tribal governments in the consultation process under

Section 106 and (2) the more specific report and site recording requirements as set forth in **Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C.** Since the State Environmental Management Office (SEMO) has designed FDOT procedures to ensure compliance with both laws and processes, the only difference of importance for FDOT projects is the broader and more specific consultative requirements of the federal process with entities other than FDHR/SHPO.

12.2.1 Section 106 Process

The **Section 106** process is contained in the implementing regulations, **36 CFR Part 800**, issued by the ACHP (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004). These regulations establish the four-step **Section 106** process. By following the four steps and applying the general requirements of **Section 106** and **Section 110**, FDOT ensures compliance with the other related laws and requirements. Therefore, the steps established by **36 CFR Part 800** form the core process FDOT follows to meet its historic resources management responsibilities.

The four steps of the **Section 106** process are:

1. **Step One** - Initiate the **Section 106** Process
2. **Step Two** - Identify Historic Properties
3. **Step Three** - Assess Adverse Effects
4. **Step Four** - Resolve Adverse Effects

The goal of the **Section 106** process is to balance the needs of federal undertakings with historic preservation concerns and resolve potential conflicts between the two in the public interest. In **Section 106** the U.S. Congress recognized that it is not realistic, nor in the public interest, to preserve every historic resource. Therefore, **Section 106** does not require preservation in every case, nor does it give the ACHP veto power over a federal agency's actions. However, **Section 106** does require full consideration by federal agencies of preservation values compared with the projected benefits of the completed undertaking, costs, and other factors. As a result, final actions performed by federal agencies can range from avoidance to complete loss of the historic property without violating **Section 106**, as long as the agency considers the effects of the action on the property; evaluates all available avoidance, minimization, and mitigation options; and offers the consulting parties an opportunity to comment on the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

Good faith consultation is a key element in the **Section 106** process. The **Section 106** regulations define consultation as “the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the **Section 106** process.” Whichever federal agency is the lead agency, FDOT serves as its action arm in most of the consultation required in this process, except for the government-to-government consultation required between federal agencies and the federally recognized Tribes. When developing the **Section 106** consultation effort for a proposed highway project, FDOT works closely with SHPO and

the Lead Federal Agency to identify the appropriate consulting parties. For specific information about consulting parties, see **Section 12.2.1.1** and **Section 12.3.2.2.3**.

The consultation effort must be appropriate to the size and scale of the proposed undertaking, as well as to the scope of the federal involvement. For example, when the federal agency leading the action is a permitting agency, the scope of the area being studied is far more limited than when the lead agency is providing funding for the undertaking. Often times, the consultation effort may depend on the nature of the historic properties located in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the proposed federal action. When devising consultation for a project that involves pre-Colombian archaeological sites or historic structures of great importance to the local community, the consultation effort includes these considerations.

Title 36 CFR Part 800 requires federal agencies to seek the views of the public during the **Section 106** process. Normally, the standard FDOT Public Involvement Plan (PIP) developed in accordance with [Part 1, Chapter 11, Public Involvement](#) satisfies both **NEPA** and **Section 106** compliance. However, in some cases, where the historic properties are of great concern to the public, where the consultation involves large numbers of local citizens, or where special considerations for Tribes must be considered, additional efforts may be required. The nature of the sites may also trigger additional consultations to meet the requirements of other laws such as the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)**, **Chapter 872, F.S.**, or the **American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)**.

12.2.1.1 Participants in the Section 106 Process

The **Section 106** process, and thus FDOT's CRM process, involves several participants. As indicated above, the level of involvement for particular participants varies depending on the size, scope and nature of the undertaking as well as the nature, location, and public importance of the historic properties involved. The primary participants in the regulatory process include the following:

1. **FDOT** - FDOT's role varies based upon its relationship to the proposed undertaking, the funding sources for the undertaking, and required approvals. Most often, FDOT is: (1) an applicant for Federal-aid funds, (2) serves as the lead state agency for local transportation projects receiving Federal-aid funds, or (3) is the lead state agency for non-federal, FDOT-assisted or approved undertakings.
2. **Lead Federal Agency** - Normally, FHWA's Florida Division is the Lead Federal Agency on FDOT's Federal-aid projects. However, there may be instances where other agencies of the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) serve as the lead federal transportation agency or when non-USDOT agencies serve as the Lead Federal Agency because they are granting a permit or approval for a solely state-funded project or program.
3. **ACHP** - The ACHP issues the regulations to implement **Section 106**, provides guidance on compliance with **Section 106**, and oversees the **Section 106** process. The ACHP also may participate directly in the consultation process at its

discretion or upon request from one of the other consulting parties. The conditions under which the ACHP may participate directly in a specific circumstance are set forth in **Appendix A** to **36 CFR Part 800**.

4. **SHPO** - SHPO represents the interests of Florida and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. Florida's SHPO is designated by the Florida Secretary of State, and reviews Federal-aid projects, along with federal and state permitted projects. In Florida, the SHPO also serves as the Director of the FDHR, and in this capacity, reviews state-only undertakings and maintains Florida's state historic preservation plans and programs.
5. **Federally Recognized Tribes** - There are six federally recognized Tribes with cultural associations in Florida. Two of these, the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and the Seminole Tribe of Florida also have lands in Florida. **Section 106** consultations must be conducted on a government-to-government relationship between the federally recognized Tribe(s) and the Lead Federal Agency. In addition, the Seminole Tribe of Florida has an appointed Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Therefore, when a project occurs on Seminole lands, the Seminole THPO fulfills the role of SHPO for the purposes of **Section 106**.
6. **Section 106 Consulting Parties** - These include the parties discussed above, as well as representatives of local governments, applicants for federal assistance, and other parties with a demonstrated interest in the effects of an undertaking on historic properties (such as local preservation boards, property owners, and so on). For example, property owners and local historic preservation groups are usually specific to the project location. Projects involving National historic Landmarks (NHLs) normally involve the National Park Service (NPS). Projects involving publicly owned historic resources would need to include the agency owning or managing the resource.
7. **The Public** - The Lead Federal Agency must seek and consider the views of the public on the effects of its undertakings on historic properties. The level of this effort is based upon the nature and complexity of the undertaking, its relationships to historic properties, the interest of the public in the potential effects to historic properties, and the confidentiality concerns of the consulting parties or other individuals and businesses.

12.2.1.2 Native American Consultation

Sections 101(d)(6)(A) and (B) of the **NHPA** require federal agencies to consult with any Tribes regarding potential effects to properties that may be of religious or cultural significance to their tribe during the **Section 106** process. It is the Lead Federal Agency's responsibility to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify the appropriate tribes to consult. These consultations must recognize the "government-to-government" relationship that exists between the federal government and federally recognized tribes, and should be respectful of tribal sovereignty. Because of this unique relationship of the federal government and Native American Tribes, tribal opinions concerning cultural resources represent a special consideration in navigating the **Section 106** process, and

as a result, a special consideration in FDOT procedures for considering the effects of agency undertakings on historic and archaeological resources. See **Table 12-1** for laws, regulations, and Executive Orders that govern consultation with Tribes. See **Section 12.3.2.3** for the considerations regarding the unique relationship of the federally recognized tribes to the consideration of historic properties in FDOT's CRM program.

12.2.2 Additional Requirements and Processes

Because of the way the **Section 106** process is set forth in the regulations, it encompasses compliance with most of the other laws that touch upon the treatment of historic properties. Some of these other laws are federal (such as **NAGPRA**, **NEPA**, **Section 4(f)** of the **USDOT Act of 1966**, as amended, and the **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979**) and some are state (such as **Chapter 267, F.S.**, and **Chapter 872, F.S.**). In addition, the **Section 106** process accommodates Florida's state rules regarding historic properties (such as **Rule 1A-32** and **Rule 1A-46** of the **F.A.C.**), as well as federal and state executive orders (such as **Executive Order 13007** on Sacred Indian Sites).

The process for compliance with **Section 106** and **Chapter 267, F.S.**, is implemented through the **Agency Operating Agreement (AOA)** executed by FHWA, FDOT, FDHR/SHPO, and ACHP on August 15, 2003, as part of Florida's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process. The AOA establishes an early coordination and screening process for certain types of FDOT undertakings as part of a broader effort to consider potential project impacts early in project planning and project development. The AOA also establishes alternative procedures for compliance with **Section 106**, per **36 CFR § 800.14**, including different levels of historic resources survey and consultation efforts based upon the potential of an FDOT undertaking to affect historic properties.

The programmatic provisions in the AOA address the requirements for the primary federal and state historic preservation laws only. They do not apply to projects occurring on tribal lands nor do they fulfill the requirements for consultation with Native American Tribes under **Section 106** or any other law. These provisions also do not exempt undertakings from meeting the requirements set forth for resources protected by other laws (such as those resources designated by the Florida Legislature as State Historic Highways) or for resources protected by laws that do not require listing on or eligibility for the National Register. These resources have to be treated and considered in accordance with the relevant laws.

On March 14, 2016 the FHWA, SHPO, ACHP and FDOT executed a **Section 106** Programmatic Agreement (**Section 106 PA**) to delegate certain activities required for compliance with **36 CFR § 800** to FDOT. [**Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Florida Division of Historical Resources, State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Florida Department of Transportation Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida**](#). The **Section 106 PA** is intended to refine the process for identifying alternative historic and archaeological survey efforts for select projects and to delegate authority to FDOT for certain decision-making task under the **Section 106** process.

The following activities are delegated to FDOT:

1. Establish whether there is an undertaking with the potential to affect historic properties;
2. Identify the consulting parties for each undertaking;
3. Inform FHWA when there are historic resources that may be of cultural and religious significance to the Tribes;
4. Seek public comment for individual project actions, and conduct public involvement activities;
5. Establish the APE of an undertaking in coordination with SHPO/ THPO;
6. Determine the appropriate level of effort through the project internal review and screening process, and in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement;
7. Identify historic resources located within the project APE in coordination with SHPO/THPO, other consulting parties, and Tribes;
8. Evaluate the NRHP eligibility of all historic resources identified within the project APE, in coordination with SHPO/THPO;
9. Apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect on historic properties as per **36 C.F.R. § 800.5** in coordination with SHPO/THPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties;
10. Initiate consultation on the resolution of adverse effects as per **36 C.F.R. § 800.6** with FHWA and appropriate consulting parties exclusive of the Tribes;
11. Consult, as appropriate, regarding the determination of the project APE, the evaluation of NRHP eligibility, and the effects of a program undertaking on historic properties;
12. Coordinate **Section 106** review with other relevant project reviews, such as **NEPA**; and
13. Document individual undertakings and maintain a record of all project reviews carried out pursuant to the Agreement.

Under the **Section 106 PA**, FHWA retains responsibility for complying with **Section 106** of the **NHPA** and **36 CFR Part 800** and will continue to administer the following actions:

1. Consultations to develop phased identification methodologies for projects in accordance with **36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(2)**;

2. Determinations to undertake archaeological research and fieldwork beyond standard systematic subsurface testing and surface examination for the presence or absence of cultural materials;
3. Consultations with federally recognized Tribes in accordance with the Federal requirements for government-to-government relationships;
4. Official notifications to the ACHP regarding adverse effects to historic properties;
5. Consultations with, and notifications to the National Park Service (NPS) for projects involving National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), in accordance with **36 C.F.R. § 800.10**;
6. Consultations to resolve disputes related to compliance with **36 C.F.R. Part 800** regardless of the nature of the dispute; for example, designation of the APE, identification of appropriate consulting parties, determinations of eligibility, and effects determinations;
7. Consultations to resolve adverse effects under **36 C.F.R. § 800.6**;
8. Development of Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) and Programmatic Agreements (PAs); and
9. Consultations and findings under **Section 4(f)** of the **U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966**, as amended and any other concurrent Federal laws applicable to the project and/or the properties involved.

As requested by FHWA, FDOT may assist with non-delegated tasks.

12.2.2.1 State-Designated Historic Highways

Consideration of certain unique types of historic resources in Florida is managed within the CRM program. For example, there are a number of laws passed by the Florida Legislature that designate certain highways as State Historic Highways. Each highway is designated by a specific law and that individual law sets the standards and guidance for the preservation and treatment of the highway it designates. This designation is not based upon the eligibility criteria of the NRHP nor any other standard evaluation method used to evaluate historic properties. However, the designation does reflect a specific importance to the local community that surrounds the resource and highlights the designated portion of the road for very specific treatments. For most of these resources, the designation prohibits alterations of roadway dimensions and immediate surroundings. In every case, these laws prohibit the expenditure of state funds on any proposed action involving one of these highways prior to coordination and agreement with FDHR on the proposed action. Almost every designated State Historic Highway in Florida is located in South Florida, the vast majority in District 6. For the current list of State-designated Historic Highways, see **Figure 12-1**. The occurrences of these resources are identified as a normal part of the identification and evaluation of historic properties undertaken for a proposed action, as detailed in **Section 12.3**.

12.2.2.2 Burials, Cemeteries, and other Sites Containing Human Remains or Associated Burial Artifacts

A special consideration in FDOT's CRM process is Florida's ***Unmarked Human Burials*** law in **Section 872.05, F.S.**, which governs the treatment of human remains. For FDOT, this law usually applies to human remains encountered during project construction or during archaeological research associated with project development. However, when a potential for the occurrence of human remains or burial artifacts has been identified for a site or location within the construction area of a project, FDOT includes compliance with the provisions of **Section 872.05, F.S.**, in its project development and delivery conditions.

There is an important distinction in the ***Unmarked Human Burials*** law, which differentiates between human remains of an individual that has been deceased less than 75 years and those of an individual deceased for 75 years or more. For those less than 75 years, the human remains come under the jurisdiction of the district medical examiner. For those that are 75 years or more, the remains come under the jurisdiction of the state archaeologist. If these older remains are located on federal lands and they are associated with the cultural history of Tribes, the federal agency owning or administering the land is informed in order to ensure compliance with **NAGPRA**. The legal requirements for the treatment of human remains are strict. These requirements are addressed in FDOT's CRM procedures and in **Section 7-1.6** of the FDOT's [***Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction***](#).

12.3 PROCEDURE

This section describes FDOT's procedures for considering historic and archaeological resources in the development of its projects and programs. FDOT's cultural resource management responsibilities are vested in SEMO at the state level, and the District Environmental Office at the District level. Project Managers, Environmental Administrators, and Cultural Resource Coordinators (CRCs) in both SEMO and the District Environmental Office have responsibility for maintaining compliance with all appropriate state and federal historic preservation laws, regulations, rules, and executive orders. SEMO establishes overall guidance, procedures, training, and assistance in project reviews, and monitors the overall performance of FDOT's program. SEMO assists the District Project Managers, Environmental Administrators, and CRCs with their **Section 106** compliance as requested by the Districts, FHWA, SHPO, and any other consulting party.

The primary responsibility of the District Environmental Office is to ensure that individual projects follow the established FDOT processes and procedures and that all cultural resource documentation meets FDOT and FDHR guidelines. The District CRCs apply the applicable laws and regulations and processes to the individual projects and conduct the day-to-day consultations with the appropriate parties. As a result, the District offices play a key role in moving the **Section 106** process forward toward project delivery. For most projects, FDOT contracts consultants to provide cultural resource studies and perform other tasks that require meeting the professional qualifications standards established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior (***Federal Register, Vol. 48, 44716***) to perform identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment activities for historic properties.

Consultants identify archaeological sites and historic resources, evaluate the identified resources in accordance with the criteria for historic significance set forth by the NPS, and apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect as defined in **36 CFR § 800.5**. In all cases, the consultants' findings are professional recommendations.

FDOT staff or consultants performing actions to meet the requirements of historic preservation mandates must either meet or be supervised by individuals meeting the minimum criteria for archaeologists, historians, architectural historians, and other professionals as outlined in **36 CFR Part 61** and set forth in the Professional Qualifications Standards section of the ***Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (FR, Vol. 48, 44716)*** (September 29, 1983). The principal investigators assigned to the tasks must meet the minimum qualifications as well. The professional qualifications required to perform cultural resource assessments for FDOT are more fully described in **Chapter 1** of the [***CRM Handbook***](#). This does not mean that the District CRCs must meet or exceed the minimum professional qualification standards

All FDOT undertakings receive some level of cultural resources analysis, even if it is only enough to determine that there is no potential for the occurrence of historic resources (significant or otherwise) in the project area. This analysis is separate from, and must be made prior to, determining the final, appropriate **NEPA** COA for the proposed action under **23 CFR § 771.15**. A project's level of involvement with historic properties has the potential to impact the **NEPA** COA for the project; however, the anticipated **NEPA** COA does not substitute for an analysis of the project's potential to affect historic properties. The latter is addressed through the **Section 106** process. Similarly, for state-only projects, the requirements of **Chapters 267** and **872, F.S.**, apply equally to Non-Major State Actions (NMSAs), as well as State Environmental Impact Reports (SEIRs). The level of analysis and documentation for compliance with historic preservation mandates may vary based upon specific project activities, but it is the findings of that analysis that are utilized as a part of making the **NEPA** COA decision.

As set forth in **36 CFR Part 800** and recognized in the AOA and **Section 106 PA**, the decision concerning the level of survey effort and detail necessary to meet the requirements of historic preservation laws are based upon the nature and scope of proposed projects and the location of these projects in relation to both known and unknown historic properties. Therefore, determining the appropriate level of survey requires a careful review of all activities associated with the project, as well as the potential for the occurrence of historic properties in the geographic area that the project may directly or indirectly affect.

Because it is the most efficient and comprehensive method developed for compliance with historic preservation laws, FDOT uses the four-step process established in **36 CFR Part 800** as the core of its CRM compliance program. This process includes locating, documenting, evaluating, and assessing the effects on historic properties, as well as developing avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for adverse effects to significant cultural resources, all in consultation with the appropriate parties. Regardless of funding source, similar requirements for the assessment of cultural resources apply. The two major differences between these laws are: (1) FHWA is the lead agency for

federally funded projects while FDOT is the lead state agency for state-funded projects and (2) **Chapter 267, F.S.**, identifies fewer participants than **Section 106**. Irrespective of funding, if the undertaking includes a federal action [such as a U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit], then the federal agency taking that action must comply with **Section 106** of the **NHPA**. In such cases, the agency taking the action becomes the Lead Federal Agency for **Section 106** compliance. Because permits are granted only for the specific activity or location being permitted, the **Section 106** compliance in these situations may not relieve FDOT of its **Chapter 267** responsibilities for the remainder of the proposed project.

12.3.1 Early Consideration of Archaeological and Historical Resources

Section 106, and FDOT's CRM process, require consideration of historic properties in the earliest stages of project development. FDOT's ETDM screening process allows Districts to use the Environmental Screening Tool (EST) to review projects to determine if they fall into the programmatic categories established in the AOA and **Section 106 PA**. GIS-layers pertaining include the NRHP-listed properties, the officially determined NRHP-eligible properties, the ages of the structures alongside the proposed action and other data that may inform the development of archaeological probability zones. See **Section 12.3.2.2.2** for additional procedures related to reviewing minor project activities.

Evaluation of certain transportation projects is required during the ETDM screening events (see [Part 1, Chapter 2, Federal Highway Administration Class of Action Determination](#)). The early screenings for these projects include consideration of cultural resources and loosely correlate to Steps One and Two of the **Section 106** process. The screening evaluations are:

1. **Planning Screen Evaluations** – This initial screening identifies fatal flaws or possible controversies that would prevent the project from moving forward or that may require adjustments to the project concept. This forms the initial comments from the Lead Federal Agency and other agencies with either responsibilities for, or consultative roles in, the historic resources compliance process. These comments relate to the potential for the project to affect known and unknown cultural resources, and may indicate the level of consultation or study anticipated in order to move the project forward into and through the PD&E phase.
2. **Programming Screen Evaluations** – This second screening event provides additional commentary about project effects, as well as scoping recommendations for all of the technical studies, including the cultural resources survey and evaluation effort. This may also present an excellent opportunity to establish contact with the interested parties for coordination of some of the early decisions regarding the CRM study, such as the identification of the appropriate consulting parties for the project and, more rarely, the delineation of the APE for the project.

The Planning Screen and Programming Screen are conducted through the EST. For additional information on the ETDM process and the EST, see FDOT's [Efficient Transportation Decision Making Manual, Topic No. 650-000-002](#).

Following the Programming Screen, the District produces a **Programming Screen Summary Report**. This report includes an overall summary of the comments provided by the resource agencies, FDOT's transportation partners, and other interested parties. Many of those commenting also may be consulting parties under **Section 106**. The District reviews the degrees of effect assigned by the commenters, as well as the individual entries of the commenters. The comments from those agencies or entities with a consultative role in the **Section 106** process are especially important for consideration as the District plans its PD&E Study for the proposed undertaking. In addition, some of these comments, in particular those comments from SHPO/THPO, the Native American Tribes, and the Lead Federal Agency are utilized to develop the level of effort needed to complete the CRAS for the proposed project.

For projects screened during Programming, there may be enough information to determine if the project has the potential to affect any historic resources. In part, these screening events should be used as part of the first two steps of the **Section 106** process (Step One: Initiating the **Section 106** process and Step Two: Identification of Historic Properties). See **Sections 12.3.2.2** and **12.3.2.4** regarding these two steps.

12.3.2 Archaeological and Historical Resources Considerations during PD&E

FDOT uses the **Section 106** process as the starting point for ensuring compliance with most state and federal historic preservation regulations.

12.3.2.1 Section 106

The **Section 106** process is set forth in **36 CFR Part 800**. As specified in **Section 12.2.1**, there are four steps in the **Section 106** review process and, therefore, in FDOT's procedures. The four steps are specifically detailed at **36 CFR §§ 800.3 - 800.6**.

Figure 12-2 provides a flow chart of this four-step process and a listing of the activities associated with each of the steps. **Sections 12.3.2.1** through **12.3.2.6** describe this process and the four steps in more detail. For a full description of this process, please see FDOT's [**CRM Handbook**](#). As discussed in **Section 12.1**, the **Chapter 267, F.S.**, requirements are similar to **NHPA**; and this same four-step process is applicable to projects that do not require federal approvals or assistance, with the exception being that no coordination with federal agencies or the ACHP is required. However, if it is anticipated that a federal agency will become involved later in project development, be certain to follow the substance of the **Section 106** process to avoid unnecessary delays.

For FDOT, the **Section 106** process begins in one of two ways depending on whether the proposed project enters into the PD&E phase from the ETDM screening events. For example, the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) will normally review a capacity improvement project during the ETDM screening. In contrast, a sidewalk construction project does not normally undergo an ETAT review before entering the PD&E process. In both cases, however, a cultural resources evaluation is required. The level of effort involved in the evaluation is based on the potential for the project to affect historic properties. It is important not to base the level of effort for the cultural resources

process solely upon the anticipated **NEPA** COA or on whether the project qualifies for ETDM screening because the level of assessment required involves considerations of where the project occurs as well as the nature of the proposed undertaking. Therefore, decisions regarding the level of assessment are made by, or in consultation with qualified professionals and in accordance with the requirements of the **NHPA**, **36 CFR Part 800**, the **AOA** and the **Section 106 PA**.

12.3.2.2 Step One: Initiate the Section 106 Process

This step involves the following four actions:

- Establish the undertaking
- Apply appropriate program alternative(s) and coordinate with other reviews
- Identify the consulting parties
- Create a plan to involve the public

12.3.2.2.1 Establish the Undertaking

Establishing the undertaking consists of a simple determination as to whether the proposed action constitutes an undertaking, and if so, whether or not the proposed action is a type of activity with a potential to cause effects to historic properties should any such properties be present.

In **36 CFR § 800.16(y)**, the term “undertaking” implies the involvement of a federal agency as a funding, approving, or acting participant in the proposed action. The **FHRA** does not define undertaking, but **Rule 1A-46.002 (q), F.A.C.**, defines “State undertaking” as meaning “...a project, activity or program in which a state agency of the executive branch has direct or indirect jurisdiction; those in which a state agency provides financial assistance to a project or entity; and those in which a state agency is involved through the issuance of state permits or licenses.”

If the undertaking is a type of activity with no potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties are present, the Lead Federal Agency has no further obligations under **Section 106**.

The AOA and **Section 106 PA** establish FDOT’s CRM process in Florida and identify activities that are programmatically determined to have no potential to affect historic properties, provided the conditions specified in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** are met and neither SHPO nor FHWA object to this finding. See **Section 12.3.2.2.2** regarding the types of activities and projects that meet these conditions. Projects meeting the applicability requirements for these categories are not exempt from the requirements of **Section 106** or **Chapter 267, F.S.**, but provided they meet the conditions outlined in the AOA and **Section 106 PA**, are projects that have been programmatically determined to be in compliance with **Section 106** and **Chapter 267, F.S.**, and, therefore, can proceed with no further considerations under the **NHPA**. Should the circumstances or the

proposed action change in a way that can alter the undertaking's involvement with historic properties, then the project is reassessed in terms of considering its effects on historic properties.

Since the Tribes are not signatories to the AOA or **Section 106 PA**, if a Tribe objects to the determination that a project meets the applicability requirements established for determining the programmatic project categories, this objection will normally come through FHWA. Therefore, for any project where there may be properties of interest to the Tribes in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking, FDOT provides the Lead Federal Agency with the appropriate project and location information for transmittal to the Tribes, even when the project otherwise appears to represent one of the programmatic categories. In these cases, the review period is expanded to allow sufficient time for the Tribes to respond to FHWA.

If the undertaking is a type of activity that has potential to cause effects to historic properties, assuming such historic properties are present, then the project proceeds to the next step in the **Section 106** process (Step Two: Identify Historic Properties).

12.3.2.2.2 Apply Appropriate Program Alternative(s) and Coordinate with Other Reviews

As discussed in **Section 12.2.2**, the AOA and **Section 106 PA** provide certain program alternatives for compliance with **Section 106** and **Chapter 267, Florida Statutes**. The AOA and **Section 106 PA** also outline alternatives for coordinating **Section 106** with other reviews, most notably **NEPA** and **Section 4(f)**.

The AOA and **Section 106 PA** specify two primary considerations that govern the required level of cultural resources study and review: (1) the project location in regard to the potential for cultural resources to be present in the area of the undertaking, and (2) the specific activities associated with the development, construction, and scope of the project and their potential to affect cultural resources, should such resources be present. Both of these factors are considered.

Regarding project location, some geographic areas are unlikely to contain historic resources, while some projects are so minor in scope that unless the specific project corridor itself contains, abuts, or is a historic resource, there is very little chance the undertaking could affect historic properties. However, if the basic historicity of the area is unknown, then a determination on the potential of the proposed project to affect historic resources, no matter how minor the project is, cannot be made with any certainty without a review of the structural and archaeological environment surrounding the project. Therefore, in order to reach a decision, FDOT conducts the necessary review.

Regarding specific activities associated with a project, the AOA and **Section 106 PA** define two categories of Minor Project Activities that typically have little or no potential to affect historic properties. The first group includes six project activity types that can be designated as No Effect on Historical Properties, provided the following conditions are met:

1. The activity is a stand-alone project;
2. The activity does not occur on tribal lands;
3. The activity does not include and is not located in or adjacent to any historic/archaeological resources of 50 years of age or older; is not listed on the NRHP; and is not a NHL;
4. The project must be limited to one of the six activities specified in the AOA and **Section 106 PA**; and
5. SHPO and FHWA have been notified of the finding of no potential to affect historic properties and the rationale for the finding, and have not objected to the finding.

The six project activity types specified in the AOA and Exhibit 1 of the **Section 106 PA** are:

1. Installation of fencing, signs, pavement markings, small passenger shelters, traffic signals, and railroad warning devices where no substantial land acquisition or traffic disruption will occur
2. In kind replacement or ordinary repair of existing lighting, guardrails, traffic signals, curbs, and sidewalks
3. Activities included in the state's highway safety plan under **23 U.S.C. § 402**
4. Preventive maintenance activities such as joint repair, pavement patching, shoulder repair and the removal and replacement of old pavement structure
5. Restoration, rehabilitation, and/or resurfacing existing pavement
6. Restoring and rehabilitating existing bridge (including painting, crack sealing, joint repair, scour repair, scour counter measures, fender repair, bridge rail or bearing pad replacement, seismic retrofit, etc.)

The second category of Minor Project Activities require **Section 106** Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review in order to either verify that the project has no potential to affect historic properties or to determine what consultation or additional efforts are needed to meet the requirements of the historic preservation laws. The following conditions apply to this group of 57 project activity types:

1. The decisions concerning historic site evaluations and effect determinations are based on the requirements of the **NHPA** and **36 CFR Part 800**, and these decisions are made by individuals meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for cultural resource professionals (**FR Vol. 48, 44716**).
2. If the Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review identifies a historic resource within the project APE, FDOT consults with FHWA (or other appropriate Lead Federal

Agency) and SHPO regarding NRHP eligibility pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.4(c)**. For non-federally funded projects, FDOT consults with the FDHR pursuant to **Chapters 267 and 872, Florida Statutes**.

3. The results of the Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review indicate that the project activity has no potential to affect historic properties or will have no effect on historic resources, and FDOT states that as its finding.
4. SHPO and FHWA do not object to the finding of no potential to affect historic properties or no effect to historic properties.
5. If FDOT finds a potential for effects on historic properties, FDOT consults with SHPO to determine the next course of action.

See **Figure 12-3** for the list of 57 types of project activities identified in the AOA and Exhibit 2 of the **Section 106 PA** as requiring a Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review.

Reviewing Minor Project Activities

FDOT's procedure for reviewing the two categories of Minor Project Activities consists of an internal review, NRHP eligibility evaluation, and notification and coordination. The AOA and **Section 106 PA** specify that the internal review be conducted by qualified cultural resource staff or consultants, including an archeologist and architectural historian or historian, meeting the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Professional Qualifications, and that they employ a multi-disciplinary approach to implement the following internal review process, as appropriate to the project:

- Determine if the project constitutes an undertaking as defined in **36 CFR Part 800**.
- Determine the project's APE.
- Review existing information [including the Florida Master Site File (FMSF)] on recorded properties in the APE.
- Assess the likelihood that unidentified properties exist in the APE.
- Determine the degree of existing disturbance within the APE, performing a field inspection where warranted.
- Conduct a field survey in conformance with the applicable standards, where warranted.
- Determine whether there are historic resources or properties in the APE. If there are historic resources within the APE significance determinations for those resources must be made in consultation with FHWA, SHPO/THPO and other appropriate consulting parties

- Assess the project's effects on any historic properties if any are present within the APE, by applying the definition of Effect in **36 CFR § 800.16** and the Criteria of Adverse Effect in **36 CFR § 800.5(a)**.

For projects that do not include historic resources or properties within the APE or that by their nature will have no effect on historic properties, FDOT documents and files the finding. This is accomplished by FDOT notifying FHWA and SHPO of its finding of no historic properties affected, accompanied by a map showing the project description, location, and area of potential effect, along with other information supporting the finding. Unless SHPO, FHWA, or another consulting party objects to the finding, FDOT is not required to take any further action in the **Section 106** process.

12.3.2.2.3 Identify the Consulting Parties

FHWA and FDOT, in consultation with SHPO/THPO, determine which particular agencies, organizations, citizens, or tribal governments should be invited to be a consulting party for the purposes of **Section 106**.

FDOT assists FHWA in identifying the consulting parties for each undertaking.

The consulting parties may be any of the following:

- Federally recognized Tribes that attach traditional religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.
- Other Consulting Parties, which may include:
 - Applicants for federal assistance, permits, licenses, or other approvals. This is normally FDOT. However, for Local Agency Program (LAP) projects and for earmarks or other local projects that require FHWA assistance or approval, it may be the local agency.
 - Representatives of local governments with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur.
 - Parties with legal or economic interest in the undertaking or an affected historic property.
 - Those concerned with the undertaking's effects on historic properties, such as individual tribal members with special knowledge or expertise in identifying properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to that tribe.

FHWA, in consultation with SHPO/THPO makes the final decision regarding consulting party status. Note that the ACHP is a participant in the **Section 106** process and may enter into the consultations at any time of their choosing, particularly in the case of a disagreement between two or more consulting parties, or if requested to participate by the public or any other consulting party. In addition, in the case of NHLs, the lead agency must consult with the NPS in order to comply with **Section 110 of NHPA**, as well as **Section 106**.

1. If requested by FHWA, FDOT sends a letter to all potential consulting parties, which includes the project description, a discussion of efforts to identify historic properties, and an invitation to participate in the **Section 106** process.
2. FDOT submits all documentation related to identification of and effects (or no effects) to historic resources to FHWA, SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, as appropriate. If SHPO/THPO requests additional information that will assist in completing their review of eligibility and effects, FHWA/FDOT provides that information in a timely manner.
3. For projects where adverse effects to archaeological or historic resources have been identified, FDOT assists FHWA in initiating consultation with SHPO/THPO and other appropriate consulting parties on the resolution of those adverse effects.

12.3.2.2.4 Create a Plan to Involve the Public

Under historic preservation laws, public involvement efforts are dependent on the nature and complexity of the project and its potential to affect historic properties. The public may include locally elected officials, local property and business owners, historic preservation groups, and other concerned citizens with an interest in the undertaking. Efforts to involve the public are initiated early in the project development process and comments from the public are solicited throughout the **Section 106** process. As appropriate, public involvement under **Section 106** is coordinated with other environmental reviews during the **NEPA** review process.

For the purposes of streamlining FDOT's efforts to engage the public, efforts for general public involvement in the **Section 106** process are coordinated with the public involvement opportunities established in [Part 1, Chapter 11, Public Involvement](#). When seeking public participation in the **Section 106** process (i.e., for controversial, highly visible, or locally important historic properties), public meetings, workshops, or other avenues specific to CRM considerations and decision making are frequently needed to meet the requirements of **Section 106**. When these occur, FDOT Districts inform FDOT's state-wide CRM program specialist at SEMO and coordinate the efforts with SHPO/THPO and the Lead Federal Agency. For complex projects involving a number of consulting parties and a high level of public engagement, Districts should consider establishing a cultural resources coordinating committee for the project to maintain the continuous level of consultation required by **Section 106**.

There are times when a particular historic property location, purpose, or nature must be kept confidential. It is the District's responsibility to ensure that sensitivities for these properties are fully respected in the public involvement efforts. To that end, the District Environmental Administrator and/or CRC reviews all site information to ensure that FDOT does not inadvertently release information on sites that should remain confidential.

12.3.2.3 Conduct Consultation with Native American Tribes

For projects involving the use of federal funds or the need to obtain federal permits or licenses, the Lead Federal Agency is required to consult directly with federally recognized

Tribes in all phases of the **Section 106** process when a project may have the potential to affect historic properties on or off tribal lands. In accordance with ACHP guidance, FHWA's Florida Division, in partnership with FDOT, has initiated a government-to-government relationship with six federally recognized Tribes (**Figure 12-4**) with cultural interests in Florida.

The Lead Federal Agency conducts coordination with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. Therefore, all communication with the Tribes is routed through the Lead Federal Agency. The Districts may prepare correspondence and documentation, but they forward these materials to the Lead Federal Agency for distribution under the agency's letterhead and signature.

Any coordination with the Tribes on state-funded projects is conducted through FDOT personnel and, if in writing, on FDOT letterhead. If a federal permit is required for the project, the Districts inform the permitting agencies when consultation with the Tribes will be needed and assist those agencies as needed in the coordination and consultation with the Tribes and SHPO/THPO, as appropriate.

At this time, only the Seminole Tribe of Florida has a designated THPO. As a result, the Seminole Tribe of Florida's THPO serves the same role as SHPO for projects occurring on Seminole tribal lands. Because not all Tribes have a designated THPO or tribal lands in Florida, specific contacts for each Tribe may vary. The current list of tribal contacts (**Figure 12-4**) is maintained on FDOT's SEMO website for [Native American Coordination](#).

For projects not occurring on tribal lands, it is normally appropriate to include all six of the federally recognized Tribes culturally affiliated with Florida. However, one of these Tribes, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, only wishes to be contacted on projects occurring in the Florida Panhandle, west of the Apalachicola River to the Alabama State Line. Specifically, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians area of interest in Florida includes the following counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf. For projects outside of those counties, contact should be limited to the other five Tribes.

The ultimate objective of this coordination is to conduct a good faith effort to elicit information concerning properties of traditional, historical, or religious importance to the Tribes in a sensitive manner respectful of tribal sovereignty. Both FDOT and FHWA's Florida Division have designated Native American Coordinators. To date, five major issues of concern to the tribes have been identified:

1. Government-to-government relationship
2. Confidentiality
3. Human remains
4. Archaeological sites
5. Traditional Cultural Properties

The basic steps to follow when conducting consultation with Tribes are outlined below. **Chapter 3** of the [CRM Handbook](#) provides additional information about coordination with Tribes.

Step 1 - Provide the Advance Notification to the Chief or Chair of each Tribe, with copies to the THPO or **Section 106** tribal representative (see **Figure 12-4** or the website for [Native American Coordination](#) for appropriate tribal contacts).

Step 2 - Provide a draft tribal notification to FHWA to initiate **Section 106** consultation. FHWA sends the notification to each of the appropriate federally recognized Tribes. FHWA sends a government-to-government letter signed by the Division Administrator to the Chief or Chair of each Tribe, with copies to the THPO or **Section 106** tribal representative, except in the case of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. The Chief of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida has formally directed that all correspondence regarding **Section 106** issues be sent directly to the **Section 106** representative.

This notification includes the following:

1. A clear statement that the project is being conducted pursuant to **Section 106** of the **NHPA**
2. A statement that the notification is intended to initiate project-specific consultation between FHWA, FDOT, and the federally recognized Tribe (include the full, legal name of the Tribe) and to identify any issues of importance to the Tribe
3. A brief description of the project and proposed improvements
4. A map showing the location of the project and proposed improvements
5. A statement that a CRAS will be conducted and a copy of the report will be forwarded to the tribe
6. A request for comments from the tribe
7. The names of FHWA and FDOT contact persons

Step 3 - If the Tribes have expressed interest in the project and/or the CRAS, or if the survey resulted in the discovery of any sites or resources that may have cultural or historical importance to the tribes, provide a draft transmittal letter and five additional copies of the final **CRAS Report** (six for projects in the counties of interest to the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians) to FHWA for distribution to the appropriate federally recognized Tribes. See **Figure 12-5** for a sample **CRAS Report** submittal letter if the survey identified no archaeological sites. See **Figure 12-6** for a sample **CRAS Report** submittal letter if the survey identified archaeological sites.

1. If comments are received from the Tribes, FHWA coordinates with FDOT's District CRC and FDOT's Native American Coordinator, and then with the THPO or **Section 106** tribal representative.

2. If no comments are received, FHWA proceeds with the **Section 106** process.

The District CRCs consult with FDOT's Native American Coordinator for any project where significant archaeological sites are identified during the CRAS. The Native American Coordinator can provide direction and assistance to assure that the Tribes receive the proper information and are included in the determination of effects and in the subsequent efforts to find an appropriate avoidance, minimization, or mitigation solution.

12.3.2.4 Step Two: Identify Historic Properties

The primary goal of Step Two of the **Section 106** process is to identify all NRHP-listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible archaeological sites and/or historic resources located within the project APE, as defined in **36 CFR Part 800** (see **Section 12.1.2 Definitions**). This is accomplished through the completion of a historic and archaeological resources identification and evaluation survey (also referred to as a CRAS). Step Two of the **Section 106** process includes the following four actions related to completing this task:

1. Determine the scope of the resource identification effort.
2. Identify historic resources (archaeological sites, buildings, objects, etc. of 50 years of age or older, as defined in **Section 267.021, Florida Statutes**).
3. Evaluate the historic significance of the identified resources.
4. Document the historic and archaeological resources survey and evaluation effort.

12.3.2.4.1 Determine the Scope of the Resource Identification Effort

Determining the scope of the resources identification effort includes the following activities:

1. Determine and document the APE.
2. Review existing information about historic properties within the project APE, including data concerning the potential for the occurrence of historic properties not yet identified. Much of these data are available at the FMSF and in the Florida Geographic Data Library (FGDL) database available as part of ETDM.
3. Seek information from parties likely to have knowledge of or concerns about historic properties in the area.
4. Gather information from the appropriate Tribes about properties to which they attach religious and cultural significance while remaining sensitive to issues of tribal sovereignty and any concerns they may have about the confidentiality of this information.

In order to meet the "reasonable and good faith effort" required by **36 CFR § 800.4**, these decisions must be based upon: (1) the activities associated with the proposed project and

(2) the potential for the occurrences of historic properties within the project APE, as well as the types of resources that may be encountered. The level of effort required for the resource identification effort normally depends on Right of Way (ROW) needs, the extent of ground-disturbing activities, size and scope of the proposed undertaking, and the potential for the occurrence of historic properties in the project APE.

The District Project Manager and District CRC establish the project's APE in coordination with FHWA and SHPO/THPO. In practice, a recommended APE is developed by the CRM professionals conducting the CRAS effort in tandem with the District Project Manager and the District CRC. This APE is then specified and described in the **CRAS Report** or **Technical Memorandum**, with a justification for its geographic limits. For projects where the APE for archaeological resources is different from that defined for historic resources, the definition of each should be clearly specified in the **CRAS Report** or **Technical Memorandum**.

In defining the APE, the full range of possible project effects is considered. Possible project effects include all direct and indirect effects the project may have, including any reasonably foreseeable effects that may occur later in time, be farther removed from the project location, or be cumulative in nature. Immediate effects include ground-disturbing activities and destruction of the property or elements associated with the property, as well as auditory and visual effects. Reasonably foreseeable effects include changes in transportation patterns and demands, traffic volumes, land use, population densities, and/or growth rates.

The initial identification of the undertaking's APE should be large enough to accommodate minor project changes without necessitating additional cultural resource investigations. In some cases, greater project detail may be needed to ascertain the extent of possible future changes to project activities so that an appropriate APE is identified. When overly general project descriptions and activities are established for a proposed undertaking, District CRCs and Cultural Resources professionals assigned to complete the surveys should inform the project managers that if a CRAS does not accommodate subsequent project changes, a re-survey will be needed. Conversely, an overly broad APE based upon indefinite project activities may require a level of documentation and evaluation that is far more extensive than needed for the project.

Due to the different nature of archaeological sites, how they can be affected, and the professional methods of identification and evaluation used for them, the survey efforts for archaeological sites within the APE are different from other categories of historic properties. For archaeological sites, the survey effort is usually focused on the area where ground disturbance may occur. In addition to the existing and proposed ROW, this includes the potential temporary construction easements, staging areas, and access roads, plus floodplain compensation (FPC) and stormwater management facility (SMF) sites.

The survey effort for historic or structural resources takes into consideration such factors as potential visual and auditory effects, changes in vehicular access, and destruction of important landscapes resulting from equipment storage and other construction-related activities. Viewshed issues can be particularly important in guiding the outermost limits of

the APE because structural resources can be sensitive to alterations of their settings. The CRM professionals conducting the CRAS need to take into account both the view from the project looking outward, as well as the view from the outside looking towards the project. This is particularly appropriate in the case of elevated roadways and bridges, as well as projects that alter landscapes and approaches. As a result, the areas requiring survey and evaluation for above ground resources often extend beyond the geographic area identified for archaeological investigations.

If the scope changes during the project, the APE and the survey efforts may need to be revisited for archaeological sites and/or historic resources. There also may be instances when proximity effects such as vibrations or destabilization of lands may affect archaeological resources beyond the proposed or existing ROW.

For most projects, the APE is documented in the historical and archeological resources survey report for review by the Lead Federal Agency, the SHPO/THPO, and the other consulting parties. However, for multi-alternative, complex, and large projects, or for undertakings that may include a broad range of potential effects (such as elevated roadways, bridges, those requiring ancillary noise or vibration effects, and so forth), consultation with the appropriate parties regarding the designation of the APE should be completed prior to initiating the historical and archaeological resources survey. In cases where FDOT and SHPO, or other consulting parties, fail to agree on the establishment of the APE, FHWA is responsible for making the final determination. For additional details on delineating the APE for a proposed project, refer to **Chapter 5** of the [CRM Handbook](#).

As stated in **Section 12.3.2.2.2**, the AOA and **Section 106 PA** provide two categories of minor projects, along with the criteria that govern the level of assessment needed for them. When the proposed undertaking fails to meet these criteria, a more intensive survey effort will be needed. This survey must be appropriate for the scale of the project and the sensitivity of the resources or area involved. For most minor project types unlikely to affect historic properties, the resource identification effort typically entails a desktop review (background research) and field reconnaissance-type survey. As outlined in **Section 12.3.2.2.2**, the first category of minor projects includes specified activities that are so minor they normally could affect only those historic properties directly involved or directly incorporated into the activity. When one of these activities meets the conditions set forth in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** and neither FHWA nor SHPO dispute the finding of no potential to affect historic properties, the undertaking may proceed with no further involvement of SHPO or FHWA beyond the notification of the finding and the reasons for the finding. If, however, it does not meet the conditions, then coordination with FHWA and SHPO must be initiated to determine how to proceed with the project.

The second category of minor projects outlined in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** contains a longer list of activities (see **Figure 12-3; Exhibit 2 of Section 106 PA**) that can be more involved than those listed in the first category. Based upon past experience, these projects, due to their nature and definition, are unlikely to affect historic properties. However, the geographic area that could be affected by these activities is somewhat broader than the areas for the first category and so it is necessary to confirm a lack of historic resources in the immediate vicinity of the proposed undertaking by completing an appropriate level of analysis and study. A determination of no involvement with historic

properties based upon project descriptions alone with no reference to the location of the project can seriously jeopardize the project or its future funding.

If, as a result of this minor survey effort, FDOT finds that the project meets the conditions outlined in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** and in **Section 12.3.2.2.2**, FDOT must inform SHPO and FHWA of this finding and include sufficient information to support the finding. If neither FHWA nor SHPO object to the finding, the project may proceed with no further involvement of SHPO or FHWA. If, however, the four conditions are not met; the conditions that supported the finding change; or when FHWA, SHPO, or another consulting party (such as a Tribe, a local preservation group, or a permitting agency) may object to the finding, then further consultation with FHWA, SHPO, and the appropriate consulting party must be undertaken in order to identify the level of effort and steps needed to complete the **Section 106** process. In some instances, a Tribe may notify FHWA of a particular concern with the finding or the project. Normally, the District CRC will know when a project cannot meet the conditions for this category prior to any submission to FHWA or SHPO and will have proceeded accordingly.

In using these two categories of activities, it is important to keep in mind that there are often separate decisions required under **Section 106**, which the AOA and **Section 106 PA** does not exempt, such as FHWA consultation with federally recognized Tribes and FDHR review of State Historic Highways.

The two programmatic categories of projects set forth in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** are generally minor projects in terms of their activities. For most major projects, the identification and evaluation effort requires a more robust survey effort, including preliminary background research, field reconnaissance, historical/architectural field reviews, property examinations, and systematic archaeological testing, if appropriate. These projects are generally larger undertakings where significant historic resources are more likely to be affected.

12.3.2.4.2 Identify Historic and Archaeological Resources

Whether the CRAS is a small reconnaissance effort, a desktop analysis, or an intensive field survey, its primary goal is to identify, evaluate, and bound all the historic properties (as defined in **Section 267.021, F.S.**) that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. . In addition, for projects occurring on state-owned lands, a research permit from the Bureau of Archaeological Research is required in accordance with **Rule 1A-32.005, F.A.C.** A **Chapter 1A-32** permit is not required for archaeological survey within the FDOT ROW.

The CRAS includes and assesses all previously recorded and newly identified archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project APE. This effort, typically performed by an FDOT consultant, includes the following activities. Each of these activities is described in detail in **Chapter 5** of FDOT's [CRM Handbook](#).

1. Complete Background Research
2. Develop a Research Design

3. Conduct an Archaeological Field Survey
4. Conduct the Historic or Structural Resources Survey
5. Conduct Artifact Processing and Analysis
6. Provide for Artifact and Record Curation

12.3.2.4.3 Evaluate the Historic Significance of the Identified Properties

Title 36 CFR Part 60 establishes the criteria for evaluating the significance of historic resources in terms of eligibility for the National Register. **Title 36 CFR § 60.4** states that

“the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that meet at least one of the four criteria for evaluation:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (e.g., events, developments); or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (e.g., architecture, cultural trends); or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (e.g., research potential or value).”

The NRHP also established a series of Criteria Considerations for properties not normally considered to have potential for historic significance (such as religious properties, cemeteries, properties not yet 50 years old, properties that have been relocated, and so on), and these can be found at **36 CFR § 60.4** as well.

The evaluation of each identified archaeological site and historic resource within the APE for an undertaking includes applying the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. As indicated in the **National Register Bulletin No. 15 (NPS, 1991, revised 1997)**, it is critical to address both significance and integrity when evaluating historic resources for eligibility and to develop specific reasons why a historic resource is or is not NRHP eligible and, if eligible, what criteria of eligibility apply to the property along with the property’s character-defining features and associated elements. In order to best comply with the provisions of **Sections 106 and 4(f)**, justifiable boundaries for properties found to possess historic significance

are provided, along with any contributing landscape elements or associated structures, features, and so forth located either within or near the proposed ROW for the undertaking. In the case of historic districts, it is especially important to note the non-contributing features of the historic district contained within the existing and proposed ROW of the transportation corridor under study. See [Part 2, Chapter 13, Section 4\(f\) Resources](#) for the importance of the identification of these elements for the purposes of compliance with **Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act of 1966**, as amended. For further guidance on applying and reporting the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation in FDOT CRAS efforts, see **Chapter 6** of the [CRM Handbook](#).

In compliance with **Section 106** of the **NHPA**, the information gathering and assessment effort includes parties with interests in and knowledge of the history of the area and the local value of the historic properties located in the APE (such as local historical societies, city or county preservation boards, and so forth). The special expertise of Tribes is included when assessing the eligibility of a property to which they may attach religious and cultural significance, even when it is not on tribal lands. Since Tribes may inform the Lead Federal Agency of their concerns directly, it is important for the District to maintain communication with the Lead Federal Agency regarding potential tribal interests in proposed undertakings and their potential to affect historic and archeological properties. It is also important for the District to include the CRM consultants in this communication, as appropriate.

Previous determinations of eligibility and non-eligibility of historic resources from earlier surveys may need a reassessment due to the passage of time or other factors. In addition, not all eligibility determinations contained at the FMSF or summarized in the Geographic Information System (GIS) database for ETDM are accurate. Therefore, check SHPO concurrence letters and FMSF forms for accurate site evaluations prior to revisiting previously recorded cultural resources, as appropriate.

12.3.2.4.4 Document the Historic and Archaeological Resources Survey Effort

The District sends the results of the CRAS to the Lead Federal Agency (usually FHWA), SHPO/THPO, and the other consulting parties in a manner appropriate to the size and complexity of the undertaking and the level of involvement with historic resources. Normally, this requires the preparation of a **CRAS Report** or **Technical Memorandum** that:

- Identifies and justifies the APE,
- Records all historic resources evaluated as part of the survey effort, provides the survey team's recommendations on the historic significance of the resources encountered in the project APE, and
- Provides a preliminary assessment of the potential effects of the proposed action on any identified historic properties when the project description and activities is detailed enough to permit such an assessment.

Two kinds of properties may be identified in the **CRAS Report** as historically significant (that is, historic properties): those properties already listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, and those newly identified and assessed during the CRAS for the proposed action as potentially eligible for the NRHP.

How the findings from the CRAS are reported and circulated will vary depending upon a number of considerations and factors. Some of these considerations include the nature of the undertaking, the historic and archaeological sensitivity of its location, the findings resulting from the survey effort, the applicability of the provisions contained in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** (see **Section 12.3.2.2.2**), and the number and nature of the consulting parties. **Section 12.3.2.4.4** discusses the documentation of findings and recommendations, including the contents and routing of the **CRAS Report** and other documents related to the **Section 106** process. In accordance with **36 CFR § 800.4(d)**, at the conclusion of Step 2 of the **Section 106** process, the Lead Federal Agency makes an effect determination for the proposed undertaking. As noted above, this effect determination is based on the information provided by FDOT in the **CRAS Report** or **Technical Memorandum**.

There are two possible determinations:

1. No Historic Properties Affected, or
2. Historic Properties Affected

If no historic properties are present or if historic properties are present but the undertaking will not affect them, the determination is “No Historic Properties Affected.” If, however, historic properties are identified within the project APE and the undertaking may affect them, the determination is “Historic Properties Affected.”

Once NRHP-listed or eligible properties have been identified within the project APE, the Lead Federal Agency determines whether the proposed undertaking could affect those properties. As with all determinations in the **Section 106** process, the Lead Federal Agency and FDOT consult with SHPO/THPO and take into account the views of any interested parties in order to meet the consultation requirements established by **Section 106**.

When making a determination of “No Historic Properties Affected,” FHWA/FDOT must provide the following documentation to the appropriate **Section 106** consulting parties per **36 CFR § 800.11(d)**:

1. A description of the undertaking, specifying the federal involvement, and its APE, including photographs, maps, drawings, etc., as necessary;
2. A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties, including, as appropriate, efforts to seek information to identify historic properties within the APE; and
3. The basis for determining that no historic properties are affected.

If, as a result of the CRAS documentation and consultation efforts, the Lead Federal Agency finds that there will be no historic properties affected by the proposed project, then the Lead Federal Agency has fulfilled its **Section 106** responsibilities and the project may proceed.

For undertakings where the Lead Federal Agency determines historic properties may be affected by the proposed project, and SHPO/THPO and appropriate consulting parties have reviewed the documentation, FHWA/FDOT proceeds to Step Three of the **Section 106** process, as described in **Section 12.3.2.5**. The determination that the project may affect historic properties includes situations when FHWA and FDOT are already aware that the project, as described, will have an adverse effect on historic properties (for example, a proposed project that will necessitate the demolition or destruction of a significant historic or archaeological resource).

In cases where SHPO/THPO objects or disagrees with the determinations of significance contained in the **CRAS Report**, or if the ACHP or Secretary of the Interior requests it, FHWA obtains a determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register as set forth in **36 CFR Part 63**.

Regardless of the **Section 106** effect finding, if the proposed project involves the use of any land from within the site boundaries of any property listed or eligible for listing on the National Register (even if the land in question already lies within FDOT-owned ROW) and it is a USDOT funded or permitted action, the **Section 4(f)** process must be initiated with the lead USDOT agency. For these situations, please see [Part 2, Chapter 13, Section 4\(f\) Resources](#).

For projects that may affect NHLs, consultation must include the NPS and the ACHP.

Combining Effect Determinations and Eligibility Recommendations

In certain circumstances, the survey findings may include FDOT recommendations on potential effects and/or potential adverse effects of the undertaking on historic resources. The potential to have an effect upon historic properties occurs when a proposed undertaking may result in the "...alteration to characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register" [**36 CFR § 800.16 (i)**]. In these circumstances, it is important to provide sufficient information on the scope and activities of the proposed undertaking, along with the **CRAS Report** or **Technical Memorandum** for the Lead Federal Agency, to make an effect finding and for SHPO/THPO to understand and comment upon the survey and its findings.

The most common situations for which the effects and eligibility determinations are combined are where there are no historic or archaeological resources occurring in the project APE or where the project meets the criteria and conditions outlined in the AOA and **Section 106 PA**, showing that it has no potential to affect historic properties.

Care is required when combining a recommendation for a No Adverse Effect determination with the recommendations on the eligibility of a particular historic or archaeological resource. Eligibility determinations for the NRHP are not final, until the CRAS has been coordinated and accepted by FHWA, SHPO/THPO, and other

appropriate consulting parties. Until concurrence has been reached on the eligibility findings of the CRAS, any effects determinations are technically premature and may prove disadvantageous if the consulting parties disagree with the eligibility assessments.

12.3.2.5 Step Three: Assess Adverse Effects

After determining that the proposed project may have an effect on historic properties, the next step is to apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect for the project and the involved properties. These criteria are defined at **36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)** as follows:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by an undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

The following are several examples of adverse effects provided by the regulation at **36 CFR § 800.5(a)(2)**:

- Physical destruction or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties (see **36 CFR Part 68**) and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of a property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

Under the regulations, all ground-disturbing activities within significant historic properties are subject to the Criteria of Adverse Effect even when undertaken for survey, research, and mitigation purposes. As a result, actions such as archaeological testing and excavation on NRHP listed or eligible archaeological sites or even on sites that appear to be eligible should not be initiated without completing prior consultation with the Lead Federal Agency, SHPO/THPO, and, as appropriate, other consulting parties. In particular, before disturbing any archaeological or historic properties that may have cultural importance to Native American Tribes, inform the Lead Federal Agency of the purpose and need for such activities, along with a research design, so they may consult with the appropriate parties and determine the best course of action.

The application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (**36 CFR § 800.5**) may result in a finding of either: (1) No Adverse Effect or (2) Adverse Effect. This determination is specific to the project, not to the historic properties. That is, where multiple historic properties are identified within a project APE, an adverse effect to one historic property is sufficient to determine an adverse effect for the project. Refer to **Chapter 6** of FDOT's [CRM Handbook](#) for more details about applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect.

As a rule, when a project may affect any historic properties identified during a CRAS effort (see **Section 12.3.2.4.2**), the District prepares a **Section 106 Case Report** that discusses and documents these effects. The term "case report" is not contained in **36 CFR Part 800** nor is this an officially established report or evaluation with a set format or table of contents. However, **36 CFR § 800.11(e)** specifies certain information that must be provided to support a finding of Adverse Effect or No Adverse Effect, and the District's **Case Report** provides this information. This report needs to contain sufficient detail and illustration to support the finding and to allow the consulting parties to reach independent conclusions as to the effect finding.

This **Case Report** is then provided to the Lead Federal Agency for its use in making and documenting a finding of Adverse Effect or No Adverse Effect.

The **Case Report** is typically prepared on behalf of FHWA/FDOT by the cultural resource consultant, working in association with the engineering firm responsible for conducting the PD&E Study. The content and details of the **Case Report** depend on the level of involvement with historic properties, the degree of potential effects, and the complexity of the proposed undertaking and its relationship to historic resources. For example, what needs to be formally presented in document form does not need to be as detailed when meetings will be held with the public, the consulting parties, and/or SHPO/THPO. In such cases, the material may be better presented in a more visually oriented format such as maps, photographs, and illustrations, as opposed to narratives. In essence, the length and detail of **Case Reports** vary depending on the level of probable and possible effects of the undertaking on the identified historic properties, as well as upon the method of the presentation. Often times, for those projects involving the preparation of a **Section 4(f)** Evaluation for the use of land from the affected historic property, information gathered and presented in the **Section 4(f)** Evaluation is used in the preparation of the **Case Report**. This is in keeping with FHWA and FDOT policies regarding the streamlining of environmental documents.

For certain projects and circumstances, a more detailed narrative is needed in the **Case Report**. When an adverse effect is likely, the **Case Report** serves as the preliminary documentation for determining this effect, as well as some of the possible mitigation measures. Generally, these reports are also used during the fourth step of the **Section 106** process (Resolve Adverse Effects) because information in the **Case Report** may be integrated into the agreement and/or commitment documents completed for the project. Finally, the **Case Report** functions as the reporting mechanism for the ACHP's project effects review assessment when this review is needed. See **Chapter 7** of the [CRM Handbook](#) for more detail concerning the purposes of the **Case Report** and the considerations it must address.

Whether presented as a stand-alone report or as a supporting document for a presentation, the **Case Report** always contains graphics sufficient to illustrate the relationship of the proposed project (including all appropriate alternatives) to the affected historic property or properties, including the boundary of each National Register listed or eligible property. It also contains enough information to illustrate all minimization efforts that have been examined and why it is or is not practical to avoid the historic resource(s) or minimize the effects to them any further.

As set forth in **36 CFR § 800.5(b)**, a finding of No Adverse Effect is appropriate if:

1. The effects of the undertaking do not meet the Criteria of Adverse Effect.
2. The undertaking is modified to avoid adversely affecting historic properties. For example, in the case of an archaeological site that could have been adversely affected by the project or off-project related activities, effects are avoided by shifting the project away from the site or by excluding all project-related activities inside the boundaries of the site.
3. Conditions are imposed on the undertaking to avoid adverse effects (such as rehabilitation of a historic bridge in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, **36 CFR Part 68**).

When the Lead Federal Agency finds that a project has no adverse effects on historic properties, the following procedure applies:

1. FHWA provides the No Adverse Effect finding along with the pertinent information to SHPO/THPO and consulting parties, pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.11(e)**.
2. SHPO/THPO has 30 days from receipt of the complete documentation to review the findings. Failure to respond within 30 days permits FHWA to assume concurrence, pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.5(c)(1)**.
3. If SHPO/THPO either agrees with or does not object to the findings of effect made by the Lead Federal Agency and no consulting party has objected, the Lead Federal Agency carries out the proposed undertaking based upon the effect finding and the action as proposed.

4. In cases where the Lead Federal Agency determines there is no effect or no adverse effect to historic properties and has received no objections to this finding, the Lead Federal Agency has fulfilled its responsibilities under **Section 106**, and the project may proceed. This completes the **Section 106** process.
5. In the event that SHPO or any consulting party disagrees within the 30-day review period, they must specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding. FHWA/FDOT must then consult with the party to resolve the disagreement, or request that the ACHP review the finding, pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.5(c)(3)**.
6. If the ACHP is asked to review the finding, it has 15 days to respond. If there is no response within 15 days, FHWA may assume concurrence and proceed with the undertaking.
7. If the ACHP provides comments, FHWA must consider them when reaching a final decision on their finding of effects.

If, after consultation with the appropriate parties and a review of the project and its relationship to historic properties, the Lead Federal Agency determines that there is no adverse effect to historic properties, then the **Section 106** process is complete. In cases where SHPO/THPO has either agreed with the finding or has not responded to the finding at the close of the 30-day review period, and no consulting party has objected to the finding, the Lead Federal Agency may proceed with the undertaking after documenting its determination and the basis for arriving at this determination. If any agreements or commitments (such as a Conditional No Adverse Effect finding) are made to reach a finding of No Adverse Effect, these are recorded and carried out through the remainder of the project development, design and construction. If any changes occur that may alter the effect finding for the project, consultation with the appropriate parties must be reinitiated.

All documentation pertaining to any determination concerning **Section 106** effect findings, including FHWA findings, SHPO/THPO review letter(s), and applicable comments from other consulting parties and the public, is included in the appropriate environmental document (see **Section 12.3.4.1**).

In the case of an Adverse Effect finding, FDOT documents this finding and the basis for the finding on behalf of FHWA and FHWA transmits the finding and documentation to SHPO/THPO, the ACHP, and other appropriate consulting parties.

If SHPO/THPO disagrees with the finding or another consulting party objects to the finding within the 30-day review period, it must provide the reasons for the disagreement or objection. In these cases, FHWA will either consult with the appropriate parties in order to resolve the disagreement or request the ACHP to review the finding in accordance with **36 CFR § 800.5(2)**. If no objections are received within the 30-day review period, FHWA and FDOT may proceed to Step Four of the **Section 106** process.

12.3.2.6 Step Four: Resolve Adverse Effects

A finding of Adverse Effect requires further consultation among FHWA, SHPO/THPO, and the other consulting parties in order to resolve the adverse effects. This consultation brings together the principal parties to consider ways to avoid, reduce, or mitigate the adverse effects of the undertaking on the historic properties. A successful consultation accommodates the purposes and needs of the agency's undertaking and the integrity of the historic property in a way that the consulting parties agree best serves the dual public interest of improving the transportation system and promoting the protection and enhancement of historic resources.

In conducting consultation, as well as in its efforts to engage the public, FHWA and FDOT:

1. Make their interests and constraints clear at the outset;
2. Make clear any rules, processes, or schedules applicable to consultation;
3. Acknowledge the interests of others and seek to understand them;
4. Develop and consider a full range of options; and
5. Make an effort to identify solutions that will leave all parties satisfied.

From a practical standpoint, these items would have been developed for the determination of adverse effects in Step Three. For most projects involving a finding of adverse effect, Steps Three and Four of the **Section 106** process are part of the same discussions.

In accordance with the AOA and **Section 106 PA** (see **Section 12.3.2.2.3**) and **36 CFR § 800.10**, the ACHP and the NPS must be consulted when the project activity involves potential effects to a NHL. The notification letter to the ACHP is accompanied by the same documentation required for a finding of No Adverse Effect or Adverse Effect, as called for in **36 CFR § 800.11(e)**, though for projects involving an NHL, the emphasis on preservation will be greater. See **Section 12.3.2.4.4** for details about that documentation.

Regardless of the specifics, FDOT and FHWA provide the project documentation to the consulting parties. As appropriate, particular care must be taken to comply with the confidentiality provisions of **Section 304** of the **NHPA** and **Section 267.135, F.S.**, regarding the protection of archaeological site locations.

As in all other steps of the **Section 106** process, FHWA provides an opportunity for members of the public to express their views on the undertaking and its effects to historic properties. This effort may involve a public meeting or other outreach efforts (informational letters, informal public surveys, etc.) specifically dedicated to gathering public concerns related to resolving the adverse effects of the proposed project on historic properties.

If all relevant information was provided at earlier stages in the process in such a way that a wide audience was reached, and no new information is available at this stage in the

process that would assist in the resolution of adverse effects, then a new public notice may not be warranted. However, this presumes that the public had the opportunity to make its views known on ways to resolve the adverse effects during those earlier efforts.

The consultation process gives priority to the consideration of alternatives, including alternate sites, alternate undertakings, and alternate designs, as well as the No-Build alternative. The latter serves to evaluate the importance of the undertaking against the severity of its effects when no other reasonable method to meet the project need is available.

12.3.2.6.1 Minimize and Mitigate Adverse Effects

If the consulting parties find that the consideration of alternatives does not result in a viable solution that would best serve the public interests in transportation and in historic preservation, they proceed to a discussion and evaluation of minimizing and mitigating the adverse effects to historic properties.

The procedures for resolving adverse effects include the following steps:

1. FHWA continues consultation with SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to resolve the adverse effects by avoidance, minimization, or mitigation, and considers alternatives to the project.
2. As appropriate, the ACHP is invited to participate or can decide to enter into consultation pursuant to **36 CFR Part 800, Appendix A**. Any consulting party or the public may contact the ACHP and request its participation. The ACHP has 15 days to notify FHWA and consulting parties whether it will participate in the resolution process.
3. If ACHP does not participate and FHWA and SHPO/THPO agree on the ways to resolve adverse effects, the measures are outlined in a **MOA** or other formal agreement document such as a Conditional No Adverse Effect determination, pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.5(b)**. In these cases, Steps 4 through 7 are completed. If FHWA and SHPO fail to agree, the process skips to Step 8.
4. The District drafts an **MOA** or other appropriate agreement document, on behalf of FHWA and coordinates with all consulting parties.
5. Following review and revisions, as needed, FDOT provides FHWA the **MOA** for execution/signature and appropriate circulation.
6. Once the Division Administrator signs the **MOA**, FHWA forwards the agreement to SHPO/THPO for signature and provides all consulting parties a copy, including the ACHP, the District, and SEMO. If the ACHP is a consulting party, FHWA sends the agreement to the ACHP for signature/execution and then provides copies to SHPO/THPO, FDOT's District, and SEMO.

7. The undertaking proceeds according to the terms and stipulations of the agreement document, and FHWA has met all of its obligations under **Section 106** of the **NHPA**. The process skips to Step 11.
8. If FHWA and SHPO/THPO fail to agree, FHWA requests comments from the ACHP and forwards a copy of the documentation package pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.11(3)** along with other information relevant to the disagreement.
9. The ACHP has 45 days to comment. The ACHP's provides its comments to the FHWA's Administrator, with copies to all consulting parties.
10. FHWA is obligated to consider and take into account the comments of the ACHP. FHWA may choose to implement or not implement them, or to proceed with an alternative.
11. FHWA documents the final decision in accordance with **36 CFR § 800.7(c)(4)**, the ACHP and all consulting parties are notified, and the project may proceed.

The appropriate FDOT District is responsible for monitoring implementation of the commitments stipulated in the agreement document, and for keeping FHWA, SHPO/THPO, and SEMO informed of the progress of work.

In cases where consulting parties do not reach any sort of agreement, FHWA, SHPO/THPO, or ACHP may decide to terminate consultation. When this happens, FHWA requests ACHP's comments in accordance with **36 CFR § 800.7(c)** and notifies all other consulting parties of its request. The ACHP then has 45 days to comment.

The decisions reached during the consultation process are documented in a formal agreement document. This legal document outlines FHWA's fulfillment of responsibilities under **Section 106**, and obligates the signing parties to carrying out its terms. It shows that FHWA has taken into account the effects of its undertaking on NRHP-listed or eligible properties and has given the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment. Guidelines for preparing agreement documents, determining the participants, establishing the mitigation measures, and so forth are provided in **Chapter 7** of the [CRM Handbook](#).

12.3.2.6.2 ACHP Participation

SHPO/THPO, a Native American Tribe, or any other consulting party may at any time independently request the ACHP to participate in the consultation. The ACHP will decide on its participation within 15 days of receipt of a request, basing its decision on whether to enter into a review as set forth in **36 CFR Part 800, Appendix A (Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases)**. If a consulting party requests ACHP involvement, the District informs SEMO prior to initiating this consultation.

If the ACHP decides to participate in the consultation process, it must notify FHWA (or the appropriate Lead Federal Agency) and the consulting parties. If the ACHP chooses to participate in the resolution of adverse effects, FHWA is responsible for coordinating consultation among all the parties, including SHPO/THPO and FDOT.

New consulting parties may enter the consultation if FHWA and SHPO/THPO (and the ACHP, if participating) agree. If they do not agree and the ACHP is not a consulting party already, FHWA seeks the ACHP's opinion on the involvement of the consulting party. Any party, including applicants, licensees or permittees, that may have responsibilities under an agreement document must be invited to participate as a consulting party.

12.3.2.7 Exemption from Section 106 for Eisenhower Interstate Highway System

On March 10, 2005, the ACHP issued the Exemption Regarding Historic Preservation Review Process for Effects to the Interstate Highway System. The exemption removed the majority of the Interstate Highway System from being considered as a historic property under **Section 106** of the **NHPA**, except for those elements of the Interstate Highway System identified by SHPOs, state Departments of Transportation (DOTs), and state divisions of FHWA as being of exceptional importance.

This exemption does not apply to archaeological sites or resources that are not elements of the Interstate Highway System, even though they may be located within the ROW of the Interstate or otherwise intersect the Interstate. As a result, any undertaking (including Interstate undertakings) that may affect these non-Interstate properties must comply with the requirements of **Section 106**.

In Florida, four (4) exceptionally significant elements of the Interstate Highway System are excluded from the exemption when undertakings have the potential to affect them. These elements of the Interstate Highway System undergo the standard **Section 106** consultation and review processes. The four elements are:

1. Bob Graham/Sunshine Skyway Bridge, Pinellas and Manatee Counties
2. Alligator Alley, Collier and Broward Counties
3. I-75 Snake Wall, Alachua County
4. Myrtle Avenue Overpass, Downtown Jacksonville

12.3.2.8 Section 106 Program Comment on Post-1945 Common Bridge Types

At the request of FHWA, in November 2012, the ACHP issued a Program Comment that eliminates individual historic review requirements under **Section 106** for common post-1945 concrete and steel bridges and culverts (also referred to as post World War II common bridge types). The intent of the Program Comment is to ensure that historic bridges that are likely to be significant for preservation in place receive the attention they deserve, while the process is substantially streamlined for the more common bridge types. These bridges were constructed in vast numbers after World War II using standardized plans. Although there has been little public interest in the preservation of these common bridges and culverts, FHWA was required under **Section 106** to consider

and document the potential historic significance of any bridge approaching 50 years of age that might be affected by FHWA projects.

As a part of this Program Comment, FHWA and ACHP requested the state DOTs and SHPOs wishing to utilize the Program Comment to submit a list of common, post-1945 bridges that may represent significant historic resources, have already been determined to represent significant historic resources, or should otherwise be excluded from the Program Comment. To that end, FDOT, in consultation and coordination with Florida's SHPO and FHWA's Florida Division identified nineteen (19) historic bridges that still require evaluation and/or individual treatment under **Section 106** of the **NHPA**. These bridges are listed in **Figure 12-7**.

While the Program Comment relieves the need to individually evaluate and consider the effects of the undertaking on these common bridges, these bridges located within the project APE still must be identified and recorded on FMSF forms.

12.3.2.9 Contents and Routing of Documentation Related to the Section 106 Process

The results of all cultural resources identification and evaluation efforts are documented in a **Notification Letter**, a **CRAS Report**, or a **Technical Memorandum**. In the case of undertakings determined to have no potential to affect historical resources, a **Notification Letter** is prepared. For minor projects with a minimal APE and either no or minimal involvement with cultural resources (such as a resurfacing of existing pavement, installation of a sidewalk, and so forth), it may be appropriate to utilize a **Notification Letter** or cover letter and sufficient information to support the finding of no involvement with historic properties. In circumstances where consultation for a project under **Section 106** must be revisited due to project changes or other reasons (such as Stormwater Management Facilities and Floodplain Compensation sites, roadside drainage features, or late identification of historical associations of particular sites) that either change the APE for the project or change the potential historical value of the surrounding resources, a **Technical Memorandum** or addendum to the **CRAS Report** must be completed and coordinated through the Lead Federal Agency and all appropriate consulting parties.

CRAS Reports and **Technical Memoranda** are prepared in draft and final versions by cultural resource consultants on behalf of FDOT. Typically, these documents may require revisions at one or more stages in the review process. In addition, SHPO/THPO may request that additional information be provided, which results in revisions to the **Notification Letter**, **CRAS Report**, or **Technical Memorandum**. The standard components and distribution of CRAS documents are provided in **Section 12.3.2.9.1** and **Section 12.3.2.9.2** and in **Chapter 7** of the [CRM Handbook](#).

The information contained in the **Notification Letter**, **CRAS Report**, and/or **Technical Memorandum** is summarized in the environmental document [e.g., Environmental Assessment (EA) with Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), SEIR] (See **Section 12.3.4.1**). In the case of Type 2 Categorical Exclusions (Type 2 CEs), the findings and approvals related to the CRAS are submitted as an attachment to the [Type 2](#)

Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-11. For Type 1 CEs the finding of no effects or no adverse effects on historic properties is kept with the completed **Type 1 Categorical Exclusion Checklist, Form No. 650-050-12** for the proposed project.

FDOT provides the **Notification Letter** to FHWA, SHPO and SEMO. For projects requiring a more thorough analysis, FDOT submits the final **CRAS Report/Technical Memorandum** to the Lead Federal Agency for projects or undertakings that are federally funded, licensed, permitted, or approved. For projects with no federal involvement, FDOT submits the document to the FDHR.

When the Lead Federal Agency is FHWA, FDOT provides the cover letter addressed to the Division Administrator of FHWA. The cover letter must summarize the findings of the survey effort, and, as appropriate, outline any subsequent consultation, coordination, or other related actions which come next should FHWA concur with the report, the APE, and the survey findings and recommendations. Normally, FDOT uses a concurrence signature block for CRAS transmittals containing signature and concurrence lines for FHWA and SHPO/THPO (See **Figure 12-8**). If appropriate, the signature block also informs SHPO/THPO that FHWA may apply a **Section 4(f)** *de minimis* approval for the use of the historic property if: (1) the project entails a use of the subject property and (2) SHPO/THPO concurs with a finding of No Adverse Effect to the historic property. Signature blocks may be used for **Technical Memorandum**, when appropriate.

FHWA forwards the report and transmittal letter to SHPO/THPO. For reports requiring distribution to the Tribes, FHWA provides copies to the Tribes under a separate cover. For other consulting parties, FDOT may provide copies of the survey report directly to them. There may be circumstances where FHWA needs to provide copies of the CRAS directly to consulting parties such as the ACHP or NPS. In those instances, FDOT provides the appropriate document(s) to FHWA for transmittal to those consulting parties just as FDOT provides copies of the materials to FHWA for submission to the tribes.

12.3.2.9.1 Notification Letter of No Potential to Affect Historic Properties

For projects where there is no potential to affect historic properties, FDOT provides a notification letter to FHWA and to SHPO outlining the project action, the project category, and an explanation of the project setting sufficient to verify that it meets the applicability criteria for that category of project. The notification letter must inform FHWA and SHPO that FDOT has determined the proposed project meets the applicability criteria and, therefore, has no potential to affect historic properties. Unless FHWA or SHPO objects to this finding within 30 days of receipt of this notification, the project may proceed without further consultation under **Section 106**. FHWA may provide the Tribes with an opportunity to comment on these undertakings. If this occurs, sufficient time must be allowed for a tribal response. If the proposed action changes in such a way that it may no longer meets the criteria set forth in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** (see **Section 12.3.2.2.2** for these criteria), the District will need to re-analyze the project and its potential to affect historic properties.

When there are historic resources located within the APE, then consultation regarding the historic significance of these resources with SHPO, FHWA, and other appropriate consulting parties must be initiated.

12.3.2.9.2 CRAS Reports, Technical Memoranda, and Case Reports

The **CRAS Report** provides the completed identification and evaluation of the significance or non-significance of all cultural resources located in the APE for the proposed undertaking. It includes the boundaries of the resources identified as significant, highlights the features and characteristics that contribute to the significance of each historic property, and addresses the integrity of the property. Likewise, for those resources and sites identified as not eligible for the NRHP, the **CRAS Report** notes why the historic resource does not meet any of the four criteria of eligibility and/or explains how the property does not retain the aspects of integrity. In addition to the significance analysis, the **CRAS Report** (or **Technical Memorandum** when appropriate) includes all the appropriate data from the background research, completed FMSF forms for all evaluated resources, and requests for determinations of eligibility for the NRHP or expanded FMSF forms for the properties recommended as significant. Report graphics clearly depicting the location and limits of the project and the boundaries of the APE for both archaeological and historical resources are included, as well as the rationale for these APE limits and the relationship of significant historic resources to the undertaking.

If no historic resources are present in the project APE, then the **CRAS Report** includes the recommended finding of no historic properties affected; and this recommended finding is included in the transmittal letter for the report (see **Figure 12-8** for a sample Transmittal Letter). If historic resources are located within the project APE, then findings on eligibility for the National Register are made by FHWA, SHPO/THPO, and other appropriate consulting parties before a determination of effects on historic properties for the project can be made. As discussed above, in **Section 12.3.2.4.4**, there are some instances where eligibility findings and project effects determinations may be combined, but this should only be in instances where the findings are obvious (e.g., for a NRHP-eligible canal that will not be altered). Prior to submitting combined findings, the District coordinates with FHWA to ensure the appropriateness of submitting the eligibility and effects findings simultaneously. If FHWA finds that none of the evaluated resources represents significant historic properties, SHPO/THPO concurs, and the consulting parties agree, then by definition, the project cannot have an adverse effect on historic properties.

The standard components of the **CRAS Report** are:

1. Transmittal Letter
2. Executive Summary
3. Introduction (including project description and alternatives)
4. Environmental, Archaeological, and Historical Overviews
5. Research Considerations and Methodology (including definition and justification of the project APE)

6. Survey Results (archaeological and historical/architectural) and Site Evaluations
7. Conclusions
8. References
9. Appendices, including FMSF Forms, Survey Log Sheet, etc.

The **Technical Memorandum** format may be used in cases such as minor projects with a minimal APE and either no or minimal involvement with cultural resources. These projects may include proposed SMF/FPC siting, ROW transfers, PD&E reevaluations, and historic resources survey updates. For projects where a **CRAS Report** has already been prepared, the **Technical Memorandum** should reference this document, and not repeat information such as the environmental and cultural overviews. The **Technical Memorandum** should include the following information:

1. Transmittal Letter
2. Introductory information (e.g., project name, location, description, purpose, and need; purpose of the CRAS; definition of the project)
3. Results of background research for the project APE and vicinity, including the findings of the previous study, if applicable
4. Survey expectations vis-à-vis cultural resource potential
5. Archaeological and historical/architectural field survey results (including resource evaluations)
6. Conclusions
7. References
8. Appendices, including FMSF Forms, Survey Log Sheet

When a project may affect any historic properties identified in a CRAS, the District prepares a **Case Report** in order to assist the consulting parties to determine if the proposed action will have an adverse effect (see **Section 12.3.2.5**). The **Case Report** contains the supporting documentation as set forth in **36 CFR § 800.11(e)**:

1. A description of the undertaking, including all viable alternatives and the preferred Build Alternative, specifying the federal involvement, and the project APE, including photographs, maps, and drawings, as necessary;
2. A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties;
3. A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register (as well as historic property boundaries);

4. A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties;
5. An explanation of why the Criteria of Adverse Effect were found applicable or inapplicable, including any conditions or future actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects; and
6. Copies of summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public (including public meeting agendas, handouts, newsletters, relevant slides).

FDOT provides sufficient copies of the **Case Report** to FHWA for distribution to the other consulting parties. There may be times when FHWA will have FDOT distribute these reports to the consulting parties. However, FHWA is responsible for distribution to the appropriate Tribes, THPO, the ACHP (when participating), and the NPS (for NHLs). Whenever there is a finding of adverse effect to historic properties, the ACHP must be provided the finding and the **Case Report**, even when ACHP is not participating in the consultation.

The typical routing path of the final **CRAS Report/Technical Memorandum**, from initial submittal by the consultant through review by SHPO/FDHR, is as follows:

1. The consultant prepares the **CRAS Report/Technical Memorandum** and submits it to the District Project Manager and/or CRC for review.
2. The District Project Manager reviews the report, and requests changes if needed. The final deliverables from the consultant includes the requested number of copies of the report (which may vary, depending on the project), a **Survey Log**, and set of original **FMSF Forms**. For historic resources and resource groups, digital photographs are included on the **FMSF Forms** continuation sheets and are submitted as jpg files. Although FHWA and SHPO may accept electronic copies for the purposes of review, the FMSF office will require paper copies for retention and paper copies must be provided to the Miccosukee **Section 106** and **NAGPRA** coordinator and be made available upon request to other consulting parties.
3. Once acceptably revised, the District Project Manager and/or CRC submits the report and associated deliverables to FHWA for review, with a copy of the cover letter to SEMO.
4. FHWA reviews the findings of eligibility, and if there is disagreement, FHWA and the District resolve the differences.
5. Once the report is acceptable to FHWA, it is submitted, along with appropriate documentation, to SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties.
6. Once SHPO/THPO has reviewed and commented, the SHPO/THPO letter is provided to FHWA, with a copy to FDOT SEMO and the District. If SHPO/THPO objects to FHWA's findings on the significance of a historic resource, FDOT and FHWA discuss with SHPO/THPO to resolve the objection. If the objection cannot be resolved, then information on the historical value of the resource must be

submitted to the Keeper of the NRHP for a final determination of eligibility for the resource.

7. If FHWA, FDOT, and SHPO/THPO (as well as other applicable consulting parties) have concurred that historic properties occur within the APE, FHWA initiates Step 3 of the **Section 106** process, Assess Adverse Effects (see **Section 12.3.2.5**).
8. If SHPO/THPO, FHWA, and, as appropriate, the other consulting parties concur with a finding that no historic properties occur within the APE or with a combined finding on eligibility and no effects to historic properties or no adverse effects to historic properties, this finding is retained in the project files along with the basis for the finding.

FHWA's transmittal letter to SHPO/THPO, prepared by the District Project Manager and/or CRC, contains the standard summary information as indicated in the example letter provided as **Figure 12-8**. Please note that the signature block letter format shown in **Figure 12-8** is only used for projects where FHWA is the Lead Federal Agency.

12.3.3 Special Archaeological and Historical Resources Considerations in Non-Federally Funded Projects

For state-funded major transportation projects with no federal funding or involvement, a SEIR is prepared. FDOT is the lead state agency, and the District is responsible for the development and review of the SEIR; final approval is made by the District Secretary. The CRAS for this project follows the standard procedures established by **Chapter 267, F.S.**, and **Chapter 1A-46, F.A.C. Chapter 267, F.S., largely** mirrors the requirements of **Section 106**, but contains no requirement for consultation with Native American Tribes beyond the normal considerations of public participation for state-funded projects as outlined in [Part 1, Chapter 11, Public Involvement](#). Nonetheless, the Districts should inform the tribes whenever a project may affect an historic resource that could be of cultural or religious importance to them. Furthermore, if the project changes from a state-only project to a federally funded or approved project, tribal comment will be required. Please see **Section 12.3.2.3** regarding Native American consultation for state-funded projects requiring a federal permit.

For major projects as well as NMSAs, FDOT consults with FDHR to make determinations of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. For projects that do not include historic properties within the APE or where the undertaking has no potential to affect historic properties, FDOT documents the finding in accordance with the AOA and **Section 106 PA** and the standard procedures for SEIRs or NMSAs, as appropriate. FDOT notifies FDHR of its finding within 30 calendar days of completing its review. The documentation package must include a map showing the project location and APE, along with sufficient information to support and explain the finding. In accordance with the AOA and **Section 106 PA**, unless FDHR objects within 30 days of receipt of notification, FDOT is not required to take any further action unless there is a dispute.

The same considerations used to determine the potential to affect historic properties for federal actions are used to determine effects of non-federal actions. Therefore, the criteria

established in the AOA and **Section 106 PA** for determining the level of assessment, review, and consultation apply for both state-only and federally assisted or approved projects (see **Section 12.3.2.2.2**).

For projects that may adversely affect historic properties, FDOT and FDHR consult to determine the historical significance of the historic resources within the APE. Be aware of the additional property types protected under **Chapter 267, F.S.**, as discussed in **Section 12.1.2**. If significant historic resources occur within the APE, then FDOT and FDHR must consult on the extent and nature of these effects and develop ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate these effects. Generally, for state-only projects, FDOT and FDHR record these commitments through an agreement between SHPO and the District Secretary outlining the effects of the project on the resource(s) in question and the measures adopted to minimize or mitigate these effects.

The findings of the CRAS are detailed in the cultural resources document (**CRAS Report or Technical Memorandum**), and summarized in the appropriate locations in the SEIR. In addition, the potential effects of the proposed project on the archaeological sites and historic resources within the project APE are summarized in the SEIR and discussed in the appropriate sections (e.g., Environmental Analysis, Commitments) of the SEIR. The cultural resources document and SEIR are transmitted to the Director of the FDHR. Normally, the CRAS will be completed prior to the approval of the SEIR, but care must be taken before finalizing any project related minimization or mitigation measures for historic properties prior to a public hearing (see [Part 1, Chapter 11, Public Involvement](#)) unless the general public was consulted as a part of the historic and archaeological resources compliance effort already.

A sample Checklist is provided in [Part 1, Chapter 10, State, Local or Privately Funded Project Delivery](#); sample language for the SEIR is provided in **Section 12.3.4.1**. The transmittal letter prepared by the District is essentially the same as FHWA letter provided as **Figure 12-8**. However, the letter is addressed to the Director of the FDHR and only requires the Director's signature. In addition, the term "SHPO" is replaced with "Director, Division of Historical Resources" in the body of the letter.

As mentioned above, some transportation projects are determined by the District to be NMSAs. These NMSA projects also require an historical and archaeological impact evaluation. Typically, detailed evaluations are not warranted because these projects are generally small in scope. So, generally only minimal documentation is required. These decisions cannot be made, however, until the District documents the presence or absence of historic properties in the project APE. Just as the **NEPA** COA for a project does not dictate the level of analysis needed for historic properties, neither do the criteria for determining whether a project is a SEIR or a NMSA.

For projects that only require approvals, permits, or licenses from other state agencies, FDOT initiates coordination with these agencies when seeking the agency approval. When initiating the coordination with these other agencies, FDOT informs these agencies of the extent, details, and, if completed, the results of its consultations with the FDHR. The District may also need to outline any of the applicable programmatic approaches drawn from the AOA and **Section 106 PA** in its discussions with the other state agencies.

If the state-funded or assisted undertaking involves a federal permit, approval, or license, then FDOT initiates coordination with the appropriate federal agency as early in this process as is possible. This contact must occur when FDOT personnel first become aware of the permit requirement and the potential involvement with historic resources regardless of the anticipated level of effect. In some cases, it may be necessary to inform the permitting agency of any programmatic approaches applicable to the project. For the purposes of **Section 106** of the **NHPA**, that agency becomes the Lead Federal Agency for the permitted action.

12.3.4 Coordinating NEPA and Section 106

The regulations that implement **Section 106** of the **NHPA** [36 CFR § 800.3(b)] specifically encourage the coordination of **Section 106** responsibilities with the steps taken to satisfy other historic preservation and environmental laws. FDOT has adopted a streamlined approach to satisfy **Section 106** and **NEPA** compliance so that approvals are received concurrently. The ACHP's regulations [36 CFR § 800.8(a)] provide guidance on how the **NEPA** and **Section 106** processes can be coordinated. In addition, the flow chart in **Figure 12-9** illustrates coordination between **NEPA** and **Section 106**.

NEPA documents, including an EA with FONSI or a Final Environmental Impact Statement/Record of Decision (FEIS/ROD), include the information and results of the **Section 106** compliance efforts. This includes a general presentation of the survey effort, a brief description of the historic properties identified, the consulting parties, the determinations of effect and adverse effect for the project, the consultation leading to the resolution of any adverse effects, and all commitments and agreements that supported the effect finding or the resolution of adverse effects. Any MOA developed under **Section 106**, or (when applicable) the final comments of the ACHP, are addressed in the ROD. Under normal circumstances, the MOA is executed before the ROD is issued, and the ROD provides for the implementation of the MOA's terms and stipulations. Details concerning the information and results to be included in the **NEPA** documents are provided in the following section.

12.3.4.1 Including Cultural Resources Findings in Environmental Documents

FDOT incorporates the findings of the CRAS, as presented in the **CRAS Report** or **Technical Memorandum**, into the appropriate environmental document prepared for each project.

EA and DEIS

The EA and DEIS contain an overall summary of the CRAS. The description and evaluation of archaeological sites and historic resources identified within the project APE are included in the Impacts section of the EA and the Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences section of the DEIS. FDOT submits the EA or DEIS to FHWA for review and approval. Once FHWA approves the document for public availability, it sends it to the appropriate agencies and parties (including SHPO) for a 30-day review and comment.

EA with FONSI or FEIS

If NRHP-listed or eligible archaeological sites and/or historic resources are identified within the project APE, the decisions made to resolve issues are addressed in either the EA with FONSI or the FEIS. The Environmental Consequences section of the FEIS summarizes the potential effects (e.g., direct use, visual, noise) on NRHP-listed or eligible historic properties resulting from construction of the improvement project, as well as potential mitigation measures for the anticipated effects associated with the preferred alternative. Included in the Environmental Consequences section and/or the Comments and Coordination section, is a chronological discussion of agency coordination efforts, the determination of effects, the development of mitigation measures, and public outreach accomplishments. The latter includes the date of each meeting, involved parties, issues raised, treatment of those issues, and any follow-up documentation. Reference to all correspondence related to the **Section 106** process is also included. The Commitments section of both the EA with FONSI and FEIS contains a description of the measures FDOT will use to minimize adverse effects to the NRHP-listed or eligible historic properties. FDOT completes the EA with FONSI or the FEIS and submits it to FHWA for review and approval, and FHWA provides the document to SHPO/THPO for review and concurrence within 30 days. If the resolution of adverse effects includes any formal agreement such as an MOA or Conditional No Adverse Effect agreement, this document is included in the EA with FONSI or FEIS.

The correspondence providing FHWA's finding on effects to historic properties; SHPO/THPO opinion on this finding; and any correspondence related to the avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of effects to historic properties, as well as the opinions of the other appropriate consulting parties, are included in the Environmental Document.

SEIR

For state-funded projects, a SEIR is prepared by the District for approval by the District Secretary. The results of the CRAS are included in the Environmental Analysis section of the SEIR, and the Commitments section discusses all commitments made in regard to cultural resource issues. The District submits the SEIR to SHPO for review and comment. The SEIR must include FDOT's determination of effects to historic resources, the FDHR's opinion as to this determination, and all related correspondence.

Preliminary Engineering Report (PER)

In addition to the **NEPA** environmental documents, a brief summary of the CRAS evaluation results is included in the Summary of Environmental Impacts section of the **PER**. For projects with one or more NRHP-listed or eligible cultural resource located within the APE, measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects of the undertaking to these historic properties are included in the Commitments and Recommendations section. The **PER** also reflects the commitments and considerations included in the environmental documents with reference to the technical documents completed for the PD&E Study.

Example CRAS Summaries

Typically, the EA, EIS, and SEIR documents include standard language describing the nature and intensity of the CRAS, a definition of the project APE, the survey methods and findings, and a description and evaluation of all archaeological sites and historic resources identified within the project APE. In the case of the SEIR, any reference to FHWA should be deleted, and FDHR becomes the consulting agency. For state-only projects, legal authorities referenced should only include state ones, and only FDHR is consulted unless there is a specific reason to include other consulting parties [for example, on state-owned land, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) should be included in the decision making].

The following are examples of text for the CRAS summary to be included in environmental documents. Typically, this summary language is contained in the **CRAS Report** Executive Summary, and is used in the CRAS transmittal letter.

1. Include the Project Name, Purpose of the CRAS, and applicable laws, regulations, and standards:

“A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the proposed [project name], including background research and field survey, has been performed. The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties, revised January 2001); the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Pub. L. 91-190); and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.), revised. This study was conducted in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historic Resources) of the Florida Department of Transportation’s Project Development and Environment Manual (revised), and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this survey meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.”

2. Summarize the research methods used:

“Research methods included preliminary background research; the preparation of a research design for review and approval by FDOT and FHWA, SHPO, and/or Tribes, if applicable; archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys; artifact analysis; and preparation of draft and final reports. The fieldwork was conducted between [month and year to month and year].”

As appropriate, this statement includes the level of analysis for proposed or potential SMF/FPC locations.

3. Summarize the results of the background research for both archaeological sites and historic resources:

The initial review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), NRHP listings, and the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Summary Report (Project # [xxxx]) for this project indicated that xx previously recorded archaeological sites ([FMSF numbers]) are located within or adjacent to the project APE, with another [xx] known sites located within 0.5 miles. Of the [xx] archaeological sites, [FMSF number(s)] was/were evaluated by SHPO as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the other [xx] sites [FMSF numbers] were not evaluated by SHPO. The background research suggested a variable probability for archaeological site occurrence within the project APE.

Background research indicated that [xx] historic resources ([FMSF numbers]) had been recorded previously within the project APE. These include [xx] [add architectural styles and composite build date range]. [Add SHPO evaluation]. A review of the relevant USGS quadrangle maps and property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for [xx] historic (*pre-circa* [date]) resources.

4. Summarize the results of the archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, including a brief description and evaluation of all NRHP-listed or eligible historic properties identified within the project APE. Address the appropriate National Register criteria and the relevant aspects of integrity.

As a result of archaeological field survey, cultural materials associated with [xx] of the previously recorded sites ([FMSF numbers]) were recovered. No evidence of the other [xx] sites was found. [xx] new archaeological site(s) ([FMSF numbers]) was/were discovered. The total of [xx] previously recorded and newly identified sites are classified as lithic and artifact scatters. All were evaluated as not eligible for listing in the NRHP given the common nature, low research potential, and lack of any significant historical associations.

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of [xx] historic buildings ([FMSF numbers]). With one exception [Site name, FMSF number], a [add build date, type, and style] all are Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular style residences constructed between circa (ca.) 1945 and ca. 1960. These historic buildings represent commonly occurring types of architecture for the locale, and available data did not indicate any significant historical associations. In addition, alterations to the historic structures and/or lack of concentrated density appear to preclude their eligibility for the NRHP either individually or collectively as a district.

For any resources determined eligible, provide the basic information on the site by extracting statements from the Determination of Eligibility or FMSF form for the property. Note the reasons it is eligible, the characteristics that make it significant, its boundaries, etc. Include measures that have been incorporated into the proposed undertaking to

avoid, minimize, and mitigate effects to the property. Example language for findings of No Involvement with Cultural Resources/No Historic Properties Affected (**Section 12.3.4.1.1**) and both No Adverse Effect and Adverse Effect (**Section 12.3.4.1.2**) follows.

12.3.4.1.1 No Involvement with Cultural Resources/No Historic Properties Affected

If the CRAS shows an absence of archaeological sites and/or historic resources within the project APE, or if the CRAS has identified archaeological sites and/or historic resources within the project APE but FHWA and SHPO agree that none of the sites or historic resources is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, provide one of the following standard statements, as applicable. The statement is included in the Cultural and Historic Resources section of the Impacts section of the EA with FONSI, the Cultural Resources section of the Affected Environment section of the FEIS, or in other appropriate locations for other COAs:

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, conducted in accordance with the procedures contained in 36 CFR Part 800 and including background research and a field survey coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), was performed for the project. No archaeological sites or historical resources were identified, nor are any expected to be encountered during subsequent project development. FHWA, after consultation with SHPO/THPO, has determined that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project. FHWA determination(s) and SHPO/THPO coordination letters are attached as Exhibit XX.

-OR-

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, conducted in accordance with the procedures contained in 36 CFR Part 800 and including background research and a field survey coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), was performed for the project. As a result of the assessment, [xx resources] ([FMSF numbers]) were identified. FHWA, after application of the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, found that neither the archaeological sites nor historic resources identified within the project APE meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register. SHPO (and/or THPO as appropriate) concurred with this evaluation. No additional archaeological sites or historic resources are expected to be encountered during subsequent project development. Therefore, FHWA, after consultation with SHPO/THPO, has determined that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project. FHWA determination(s) and SHPO/THPO coordination letters are attached as Exhibit XX.

For the SEIR, include the findings in the Cultural Resources section of the Environmental Analysis section. Reference FDOT as the lead agency making the findings and identify the FDHR (instead of SHPO) as the concurring/consulting party.

12.3.4.1.2 No Adverse Effect or Adverse Effect to National Register Properties

In the case where the CRAS results identify NRHP-listed or eligible archaeological sites and/or historic properties within the project APE, and where the Criteria of Adverse Effect pursuant to **36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)** have been applied, summarize the effects and describe the finding in the Cultural and Historic Resources section of the Impacts section of the EA with FONSI, the Cultural Resources section of the Environmental Consequences section of the FEIS, or in other appropriate locations for other COAs. Include any commitments made for the project that contributed to the No Adverse Effect finding. For example:

FHWA, after application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect, in consultation with SHPO, has determined that the preferred alternative will have No Adverse Effect to the [Name; FMSF number], a historic resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The preferred alternative will not require a direct use of the [Name]. The historic property will be visually affected by the preferred alternative due to the addition of noise walls adjacent to SR 747. However, FDOT, FHWA, and SHPO have consulted pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and have determined to visually screen these noise walls from the [property name/FMSF #]. By installing vegetation between the noise wall and the historic property, FHWA and FDOT will minimize the visual effects of the proposed undertaking on the historic property. Although the construction of noise walls will diminish the setting of the [Name], the screening will maintain the property's rural setting, which will preserve its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and therefore result in No Adverse Effect to [Name]. Please see [cite the location in the environmental document of the letter and/or Conditional No Adverse Effect determination from FHWA and concurrence from SHPO].

In the case where project development will result in adverse effects to NRHP-listed or eligible historic resources, summarize FDOT's/FHWA's commitments to minimize effects in the Commitments section of the EA with FONSI or FEIS, as applicable. For example:

The [Name] project will result in an unavoidable adverse effect to [site name and FMSF number], a property listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). FHWA, FDOT, and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) executed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on [date], which outlined conditions to minimize and mitigate adverse effects to the property resulting from the project. Consequently, FHWA and FDOT commit to the stipulations provided below as outlined in the MOA provided in [cite location of the MOA in the environmental document].

Follow this paragraph with a list of the specific stipulations developed.

12.3.5 Coordinating Section 106 and Section 4(f)

Often, when a project has the potential to have an adverse effect on a historic property, it also requires an FHWA, Federal Transit Administration (FTA), or Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) approval under **Section 4(f)** of the **USDOT Act of 1966**, as amended. However, a project does not need to have an effect on a historic property in order for **Section 4(f)** to apply. **Section 4(f)** is invoked whenever a project incorporates lands from a protected type of site into a transportation facility regardless of effects. Such incorporation is referred to as a **Section 4(f)** use of the resource. In addition, there is a very rare type of use that occurs when the proximity impacts of a proposed undertaking rise to a level where the value of the protected property to a degree where it can no longer fulfill the functions which qualify it for protection. This latter type is referred to as a constructive use.

The properties protected under **Section 4(f)** include significant public parks and recreational resources, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and historic sites. For historic resources, the word “significant” means that the resource is listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, and these are also the resources protected by **Section 106** of the **NHPA**. As a result, FDOT often combines its **Section 106** compliance effort with a **Section 4(f)** analysis. The level of the **Section 4(f)** analysis depends upon the type of **Section 4(f)** evaluation or approval that is required for the use of the property in question. There are two types of **Section 4(f)** evaluations, and the level of effort and coordination is different for each. There is also a third **Section 4(f)** approval option that requires only a finding by FHWA that the proposed project has a minor, non-adverse effect on the protected property. This is referred to as a **Section 4(f)** *de minimis* finding. In these cases, no **Section 4(f)** evaluation is required because the effects of the project on the resource are inconsequential as a matter of the law.

The guidance for compliance with the requirements of **Section 4(f)** for historic properties is provided in [Part 2, Chapter 13, Section 4\(f\) Resources](#).

12.3.6 Treatment of Human Remains

Historic and prehistoric human remains are protected under **Chapter 872, F.S.** The treatment of human remains encountered during project construction or any other FDOT project-related activity must conform to **Chapter 872, F.S.**, and be in conformity with **Chapter 3** of the [CRM Handbook](#) and **Section 7-1.6** of FDOT’s [Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction](#). If human remains are encountered during project-related activities, all work ceases in the area of the human burial. As appropriate, the discoverer, the District Project Construction Engineering Inspector or the Project Manager immediately contacts the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist via telephone and then follows the appropriate process. The appropriate process for any discovery of human remains depends upon a number of considerations including how the remains were discovered (for example, during construction or during archeological research), the age of the discovered remains, the location of the discovery and so forth. For burials more than 75 years of age or greater, the State Archaeologist is contacted. For those less than 75 years of age, the District Medical examiner is contacted. Necessary measures are taken to secure and protect the remains, including, as

appropriate, stabilization and covering. Both the FDOT and FHWA Native American Coordinators are consulted so that the Tribes, the SHPO/THPO as well as other appropriate consulting parties receive the proper information and are included in the determination of effects, if applicable. For Native American human remains discovered on federal lands, the federal land managing agency is responsible for consultation under **NAGPRA**. Also, see **Sections 12.2.2.2** and **12.3.6** for related procedures.

12.3.7 Archaeological and Historical Resources Considerations Following PD&E

Commitments developed under **Section 106** and all other associated federal and state laws governing the treatment or consideration of historic resources and properties are recorded in the Environmental Document and on the [Project Commitments Record, Form No. 700-011-35, Part 2, Chapter 32, Commitments](#) provides the processes that must be followed to ensure commitment compliance for FDOT projects and other undertakings. The commitments are transmitted to the Design and Construction Offices to be included in the contract documents. If the commitments also occur in the permit conditions, they will need to be addressed through that process as well. Tracking project commitments follows FDOT's [Procedure No. 700-011-035, Project Commitment Tracking](#).

In order to properly review and comply with the commitments made to SHPO/THPO, the Tribes, and/or other consulting parties, the District Environmental Office coordinates with the District Design and Construction Offices to review the status of compliance with the commitments made. As a result, District staff in all three of these areas review the commitments made to avoid, minimize, and mitigate effects to historic properties. This requires an understanding of the preliminary design decisions in the vicinity of historic properties, as well as the commitments specific to particular activities or treatments for each historic property considered or affected by the proposed project prior to the submission of final ROW plans. If called for in the project commitments, a field visit with SHPO/THPO, FHWA, the Tribes, and/or other consulting parties to confirm areas that must be avoided during construction or historic properties of particular concern, is required prior to finalizing the contract design plans.

If either the Design or Construction Office cannot meet a commitment, they inform the District Environmental Office as soon as they are aware of that situation so that the District Environmental Office can inform the appropriate consulting parties and re-initiate the consultation.

12.3.7.1 Reevaluations

Reevaluations are prepared when there are any changes to the overall project design, locations, or proposed construction-related activities; to the historical value of sites within the proposed project's APE; or to the potential for the project to affect historic properties following the completion of the **Section 106** or FHRA process and the approval of the appropriate Environmental Document, as outlined in [Part 1, Chapter 13, Reevaluations](#). Project reevaluations are conducted whether the reevaluation arises from a project phase change (Design, ROW, Construction), a design change, or the passage of time. The

commitments and required coordination are updated and documented in the Mitigation Status and Commitment Status section of the **Reevaluation Form**. Because the status of historic properties can change over time, CRM evaluations or **CRAS Reports/Technical Memoranda** may need to be updated, as appropriate, before advancing a proposed project into a new phase of project development. Whenever there is a change to a project's potential to affect historic properties, consultation with SHPO/THPO and other appropriate parties is revisited and updated, as necessary. There are times when this may necessitate a change to the **Section 106** documentation or findings for the project, amendments to an MOA, or other changes to the commitments. Primary examples of CRM evaluations include new or revised SMF/FPC sites that are identified during the design phase and an updated evaluation of historic resources within the project APE, especially if the previous CRAS was prepared over five to ten years before.

12.3.7.2 Design Considerations

Project commitments related to cultural resources considerations range from avoidance to on-site minimization, mitigation, or recordation, as well as subsequent educational or commemorative efforts related to specific sites or types of sites, specific historical periods, specific historic communities, or research efforts to promote more robust avoidance alternatives for the future.

The specific measures required for these efforts are often contained in a MOA prepared for the project (see **Section 12.3.2.6.1** or **Chapter 8** of the [CRM Handbook](#)). MOAs are executed when a project has an unavoidable adverse effect to a historic property. These agreements outline the measures FDOT and FHWA incorporate into projects in order to document that they have taken into account the adverse effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties.

In certain instances, some areas are set aside as zones where no construction or construction-related activity is allowed. In addition, there are instances when a significant historic structure must be rehabilitated or relocated. Certain agreements require either archaeological monitoring in order to rapidly address effects to significant archaeological sites that may arise during construction or a research design to govern an archaeological data salvage or excavation effort.

In most cases, the standards that guide these activities are established by the NPS. These include professional standards required for the individuals who conduct the work, as well as standards for rehabilitation or restoration, archaeological excavations, structure relocations, and so forth. The appropriate standards and reviewing parties are set forth in the agreements.

12.3.7.3 Permitting

Most permits obtained by FDOT include provisions for the protection or consideration of historic properties. These provisions arise from the general permit conditions requiring compliance with state or federal laws. In most cases, the permit agencies only take responsibility for the work they are issuing the permit for and not the entire project.

However, if a commitment is made during the PD&E phase to avoid, minimize, or mitigate harm to a significant historic resource, this commitment may be contained in the permit conditions as well. Occasionally, a permitting agency requires a separate communication from that provided for the Lead Federal Agency or may conduct its own consultations under **Section 106**. When this occurs, the specifics of these requirements are included in the conditions set forth in that permit.

12.3.7.4 Cultural Resources Considerations during Construction

If previously unidentified historic properties are discovered during construction, or if unanticipated impacts to known or previously unidentified historic properties occur during construction, the following procedures are followed:

1. All construction-related activity in the vicinity of the discovery stops and the contractor immediately notifies FDOT's project Construction Engineering Inspector, FDOT's Project Manager, and the District Environmental Administrator and/or CRC of the discovery. Necessary security measures are taken to protect the discovery, as appropriate.
2. FDOT notifies SHPO/THPO and FHWA of the discovery and invites them to accompany FDOT staff (or consultants) to the location within forty-eight (48) hours of the discovery.
3. Following receipt of notification from FDOT, FHWA immediately notifies any Tribe that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property and informs FDOT of any tribal concerns related to the discovery within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of notification by FDOT of the discovery.
4. FDOT and FHWA consult with SHPO/THPO and appropriate consulting parties within forty-eight (48) hours to document and evaluate the project effects and the need, if any, for further investigation.
5. If FDOT determines that the discovery does not warrant further investigation, they provide written notification to SHPO/THPO, FHWA, and appropriate consulting parties outlining their reasons and requesting their concurrence or opinion within two (2) business days of the visit to the discovery location. SHPO/THPO and, as appropriate, the Tribes will have two (2) business days after receipt to respond. If no comments are received within this period, concurrence will be assumed, and project construction may resume.
6. If FDOT determines that the site warrants further investigation, a scope of work is developed within forty-eight (48) hours of the visit to the site. The scope of work is submitted to SHPO/THPO and FHWA. SHPO/THPO and Tribes have two (2) business days after receipt to review and comment. If no comments are received within this period, concurrence is assumed and work is implemented in accordance with the scope. If comments are received, FDOT, on behalf of FHWA and, as appropriate, in consultation with FHWA, takes the comments into account and carries out the scope of work. Upon completion and acceptance of the work,

construction may proceed as planned. A report of the investigations is completed within the time frame established by the scope of work and copies are provided to all consulting parties. Should any party object to the proposed work plan or results, FDOT and FHWA will:

- a. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the ACHP in accordance with **36 CFR § 800.2(b)(2)**. Upon receipt of adequate documentation, the ACHP shall review and advise FHWA on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days. Any comment provided by the ACHP, and all comments from the consulting parties will be taken into account by FHWA in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute.
 - b. If the ACHP does not provide comments regarding the dispute within thirty (30) days after receipt of adequate documentation, FHWA may render a decision regarding the dispute. In reaching its decision, FHWA will take into account all comments regarding the dispute from the consulting parties.
 - c. FHWA will notify all parties of its decision in writing before implementing that portion of the undertaking subject to dispute. FHWA's decision will be final.
7. When the discovery consists of human remains, graves, or grave-associated artifacts or other properties to which federally recognized Tribes with ancestral ties to Florida may ascribe traditional cultural and religious significance, FHWA notifies the Tribes. FDOT complies with **Section 7-1.6** of FDOT's [Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction](#) and the procedures for inadvertent discovery of human remains contained in **Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes** (see **Section 12.3.6**).

12.3.7.5 Review and Compliance Requirements

Prior to the approval of the construction plans and any design modifications proposed during construction, the Construction Office reviews the plans and/or the modifications to verify that the commitments associated with the project's relationship to or effects upon historic properties, as well as federal and state regulations, are incorporated into the design and plans. These reviews require the involvement of the District Environmental Office (see **Section 12.1**).

In addition to the plan notes and specifically outlined conditions provided with the project construction plans, the Contractor follows the provisions set forth in the most recent version of FDOT's [Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction](#).

12.3.7.6 Contractor Requirements for Off Project Construction-Related Activities

For off project construction-related activities such as borrow pits, staging areas, and haul roads, the contractor initiates the assessment process by requesting from SHPO, in writing, an assessment of the area to be used for an off project, construction-related

activity. The request, as shown in **Figure 12-10**, is addressed to the SHPO/FDHR, located at:

Name, Director
Division of Historical Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Department of State
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
ATTN: Transportation Compliance

The request contains the Financial Management Number; a description of the proposed activity (e.g., borrow pit, asphalt plant, equipment storage area); the dimensions or acreage of the affected area; the location (county, township, range, section, and portion of section, as appropriate); and a location map of sufficient scale to show the relationship of the off project construction activity to the surrounding area. Copies of the request are sent to the appropriate FDOT District Project Manager and Environmental Administrator and/or CRC.

If SHPO determines that a CRAS is not necessary, then SHPO provides a review letter to the contractor and copies to the District. After the District receives the letter, the proposed off project activity can proceed.

If SHPO recommends a CRAS, then it is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that it is performed by individuals or organizations who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Qualifications Standards (*F.R., Vol. 48, 44716*). The cultural resources consultant prepares the **CRAS Report/Technical Memorandum**, following the content requirements and routing procedures contained in **Section 12.3.2.9**. SHPO, after receipt of the survey report from the contractor, provides a review letter to the contractor, with a copy to the District. If the survey findings and SHPO review concur that the proposed off project construction activity has no potential to affect historic properties, SHPO provides a letter stating this. After receipt of the letter by the District, the proposed off project activity may proceed. In the case where cultural resources are evaluated as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the contractor typically foregoes using this location for the off project activity.

12.3.8 Archaeological and Historical Resources Considerations in Maintenance

FDOT has general and specific responsibilities for considering significant historic resources in its daily maintenance of FDOT facilities. Under **Chapter 267.061(d), F.S.**, each state agency of the executive branch is required to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic resources that are owned or controlled by the agency. FDOT owns a number of archaeological properties and historic bridges that are located within FDOT ROW, as well as roads located within historic districts. In cases where FDOT has possession of or control over a historic property, any maintenance activity that could adversely affect that resource or any significant resources alongside the location of the

activity are brought to the attention of the District Environmental Office so that the District Environmental Office can determine the need for consultation with FDHR.

For the most part, these include activities such as ground-disturbing actions within the boundaries of significant archaeological properties, streetscape or landscape changes within historic districts, alterations to the original design of bridge rails on significant historic bridges, or other similar actions.

12.3.9 Jurisdictional Transfer of Roadways out of State Ownership

When FDOT decides to transfer a roadway out of the state system to a local entity to facilitate a local transportation undertaking, the transfer is considered an FDOT action. In such cases, the proposed local action requires the completion of FDOT's procedure for considering historic properties as set forth in this chapter and in consultation with the FDHR. If the transfer is not associated with a known or planned local action, then the District CRC needs to confirm that no known historic properties are inadvertently transferred out of state jurisdiction. If there are known historic properties located within the property being transferred, the District identifies these properties and includes the consideration of potential effects to such properties in the Transfer Agreement made with the recipient. For the specific details on historic property considerations in road transfers, see **Section 2.3.2** of the [Transportation System Jurisdiction and Numbering Handbook](#) developed by FDOT's Transportation Statistics Office.

12.4 REFERENCES

- 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- 36 CFR Part 61, Procedures for State, Tribal and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs
- 36 CFR Part 63, Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the NRHP
- 36 CFR Part 65, National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) Program
- 36 CFR Part 68, The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections
- 36 CFR Part 800, Protection of Historic Properties
- 36 CFR Part 800, Appendix A – Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Consultation with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Review Process: A Handbook, November 2008

ACHP, Program Comment Issued for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges, November 2, 2012

ACHP, Regulations for the Protection of Historic Properties [36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800], 2004

ACHP, Section 106 Exemption Regarding Effects to the Interstate Highway System, March 7, 2005

Agency Operating Agreement, August 15, 2003, executed by Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), ACHP, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Florida Department of Transportation, available on the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Public Access Site: <https://etdmpub.flh-eta.org/est>

American Antiquities Act of 1906, as amended, Public Law Number 34-209, 34 Statute 225, and codified as amended at 16 United States Code (USC) §§ 431,432-33 (1982)

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. §1996

Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, 16 U.S.C. § 469

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. § 470aa-mm and 54 U.S.C. § 302107

Chapter 1A-32, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), Archaeological Research

Chapter 1A-46 F.A.C, Historical and Archaeological Report Standards and Guidelines

Chapter 125, Florida Statutes (F.S.), County Government

Chapter 163, F.S., Intergovernmental Programs

Chapter 253.027, F.S., Emergency Archaeological Properties Acquisition Act of 1988

Chapter 258, F.S., State Parks and Preserves

Chapter 267, F.S., Florida Historical Resources Act (FHRA)

Chapter 337.274, F.S., Authorized FDOT Agency Access to Private Property

Chapter 373, F.S., Water Resources

Chapter 403, F.S., Environmental Control

Chapter 556, F.S., Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety

Chapter 872, F.S., Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves

Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 3 CFR Part 154, reprinted in 16 U.S.C. § 470, 1971

Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites, 1996

Executive Order 13175: Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 2000

FDOT and the FHWA, Guidance for Conducting Phased Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys for Transportation Projects in Florida Under the Provisions of 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(2), February 23, 2009

FDOT, Cultural Resource Management Handbook, November 2013, <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/pubs/cultmgmt/cultmgmt1.shtm>

FDOT, ETDM Manual, December 2015, <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/pubs/etdm/etdmmanual.shtm>

Federal Register (FR) Vol. 48, 44716, Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983

FHWA list of individual elements of the Interstate Highway System that are excluded from Section 106 Exemption Regarding Effects to the Interstate Highway System. http://www.environment.fhwa.dot.gov/histpres/highways_list.asp

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources Standards and Operational Manual, n.d., <http://dos.myflorida.com/historical/preservation/compliance-and-review/management-standards-operational-manual/>

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991, Pub. L. 102-240

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4347

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, 54 U.S.C. § 300101 *et seq.*

National Park Service (NPS), How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Register Bulletin No. 15, 1991, revised 1997

National Preservation Institute, NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA, 2008

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, 25 U.S.C. § 3001

Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, The Florida Division of Historical Resources, State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Florida Department of Transportation Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida, 2016.

[http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/pubs/Section%20106%20PA%20Executed%20Version%201%20via%20Email%20%2015mar16%20\(3\).pdf](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/pubs/Section%20106%20PA%20Executed%20Version%201%20via%20Email%20%2015mar16%20(3).pdf)

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU), August 2005

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), 1998

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C. § 303

12.5 HISTORY

01/12/1999

Designation	State/County Road Number	County	Dedicated by	Effective Date
McGregor Boulevard State Historic Highway	S.R. 867	Lee	75-312	07/05/1975
Bird Road State Historic Highway	S.R. 976	Miami-Dade	80-433	06/02/1980
Brickell Avenue	S.R. 5	Miami-Dade	SB 138	07/01/2007
Calle De Ocho State Historic Highway	S.R. 90	Miami-Dade	86-308	07/03/1986
Coral Way Historic Canopied Road	S.R. 972	Miami-Dade	76-304	05/29/1976
Coral Way and SW 3 rd Avenue State Historical	S.R. 972	Miami-Dade	84-379	06/06/1984
Crandon Boulevard State Historic Highway		Miami-Dade	88-418	07/07/1988
Killian Drive State Historic Highway	S.R. 990	Miami-Dade	95-434	06/01/1995
Le Jeune Road	SW 42 nd Avenue	Miami-Dade	02-304	05/01/2002
Old Cutler Road State Historic Highway		Miami-Dade	74-400	05/27/1974
Red Road State Historic Highway	C.R. 823	Miami-Dade	89-383	06/28/1989
South Bayshore Drive		Miami-Dade	77-491	06/20/1977
South Miami Avenue		Miami-Dade	77-491	06/20/1977
South West 62 nd Avenue		Miami-Dade	93-294	04/01/1993
Sunset Drive State Historic Highway		Miami-Dade	83-365	06/05/1983
Old Apopka Road Historic Roadway	S.R. 15	Orange	91-320	05/31/1991
North Ocean Boulevard	S.R. A1A	Palm Beach	92-152	04/08/1992

Figure 12-1 State-Designated Historic Highways

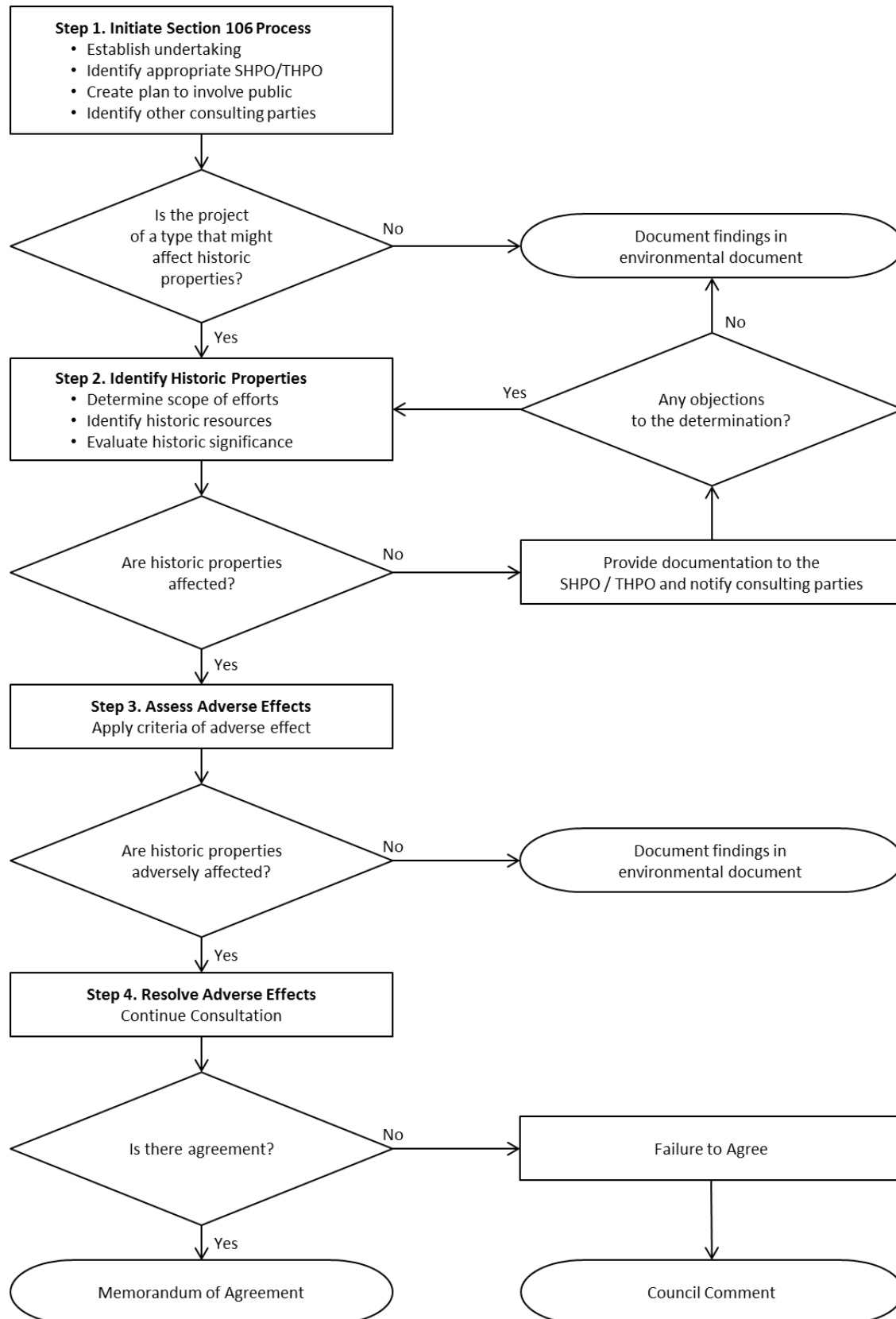


Figure 12-2 Section 106 Process

Minor highway project activity types requiring Section 106 Desktop and/or Field Review are:

1. Activities that do not involve or lead directly to construction, such as planning and technical studies; grants for training and research programs; research activities, as defined in 23 United States Code (U.S.C.) §307; approval of a unified work program and any findings required in the planning process pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 134; approval of statewide programs under 23 CFR Part 630; approval of project concepts under 23 CFR Part 476; engineering to define the elements of a proposed action or alternatives so that social, economic, and environmental effects can be assessed; and Federal-aid system revisions that establish classes of highways on the Federal-aid highway system.
2. Approval of utility installations along or across a transportation facility.
3. Construction of bicycle and pedestrian lanes, paths, and facilities
4. Transfer of federal lands pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 317 when subsequent action is not an FHWA action.
5. The installation of noise barriers, or alterations, to existing publicly-owned buildings to provide for noise reduction.
6. Landscaping.
7. Emergency repairs under 23 U.S.C. § 125.
8. Acquisition of scenic easements.
9. Determination of payback under 23 CFR Part 480 for property previously acquired with Federal-aid participation.
10. Improvements to existing rest areas and truck weigh stations.
11. Ride-sharing activities.
12. Bus and rail car rehabilitation.
13. Alterations to facilities or vehicles in order to make them accessible for elderly and handicapped persons.
14. Program administration, technical assistance activities, and operating assistance to transit authorities to continue existing service or increase service to meet routine changes in demand.

Figure 12-3 Project Activity Types Identified in AOA as Requiring Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review

15. The purchase of vehicles by the applicant where the use of these vehicles can be accommodated by existing facilities or by new facilities that themselves are within a CE.
16. Track and rail-bed maintenance and improvements when carried out within the existing ROW.
17. Purchase and installation of operating or maintenance equipment to be located within the transit facility and with no significant impacts off the site.
18. Promulgation of rules, regulations, and directives.
19. Adding or lengthening turning lanes (including continuous turn lanes), intersection improvements, channelization of traffic, dualizing lanes at intersection and inter-changes, auxiliary lanes, and reversible lanes.
20. Flattening slopes; improving vertical and horizontal alignments.
21. Highway safety or traffic operations improvement projects including the installation of ramp metering control devices and lighting.
22. Restore, replace and rehabilitate culverts, inlets, drainage pipes, and systems including safety treatments.
23. Widening, adding roadway width and and/or roadway reconstruction shoulders without adding through traffic lanes.
24. Roadway skid hazard treatment.
25. Upgrade, removal, or addition of guardrail.
26. Upgrade median barrier.
27. Install or replace impact attenuators.
28. Upgrade bridge end approaches/guardrail transition.
29. Upgrade railroad track circuitry.
30. Improve railroad crossing surface.
31. Improve vertical and horizontal alignment of railroad crossing.
32. Improve sight distance at railroad crossing.

Figure 12-3 Project Activity Types Identified in AOA as Requiring Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review (Page 2 of 4)

33. Railroad crossing elimination by closure, and railroad overpass removal within ROW.
34. Clear zone safety improvements, such as fixed object removal or relocation.
35. Screening unsightly areas.
36. Freeway traffic surveillance and control systems.
37. Motorist aid systems.
38. Highway information systems.
39. Preventive maintenance activities such as joint repair, pavement patching, shoulder repair and the removal and replacement of old pavement structure.
40. Restore, rehabilitate, and/or resurface existing pavement.
41. Computerized traffic signalization systems.
42. Widening of substandard bridge to provide safety shoulders without adding through lanes.
43. Replacement of existing bridge (in same location) by present criteria.
44. Transportation enhancement projects involving acquisition of historical sites and easements, or historical preservation.
45. Preservation of abandoned railway corridors, including the conversion and use for pedestrian, equestrian, or bicycle trails.
46. Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities, including railroad facilities and canals.
47. Mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff.
48. Bridge removal.
49. Approvals for disposal of excess ROW or for joint or limited use of ROW, where the proposed use does not have significant adverse effects.
50. Rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing rail and bus transit buildings and ancillary buildings where only minor amounts of additional land are required, and there is not a substantial increase in the number of users.

Figure 12-3 Project Activity Types Identified in AOA as Requiring Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review (Page 3 of 4)

51. Construction of bus transfer facilities (an open area consisting of passenger shelters, boarding areas, kiosks, and related street improvements) when located in a commercial area or other high activity center in which there is adequate street capacity for projected bus traffic.
52. Acquisition of land for hardship or protective purposes for a particular parcel or a limited number of parcels; advance land acquisition loans under section 3(b) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act.
53. Mitigation Projects.
54. Animal crossings.
55. Changes in access controls.
56. Minor ROW acquisition for roadway and bridge projects without the addition of through traffic lanes.
57. Recreational Trails.

Figure 12-3 Project Activity Types Identified in AOA as Requiring Desk Top Evaluation and Field Review (Page 4 of 4)

Contact information for the six federally recognized Native American Tribes with cultural associations in Florida currently is as follows. For updated contact information, refer to FDOT's Native American Coordination web page at:

<http://dot.state.fl.us/emo/NA%20Website%20Files/index.shtm>.

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

The Chief of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida has formally designated a Section 106 representative and has directed that all correspondence regarding Section 106 issues be sent directly to this representative.

Section 106 and NAGPRA Representative
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians

Contract only for undertakings in the following Florida counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf.

Miko	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Office of the Miko	P.O. Box 6257
101 Industrial Road	101 Industrial Road
Choctaw, MS 39350	Choctaw, MS 39350

Muscogee (Creek) Nation

Principal Chief	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural
Office of the Administration	Preservation Office
P.O. Box 580	P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447	Okmulgee, OK 74447

Poarch Band of Creek Indians

Chairman	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road	5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502	Atmore, AL 36502

Seminole Tribe of Florida

Chairman	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida	AH-TAH-THI-KI Museum
6300 Stirling Road	30290 Josie Billie Hwy, PMB 1004
Hollywood, FL 33024	Clewiston, FL 33440

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

Principal Chief	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1498	P.O. Box 1498
Wewoka, OK 74884	Wewoka, OK 74884

Figure 12-4 Contact List for Native American Tribes

[DATE]

[TRIBAL CONTACT NAME]
[TITLE]
[ADDRESS]

Re: [PROJECT NAME]
COUNTY: [Name]

Dear [TRIBAL CONTACT NAME]:

Please find enclosed one copy of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report for the [PROJECT NAME] for your review and comment. This report documents the cultural resource survey conducted pursuant to *Section 106* of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*, as revised January 2001). The objectives of this survey were to identify cultural resources within the project corridor and assess their eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*. As noted in the [INSERT DATE] letter from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to the [INSERT TRIBE NAME] that initiated *Section 106* consultation (see attached), this report is being forwarded to you as part of the project-specific consultation.

No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of [PROJECT NAME]. If you have any questions, please feel free to call either Buddy Cunill (FHWA) at (850) 553-2224 or Roy Jackson (FDOT State Environmental Management Office) at (850) 414-5323. You may also contact [NAME, TITLE, PHONE NUMBER] for project-specific information if so desired.

Sincerely,

[NAME]
FHWA Division Administrator

Enclosures

cc: [Additional tribal contacts]
[District Engineer]
[District specific contacts]
Buddy Cunill, FHWA
Roy Jackson, FDOT SEMO
Ken Morefield, FDOT SEMO

Figure 12-5 Sample Submittal Letter to Tribes (No Tribal Cultural Sites)

[Date]

[TRIBAL CONTACT NAME]
[TITLE]
[ADDRESS]

Re: [PROJECT NAME]
COUNTY: [Name]

Dear [TRIBAL CONTACT NAME]:

Please find enclosed one copy of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Report for the [PROJECT NAME] for your review and comment. This report documents the cultural resource survey conducted pursuant to *Section 106* of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800: *Protection of Historic Properties*, as revised January 2001). The objectives of this survey were to identify cultural resources within the project corridor and assess their eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*. As noted in the [INSERT DATE] letter from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to the [INSERT TRIBE NAME] that initiated *Section 106* consultation (see attached), this report is being forwarded to you as part of the project-specific consultation.

A total of [INSERT NUMBER] archaeological sites were identified during the survey of [PROJECT NAME].
[NOTE TYPE OF SITES AND THEIR NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION, IF APPLICABLE]

We welcome any comments you may have pertaining to this project and seek your concurrence with the finding. [DETAIL FINDINGS IF APPROPRIATE] We look forward to continuing the consultation process and working with you.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call either Buddy Cunill (FHWA) at (850) 553-2224 or Roy Jackson (FDOT State Environmental Management Office) at (850) 414-5323. You may also contact [NAME, TITLE, PHONE NUMBER] for project-specific information if so desired.

Sincerely,

[NAME]
FHWA Division Administrator

Enclosures

cc: [Additional tribal contacts]
[District Engineer]
[District specific contacts]
Buddy Cunill, FHWA
Roy Jackson, FDOT
Ken Morefield, FDOT

Figure 12-6 Sample Submittal Letter to Tribes (with Tribal Cultural Sites)

Bridge Number and Name	County	Bridge Type and Year Built	Brief Description of Significance
054015 C.R. 721A / Harney Pond Canal	Glades	Prestressed Concrete slab 1958	Very early or particularly important example of its type in the state or the nation.
910001 S.R. 70 / Kissimmee River	Okeechobee/ Highlands	Steel girder 1966	Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
910009 S.R. 78/ Kissimmee River	Okeechobee	Steel girder 1964	Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
720075 SR 109 / SR 10A	Duval	Concrete Tee beam 1952	Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
720087 U.S. 1 / Miami Road	Duval	Continuous Steel girder 1968	Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
720100 S.R. 115A Flyover / S.R. 10A	Duval	Concrete Box beam 1961	Very early or particularly important example of its type in the state or the nation.
760002 S.R. 19 / Proposed Cross Florida Barge Canal	Putnam	Continuous Steel girder 1967	Associated with an event or individual. Features spans of exceptional length or complexity. Displays other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context.
580951 S.R. 399 / ICWW	Santa Rosa	Steel girder 1960	Features spans of exceptional length or complexity. Displays other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context.
460019 U.S. 98 (S.R. 30) / ICWW	Bay	Concrete girder 1965	Features spans of exceptional length or complexity. Displays other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context.
570034 U.S. 98 (S.R. 30) / ICWW	Okaloosa	Steel girder 1964	Features spans of exceptional length or complexity. Displays other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context.
880005 James H. Pruitt Memorial / S.R. A1A over Sebastian Inlet	Indian River	Prestressed concrete girder 1964	Very early or particularly important example of its type in the state or the nation.
364040 C.R. 316 / Proposed Cross Florida Barge Canal	Marion	Continuous steel girder 1969	Associated with an event or individual. Features spans of exceptional length or complexity. Displays other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context.

Figure 12-7 Florida Post-1945 Bridges Requiring Evaluation and/or Individual Treatment under Section 106

Bridge Number and Name	County	Bridge Type and Year Built	Brief Description of Significance
360055 S.R. 40 / Ocklawaha River	Marion	Continuous steel girder 1972	Associated with an event or individual. Features spans of exceptional length or complexity. Displays other elements that were engineered to respond to a unique environmental context.
904603 Bimini Drive/ Sam's Canal	Monroe	Prestressed concrete channel beam 1955 / 1982	Associated with an event or individual. Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
904604 Harbour Drive / Joe's Canal	Monroe	Prestressed concrete channel beam 1955 / 1982	Associated with an event or individual. Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
904606 Seaview Drive / Un-Named Canal	Monroe	Prestressed concrete channel beam 1955 / 1982	Associated with an event or individual. Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
870078 S.R. 826 SB Flyover to S.R. 836	Miami-Dade	Prestressed concrete box beam 1967	Very early or particularly important example of its type in the state or the nation.
None Florida Kennels Rock Bridge / driveway over Red Canal	Miami-Dade	Concrete and rock culvert 1947	Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.
None Rock Bridge over Red Road Canal	Miami-Dade	Concrete and rock culvert 1947	Has distinctive engineering or architectural features that depart from standard bridge designs.

Figure 12-7 Florida Post-1945 Bridges Requiring Evaluation and/or Individual Treatment under Section 106 (Page 2 of 2)

The following is a sample transmittal letter to SHPO. The sample transmittal letter is followed by examples of the different signature blocks required for different situations.

1. The transmittal letter includes a date and is addressed to:

[DATE]
Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources
Florida Department of State
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

2. In the subject lines, provide the project name and limits, project phase (e.g., PD&E Study, pond siting), the Financial Management Number, and/or the Federal-Aid Project (FAP) Number, as applicable:

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
[PROJECT NAME]
[COUNTY], Florida
Financial Management No.: XXXXXX X XX XX
Federal Aid Project No.: XXXXXX

3. Description of the project:

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was conducted within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the above-referenced project as part of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) proposed widening of approximately [length] miles of [project roadway and limits]. The proposed improvements involve widening [PROJECT ROADWAY] from the existing two lanes to a four-lane, divided facility along the existing alignment. The Build alternative will require _____ feet of additional right of way and will include drainage improvements for the portion of the [PROJECT NAME] project running from [PROJECT START] to [PROJECT TERMINUS], associated curb and gutter improvements, and bringing the pedestrian facilities up to the standards established in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

4. A description of the project APE for both archaeological sites and historic resources, followed by:

This APE was defined, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), as the existing right of way for the archaeological survey. The historical APE extended approximately 300 feet from the edge of the existing right of way, and a maximum of 3,000 feet of the centerline of [PROJECT MAINLINE] along [NAMES OF INTERSECTIONS].

Figure 12-8 Sample Transmittal Letter with Sample Signature Blocks

5. Regulatory authorities:

This CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.). The investigations were carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of FDOT's Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual, FDOT's Cultural Resources Manual, and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this survey meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

6. Summary results of the background research

Background research revealed that no archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project APE. Archaeological background research suggested the project corridor had a generally low potential for aboriginal site occurrence. No historic period archaeological sites were expected. Therefore, the corridor was subjected to a pedestrian survey and appropriate judgmental subsurface testing. Eight previously recorded historic structures and one resource group were identified within the project APE. These recorded resources include six Frame Vernacular style residences constructed between circa (ca.) 1935 and 1955 [FMSF NUMBERS], two ca. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings [FMSF NUMBERS], and a segment of the Seaboard Railway corridor [FMSF NUMBER]. None of the recorded residential and commercial structures was listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP; the resource group has not been evaluated by SHPO.

7. Summary results of the background research

Background research revealed that no archaeological sites were previously recorded within the project APE. Archaeological background research suggested the project corridor had a generally low potential for aboriginal site occurrence. No historic period archaeological sites were expected. Therefore, the corridor was subjected to a pedestrian survey and appropriate judgmental subsurface testing. Eight previously recorded historic structures and one resource group were identified within the project APE. These recorded resources include six Frame Vernacular style residences constructed between circa (ca.) 1935 and 1955 [FMSF NUMBERS], two ca. 1950 Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings [FMSF NUMBERS], and a segment of the Seaboard Railway corridor [FMSF NUMBER]. None of the recorded residential and commercial structures was listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP; the resource group has not been evaluated by SHPO.

8. Summary results of the archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, including evaluations of NRHP eligibility:

Figure 12-8 Sample Transmittal Letter with Sample Signature Blocks (Page 2 of 6)

No archaeological sites were identified as a result of field survey. Historical/architectural field survey indicated that four [FMSF NUMBERS] of the

previously recorded historic structures and the resource group [FMSF NUMBER] have been demolished. Two previously recorded [FMSF NUMBERS] and 14 newly recorded [FMSF NUMBERS] historic resources were evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. None of these resources is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In cases where a preliminary analysis of proposed ponds is conducted as part of the CRAS for a PD&E Study, with the results summarized in a Technical Memorandum included as an appendix to the CRAS Report, the following standard language may be added to the letter:

A preliminary analysis of 14 proposed ponds was conducted as part of this CRAS; the Technical Memorandum summarizing the results of this analysis is included as Appendix [X]. No fieldwork was performed. A CRAS, including fieldwork, will be prepared after the preferred pond sites are selected.”

In cases where previously recorded or newly discovered archaeological or historic resources are found to be either listed in the NRHP or determined eligible for listing, the transmittal letter should provide the Criteria of Eligibility (for example, “Criterion A: associated with events that have made significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”), along with the primary character of the property (for example, a rare example of a pre-Colombian village site, a contact-period trading site, a unique or important engineering achievement, the home of an important person, or the location of an important event, an excellent representative of an important architectural style, and so on). If any of the Criteria considerations established by the NRHP are applicable to the property, provide those as well.

9. Summary of potential project effects to significant cultural resources when there is enough project and/or site detail to support this.

“Based on the results of background research and field survey, no significant cultural resources are located within the [PROJECT NAME] project APE. Therefore, project development will have no involvement with any archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Figure 12-8 Sample Transmittal Letter with Sample Signature Blocks (Page 3 of 6)

OR, in the case of potentially eligible resources:

Based on the results of background research and field survey, no significant cultural resources are located within the [PROJECT NAME] project APE, with the exception of [FMSF NUMBER and NAME], which is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations. Should FHWA and SHPO/THPO concur with this finding, we look forward to further consultation with FHWA and SHPO/THPO to evaluate the effects of the proposed undertaking (preferred alternative) on the potentially NRHP-eligible [NAME OF PROPERTY].

10. Closing statement:

The CRAS Report is provided for your review and coordination with SHPO. Provided your office concurs with the findings, please transmit one copy of the CRAS Report, the FMSF forms, and the Survey Log Sheet to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and concurrence. The second copy of the report is for your files. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at [TELEPHONE NUMBER and EMAIL ADDRESS].

In cases where the survey encountered or evaluated sites or resources that could be of cultural or religious importance to the Tribes, include a statement to that effect, along with a statement about coordination conducted with SHPO and the 5 (or 6) federally recognized Tribes. Forward sufficient numbers of the CRAS and associated documents for tribal review, including the cover letters for tribal coordination. Note that the cover letter for the Tribes will not include the signature blocks.

11. List of enclosed documents:

Enclosed are two copies of the CRAS Report [DATE], [NUMBER] FMSF forms [list the FMSF NUMBERS], a Survey Log Sheet, and two CDs with pdf files of the CRAS Report, FMSF forms, and Survey Log Sheet.

12. Signature and comment block for approval by FHWA Administrator and/or SHPO (see below for sample signature blocks).]

Figure 12-8 Sample Transmittal Letter with Sample Signature Blocks (Page 4 of 6)

For letters to FHWA and SHPO, use the following signature block.

<p>The FHWA finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report complete and sufficient and <input type="checkbox"/> approves/ <input type="checkbox"/> does not approve the above recommendations on historic significance. The FHWA further <input type="checkbox"/> approves/ <input type="checkbox"/> does not approve/ <input type="checkbox"/> finds not applicable the above recommendations on effects and adverse effects to historic properties.</p> <p>Or, the FHWA finds the attached Report contains ____ insufficient information.</p> <p>The FHWA requests the SHPO's opinion on the sufficiency of the attached report and the SHPO's opinion on the recommendations and findings contained in this transmittal letter and in the comment block below.</p> <p>FHWA Comments:</p>	
[NAME] Division Administrator, Florida Division Federal Highway Administration	[DATE]
<p>The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report complete and sufficient and <input type="checkbox"/> concurs/ <input type="checkbox"/> does not concur with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/FDHR Project File Number _____. Or, the SHPO finds the attached document contains _____ insufficient information.</p>	
SHPO Comments:	
[NAME], Director, and State Historic Preservation Officer Florida Division of Historical Resources	[DATE]

Figure 12-8 Sample Transmittal Letter with Sample Signature Blocks (Page 5 of 6)

For letters from FDOT to SHPO, use the following:

<p>The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Report complete and sufficient and <input type="checkbox"/> concurs/ <input type="checkbox"/> does not concur with the determinations of historic significance provided in this cover letter and <input type="checkbox"/> does <input type="checkbox"/> does not find applicable the determinations of effects and adverse effects provided in this cover letter for SHPO/FDHR Project File Number _____.</p> <p>SHPO Comments:</p>	
<p>[NAME], Director, and State Historic Preservation Officer Florida Division of Historical Resources</p>	<p>[DATE]</p>

Figure 12-8 Sample Transmittal Letter with Sample Signature Blocks (Page 6 of 6)

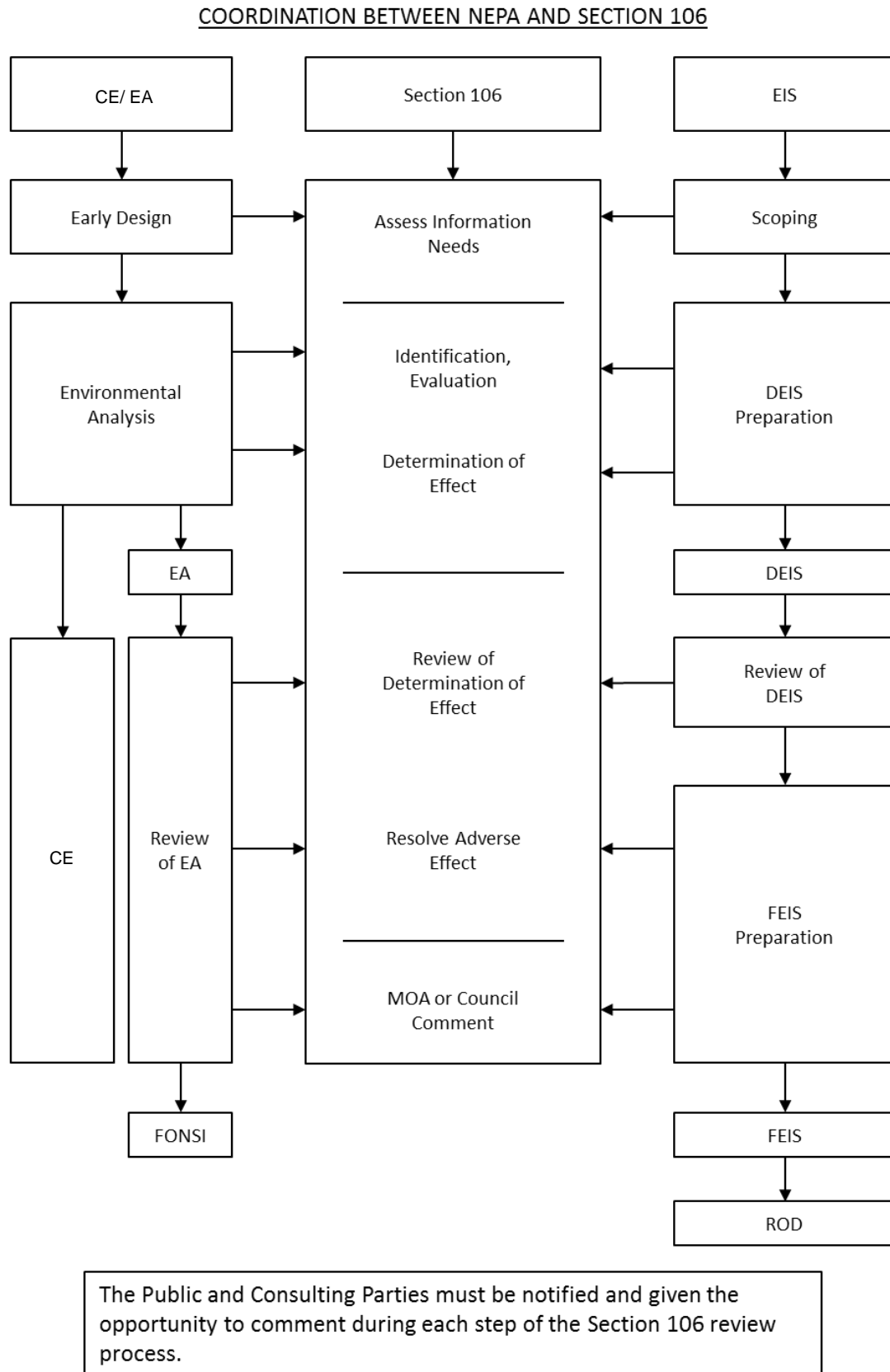


Figure 12-9 NEPA and Section 106

[Date]

[Name and Title]

Division of Historical Resources
Florida Department of State
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
ATTN: Transportation Compliance

Re: Financial Management Number XXXXX-XXXX
Contract Number XXXXXXXXX
XXX County, Florida

Dear XXX:

We propose to conduct off project highway construction activities [ADD BRIEF DESCRIPTION] for the above-referenced Department of Transportation project. The proposed off project area, which covers (ACREAGE OR DIMENSIONS), is depicted on the attached map and is located as follows:

County	_____	Township	_____	Range	_____
Section	_____	¼ Section	_____	¼ ¼ Section	_____

Please initiate an assessment of the proposed off project area to determine the possible effects of our operations on archaeological, architectural, or historic sites or properties. Please advise at your earliest convenience as to whether the project may proceed without further involvement with your agency or if a cultural resources field survey is required.

If you have any questions concerning this request, contact (CONTRACTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE) at (TELEPHONE NUMBER).

Sincerely,

NAME
ABC Construction Company
[ADDRESS]

Attachment

CC: [NAME], Manager
State Environmental Management Office
Florida Department of Transportation
605 Suwannee Street, MS 37
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450

[NAME], District Project Manager
[NAME], District Environmental Administrator
[NAME], District Cultural Resource Coordinator

Figure 12-10 Contractor's Request for a Cultural Resource Assessment