10. Cultural Resources

10.1. Introduction
10.2. Regulatory Context
10.3. Cultural Resources Professionals
10.4. Project Reviews under the Section 106 PA
10.5. Additional Situations Covered under the Section 106 PA: Emergency Projects, Discoveries, and Encountering Human Remains
10.6. Confidentiality and Project Documentation
10.7. Coordinating with NEPA
10.8. Project Updates and Re-evaluations

10.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the process and procedures necessary for the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, for all Federal-Aid Highway Program (FAHP) projects. The NHPA regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 define the overall process for historic property identification and evaluation, determination of project effects on those properties, and resolution of adverse effects on historic properties. This process is commonly referred to as the Section 106 process. The DOT&PF conducts the Section 106 process for FAHP projects in accordance with a programmatic agreement (PA) (Section 106 PA) that streamlines Section 106 project review and approval. Section 106 results are also integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for the project.

In addition to introducing Section 106, this chapter discusses other laws and regulations associated with cultural resources; cultural resources professionals in the Section 106 process; project reviews under the PA; additional situations covered under the PA; confidentiality and project documentation; coordination of Section 106 with NEPA; and procedures for project updates and re-evaluations.

10.2. Regulatory Context

DOT&PF is required to comply with a number of laws, regulations, and executive orders related to cultural resources.

[1] The most common federal regulation associated with cultural resources and transportation projects is Section 106, which requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their project activities on historic properties. Provided below is a definition of historic properties and a summary of the Section 106 process and other cultural resources laws, regulations, and executive orders that apply to FAHP projects.

10.2.1. Section 106 of the NHPA

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations in 36 CFR 800, requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, or that requires a federal permit, license, or approval (36 CFR 800.16(y)). Historic properties are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, object, or property of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 CFR 800.16(l)). Section 106 also requires federal agencies to provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on undertakings. The objective of the Section 106 process is to balance the needs of federal agencies and their undertakings with historic preservation concerns and to resolve potential conflicts between the two. The NHPA regulations also provide guidance on coordinating the Section 106 process with NEPA (36 CFR 800.8).

[1] Cultural resources as the term is used in this chapter refers to physical evidence or a place of past human activity including any site, object, district, landscape, or structure; or a place of traditional religious and cultural significance to a group of people traditionally associated with it. The term is not interchangeable with "historic properties" as defined 36 CFR 800.16(l).

Section 106 requires agencies to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Tribes,[2] the ACHP (when participating), and other interested consulting parties regarding project effects on historic properties. Consulting parties include, but are not limited to, representatives of local governments; other Alaska Native organizations; individuals or organizations with a demonstrated interest in the project or its effects to historic properties; and the public. Consultation is defined 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" (36 CFR 800.16(f)) and is always to be conducted in an open and good faith manner. Consultation varies depending on the federal agency's planning process and the nature of the project and its effects.

Under 36 CFR 800.14(a), federal agencies can develop alternate procedures to implement Section 106, which allows for streamlining the Section 106 process. The Federal-Aid Highway Program in Alaska operates under a such a PA, the *First Amended Programmatic Agreement…Regarding Implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Alaska*, (November 1, 2017) (Section 106 PA). The Section 106 PA establishes and streamlines the DOT&PF historic properties compliance process for FAHP projects. See Section 10.4 for information on applying the Section 106 PA to DOT&PF FAHP projects.

10.2.2. Other Cultural Resources Laws, Regulations, and Executive Orders

In addition to the NHPA, FAHP projects may also be required to comply with other cultural resources laws, regulations, and executive orders. While the NHPA is the principal statute concerning cultural resources, it is also important to evaluate proposed projects in the context of the other applicable laws for cultural resources. The passage of NEPA in 1969 established a national environmental policy that includes an environmental review process that requires federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed federal actions on the human and natural environment, including cultural resources. This is generally handled through the Section 106 process and reported on in the project NEPA document. Other cultural resources laws, regulations, statutes, and executive orders that may apply to FAHP projects include:

- Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)[3]
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(f)
- Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment)
- American Antiquities Act of 1906
- Executive Order 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)
- Alaska Statutes (AS) 11.46.482(a)(3), AS 12.65.5, and AS 18.50.250

Environmental Impact Analysts need to coordinate with DOT&PF Professionally Qualified Individuals (PQIs) to identify which cultural resources laws are applicable to their specific projects.

10.3. Cultural Resources Professionals

Project-level cultural resources review requires coordination with a set of cultural resources professionals who meet the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards for cultural resources specialties (Appendix A to 36 CFR 61). Detailed below are the cultural resources

[2] According to 36 CFR 800.16(m), for purposes of Section 106, "*Indian tribe* means 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. Code 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." Therefore, ANSCA corporations are included in Section 106 consultation.

[3] The AHPA (Alaska Statute [AS] 41.35.010-41.35.240) was enacted to locate, preserve, study, exhibit, and evaluate the cultural resources of Alaska. Specifically, AS 41.35.070, *Preservation of historic, prehistoric, and archeological resources threatened by public construction* pertains to project development and construction. Compliance with Section 106 will generally cover compliance with AS. 41.35.070 on FAHP projects.

professionals who are generally included in DOT&PF's Section 106 compliance activities.

10.3.1. DOT&PF Professionally Qualified Individuals

DOT&PF PQIs (PQIs) are responsible for the Section 106 review of FAHP projects and serve as the principal cultural resources specialists for DOT&PF. PQIs meet one or more of the SOI Professional Qualification Standards. Each DOT&PF region has at least one PQI to assist with projects within the region; PQIs work in the Statewide Environmental Office (SEO) as well. The SEO PQIs represent DOT&PF as a whole and work directly with other state and federal agencies for cultural resources compliance and policy development for DOT&PF. The PQIs have a thorough understanding of DOT&PF's policies and procedures regarding cultural resources. The PQI is the primary point of contact for all Section 106 activities, and coordination with the PQI during the early stages of project scoping is essential for meeting Section 106 compliance and consultation requirements. The PQI role is further defined in the Section 106 PA and in Section 10.4.1.

10.3.2. State Historic Preservation Officer

As detailed in 36 CFR 800.2(c)(1), the SHPO advises and assists federal agencies in carrying out their Section 106 responsibilities. The SHPO reflects the interests of the state and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage and helps ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration in project planning. In Section 106 review, the SHPO plays a key role in the consultation process. In Alaska, the SHPO also acts as the Chief of the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) within the Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The OHA Review and Compliance Section includes a designated liaison for review of DOT&PF projects who works directly with DOT&PF on FAHP projects. OHA also provides programs to encourage the preservation and protection of the cultural resources of Alaska. The PQIs are the primary point of contact with the SHPO and the DOT&PF liaison for all transportation projects.

10.3.3. Project Cultural Resources Consultants

Project cultural resources consultants are private contractors meeting SOI standards for cultural resources disciplines. Project cultural resources consultants generally have a broad background and knowledge of cultural resources laws and regulations; general knowledge of Alaska prehistory, history, and architectural history; and familiarity with federal and state policies related to the identification, evaluation, treatment, and management of cultural resources.

Cultural resources consultants may be contracted by DOT&PF on a project-by-project basis to assist DOT&PF in meeting Section 106 compliance requirements. Project cultural resources consultants play an important role in project-level cultural resources review as they may assist the PQI and project team by conducting cultural resources field investigations, reporting, and other cultural resources tasks as needed.

10.4. Project Reviews under the Section 106 PA

FHWA and DOT&PF developed the Section 106 PA to govern compliance with Section 106 for FAHP projects in Alaska. The NEPA Assignment Program MOU assigns certain responsibilities to DOT&PF to carry out Section 106 activities on FAHP projects. The Section 106 PA describes DOT&PF's implementation of the process for these responsibilities, including initiation of the Section 106 process, identification and evaluation of historic properties, findings of effect, and resolutions of adverse effect.

Under the Section 106 PA, there are two compliance paths: streamlined review and the standard[4] Section 106 consultation process as described in 36 CFR 800 and as delineated in Appendix D of the Section 106 PA. It is essential that Environmental Impact Analysts work closely with their region's PQI(s) on PA compliance activities for FAHP projects early in the planning process to determine the appropriate compliance path.

Environmental Impact Analysts should continue to coordinate with the PQI(s) throughout project planning until PA compliance requirements are met. In addition, Environmental Impact Analysts should

[4] The term "standard" 106 consultation as used here refers to the provisions of 36 CFR 800. 3- 800. 7 as applied in Appendix D of the Section 106 PA. This term is employed for convenience, to differentiate the process from streamlined review.

note that future project changes may require updating the Section 106 review (see Section 10.8).

10.4.1. Streamlined Review: Programmatic Allowances (PA Appendix B)

Applicability and Summary of Streamlined Review Process

The Section 106 PA established two tiers of "Programmatic Allowances" to streamline review of certain types of undertakings which have low or no potential to affect historic properties and do not require further consultation under Section 106. Identification of Programmatic Allowances is undertaken by the appropriate PQI. Project review under the streamlined process occurs when the PQI determines that a project qualifies as either a Tier 1 or a Tier 2 Programmatic Allowance. To qualify for the streamlined process, the entire project must consist of activities covered on the current Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 list and meet any other associated conditions (see Section 106 PA, Appendix B).

When a project is determined by a PQI to qualify as a Tier 1 Allowance, the project is documented to the project file using the Streamlined Project Review Screening Record form (Streamlined Review form) in Appendix C of the Section 106 PA (see Streamlined Review Form, below). Tier 2 Allowances are for projects requiring additional screening by the PQI, and must meet general conditions stipulated in Appendix B. As with projects that qualify under Tier 1 Allowances, projects qualifying under Tier 2 Programmatic Allowances must be documented to the project file through the Streamlined Review form in Appendix C of the Section 106 PA.

If any element of the project does not meet the streamlined review requirements outlined in Appendix B, the project must undergo standard Section 106 consultation per Section 10.4.2 unless the review deals with a project update to a previously reviewed project (see Section 10.8). Environmental Impact Analysts should recognize that a project could change status and no longer qualify for the streamlined review process if activities are later added that are not covered under the Programmatic Allowances. The project would then require review under standard Section 106 consultation (Section 10.4.2). It is recommended that Environmental Impact Analysts review Appendix B of the Section 106 PA in its entirety for more detailed information on Programmatic Allowances and the streamlined process, and coordinate with their PQI when there are project changes. Appendix B of the Section 106 PA governs the streamlined process; the summary presented here does not supersede the information in Appendix B.

Roles under Streamlined Review

The PQI determines whether project activities qualify under Tier 1 or Tier 2 Programmatic Allowances, including meeting any applicable conditions. The Environmental Impact Analyst and members of the project team must provide the PQI with detailed, up-to-date project information and supporting documentation so the PQI can make a well-informed determination as to whether the project qualifies for streamlined review. The Environmental Impact Analyst and project team members must also ensure that the PQI has timely notice of any project changes.

If the project qualifies for streamlined review, the PQI will review the Streamlined Review form for accuracy, ensure the form is complete, and sign. The PQI must include sufficient supporting information on the Streamlined Review form and its associated file attachments to document the decision.

FHWA and the SHPO may review project files to determine if the appropriate review and processing procedures were applied in the Section 106 process, and that project review and compliance documentation is complete in accordance with the Section 106 PA.

10.4.2. Streamlined Review Form

Streamlined Review forms are designated as Appendix C of the Section 106 PA. Both Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects are documented using a Streamlined Review form which is included in the project file. Note that there are two different forms: one for new projects and another for project updates. Project updates will be explained later in this chapter (Section 10.8). The current version of the forms can be found at the Statewide Environmental Office Historic Properties website, under the Programmatic Agreements Section 106 FHWA dropdown, or directly at Appendix C.1 – Screening Form, New Projects or Appendix C.1 – Screening Form, Project Updates.

10.4.3. Standard Section 106 Consultation (PA Appendix D)

Applicability and Standard Section 106 Consultation Process

If the PQI determines that any element of the project does not meet the requirements for either the Tier 1 or the Tier 2 list, DOT&PF follows the standard Section 106 process for the project, pursuant to Appendix D: Delegated Section 106 Process. Under the NEPA Assignment Program, DOT&PF is considered the federal agency responsible for conducting Section 106 consultation for the projects it has assumed. As part of the standard process, DOT&PF carries out or approves:

- Initiation of the Section 106 process
- Identification and evaluation of historic properties
- Finding of effect
- Resolution of adverse effect, when applicable

DOT&PF carries out Section 106 consultation through the Section 106 PA for all assigned FAHP projects.

While DOT&PF is authorized to consult with tribes under the standard Section 106 process, FHWA retains responsibility for direct government-to-government consultation with tribes in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(C) and (D), and Part 3.1.3 of the NEPA Assignment Memorandum of Understanding.

The Environmental Impact Analysts must coordinate with the PQI early in the planning process for FAHP projects. There are regulatory timeframes for consultation under Section 106, and therefore the PQI will need to begin consultation as soon as practical to complete the Section 106 process in a timely manner. It is recommended that Environmental Impact Analysts review Appendix D of the Section 106 PA for more detailed information on the standard Section 106 process.

10.4.4. Roles under Standard Section 106 Consultation Process

The PQI conducts the standard Section 106 process. The Environmental Impact Analyst and project team members provide the PQI with detailed, up-to-date project information and supporting documentation to conduct Section 106 consultation and ensure that the PQI has timely notification of project changes.

Unlike the streamlined process, the standard Section 106 process involves many participants, including the SHPO; tribes; Native corporations; local governments; other consulting parties, which can vary from project to project (e.g., landowners, Native organizations, historical societies, and public interest groups); the public; and the ACHP. See Appendix D of the Section 106 PA for further information. The PQI reviews and signs Section 106 correspondence.

10.4.5. Resolution of Adverse Effect(s)

The Section 106 PA's Appendix D (Section E.3) outlines roles and steps for a finding of Adverse Effect.

When a project is determined to have an adverse effect on historic properties, the PQI continues consultation with the Section 106 consulting parties. Resolution of adverse effects is documented in a memorandum of agreement (MOA) or another appropriate agreement document, which records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effect of the undertaking. Prior to filing the signed MOA with the ACHP, the agreement document is signed by DOT&PF, the SHPO, and any invited signatories or concurring parties, as appropriate.

The SEO PQI has an additional role in adverse effect projects. First, an SEO PQI must participate in reviews of findings of adverse effects prior to signature of the findings letter. Once consultation moves to resolution of adverse effects, an SEO PQI also has the option of participating in consultations with the SHPO and other consulting parties to develop the agreement document. During preparation of the MOA or other agreement document, an SEO PQI must review the initial draft agreement prior to submittal to consulting parties. Finally, an SEO PQI must approve the final text of the agreement document prior to signature. An acknowledgment of this approval will be sent by the SEO PQI via email and will become part of the project record.

The Section 106 process for Adverse Effect projects is not complete until the PQI has filed the signed MOA with the ACHP.

If consulting parties cannot reach agreement on the resolution of adverse effects, consult Appendix D, Section E.3 of the Section 106 PA.

10.4.6. Consultation Letter Templates

As part of the standard Section 106 process, the PQI prepares or oversees and approves Section 106 initiation and finding of effect letters. DOT&PF has developed Section 106 letter templates; their use is required for initiation and finding of effect but they may be adapted to accommodate other circumstances, such as projects requiring multiple consultations or updates. DOT&PF-approved consultation letter templates can be found at the Statewide Environmental Office Historic Properties website under the Section 106 Letter Templates dropdown for Federal Aid Highway. Template-specific process instructions are included on the first page of each template document. Environmental Impact Analysts must coordinate with the regional PQI prior to completing letter templates.

The templates accommodate a requirement in the NEPA Assignment Program Memorandum of Understanding (Part 3.1.2) to include the following language in consultation letters in a way that is conspicuous to the reader:

> *The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by DOT&PF pursuant to 23 U.S.C.*
>
> *327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated November 3, 2017, and executed by FHWA and DOT&PF.*

This language must also be included on the cover page of any historic properties or cultural resources report prepared under the NEPA Assignment Program.

10.5. Additional Situations Covered under the Section 106 PA: Emergency Projects, Discoveries, and Encountering Human Remains

The Section 106 PA also provides programmatic procedures for emergency situations and inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources, along with stipulations for discovery of human remains. In accordance with Stipulation VI of the Section 106 PA, emergency projects are those that require emergency highway system and/or facility repairs that are necessary to protect the life, safety, or health of the public; minimize the extent of damage to the highway system/facilities; protect remaining highway facilities; or restore essential traffic. Stipulation VI provides guidance on what steps to take if an emergency project is necessary. In addition, if initial emergency repair plans change after notifications have been made under Stipulation VI, Environmental Impact Analysts and REMs must keep the PQI apprised of such changes, so that the PQI can update coordination with SHPO and consulting parties as needed.

If a cultural resources discovery is made during construction or other project activities, including but not limited to geotechnical investigation, the Section 106 PA Stipulation VII and Appendix F: Archaeological Monitoring and Discovery Plan provides information on what to do, regardless of whether a monitor is present at the time of discovery. Individual projects may also have case-specific Inadvertent Discovery Plans that were developed during the course of Section 106 consultation.

The Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII describes procedures for discovery of human remains. If this occurs, work will stop immediately, the remains will be treated with respect, and unless another agreement document is in place, parties will follow procedures delineated in Appendix H: DOT&PF Procedures and State and Federal Laws Pertaining to the Discovery of Human Remains.

10.6. Confidentiality and Project Documentation

10.6.1. Confidentiality

State and federal laws protect the confidentiality of historic properties and their locations (e.g., Section 304 of the NHPA, Section 9 of ARPA, and AHPA [AS 41.35.070 Preservation of Historic, Prehistoric and Archaeological Resources Threatened by Public Construction]). These laws restrict the availability of confidential site location information and other sensitive information that could result in damage to historic properties. DOT&PF has developed guidelines to ensure confidentiality and protection of those cultural resources while meeting the requirements of Section 106, AHPA, NEPA, and Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act of 1966. DOT&PF's Cultural Resources Confidentiality Guidelines should be consulted at the initiation of project scoping activities and should be followed at all times.

10.6.2. Project Documentation

Project documentation of the Section 106 process must include sufficient information for any reviewing party to understand the basis of the decisions made

throughout the Section 106 process (36 CFR 800.11(a)). The regulations at 36 CFR 800.11(d) through (g) describe documentation standards for various steps in the Section 106 process.

Guidelines for the development and maintenance of Section 106 information in environmental documents and the project file are provided in the DOT&PF Cultural Resources Confidentiality Guidelines.

Information about cultural resources considered in relation to the project is part of the project environmental documentation and project file. As described in Section 10.6.1, some of this material may be sensitive and confidential, depending on its contents. Environmental Impact Analysts should consult with the PQI on confidentiality of cultural resources documents for the project.

10.7. Coordinating with NEPA

The Environmental Impact Analyst integrates the information from Section 106 compliance into the project's NEPA documentation as part of public involvement and agency coordination activities. Under NEPA, impacts of the project on cultural resources are considered as part of the analysis of impacts to the human environment. As described in Section 10.6.1, be mindful that confidentiality requirements limit the information that may be included in the NEPA document that is available to the public. Coordinate with the PQI to ensure that Section 106 compliance is appropriately integrated into the NEPA document. The Section 106 process is completed before the NEPA decision document is issued (23 CFR 771.113(a)).

10.8. Project Updates and Re-evaluations

After NEPA approval, a project may require re-evaluation as a result of project changes, the achievement of a major project milestone, or the passage of time. See Chapter 6 of this manual (Re-evaluation), for more information on the requirements and process for project re-evaluations.

When the project changes, or goes through the re-evaluation process, the Environmental Impact Analysts and project team members need to coordinate with the designated PQI to ensure that cultural resources are addressed appropriately.

Section 106 updates are separate from the NEPA document re-evaluation process; updates may occur during a re-evaluation or at any other time as needed.

Circumstances that warrant Section 106 updates include, but are not limited to, a change in project activities or APE after the previous Section 106 process was completed. Additionally, if five or more years have passed since the last historic property identification was conducted for the project, the PQI will review the Section 106 documentation to determine whether an update is necessary; in these cases the region PQI may consult with the SEO PQI for confirmation.

10.8.1. Project Updates via Streamlined Review

When applicable, a Section 106 update may be addressed through streamlined review. Streamlined review may be employed for an update if the PQI determines that all of the new proposed work falls within the Tier 1 and 2 parameters, including all conditions. This process may apply to projects which originally completed the Section 106 process with either standard consultation or streamlined review.

Such updates are documented with PQI signature on the *106 PA Streamlined Project Review Screening Record-for project updates* at Appendix C.1 – Screening Form, Project Updates. The signed form and supporting enclosures are to be included in the project file (unless confidentiality restrictions apply).

10.8.2. Project Updates via Standard Consultation

If the update does not qualify for streamlined review, proceed with standard consultation according to the Section 106 PA Appendix D. The PQI must include appropriate consulting parties when processing updates through consultation letters.

Updated consultation letters must clearly indicate what the current project consists of, and what has changed since the last consultation. Template letters on the Statewide Environmental Office Historic Properties website may be adapted to accommodate project update descriptions and background, in coordination with the PQI. Note that if a project was originally processed as a streamlined review but no longer qualifies as such, the updated consultation letters must include the entire range of project activities, not just the changes. This is to ensure that consulting parties receive a complete description of the project.

Typically, projects which completed Section 106 more than five years ago renew consultation beginning with "Initiation of consultation" letter templates.

Exceptions may be granted by the Statewide cultural resources manager or Statewide cultural resources specialist.

If an update is for a project that completed Section 106 more recently, PQIs have the discretion to commence renewed consultation with either updated "Initiation of consultation" or "Finding of Effect" letters.

Technical Appendix

A list of DOT&PF historic properties guidance documents and resources, including the full suite of PAs, PA amendments, and appendices, can be found at this website: Statewide Environmental Office Historic Properties.

General Section 106 Resources:

The Advisory Council on Historic Places Section 106 summary.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended through 2006).

The regulations implementing Section 106 can be found at 36 CFR Part 800.

DOT&PF Resources:

Alaska FHWA Section 106 PA: First Amended Programmatic Agreement Regarding Implementation of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the Federal Aid Highway Program in Alaska.

DOT&PF's Cultural Resources Confidentiality Guidelines.

Curation Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Alaska's Museum of the North.

The Bridge Inventory Report provides useful information on structural, dimensional, and location data of bridges and culverts that are biennially inspected by the DOT&PF Bridge Section, along with build date.

FHWA and Other Federal Resources:

The FHWA Environmental Review Toolkit for Historic Preservation provides information on methods and analyses regarding Section 106 compliance activities.

Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (ACHP, November 2, 2012) and DOT&PF's accompanying guide, Applying the FHWA Program Comment on Common Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges.

The FHWA has compiled the Bridge Program Comment Excepted Bridges List; which includes some bridges that have some exceptional quality and consequently will continue to be considered individually pursuant to Section 106.

Section 106 Exemption Regarding Effects to the Interstate Highway System (ACHP, March 2005) and the Interstate Highway System Section 106 Exemption Route List within Alaska provides a list of routes exempt from Section 106 in Alaska.

State of Alaska Resources:

The statute for historic properties under state jurisdiction: Alaska Historic Preservation Act.

The SHPO and DOT&PF Liaison are housed at the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology. Their website contains resources for the preservation and protection of cultural resources of Alaska, as well as information on Section 106 and AHPA compliance requirements.

This page intentionally left blank.