

Environmental Reviews: Introduction and Basics



Toni Lynn Giffin, Lead Regulatory Reviewer
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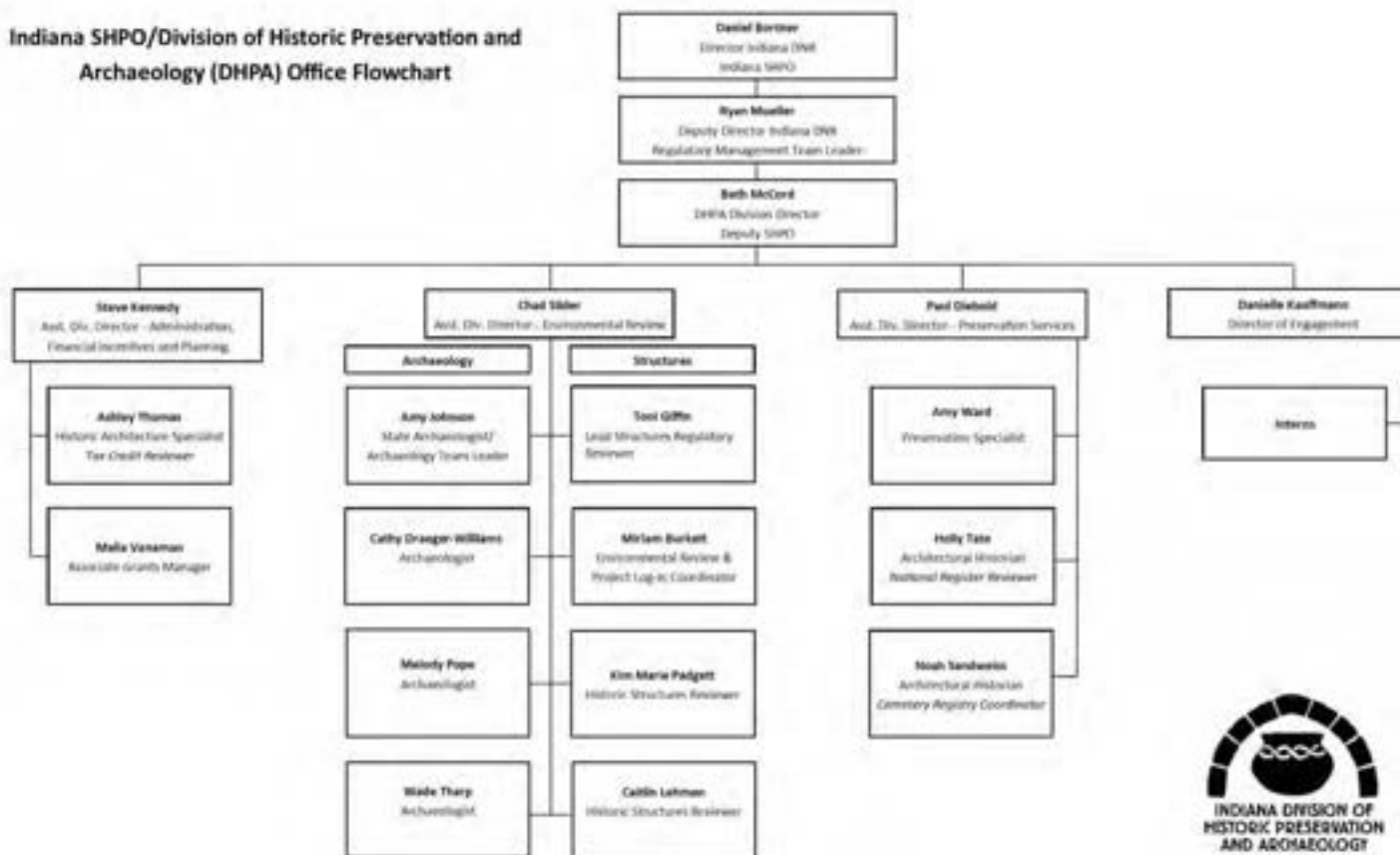


Who We Are

- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)
 - National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology (DHPA)

DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION & ARCHAEOLOGY

Indiana SHPO/Division of Historic Preservation and
Archaeology (DHPA) Office Flowchart



Environmental Reviews

2,000 Federal
Reviews per year



350 to 400 State
Reviews per year

National Register of Historic Places

Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures

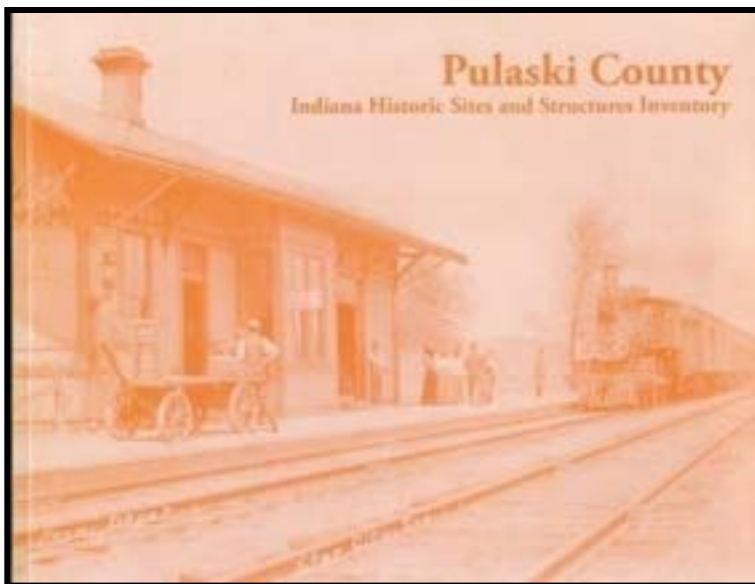


2,000+ National
Register listings in
Indiana

450+ Historic Districts



Survey and Data Management



Interim Reports

Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD)



IN.GOV **SHAARD**

Welcome to SHAARD

The Indiana State Historic Architectural and Archaeological Research Database (SHAARD) allows users to search cultural resource information on known historic and archaeological resources throughout Indiana. The data contained in SHAARD was collected from previously conducted cultural resource inventories, National Register nominations, and cultural resource management projects.

At this time, there is not a GIS component to SHAARD. The DHPA is currently digitizing site locations through different initiatives and hopes to have a GIS component of SHAARD available in the future.

The quality of the data varies with the completeness and precision of the original records and may be out-of-date. Absence of data does not necessarily indicate the absence of resources. The SHAARD is an ongoing initiative, and the associated data will undergo staged enhancements and constant updating.

THE ACT OF CHECKING SHAARD DOES NOT RELIEVE THE USER OF COMPLYING WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE OR FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS. Furthermore, the majority of properties included in SHAARD are privately owned and are not open to the public. Please respect property owners' privacy.

Users are encouraged to notify the DHPA about additions or corrections that may be necessary at SHAARDAdmin@dnr.in.gov. Please include references or other documentation to substantiate requested changes or additions. New sites will be added to the database as they are received.

SHAARD was made possible with financial support from the Federal Highway Administration, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, and the Historic Preservation Fund of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Web access to all of the historic resource data is open to the public, except for archaeological information.

[Enter SHAARD as a guest](#)

Access to archaeological site locations and detailed site information is restricted and password protected and will be granted to qualified individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards with a specialty in prehistoric, historic and/or underwater archaeology or geomorphology. Access will be granted to individuals, not companies.

Sign In

Username:

Password:

If you forgot your password or are having problems logging in, please email SHAARDAdmin@dnr.in.gov

[Request a SHAARD Account](#)
[SHAARD Account/Account Questions](#)

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Grants & Tax Credits

Historic Preservation
Fund Grants

Federal Rehabilitation
Investment Tax Credits

State Residential
Historic Rehabilitation
Tax Credits



Special Initiatives

Cemetery and Burial
Ground Registry

Underground Railroad

Green Book Sites



Public Outreach

Speakers

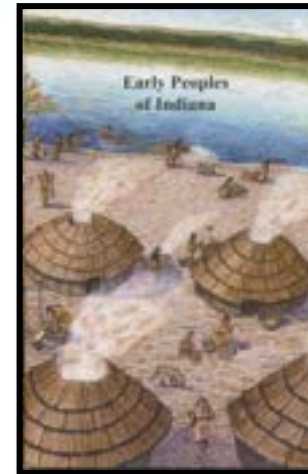
Educational Materials

Resource Materials

Website

Training

Facebook



Environmental Reviews

- Federal Review - Section 106
 - What is it?
 - What is the process for the review?
- State Review
 - Different types of reviews required by Indiana Code



National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Federally-funded public works projects, such as the construction of reservoirs, highways, and urban renewal initiatives were resulting in widespread destruction of historic and cultural properties across the nation.

In response to increasing public concern, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) was enacted to establish a means of identifying, listing, and protecting historic properties.



Photo courtesy Heritage Photo & Research Services
Construction of I-65 occurs just south of the Morris-Butler House at 1204 N. Park Ave., circa 1970.

1962



1978

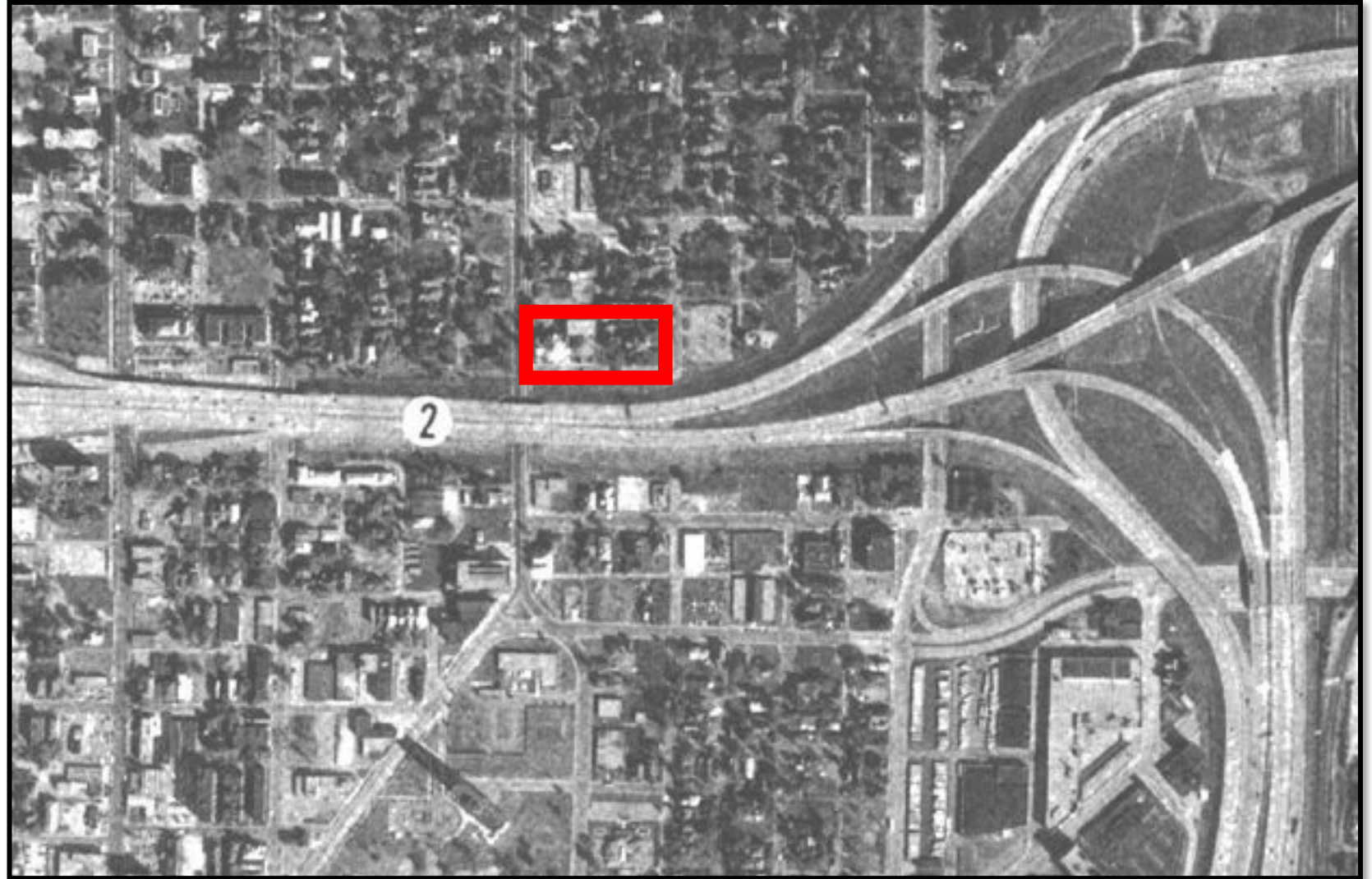


Image from: <http://maps.indy.gov/MapIndy/index.html>

Current Project



Section 106 of the NHPA

36 CFR Part 800

Any project receiving federal funding, licensing, permits, or approval must consider the impact on historic properties.



The Goals of Section 106

36 CFR Part 800.1(a)

Identify historic properties potentially affected by the project

Assess effects on the identified properties

Seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties

What are historic properties?

36 CFR Part 800.16(l)(1)

Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places



Section 106 – Who is responsible?

- Federal agency or their delegatee
 - U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
 - Responsibility goes to the lowest level of government involved (State, County, City); see 24 CFR Part 58 for more details
 - Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
 - Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
 - Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
 - Responsibility delegated to applicants/consultants



Federal Agencies

- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Communications Commission
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development
- National Park Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of the Army
- Department of the Navy
- U.S. Marine Corps
- U.S. Air Force
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Surface Transportation Board
- Federal Transit Authority
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Office of Comptroller of Currency
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Education
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- U.S. Postal Service
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Department of Energy
- Farm Service Agency

Programmatic Agreements (PAs)

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
 - New construction
 - Collocation
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) & Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
 - Minor Projects PA
 - Historic Bridges PA
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- U.S. Department of Energy

HUD PAs

Due to the number of projects each year, some cities in Indiana have PAs with the SHPO for HUD projects

Bloomington
Evansville
Fort Wayne
Indianapolis

Lafayette
Muncie
New Albany
South Bend

If you are doing work on a HUD project in any of the above listed cities, please contact the City first to determine their process for review

Who else is involved?

36 CFR Part 800.2

- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
- Indian tribes
- Representatives of local governments
- Federal agency's applicant for funding or license, if applicable (& consultants)
- Additional consulting parties with a demonstrated interest (e.g., local historical societies, neighborhood associations, county historians, Indiana Landmarks, state and national preservation groups)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- General public

Section 106 – The Process

- Federal Agency Initiates the Process
 - Submits letter with project information to SHPO
 - May authorize consultant to act in their place
 - Should include list of consulting parties contacted
 - Project information **must** include source of federal involvement, location of project, scope of work, identification of historic properties, photographs, maps, and drawings as needed

Section 106 – The Process

- Federal Agency Initiates the Process
 - Submits letter with project information to SHPO
- SHPO has 30 days to respond (36 CFR part 800.3(c)(4))
 - May request additional information or finding
- Federal Agency makes finding
- SHPO concurs or objects to finding

Findings

- “no historic properties affected”
 - No historic properties in area of potential effects
 - There are historic properties, but they will not be affected by the project
- “no adverse effect”
- “adverse effect”

Will there be an adverse effect?

36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1)

- Apply Criteria of Adverse Effect
 - Will it alter, directly or indirectly, the characteristics that qualify the property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places?
 - You must know what makes a property eligible to determine any potential effects



T.C. Steele Boyhood Home
Montgomery County

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines

- Published by the National Park Service
- Cover 4 different treatment methods:
 - Preservation
 - Rehabilitation
 - Restoration
 - Reconstruction
- <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm>



Treatment Methods

- Preservation
 - maintain and repair existing form, integrity, and materials
- Rehabilitation
 - Convert to compatible use through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving the significant features
- Restoration
 - Restore to a specific point in time
- Reconstruction
 - New construction to replicate the appearance of a resource at a specific period of time in its historic location

REHABILITATION

MASONRY: STONE, BRICK, TERRA COTTA, CONCRETE, ADOBE, STUCCO, AND MORTAR

RECOMMENDED

Cleaning soiled masonry surfaces with the gentlest method possible, such as using low-pressure water and detergent and natural bristle or other soft-bristle brushes.

NOT RECOMMENDED

Cleaning or removing paint from masonry surfaces using most abrasive methods (including sandblasting, other media blasting, or high-pressure water) which can damage the surface of the masonry and mortar joints.

Using a cleaning or paint-removal method that involves water or liquid chemical solutions when there is any possibility of freezing temperatures.

Cleaning with chemical products that will damage some types of masonry (such as using acid on limestone or marble), or failing to neutralize or rinse off chemical cleaners from masonry surfaces.



(3) Not Recommended:
The white film on the upper corner of this historic brick row house is the result of using a scrub or slurry coating, rather than traditional repointing by hand, which is the recommended method.

(4) Not Recommended:
The quoins on the left side of the photo show that high-pressure abrasive blasting used to remove paint can damage even early 20th-century, hard-baked, textured brick and erode the mortar, whereas the same brick on the right, which was not abrasively cleaned, is undamaged.



Interpreting the Standards Bulletins

- Explain rehabilitation project decisions made by the National Park Service in its administration of the Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program
- Many include photo examples of before and after
- Currently 56 different bulletins
- <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/its-bulletins.htm>



Preservation Briefs

- Published by the National Park Service
- Good reference for appropriate treatments for various repair methods common in preservation projects and how to deal with some types of unique resources
- Currently 50 different briefs
- <https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/preservation-briefs.htm>

1 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings

Robert C. Mack, AIA
Anne Grimmer



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Heritage Preservation Service

Inappropriate cleaning and coating treatments are a major cause of damage to historic masonry buildings. While either or both treatments may be appropriate in some cases, they can be very destructive to historic masonry if they are not selected carefully. Historic masonry, as considered here, includes stone, brick, architectural terra cotta, cast stone, concrete and concrete block. It is frequently cleaned because cleaning is equated with improvement. Cleaning may sometimes be followed by the application of a water-repellent coating. However, unless these procedures are carried out under the guidance and supervision of an architectural conservator, they may result in irrevocable damage to the historic resource.

The purpose of this brief is to provide information on the variety of cleaning methods and materials that are available for use on the exterior of historic masonry buildings, and to provide guidance in selecting the most appropriate method or combination of methods. The difference between

water-repellent coatings and waterproof coatings is explained, and the purpose of each, the suitability of their application to historic masonry buildings, and the possible consequences of their inappropriate use are discussed.

The Brief is intended to help develop sensitivity to the qualities of historic masonry that makes it so special, and to assist historic building owners and property managers in working cooperatively with architects, architectural conservators and contractors (Fig. 1). Although specifically intended for historic buildings, the information is applicable to all masonry buildings. This publication updates and expands *Preservation Brief 7: The Cleaning and Waterproof Coating of Masonry Buildings*. The Brief is not meant to be a cleaning manual or a guide for preparing specifications. Rather, it provides general information to raise awareness of the many factors involved in selecting cleaning and water-repellent treatments for historic masonry buildings.



Figure 1. View to southeast exterior corner. Best architectural water repellent is being used to clean the exterior of the U.S. Trust Company Building, a 1914 masonry building constructed in Washington, D.C., in 1914. The building was selected by the architectural conservator as the "perfect" water repellent to clean the masonry. Stone can often have graying deposits such as those on the upper and column capitals, and decorative moldings. Note how these deposits have been removed from the right side of the cornice which has already been cleaned.

PRESERVATION BRIEFS

1

Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings

Robert C. Mack, FAIA, and Anne E. Grimmer

[Preparing for a Cleaning Project](#)

[Understanding the Building Materials](#)

[Cleaning Methods and Materials](#)

[Planning a Cleaning Project](#)

[Water-Repellent Coatings and Waterproof Coatings](#)

[Summary and References](#)

[Reading List](#)

[Download this PDF](#)



Appropriate cleaning of historic masonry. Photos: NPS files.

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Examples of Adverse Effects

- Demolition
- Creation of a false historical appearance
- Alteration
- Removal from historic location
- Change of use
- Alteration of setting
- Introduction of intrusive elements
- Neglect
- Transfer out of Federal ownership



It's an adverse effect... now what?

- Continue consultation
- Notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
 - Avoiding, Minimizing, Reducing, or Compensating for the impact
- Implement any conditions or agreements

DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION & ARCHAEOLOGY

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

**BETWEEN THE "FEDERAL AGENCY OR DELEGATEE" AND
THE INDIANA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**

SUBMITTED TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PURSUANT TO 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(b)(2)

REGARDING THE "AGREEMENT"

IN "CITY", "TOWNSHIP", "COUNTY", INDIANA

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" ("Agency") proposes to "conduct" the "undertaking" in "City", "Township", "County", Indiana, and

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", in consultation with the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("SHPO"), has defined the "undertaking" as a project of historic preservation, as the term is defined in 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(a), and

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has found that "State of historic property or properties" is or will be the area of potential effects, and

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(c), that "State of historic property or properties" is an eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places;

Or, WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" and the Indiana SHPO both recognize that "State of historic property or properties" is or will be in the National Register of Historic Places, and

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has determined, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(d), that the "undertaking" will have an adverse effect on "State of historic property or properties"; and

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", has consulted with the Indiana SHPO in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470) and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 60) to resolve the adverse effect on "State of historic property or properties"; and

Optional: WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has agreed to participate in the consultation and to become a signatory to this memorandum of agreement; and

Optional: WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", in consultation with the Indiana SHPO, has agreed to participate in the consultation and to enter into this memorandum of agreement;

WHEREAS the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" has consulted with the Indiana SHPO in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470) and its implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 60) concerning the scope of work as presented in the materials and plans listed "Listed", and agreed to proceed with the project as proposed, with the recommendations provided by the Indiana SHPO by letter dated "Date"; and

of Agreement

BEFORE the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" and the Indiana SHPO agree that, upon the filing of this executed memorandum of agreement, as well as the documentation specified in 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(d)(2), to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("Council") pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(d)(3) and upon the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" approval of the report, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall ensure that the following regulations are in order to take into account the effect of the "undertaking" on historic properties.

Intentions

signatory to this memorandum of agreement.

SECTION HEADINGS: PROJECT TITLE

agreements and understanding about how the memorandum of agreement is to be implemented and how the project shall be carried out in the following manner:

If the Indiana SHPO or any signatory to this memorandum of agreement should object to the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" regarding any action carried out as proposed with respect to the "undertaking" or implementation of this memorandum of agreement, then the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If after consulting with the objecting party, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, then the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the Council, including the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" proposed response to the objection. Within 45 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council shall exercise one of the following options:

1. Provide the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" with a written recommendation, which the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
2. Notify the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" that the objection will be referred for formal comment pursuant to 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(d), and proceed to refer the objection and comment. The "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall take into account the Council's comments in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection.

If necessary then the Council are provided to approve with stipulations "SAO" of this memorandum of agreement, then the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall take into account any Council comment provided in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(d) with reference made to the object of the objection. The "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall be responsible to carry out all actions under this memorandum of agreement that are on the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.

REVIEW DISCOVERY

As well as the site or other historic properties—other than those in name of historic property—are discovered in the unanticipated effects in historic properties as found during the execution of this memorandum of agreement, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall in the procedure specified in 36 C.F.R. § 60.40.

of Agreement

DEFINITION

Agencies to this memorandum of agreement may request that it be amended, whenever the it shall consult to resolve the proposed amendment. 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(g) shall govern execution of any such amendment.

TERMINATION

If the terms of this memorandum of agreement have not been implemented by "Date", then this memorandum of agreement shall be considered null and void. In such an event, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall be liable to the party to this memorandum of agreement and, if it chooses to continue with the "undertaking", then it shall receive review of the "undertaking" in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 60.40 through 60.7.

Any signatory to the memorandum of agreement may terminate it by providing thirty (30) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties shall consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall comply with 36 C.F.R. § 60.40 through 60.7 with regard to the review of the "undertaking".

In the event that the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" does not carry out the terms of this memorandum of agreement, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall comply with 36 C.F.R. § 60.40 through 60.7 with regard to the review of the "undertaking".

As of this memorandum of agreement by the "Federal Agency or Delegatee", "State or signatory" and the Indiana SHPO, the submission of a copy of it to the Council upon documentation specified in 36 C.F.R. § 60.40(d) and (e), and the implementation of this memorandum of agreement, the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" has afforded the Council an opportunity to the "undertaking" and its effects on historic properties and that the "Federal Agency or Delegatee" shall take into account the effects of the "undertaking" on historic properties.

AGREEMENT

AGENCY OR DELEGATEE

Date _____

(Type or print)

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Date _____

of Agreement

of Agreement

(Type or print)

SIGNATORIES

PARTY, ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY NAME

By: _____ Date _____

Print name and title _____

(Type or print)

PARTY, ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY NAME

By: _____ Date _____

Print name and title _____

(Type or print)

CONCERNING PARTIES

PARTY, ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY NAME

Signed by: _____ Date _____

Print name and title _____

PARTY, ORGANIZATION OR AGENCY NAME

Signed by: _____ Date _____

Print name and title _____

Common Mitigation for an MOA

- Documentation of the resource
 - architectural drawings and photographs, archaeological excavation
- Redesign of projects or establishing design review procedures
- Relocation of buildings or structures
- Interpretive signage or exhibits
- Walking tour brochures
- National Register nominations



Archaeological Steps

- Phase Ia Reconnaissance
- Phase Ic Deep testing in alluvial soils
- Phase II Testing to determine eligibility
- Phase III Mitigation/data recovery
- Archaeological Monitoring



Dig Indy Tunnel Project




Archaeological Phase III Mitigation


**PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA
RECOVERY OF SITE 12P652
FOR THE ROCKIES EXPRESS
PIPELINE-EAST (REX EAST) PROJECT
PARKE COUNTY, INDIANA**

Indiana Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology Ref. #1902
FERC Docket Number: CP97-048-000

Prepared for:

 Carrick Environmental, LLC
2084 DEVILS GLEN ROAD PARK 351
BETHLEHEM, INDIANA 47712

Prepared by:

 The Lewis & Clark Group, Inc.
100 W.P. Street
Marion, Iowa 52602

February 2018



Site 12P652
The Historic Mining Towns of
Marion, Parke County, IN

Archaeology on the REX-East
Pipeline Project—Indiana



The Rockies Express Pipeline - East Project is the restoration extension of the REX Pipeline system and will traverse approximately 630 miles from Audubon County, Missouri, to Monroe County, Ohio.

Construction activities associated with the pipeline were found to impact cultural resources associated with sites that were eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. To mitigate the adverse effects of that construction, The Lewis & Clark Group, Inc. conducted Phase III data recovery efforts at Site 12P652 in Parke County in the Fall of 2018.



What happens if an agreement can't be reached?

- In very rare cases, the federal agency and the SHPO may not reach an agreement on resolving adverse effects
- In that case, the federal agency must seek comments from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Federal agency must consider the Council's comments and document and notify public of Federal agency's decision, but need not follow Council's advice

Key Points to Remember

- Section 106 is not triggered by the presence of historic properties, it is triggered by federal funding, licensing, permitting
- Plan ahead and allow time for completion of the Section 106 process.
- A project **CANNOT** be separated into multiple phases to avoid an adverse effect
- Precluding – talk to us **BEFORE** the work is started

Other Important Federal Acts

- Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
- Several shipwreck Federal regulations

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - 1969

Requires federal agencies assess the environmental effects
of their proposed actions prior to making decisions.

air

surface and ground water

noise

biological

cultural

socio-economic

- Apply a Categorical Exclusion
 - no significant individual or cumulative effect
- Prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA)
 - if a proposed action or its alternatives have potentially significant environmental effects
- Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
- Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
 - most rigorous level of NEPA compliance, an EIS has more regulatory requirements than an EA
 - ends with the completion of a Record of Decision

State Reviews

- State Review Indiana Code 14-21-1
 - State transfer of lands (Section 14)
 - State property (Section 16)
 - State funding (Section 18)
- Water reviews (Navigable Waters)
- Plans to conduct archaeological investigations
- Accidental discoveries
- Cemetery development plans (Section 26.5)

Certificate of Approval Application

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL
Form 3086-PO-3 IS
 DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Please provide the information requested in the numbered items below, or explain why it is inapplicable. Please attach additional sheets as needed for complete explanation.

Give month, day, year: _____

This is a new submitter:
 This is non-additional information relating to OHPA number: _____
 This project will also be applying for Federal Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit
 This project will include federal involvement and will therefore be undergoing a Section 108 review

1) Identify the state agency that will be sponsoring or providing the funds, and if applicable the entity (local government, non-for-profit organizations, etc.) that is applying for or that has received the state funds. Also, if applicable, indicate which grant program is being utilized.

2) Provide the name, mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the principal contact person for this application. The principal contact person may be an official or an employee of the state agency, applicant, or the applicant's consultant or other agent.

3) As applicable, provide the address, and the nearest city or town, township, and county of the proposed project area.

4) Provide a detailed description of all construction, demolition, landscaping, earthmoving, rehabilitation, and installation activities proposed as part of this project (i.e., scope of work). This needs to include as much detail as possible at the time of submission. If you have copies of estimates or descriptions of proposed work from contractors those can be attached. If replacement of historic materials/features is proposed then documentation of the current condition justifying the need for replacement along with information on proposed replacement materials/features must be provided.

Page 1 of 3

5) Provide a detailed explanation of how, and to what extent, land, buildings, structures or objects, in or adjacent to the project area, could be physically harmed or visually modified or obscured by the land being proposed as part of this project. This should include impacts to surrounding properties and not just the project site.

6) Describe the current land use within the project area. In particular, state whether or not ground disturbance has occurred through construction, excavation, grading, or filling, and, if so, indicate the parts of the project area that have been disturbed. Explain the nature and depth of the disturbance. Do you think the removal of filling, grading, etc. will have a serious enough impact to paleontological sites to constitute a disturbance of the ground for this purpose?

7) State the names of appropriate dates of construction of structures (including buildings, bridges, monuments, picnic shelters, towers, etc.) and any other historical information known about the land and structures within the project area. For projects involving buildings or structures include the date of original construction along with the dates of any previous alterations/revisions. If any are necessary to consult county histories, the State Historic Architectural and Ethnological Research Database (SHAARDB), the county histories, or a local historical or historic preservation organization for this information. The SHAARDB database and user guide can be found on the DHPA website at www.in.gov/dhpra/.

Page 2 of 3

8) Attach a high quality photograph of a map, identifying the location of the project, and showing the relevant portion of the city or town, county, or U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle. Be sure that streets, roads, highways, railroads, rivers, lakes, etc. are clearly identified and that the boundaries of the project area and of any property to be sold, leased, altered, demolished, or removed are clearly outlined in a dark ink. (Highlighter and pencil marks do not photograph well). If there are other properties within or adjacent to the project area that are or may be at least fifty (50) years of age, then they should be identified on the map and keyed to written descriptions and to any photographs included with the written description and map.

9) Attach recent photographs (color and, where relevant to the scope of work, infrared) of any structures that may be fifty (50) years old or older and that would be impacted in any way (such as by demolition, rehabilitation, expansion, sale, change of light of way, or visual modification or obscuration) by the project. All photographs must be in color with no more than two photographs per 5 1/2" x 11" page. Photographs must be clearly labeled and where possible keyed to site floor plans.

10) Provide a site plan for projects that will involve new construction, additions to existing buildings, changes in right-of-way or earthmoving activities, showing the footprint of existing and/or proposed buildings or structures with the location of all construction, changes in right-of-way or earthmoving activities on a particular lot or lots depicted as precisely as possible.

11) For projects involving the addition to, or the rehabilitation or restoration of, an historic structure, provide copies of architectural or engineering plans or specifications. Plans are required when the scope of work includes alterations to the floor plan or changes to the configuration of the exterior. Replacement of joists, windows within their existing openings, and structural repairs to existing materials typically do not require architectural plans. If you are unsure if plans would be needed for your project please check with DHPA staff. Provide only those sheets that help to depict character defining features of the historic structure and how they will be altered. Reduce any plan or elevation sheets to no larger than 11" x 17". If printed notes on the sheets are too small to read in reduced form, then they should be reproduced elsewhere in the application in larger print or provided digitally in a PDF. Similarly, if the applicant believes it would be useful to provide copies of specifications for the treatment of historically or architecturally significant features, then please reproduce only the most relevant pages from the specifications.

12) If an historic site or historic structure will be altered, demolished, or removed as part of the project, then identify any alternatives that were, or reasonably could be, considered that would not have as great an impact on the historic site or structure. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these alternatives and their feasibility. If there are no feasible alternatives, please explain.

13) Certificates of approval granted by the Indiana Historic Preservation Review Board expire two (2) years from issuance, unless otherwise specified or extended by action of the board. If requesting a longer timeframe for completion, please note the time (in years) and briefly state reasons below.

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Historic Property (State)

"Historic property" means any historic site or historic structure

"Historic site" means any site that is important to the general, archaeological, agricultural, economic, social, political, architectural, industrial, or cultural history of Indiana.

"Historic structure" means any structure that is important to the general, archaeological, agricultural, economic, social, political, architectural, industrial, or cultural history of Indiana. A historic structure includes any adjacent property that is necessary to the preservation or restoration of the structure.

Sewer Manhole
Indianapolis



What constitutes ground
disturbance?



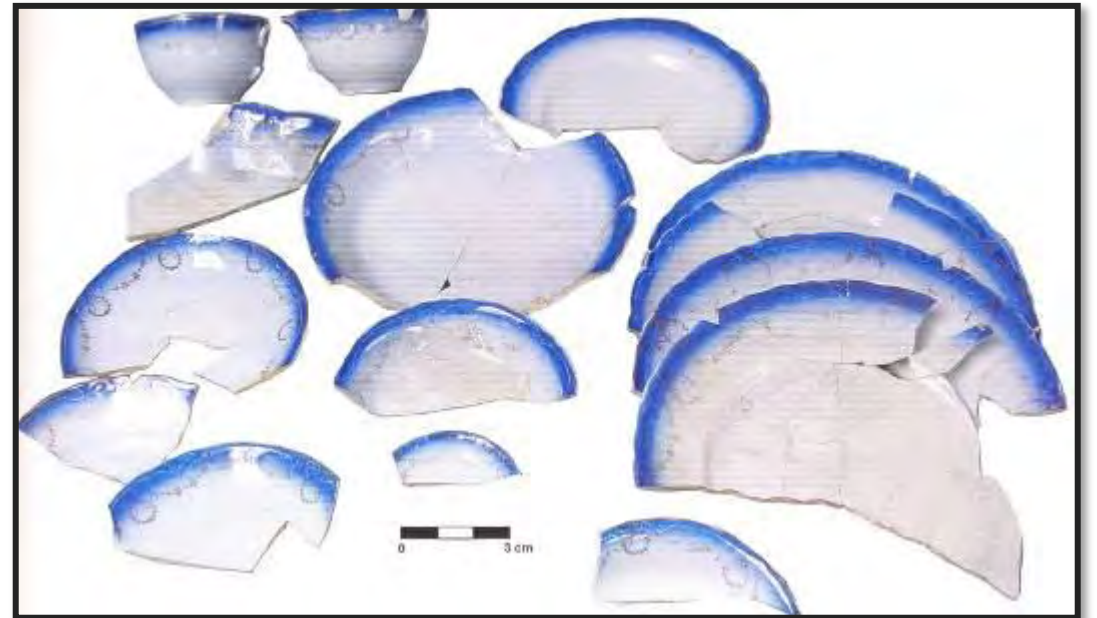
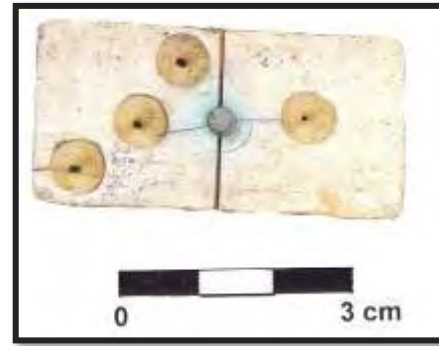


Grave 1 (John Sheckell)

Grave 1 was John Sheckell, who was born December 3, 1820, and who died at the age of 42 years old on August 3, 1863 (Figure 3). His grave was at the southern end of the westernmost row, and it was to the immediate south of Grave 2 (John Sheckell's wife, Isabella Land [she was remarried twice after John Sheckell died]).

No outer box was identified and the coffin was hexagonal in shape. The coffin was made from wood and utilitarian hardware consisted of late cut nails, wood screws, and plain tacks, and the only decorative hardware used in coffin construction were decorative screws and tacks. The lack of highly ornate hardware and an outer box suggest the coffin was homemade or made locally. Personal items consisted of poorly preserved footwear (represented by shoe or boot eyelets, leather soles, and leather heels), metal and porcelain buttons, and a copper alloy straight pin. Human remains were poorly preserved and were represented primarily by bone meal, but recoverable elements consisted of a somewhat intact skull, and fragments of the humerii, left radius, femora, and some of the left tarsals and metatarsals. Four fragmentary dental elements were recovered, but all were in poor condition. The human remains, coffin hardware, and personal items were consistent with the identity and dates of birth and death from the gravemarker.





If any human remains, burial objects, artifacts, or grave markers are uncovered...











Reasons Cemeteries are Lost



Lack of care
Vandalism
Falling off deed
Not recorded
Records not available
No grave marker
Grave marker deteriorated
Time/Nature



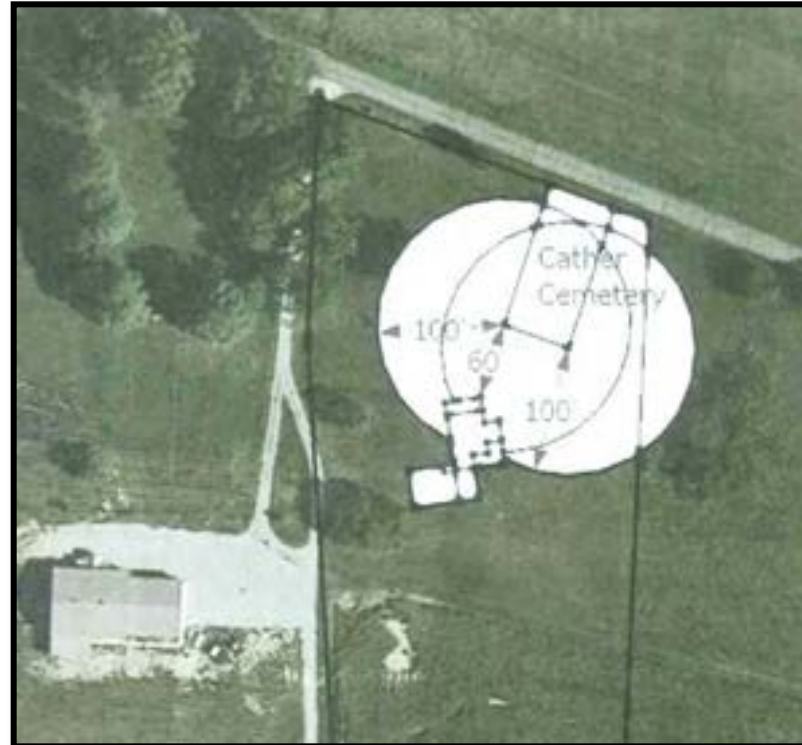
Any ground disturbance within 100 feet of a cemetery may require that a cemetery development plan be submitted to the DHPA (IC 14-21-1-26.5).

Cemetery Development Plans



Names

ID	Names	Birth Date	Death Date	Cemetery
7347	BROWN, GEORGE W.	11M. 5D.	FEB. 13, 1813	CATHER
7528	BROWN, MARY J.	18Y. 8M. 1D.	MAY 15, 1885 or 1856	CATHER
9658	CATHER, J. W.	19Y. 7M. 1D.	1837	CATHER
9841	CATHER, ROSANNAH	68Y. 2M. 23D.	JUL. 5, 1857	CATHER
11214	CLOSSER, SUSAN	32Y. 25D.	Mar. 9, 1844	CATHER
11894	COMBS, MARTHA E.	6M.	APR. 22, 1853	CATHER
44805	MORRIS, CHARLES W.	2M. 14D. or 13D.	DEC. 2, 1843	CATHER
44722	MORRIS, SARAH A.	43Y. 3M. 7D.	APR. 18, 1857	CATHER
86460	WEIR or WIER, JANE	23Y. 3M. or 8M. 16D.	OCT. 26, 1853	CATHER
86475	WEIR, SARAH C.	28Y. 3M. or 8M. 17D.	AUG. 31, 1844	CATHER
86476	WEIR, SARAH H. or G.	2Y. or 25Y.	JUL. 30, 1844	CATHER



View Looking South
Showing SW corner
of Cemetery and
stake showing nearest
Point of Home to Cemetery.

IC 14-21-1-24 and IC 35-43-1-2.1





DIVISION OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION & ARCHAEOLOGY

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