

PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY

NEWSLETTER NO.4
 MARCH 1981



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THE NEXT MEETING OF PANYC IS SCHEDULED FOR:

Wednesday, 18 March 1981, 7:30 P.M.

CUNY - Graduate Center

33 West 42nd Street

Room 1126

Material for inclusion in the PANYC Newsletter should be sent to Joel I. Klein,
 Envirosphere Company, 2 World Trade Center, New York, N.Y. 10048

Minutes

Solecki called the meeting to order at 9:50 A.M.

Geismar commended Klein for the PANYC newsletter.

Minutes from the previous meeting were accepted.

Bankoff reported PANYC's assets at \$71.50. He reminded members to send dues to him by March 15 to renew membership. Members owe \$8. for the year and non-members may subscribe to the newsletter for \$4. per year.

Solecki congratulated Klein on his successful dissertation defense. He reported that he received letters from Ann Webster Smith acknowledging PANYC's introductory letter and from Senator Javits noting his agreement with PANYC's support of the National Heritage Policy Act. He also reported that he would leave for Syria on 1/28/81 after which time Ceci would preside as PANYC president.

Reporting for the Action Committee, Geismar informed members of a forthcoming meeting between representatives from PANYC and the N.Y. City Department of Parks. Members thought that several topics should be considered at the meeting:

- PANYC should receive notice of plans for development or redevelopment of parks
- PANYC could offer advice to the Dept. of Parks about the worth of an archaeological project for which a permit has been requested
- Inquire if the Park Dept. has a policy for handling non-park real estate in its jurisdiction
- Inquire if the Park Dept. has a policy, official or unofficial, for dealing with people who turn out at sites with shovels .

Geismar explained that a private club maintains the Bartow-Pell mansion. Park officials with whom she has spoken don't want to bury the archaeological resources there to protect them and they haven't funding for plantings which they could use to hide them. Geismar asked for suggestions which she could present to the park officials.

Ceci pointed to the lack of legislation making site looting illegal in the City. She referred to the Archives Resources Law as a possible model for a law specifically covering cultural resources. Klein suggested an alternative solution to this problem would be to make additions to the extant Landmarks law to include archaeology. Geismar agreed to discuss this question of needed legislation with the Park Commission.

Rose Solecki reported that McManamon, National Park Service, would inform her of any actions from NPS in the New York area.

Ralph Solecki told members about his completed report of investigations on Fulton Street and Joralemon Street in Brooklyn. The report, submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers indicated three ferry houses, exposed a Dutch dock dating 1650-1659, and cut across the floor of a 1750 ferry house at 8 feet below the street level. Solecki's investigations demonstrated that Henry Styles' accounts inaccurately located the ferry house. Among the collected artifacts Solecki noted a Hessian soldier's plate which he plans to donate to the Long Island Historical Society.

PANyc Minutes (cont'd)

Members presented new business for the Action Committee. Bankoff announced the City's plans for dredging in the Hudson off of Pier 83 at 42nd Street. Other members established that this would be maintenance dredging of a previously dredged area.

Klein recounted a conversation he had with Larrabee about misinformation in a draft EIS for a proposed power plant on Staten Island near Great Kills. Orgel responding on behalf of the Army Corps of Engineers said that she welcomes feedback from archaeologists about these types of problems.

Responding to the Staten Island Advance editor's letter to Geismar (see Minutes 11-19-80), Askins informed the editor about recent work on Staten Island with which Askins has been involved and he also sent copies of articles about other archaeological projects there.

Solecki reported that Steven Gross conducted some research in lower Manhattan for the Landmarks Commission.

The Research and Planning Committee members had nothing to report as there had been no meeting since the last PANyc meeting.

Bankoff announced that PANyc will sponsor the Second Annual Program on New York City Archaeology at the Museum of the City of New York, 9 May 1981 at 1:00 P.M. The program will consist of 5 or 6 illustrated talks about archaeology in the City. Bankoff, Klein, and Cantwell volunteered to work as the Program Committee. Sterud offered AIA facilities for producing fliers.

Diana Rockman and Bill Askins will serve as an Elections-Nominating Committee and will draw up a slate before the next meeting.

Solecki suggested that future newsletters include a compendium of new archaeological articles covering the New York metropolitan area.

Ceci will design a form for recording information about PANyc members which will serve as the basis for a Directory of New York City Archaeologists.

Cantwell welcomed suggestions for a field project for her Spring 1982 archaeology class.

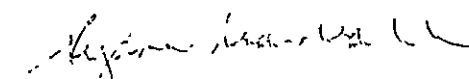
The Conference on the Research Potential of Anthropological Museum Collections, organized by Cantwell, Griffin and Rothschild, will meet on Feb 25-27 at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences.

Geismar urged PANyc members, their colleagues and their students to reactivate interest in the Metropolitan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association.

The members thanked Ralph Solecki for presiding during PANyc's first year.

Solecki adjourned the meeting at 11:15 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,



Sydne Marshall
PANyc Secretary

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

36 CFR Part 801

Historic Preservation Requirements of the Urban Development Action Grant Program

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Proposed Regulations.

SUMMARY: These proposed regulations implement the historic preservation review provisions of Section 110 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-399, 94 Stat. 1614) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470). Section 110(c) of Pub. L. 96-399 requires among other things, the Council to prescribe regulations for expeditious review and comment on Urban Development Action Grant projects which affect properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed regulations establish this required expedited Council commenting process.

DATE: Comments due: February 18, 1981.

ADDRESS: Comment address: Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter H. Smith, Special Assistant for Urban Affairs, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005; 202-254-3967.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Council was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), and consists of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the General Services Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Chairman of the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities, the Architect of the Capitol, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and twelve members appointed by the President from outside the Federal Government. The Act generally charges the Council

with advising the President and the Congress on historic preservation matters. Section 106 of the Act is designed to protect properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places through review and comment by the Council on Federal undertakings that affect such properties.

As established by the Council's regulations (36 CFR Part 800), the Section 106 process is a public interest process in which the Federal agency sponsoring the project, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Council, and interested organizations and individuals participate. For programs authorized by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5301), applicants legally assume the status of a responsible Federal official for the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act. This delegation is authorized by Section 104(h) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(a)). The Section 106 process is designed to assure that alternatives to avoid or mitigate an adverse effect on a property listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register are adequately considered in the planning process.

These regulations are required by Section 110(c) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980, (42 U.S.C. 5320(c)) and apply only to projects proposed to be funded by the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purpose of these proposed regulations is to expedite the Council's commenting process for such applications. Under the provisions of Section 110 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 the State Historic Preservation Officer has a 45-day period to comment on properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or which meet the Criteria and which will be affected by the proposed UDAG project as determined by the applicant. The Secretary of the Interior, likewise, has a 45-day period in which to make a determination whether the affected properties are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. For the sake of clarity the comment period of the State Historic Preservation Officer is referred to as a "review period" in these proposed regulations. This has been done in order to avoid confusion between comments of the Council required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer required by Section

110(c) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980.

The process established by the proposed regulations is basically similar to the existing Section 106 process set forth in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties." However, the proposed regulations restructure the normal Section 106 process to better reflect the UDAG program and the legal responsibilities of the applicant and most importantly to expedite the Council's commenting role.

The major provisions of the proposed regulations are:

1. *Section 801.1 Purpose and Authorities.* This section reflects the changes in Council responsibilities as a result of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980.

2. *Section 801.2 Definitions.* This section includes definitions that are additions to those contained in 36 CFR 800.2 and which reflect the special requirements of the UDAG program.

3. *Section 801.3 Applicant Responsibilities.* This is a new section that is not contained in 36 CFR Part 800 and reflects the delegation of historic preservation review requirements by HUD and UDAG applicants.

4. *Section 801.3(c) Evaluation of Effect.* This section reflects the provisions of 36 CFR 800.3 but is tailored specifically to the requirements of the UDAG program. In addition, § 801.3(a)(1)(C) describes a number of specific components or elements of a UDAG project which need not be referred to the Council if certain standards are met. The Council would appreciate comments on the scope of this section and additional examples which could be included.

5. *Section 801.4 Council Comments.* This section specifies how the Council will respond to an applicant's request for Council comments. While it is similar in process to that specified in 36 CFR 800.6, a number of substantive changes have been made. For example, there is a time limit of 45 days to prepare a Memorandum of Agreement in cases of adverse effect determinations.

If no agreement is reached by the close of that period, the Executive Director will have 15 days to refer the matter to the Chairman. Based upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, the Chairman will make a decision as to what action Council will take. If the matter is referred to the Council members, there will be a meeting of either the full Council or a panel of members within 30 days. If the matter is referred to a panel, the panel's comments will be considered the comments of the full Council for the purposes of commenting on a particular

UDAG project. This will considerably reduce the time that is required to obtain the comments of the Council and also provide a fixed time limit, no more than 90 days, in which the process will be completed.

This section also provides for the designation of a lead agency for a UDAG project if another Federal agency is involved and for the applicant to accept previous compliance by a Federal agency for the project.

6. Section 801.5 State Historic Preservation Officer Responsibilities. This section is basically similar to 36 CFR 800.5, but reflects the State Historic Preservation Officer participation required by other provisions of Section 110. This section reflects the statutory period of 45 days within which the State Historic Preservation Officer may formally comment on an applicant's determination of effect on properties which are listed in the National Register or which may meet the Criteria for listing in the National Register. The time limitation does not preclude the applicant from earlier obtaining information from the State Historic Preservation officer which will assist the applicant in reaching its conclusions.

7. Section 801.6 Coordination with Requirements Under the National Environmental Policy Act. This is similar to 36 CFR 800.9.

8. Section 801.7 Reports to the Council. This section specifies how an applicant may utilize relevant portions of a completed UDAG application to meet information needs of the Section 106 process. The remainder of the section sets forth report requirements for various stages of the process.

9. Appendix. An appendix has been added specifically to provide guidance for UDAG applicants in identifying properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or which meet the Criteria. In addition, a section is included which deals with archeology in an urban context.

The Council has determined that an economic impact statement pursuant to Executive Orders 11821 and 11949 is not required since these proposed regulations are modifications of an existing process to meet the needs of a specific program and do not constitute a major regulatory proposal.

The Council has determined that these proposed regulations are not significant regulations within the meaning of Executive Order 12044 and consequently do not require a regulatory analysis. The purpose of these proposed regulations is to expedite and clarify the Council commenting process on a specific program.

Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 805, "National Environmental Policy Act Implementation Procedures," the Council has determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Dated: January 13, 1981.

Robert R. Garvey, Jr.,
Executive Director.

36 CFR is amended by adding Part 801 to read as follows:

PART 801—HISTORIC PRESERVATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANT PROGRAM

- Sec.
- 801.1 Purpose and authorities.
- 801.2 Definitions.
- 801.3 Applicant responsibilities.
- 801.4 Council comments.
- 801.5 State Historic Preservation Officer responsibilities.
- 801.6 Coordination with Requirements Under the National Environmental Policy Act.
- 801.7 Reports to the Council.

Appendix Identification of properties.

Authority: Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915 (16 U.S.C. 470); Pub. L. 94-422, 90 Stat. 1320 (16 U.S.C. 470i); Pub. L. 96-399, 94 Stat. 1619 (42 U.S.C. 5320).

§ 801.1 Purpose and authorities.

(a) These regulations are required by Section 110(c) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 (HCDA) (42 U.S.C. 5320) and apply only to projects proposed to be funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Urban Development Action Grant Program (UDAG) authorized by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5301). These regulations establish an expedited process for obtaining the comments of the Council specifically for the UDAG program and, except as specifically provided, substitute for the Council's regulations for the "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

(b) Section 110(c) of the HCDA of 1980 requires UDAG applicants to (1): Identify all properties, which are included in the National Register of Historic Places and which will be affected by the project for which the application is made; (2) identify all other properties, which will be affected by such project and which, as determined by the applicant, may meet the Criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion on the National Register (36 CFR 1202.6); and (3) provide a description of the effect, as determined by the applicant, of the project on properties identified pursuant

to paragraphs (b). (1) and (2) of this section. Further, the Act requires that the information developed by the applicant must be forwarded to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and to the Secretary of the Interior for a determination as to whether the affected properties are eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

(c) Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), requires the head of any Federal agency with jurisdiction over a Federal, federally assisted or federally licensed undertaking that affects a property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places to take into account the effect of the undertaking on such property and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment. The Secretary of HUD has delegated this responsibility to applicants with respect to projects proposed to be funded by the UDAG program.

§ 801.2 Definitions.

The terms defined in 36 CFR 80.2 shall be used in conjunction with this regulation. Furthermore, as used in these regulations:

(a) "Urban Development Action Grant Program" (UDAG) means the program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) authorized by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 5318) to assist revitalization efforts in distressed cities and urban counties which require increased public and private investment.

(b) "Applicant" means cities and urban counties or Pocket of Poverty Communities which meet the criteria at 24 CFR 570.453. Except as specifically provided below, applicants must comply with these regulations rather than the Secretary of HUD.

(c) "Project" means a commercial, industrial, and/or neighborhood project supported by the UDAG program of the Department of HUD, as defined in 24 CFR 570.451(g). A project includes the group of integrally related public and private activities described in the grant application which are to be carried out to meet the objective of the action grant program and consists of all action grant funded activities together with all non-action grant funded activities. A project is an "undertaking" as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c).

(d) "State Historic Preservation Officer Review Period" is a 45 day period provided to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer by Section 110(c) of the Housing and Community

Development Act (HCDA) of 1980 for comment on properties listed in the National Register or which may meet the Criteria and which will be affected by the proposed UDAG project.

(e) "Secretary of the Interior Determination Period" is a 45-day period provided by Section 110(c) of the HCDA of 1980 for a determination as to whether the affected properties are eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

§ 801.3 Applicant responsibilities.

As early as possible before the applicant makes a final decision concerning a project and in any event prior to taking any action that would foreclose alternatives or the Council's ability to comment, the applicant should take the following steps to comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 110 of the HCDA of 1980. In order to facilitate the commenting process the applicant should forward to the Council information on the proposed project if it is determined that National Register properties or properties which meet the Criteria for inclusion will be affected at the earliest practicable time. This will allow the Council to assist the applicant in expeditiously meeting its historic preservation requirements and facilitate the development of the Council's comments.

(a) *Information Required.* It is the primary responsibility of the applicant requesting Council comments to conduct the appropriate studies and to provide the information necessary for a review of the effect a proposed project may have on a National Register property or a property which meets the Criteria, as well as the information necessary for adequate consideration of modifications or alterations to the proposed project that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize any adverse effects. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide the information specified in § 801.7, to make an informed and reasonable evaluation of whether a property meets the National Register Criteria (36 CFR 1202.6) and to determine the effect of a proposed undertaking on a National Register or property which meets the Criteria.

(b) *Identification of Properties.* Section 110 of the HCDA of 1980 makes UDAG applicants responsible for the identification of National Register properties and properties which may meet the Criteria for listing in the National Register that may be affected by the project. An appendix to these regulations sets forth guidance to applicants in meeting their identification responsibilities but does not set a fixed

or inflexible standard for such efforts. Meeting this responsibility requires the applicant to make an earnest effort to identify and evaluate historic properties that may be affected by:

(1) Consulting the National Register of Historic Places to determine whether the project's impact area includes such properties;

(2) Applying the Department of the Interior Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 1202.6) to properties within the project's impact area through a site examination by qualified personnel;

(3) Utilizing local plans, surveys, or inventories of historic properties prepared by the locality or a recognized State or local historic authority;

(4) Obtaining, prior to initiating the State Historic Preservation Officer Review Period, relevant information that the State Historic Preservation Officer may have available concerning historic properties, if any, in the project's impact area: *Provided*, That a request for such information shall not be considered the initiation of the State Historic Preservation Officer Review Period; and,

(5) Utilizing other sources of information or advice the applicant deems appropriate.

(c) *Evaluation of Effect.* Applicants are required by Section 110(a) of the HCDA of 1980 to include in their applications a description of the effect of a proposed UDAG project on any National Register property and or any property which may meet the Criteria.

(1) *Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect.* The following criteria, similar to those set forth in 36 CFR 800.3, shall be used to determine whether a project has an effect or an adverse effect.

(i) *Criteria of Effect.* The effect of a project on a National Register or eligible property is evaluated in the context of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance possessed by the property. A project shall be considered to have an effect whenever any condition of the project causes or may cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of the historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural characteristics that qualify the property to meet the Criteria of the National Register. An effect occurs when a project changes the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association of the property that contributes to its significance in accordance with the National Register Criteria. An effect may be direct or indirect. Direct effects are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects include those cause by the undertaking that are later in time or farther removed in distance,

but are still reasonably foreseeable. Such effects involve development of the project site around historic properties as to affect the access to, use of, or significance of those properties.

(ii) *Criteria of Adverse Effect.* Adverse effects on National Register properties or properties which meet the Criteria may occur under conditions which include but are not limited to:

(A) Destruction or alteration of all of part of a property;

(B) Isolation from or alteration of the property's surrounding environment;

(C) Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;

(D) Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction;

(iii) *Special Considerations.* If rehabilitation is a project activity, such components of the project may be considered to have no adverse effect and need not be referred to the Council if it is undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*. (U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Washington, D.C., 1979) and the State Historic Preservation Officer concurs in the proposed activity. Additionally, the following types of project components or elements will be considered to not normally adversely affect properties listed in the National Register or which meet the Criteria.

(A) Insulation (except for the use of granular or liquid injected foam insulation in exterior walls or other vertical surfaces);

(B) Caulking;

(C) Weatherstripping;

(D) Replacement of Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning (HVAC) equipment: *Provided*, That such equipment is screened from public view and that the State Historic Preservation Officer and the applicant agree the equipment will not affect those qualities of the property which qualify it to meet the 36 CFR 1202.6 Criteria;

(E) In-kind refenestration (for example, replacement of deteriorated windows of a similar configuration, color and material);

(F) Lowering of ceilings: *Provided*, The ceilings will not be visible from outside of the building or from an interior public space and that the State Historic Preservation Officer and the applicant agree it will not affect a quality which qualified the building to meet the 36 CFR 1202.6 Criteria;

(G) Replacement in-kind of substantially deteriorated material, provided that the State Historic

Preservation Officer and the applicant agree:

(H) Installation of machinery, equipment, furnishings, fixtures, etc., in the interior of existing buildings: *Provided*, That the State Historic Preservation Officer and the applicant agree such installations will have no effect on those qualities which qualified the building to meet the 36 CFR 1202.6 Criteria.

(I) Use of land containing known or possible archeological resources under specified conditions (See Appendix, Section D)

(2) *Determinations of Effect*. Prior to submitting an application to HUD, the applicant shall apply the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect to all properties which are listed in the National Register or which may meet the Criteria in the area of the project's environmental impact. In order to facilitate the process, information shall be requested from the State Historic Preservation Officer on applying the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect. Special attention should be paid to indirect effects, such as changes in land use, traffic patterns, street activity, population density and growth rate. While some aspects of a project may have little potential to adversely effect the significant qualities of a historic property, other project components may meet the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect. If any aspect of the project results in an effect determination, further evaluation of the effect shall be undertaken in accordance with these regulations. The resulting determination regarding the effect shall be included in the application.

(i) *No Effect*. If it is determined that the project will have no effect on any National Register property and property which meets the Criteria, the project requires no further review by the Council unless a timely objection is made by the Executive Director. An objection may be made by the Executive Director at any time during the UDAG application process prior to the expiration of the period for receiving objections to HUD's release of funds as specified in 24 CFR 58.31. The Executive Director may consider the views of the State Historic Preservation Officer and others, including members of the general public, in reaching a decision on whether the project has an effect, but the final determination as to effect shall be made solely by the Executive Director.

(ii) *Determinations of No Adverse Effect*. If the applicant finds there is an effect on the property but it is not adverse, the applicant after the close of the State Historic Preservation Officer-

Review Period shall forward adequate documentation (see § 801.7(a)) of the Determination, including the comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer, if available, to the Executive Director for review in accordance with § 801.4.

(iii) *Adverse Effect Determination*. If the applicant finds the effect to be adverse or if the Executive Director objects to an applicant's no adverse effect determination pursuant to § 801.4(a), the applicant shall proceed with the consultation process in accordance with § 801.4(b).

§ 801.4 Council Comments.

The following subsections specify how the Council will respond to an applicant's request for the Council's comments required to satisfy the applicant's responsibilities under Section 106 of the Act and Section 110 of the HCDA of 1980. When appropriate, an applicant may waive the time periods specified in these regulations.

(a) *Response to determinations of no adverse effect*. (1) Upon receipt of a Determination of No Adverse Effect from an applicant, the Executive Director will review the Determination and supporting documentation required by § 801.7(a). Failure to provide the required information at the time the applicant requests Council comments will delay the process. The Executive Director will respond to the applicant within 15 days after receipt of the information required in § 801.7(a). Unless the Executive Director objects to the Determination within 15 days after receipt, the applicant will be considered to have satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the Act and these regulations and no further Council review is required.

(2) If the Executive Director objects to a Determination of No Adverse Effect, the consultation process pursuant to § 801.4(b) shall be initiated.

(b) *Consultation Process*. If any aspect of the project is found to be adverse, the applicant, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Executive Director shall consult to consider feasible and prudent alternatives to the project that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize the adverse effect on the affected property.

(1) *Parties*. The applicant, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Executive Director shall be the consulting parties. The Department of HUD, other representatives of national, State, or local units of government, other parties in interest, and public and private organizations, may be invited by the consulting parties to participate in the consultation process.

(2) *Timing*. The consulting parties shall have a total of 45 days from the receipt by the Executive Director of the information required in § 801.7(a) to agree upon feasible and prudent alternatives to avoid, mitigate, or minimize any adverse effects of the project. Failure of an applicant to provide the information required in § 801.7(b) will delay the beginning of the time period specified above.

(3) *Information Requirements*. The applicant shall provide copies of the information required in § 801.7(b) to the consulting parties at the initiation of the consultation process and make it readily available for public inspection.

(4) *Public Meeting*. An onsite inspection and a Public Information Meeting may be held in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 800.6(b). Public hearings or meetings conducted by the applicant in the preparation of the application may, as specified below, substitute for such Public Information Meetings. Upon request of the applicant, the Executive Director may find that such public meetings have been adequate to consider the effect of the project on National Register properties or properties which meet the Criteria, and no further Public Information Meeting is required.

(5) *Consideration of Alternatives*. During the consultation period, the consulting parties shall, in accordance with the policies set forth in 36 CFR 800.6(b) (4) and (5), review the proposed project to determine whether there are prudent and feasible alternatives to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate adverse effect. If they agree on such alternatives, they shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with Section 801.4(c) specifying how the undertaking will proceed to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect.

(6) *Acceptance of Adverse Effect*. If the consulting parties determine that there are no feasible and prudent alternatives that could avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effects and agree that it is in the public interest to proceed with the proposed project they shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with § 801.4(c) acknowledging this determination and specifying any recording, salvage, or other measures associated with acceptance of the adverse effects that shall be taken before the project proceeds.

(7) *Failure to Agree*. Upon the failure of the consulting parties to agree upon the terms for a Memorandum of Agreement within the specified time period, or upon notice of a failure to agree by any consulting party to the

Executive Director, the Executive Director within 15 days shall recommend to the Chairman whether the matter should be scheduled for consideration at a Council meeting. If the Executive Director recommends that the Council not consider the matter, he shall simultaneously notify all Council members. The applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer shall be notified in writing of the Executive Director's recommendation.

(c) *Memorandum of Agreement*—(1) *Preparation of Memorandum of Agreement.* It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Director to prepare each Memorandum of Agreement required under this part. As appropriate, other parties may be invited by the consulting parties to be signatories to the Agreement or otherwise indicate their concurrence with the Agreement. In order to facilitate the process, the applicant may provide the Executive Director a draft for a Memorandum of Agreement. At the applicant's option, such draft may be prepared at the time the applicant makes its determinations that properties listed in the National Register or which may meet the Criteria for listing in the National Register may be adversely affected. The applicant must provide the State Historic Preservation Officer an opportunity to concur in or comment on its draft Agreement.

(2) *Review of Memorandum of Agreement.* Upon receipt of an executed Memorandum of Agreement, the Chairman shall institute a 15 day review period. Unless the Chairman notifies the applicant that the matter has been placed on the agenda for consideration at a Council meeting, the Agreement shall become final when ratified by the Chairman or upon the expiration of the 15 day review period with no action taken. Copies will be provided to signatories and notice of executed Memoranda of Agreement shall be published by the Council in the Federal Register. A copy of the Memorandum of Agreement should be included in any Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act.

(3) *Effect of Memorandum of Agreement.* (i) Agreements duly executed in accordance with these regulations shall constitute the comments of the Council and shall evidence satisfaction of the applicant's responsibilities for the proposed project under Section 106 of the Act and these regulations.

(ii) If the Council has commented on an application that is not approved by HUD and a subsequent UDAG

application is made for the same project, the project need not be referred to the Council again unless there is a significant amendment to the project which would alter the effect of the project on previously considered properties or result in effects on additional National Register properties or properties which meet the Criteria.

(iii) Failure to carry out the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement requires that the applicant again request the Council's comments in accordance with these regulations. In such instances, until the Council issues its comments under these regulations the applicant shall not take or sanction any action or make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment that could result in an adverse effect with respect to National Register properties or properties which are eligible for inclusion in the National Register covered by the Agreement or that would foreclose the Council's consideration of modifications or alternatives to the proposed project that could avoid or mitigate the adverse effect.

(4) *Amendment of a Memorandum of Agreement.* Amendments to the Agreement may be made as specified in 36 CFR 800.6(c)(4).

(5) *Report on Memorandum of Agreement.* Within 90 days after carrying out the terms of the Agreement, the applicant shall report to all signatories on the actions taken.

(d) *Council Meetings.* Council meetings to consider a project will be conducted in accordance with the policies set forth in 36 CFR 800.6(d).

(1) *Response to Recommendation for Consideration at Council Meeting.* (i) Upon receipt of a recommendation from the Executive Director concerning consideration of a proposed project at a Council meeting, the Chairman shall determine whether the project will be considered and shall notify the Executive Director, the applicant, HUD, and the State Historic Preservation Officer of his decision. In reaching a decision the Chairman shall consider any comments from Council members.

(ii) If the Chairman decides against consideration of the project at a Council meeting, a written summary of the project, any recommendations for action by the applicant and HUD, and the decision shall be sent to each member of the Council. The Chairman shall also notify the applicant, the Department of HUD, the State Historic Preservation Officer and other parties in interest of the decision. Such notice shall be evidence of satisfaction of the applicant's responsibilities for the proposed project under Section 106 of the Act and these regulations.

(2) *Decision to Consider the Project.* When the Council will consider a proposed project at a meeting, the Chairman shall either designate five members as a panel to hear the matter on behalf of the full Council or schedule the matter for consideration by the full Council. In either case, the meeting shall take place within 30 days of the Chairman's receipt of the recommendations of the Executive Director, unless the applicant agrees to a longer time.

(i) A panel shall consist of three non-Federal members, one as Chairman, and two Federal members. The Department of HUD may not be a member of such panel.

(ii) Prior to any panel or full Council consideration of a matter, the Chairman will notify the applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer and other parties in interest of the date on which the project will be considered. The Executive Director, the applicant, the Department of HUD, and the State Historic Preservation Officer shall prepare reports in accordance with § 801.7(b). Reports from the applicant and the State Historic Preservation Officer must be received by the Executive Director at least 7 days before any meeting.

(3) *Meeting Notice.* At least 7 days notice of all meetings involving Council review of projects in accordance with these regulations shall be given by publication in the Federal Register. The Council shall provide a copy of the notice by mail to the applicant, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

(4) *Statements to the Council.* An agenda shall provide for oral statements from the Executive Director; the applicant; the Department of HUD; parties in interest; the Secretary of the Interior; the State Historic Preservation Officer; representatives national, State, or local units of government, and interested public and private organizations and individuals. Parties wishing to make oral remarks should notify the Executive Director at least two days in advance of the meeting. Parties wishing to have their statements distributed to Council members prior to the meeting should send copies of the statements to the Executive Director at least 5 days in advance.

(5) *Comments of the Council.* The written comments of the Council will be issued within 7 days after a meeting. Comments by a panel shall be considered the comments of the full Council. Comments shall be made to the applicant requesting comment and to the Department of HUD in order to assist

the Department in taking final action on the application. Immediately after the comments are made to the applicant and the Department of HUD, the comments of the Council will be forwarded to the President and the Congress as a special report under authority of Section 202(b) of the Act and a notice of availability will be published in the Federal Register. The comments of the Council shall be available to the State Historic Preservation Officer, other parties in interest, and the public upon receipt of the comments by the applicant. The applicant should include the comments of the Council in any final Environmental Impact Statement prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act.

(6) *Action in Response to Council Comments.* Upon receipt of the Council's comments after a meeting, the applicant and the Department of HUD shall take these comments into account in reaching a final decision on the proposed project. When a final decision regarding the proposed project is reached by the applicant and the Department of HUD, they shall submit written reports to the Council describing the actions taken by them and other parties in response to the Council's comments and the impact that such actions will have on the affected National Register properties or properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Receipt of this report by the Chairman shall be evidence that the applicant has satisfied its responsibilities for the proposed project under Section 106 of the Act and these regulations. The Council may issue a final report to the President and the Congress under authority of Section 202(b) of the Act describing the actions taken in response to the Council's comments including recommendations for changes in Federal policy and programs, as appropriate.

(e) *Suspense of Action.* Until the Council issues its comments under these regulations and during the State Historic Preservation Officer review period and the determination period of the Secretary of the Interior, good faith consultation shall preclude the applicant from taking or sanctioning any action or making any irreversible or irretrievable commitment that could result in an adverse effect on a National Register or property which may meet the Criteria or that would foreclose the consideration of modifications or alternatives to the proposed project that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize such adverse effects. In no case shall UDAG funds be used for physical activities on the project site until the Council comments have been completed. Normal planning

and processing of applications short of actual commitment of funds to the project may proceed.

(f) *Lead Agency.* If the project proposed by the applicant involves one or more Federal agencies, they may agree on a single lead agency to meet the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 110 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1980 and notify the Executive Director. If the applicant is the designated lead agency, these regulations shall be followed. If a Federal agency is designated lead agency, the process in 36 CFR Part 800 shall be used.

(g) *Compliance by a Federal Agency.* An applicant may make a finding that it proposes to accept a Federal agency's compliance with Section 106 of the Act and 36 CFR Part 800 where its review of the Federal agency's findings indicate that:

(1) The project is identical with an undertaking reviewed by the Council under 36 CFR Part 800; and

(2) The project and its impacts are included within the area of potential environmental impact described by the Federal agency; The applicant shall notify the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Executive Director of its finding of compliance with Section 106 of the Act and 36 CFR Part 800 and provide a copy of the Federal agency's document where the finding occurs. Unless the Executive Director objects within 10 days of receipt of such notice the Council need not be afforded further opportunity for comment. If the Executive Director objects to the finding of the applicant, the applicant shall comply with § 801.4.

§ 801.5 State Historic Preservation Officer Responsibilities.

(a) The State Historic Preservation Officer shall participate in the review process established by Section 110(c) of the HCDA of 1980 whenever it concerns an undertaking located within the State Historic Preservation Officer's jurisdiction. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall have a maximum period of 45 days in which to formally comment on an applicant's determination that the project may affect a property that is listed in the National Register or which may meet the Criteria for listing in the National Register. This period does not include any effort by the applicant to obtain information from the State Historic Preservation Officer which the applicant considers in reaching its determinations regarding whether a property meets the Criteria for listing in the National

Register and whether such property is affected by the project.

(b) The failure of a State Historic Preservation Officer to participate in any required steps of the process set forth in this part shall not prohibit the Executive Director and the applicant from concluding the Section 106 process, including the execution of a Memorandum of Agreement.

§ 801.6 Coordination with Requirements Under the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq)

The National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act create separate and distinct responsibilities. The National Historic Preservation Act applies to those aspects of a project which may affect National Register properties and those which are eligible for listing in the National Register. The requirements for the National Environmental Policy Act apply to the effect that the project will have on the human environment. To the extent that the applicant finds it practicable to do so, the requirements of these two statutes should be integrated. Some projects, for reasons other than the effects on historic properties, may require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) subject to the time requirements for a draft and final EIS, in which case the applicant may choose to separately relate to the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Department of the Interior, and the Council for purposes of Section 110(c) of the HCDA of 1980. In that event, information in the draft EIS should indicate that compliance with Section 106 and these regulations is underway and the final EIS should reflect the results of this process. Applicants are directed to 36 CFR 800.9, which describes in detail the manner in which the requirements of these two acts should be integrated and applies to all UDAG applicants under these regulations. In those instances in which an Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared for the project, the applicant should consider phasing compliance with these procedures and the preparation of the Statement. This may necessitate the applicant waiving the time requirements set forth in § 801.4.

§ 801.7 Reports to the Council.

In order to adequately assess the impact of a proposed project on National Register and eligible properties, it is necessary for the Council to be provided certain information. For the purposes of developing Council comments on UDAG projects the following information is required. Generally, to the extent that

relevant portions of a UDAG application meet the requirements set forth below it will be sufficient for the purposes of Council review and comment.

(a) *Information Requirements for Applicants*—(1) *Documentation for Determination of No Adverse Effect*. Adequate documentation of a Determination of No Adverse Effect pursuant to § 801.3(c)(1) should include the following:

- (i) A general discussion and chronology of the proposed project;
- (ii) A description of the proposed project including, as appropriate, photographs, maps, drawings, and specifications;
- (iii) A list of National Register and eligible properties that will be affected by the project including a description of the property's physical appearance and significance;
- (iv) A brief statement explaining why each of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (See § 801.3(c)(1)) was found inapplicable;
- (v) Written views of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the Determination of No Adverse Effect, if available; and,
- (vi) An estimate of the cost of the project including the amount of the UDAG grant.

(2) *Preliminary Case Reports*. Preliminary Case Reports should be submitted with a request for comments pursuant to § 801.4(b) and should include the following information:

- (i) A general discussion and chronology of the proposed project.
- (ii) The status of the project in the HUD approval process.
- (iii) The status of the project in the National Environmental Policy Act compliance process and the target date for completion of all the applicant's environmental responsibilities.
- (iv) A description of the proposed project including as appropriate, photographs, maps, drawings and specifications.
- (v) A list of National Register and eligible properties that will be affected by the project including a description of the property's physical appearance and significance.
- (vi) A brief statement explaining why any of the Criteria of Adverse Effect (See § 801.3(c)(1)(b)) apply;
- (vii) Written views of the State Historic Preservation Officer concerning the effect on the property, if available;
- (viii) The views of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and other groups or individuals, when known as obtained through the OMB Circular A-95 process or the environmental review process, public hearings or other applicant processes;

(ix) A description and analysis of alternatives that would avoid the adverse effects;

(x) A description and analysis of alternatives that would mitigate the adverse effects; and,

(xi) An estimate of the cost of the project including the amount of the UDAG grant.

(b) *Reports for Council meetings*. Consideration of a proposed project by the full Council or a panel pursuant to § 801.4(b) is based upon reports from the Executive Director, the State Historic Preservation Officer and Secretary of the Interior. Requirements for these reports are specified in 38 CFR 800.13(c). Additionally, reports from the applicant and the Department of HUD are required by these regulations. The requirements for these reports consist of the following:

(1) *Report of the Applicant*. The report from the applicant requesting comments shall include a copy of the relevant portions of the UDAG application; a general discussion and chronology of the proposed project; an account of the steps taken to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); any relevant supporting documentation in studies that the applicant has completed; an evaluation of the effect of the project upon the property, with particular reference to the impact on the historical, architectural, archeological, and cultural values; steps taken or proposed by the applicant to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of the projects; a thorough discussion of alternate courses of action; and an analysis comparing the advantages resulting from the project with the disadvantages resulting from the adverse effects on National Register or eligible properties.

(2) *Report of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*. The report from the Secretary shall include the status of the application in the UDAG approval process, past involvement of the Department with the applicant and the proposed project or land area for the proposed project and information on how the applicant has met other requirements of the Department for the proposed project.

Appendix—Identification of Properties

A. Introduction

Because of the high probability of locating properties which are listed in the National Register or which meet the Criteria for listing in many older city downtowns, this appendix is designed to serve as guidance for UDAG applicants in identifying such properties. In addition, because archeological resources present problems in an urban

context, guidance is also set forth regarding this class of resources.

B. Role of the State Historic Preservation Officer

In any identification effort to locate Historic Register properties or properties which meet the Criteria, the State Historic Preservation Officer is a key figure. The State Historic Preservation Officer will be of vital assistance to the applicant. The State Historic Preservation Officer can provide information on known properties as well as studies which have taken place in the project area. Early contact should be made with the State Historic Preservation Officer for recommendations and suggestions regarding efforts that should be undertaken to identify properties. For UDAG projects, identification of National Register properties which meet the Criteria is the responsibility of the applicant. The level of identification effort should be made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer with due consideration to the nature of the project and its impacts, the likelihood of historic properties being affected and the state of existing knowledge regarding historic properties in the area of the project's potential environmental impact.

C. Levels of Identification

1. The area of the project's potential environmental impact consists of two distinct subareas: That which will be disturbed directly (generally the construction site and its immediate environs) and that which will experience indirect effects. Within the area of indirect impact, impacts will be induced as a result of carrying the project out. Historic and cultural properties subject to effect must be identified in both subareas, and the level of effort necessary in each may vary. The level of effort needed is also affected by the stage of planning and the quality of pre-existing information. Obviously, if the area of potential environmental impact has already been fully and intensively studied before project planning begins, there is no need to duplicate this effort. The State Historic Preservation Officer should be consulted for information on previous studies. Assuming the area has not been previously intensively studied, identification efforts generally fall into three levels:

a. *Overview Study*: This level of study is normally conducted as a part of general planning and is useful at an early stage in project formulation. It is designed to obtain a general

understanding of an area's historic and cultural properties, by:

(1) Assessing the extent to which the area has been previously subjected to study;

(2) Locating properties previously recorded;

(3) Assessing the probability that properties eligible for the National Register will be found if the area is closely inspected, and

(4) Determining the need, if any, for further investigation.

An overview study includes study of pertinent records (local histories, building inventories, architectural reports, archeological survey reports, etc.), and usually some minor on-the-ground inspection.

b. *Identification Study:* An identification study attempts to specifically identify, and record all properties in an area that may meet the Criteria for listing on the National Register. It is conducted in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, and includes study of pertinent background data plus a thorough on-the-ground inspection of the subject area by qualified personnel. For very large areas, or areas with uncertain boundaries, such a study may focus on representative sample areas, from which generalizations may be made about the whole.

c. *Definition and Evaluation Study:* If an overview and/or an identification study have indicated the presence or probable presence of properties that may meet the National Register Criteria but has not documented them sufficiently to allow a determination to be made about their eligibility, a definition and evaluation study is necessary. Such a study is directed at specific potentially eligible properties or at areas known or suspected to contain eligible properties. It includes an intensive on-the-ground inspection and related studies as necessary, conducted by qualified personnel and provides sufficient information to apply the National Register's "Criteria for Evaluation" (36 CFR 1202.6).

2. An overview study will normally be needed to provide basic information for planning in the area of potential environmental impact. Unless this study indicates clearly that no further identification efforts are needed (e.g. by demonstrating that the entire area has already been intensively inspected with negative results, or by demonstrating that no potentially significant buildings have ever been built there, and there is virtually no potential for archeological resources), an identification study will probably be needed within the area of potential environmental impact. This

study may show that there are no potentially eligible properties within the area, or may show that only a few such properties within the area, or may show that only a few such properties exist, and document them sufficiently to permit a determination of eligibility to be made in accordance with 36 CFR Part 1202. Alternatively, the study may indicate that potentially eligible properties exist in the area, but may not document them to the standards of 36 CFR Part 1202. Should this occur, a definition and evaluation study is necessary for those properties falling within the project's area of direct effect and for those properties subject to indirect effects. If a property falls within the general area of indirect effect, but no indirect effects are actually anticipated on the property in question, a definition and evaluation study will normally be superfluous.

D. Identification and Consideration of Archeological Properties in an Urban Context.

1. Archeological sites in urban contexts are often difficult to identify and evaluate in advance of construction, because they are sealed beneath modern buildings and structures. Prehistoric and historic sites within cities may be important both to science and to an understanding of each city's history, however, and should be considered in project planning. Special methods can be used to ensure effective and efficient consideration and treatment of archeological sites in UDAG projects.

a. If it is not feasible to physically determine the existence or nonexistence of archeological sites in the project area, the probability or improbability of their existence can be determined, in most cases, through study of:

(1) Information on the pre-urban natural environment, which would have had an effect on the location of prehistoric sites;

(2) Information from surrounding areas and general literature concerning the location of prehistoric sites;

(3) State and local historic property registers;

(4) Archeological survey reports;

(5) Historic maps, atlases, tax records, photographs, and other sources of information on the locations of earlier structures;

(6) Information on discoveries of prehistoric or historic material during previous construction, land levelling, or excavation.

b. Where review of such sources of information reveals no significant likelihood that archeological resources which meet the National Register Criteria exist on the project site, no

further review is required with respect to archeology.

2. Where review of sources of information such as those listed in Section D(1)(a) above, reveals that archeological resources which meet the National Register Criteria are likely to exist on the project site, but these resources are so deeply buried that the project will not intrude upon them, or they are in a portion of the project site that will not be disturbed, a determination of "No Effect" is appropriate in accordance with § 801.3.

3. Where review of sources of information such as those listed in Section D(1)(a) above, reveals that archeological resources which meet the Criteria exist or are likely to exist on the project site, and that the project is likely to disturb them, a determination of "No Adverse Effect" may be made in accordance with § 801.3(a)(2)(B) if:

a. The applicant and/or developer is committed to fund a professionally supervised and planned pre-construction testing program, and to modification of the project in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer to protect or incorporate within the project the archeological resources discovered with a minimum of damage to them, or if:

b. The applicant and/or developer is committed to fund a professionally supervised and planned archeological salvage program, coordinated with site clearing and construction, following the standards of the Secretary of the Interior set forth at 36 CFR Part 1210, and the applicant finds that this program negates the adverse effect, in accordance with the standards set forth in Section X of the Council's "Supplementary Guidance for Review of Proposals for Treatment of Archeological Properties" (45 FR 78808).

4. When archeological sites included in the National Register or which meet the Criteria are found to exist on the project site or in the area of the project's environmental impact, and where the project is likely to disturb such resources, and where the adverse effect of such disturbance cannot be negated by archeological salvage, a determination of "Adverse Effect" is appropriate in accordance with § 801.3(a)(2)(C).

[FR Doc. 81-1873 Filed 1-19-81; 8:45 am]

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THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

- TITLE:** Ethnoastronomy and Archaeoastronomy in the American Tropics
- SPONSOR:** The New York Academy of Sciences
- DATES:** March 30 - April 1, 1981
- PLACE:** The Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City
- THEME:** This conference, addressed to and attended by astronomers, anthropologists, art historians, ethnohistorians, and historians of science, will deal with the question of how ancient and contemporary cultures of the American tropics observed and organized celestial phenomena. What specific astronomical events were witnessed and what was the methodology of observation? What ends did precise astronomical knowledge serve? Did indigenous people of the tropics practice "science" as we do; if not, how was their view of the cosmos different from our own and what can we learn about these people by viewing the universe through their eyes.
- CHAIRS:** Dr. Anthony F. Aveni, Physics-Astronomy Department, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York 13346; and Dr. Gary Urton, Sociology and Anthropology Department, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York 13346.
- FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:** Conference Department, The New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York, NY 10021. (212) 838-0230.



NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION Agency Building 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12238 Information 518 474-0456
Orin Lehman, Commissioner

December 23, 1980

Dr. Ralph Solecki
President
Professional Archeologists of
New York City
Department of Anthropology
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

Dear Dr. Solecki:

Thank you for your letters to me and to Commissioner Lehman concerning Professional Archeologists of New York City (PANYC) and its interest in meeting a long-existing need in the City.

We hope that opportunities for cooperation between your organization and the Division for Historic Preservation will arise and shall certainly bear in mind your interest and your concerns.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Webster Smith / 103

Ann Webster Smith
Deputy Commissioner
for Historic Preservation

If you are interested in applying for membership in PANYC complete the attached form and mail it to H. Arthur Bankoff, Dept. of Anthropology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York 11210

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____

ADDRESS (Business) _____

Telephone _____

(Home) _____

Telephone _____

Are you a member of the New York Archaeological Council? _____

Are you a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists? _____

Briefly state your interest in New York City archaeology and/or reasons for wanting to become a member of PANYC:

