

## §67.11

## 36 CFR Ch. I (7-1-04 Edition)

Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, within 30 days of receipt of the decision which is the subject of the appeal. The appellant may request an opportunity for a meeting to discuss the appeal but all information the owner wishes the Chief Appeals Officer to consider must be submitted in writing. The SHPO will be notified that an appeal is pending. The Chief Appeals Officer will consider the record of the decision in question, any further written submissions by the owner, and other available information and shall provide the appellant a written decision as promptly as circumstances permit. Such appeals constitute an administrative review of the decision appealed from and are not conducted as an adjudicative proceeding.

(b) The denial of a preliminary determination of significance for an individual property may not be appealed by the owner because the denial itself does not exhaust the administrative remedy that is available. The owner instead must seek recourse by undertaking the usual nomination process (36 CFR part 60). Similarly, the denial of preliminary certification for a rehabilitation project for a property that is not a certified historic structure may not be appealed. The owner must seek a final certification of significance as the next step, rather than appealing the denial of rehabilitation certification. Administrative reviews in these circumstances may be performed at the discretion of the Chief Appeals Officer. The decision to undertake an administrative review will be made on a case-by-case basis, depending on particular facts and circumstances and the Chief Appeals Officer's schedule, the expected date for nomination, and the nature of the rehabilitation project (proposed, ongoing, or completed). Administrative reviews of rehabilitation projects will not be undertaken if the owner has objected to the listing of the property in the National Register.

(c) In considering such appeals or administrative reviews, the Chief Appeals Officer shall take in account alleged errors in professional judgment or alleged prejudicial procedural errors by

NPS officials. The Chief Appeals Officer's decision may:

- (1) Reverse the appealed decision;
- (2) Affirm the appealed decision;
- (3) Resubmit the matter to the appropriate Regional Director for further consideration; or
- (4) Where appropriate, withhold a decision until issuance of a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to §67.6(b)(2).

The Chief Appeals Officer may base his decision in whole or part on matters or factors not discussed in the decision appealed from. The Chief Appeals Officer is authorized to issue the certifications discussed in this part only if he considers that the requested certification meets the applicable statutory standard upon application of the Standards set forth herein or he considers that prejudicial procedural error by a Federal official legally compels issuance of the requested certification.

(d) The decision of the Chief Appeals Officer shall be the final administrative decision on the appeal. No person shall be considered to have exhausted his or her administrative remedies with respect to the certifications or decisions described in this part until the Chief Appeals Officer has issued a final administrative decision pursuant to this section.

### §67.11 Fees for processing rehabilitation certification requests.

(a) Fees are charged for reviewing rehabilitation certification requests in accordance with the schedule below.

(b) Payment shall not be made until requested by the NPS regional office according to instructions accompanying the Historic Preservation Certification Application. All checks shall be made payable to: *National Park Services*. A certification decision will not be issued on an application until the appropriate remittance is received. Fees are nonrefundable.

(c) The fee for review of proposed or ongoing rehabilitation projects for projects over \$20,000 is \$250. The fees for review of completed rehabilitation projects are based on the dollar amount of the costs attributed solely to the rehabilitation of the certified historic structure as provided by the

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owner in the Historic Preservation Certification Application, Request for Certification of Completed Work (NPS Form 10-168c), as follows:

Fee	Size of rehabilitation
\$500	\$20,000 to \$99,999
\$800	\$100,000 to \$499,999
\$1,500	\$500,000 to \$999,999
\$2,500	\$1,000,000 or more

If review of a proposed or ongoing rehabilitation project had been undertaken by the Secretary prior to submission of Request for Certification of Completed Work, the initial fee of \$250 will be deducted from these fees. No fee will be charged for rehabilitations under \$20,000.

(d) In general, each rehabilitation of a separate certified historic structure will be considered a separate project for purposes of computing the size of the fee.

(1) In the case of a rehabilitation project which includes more than one certified historic structure where the structures are judged by the Secretary to have been functionally related historically to serve an overall purpose, the fee for preliminary review is \$250 and the fee for final review is computed on the basis of the total rehabilitation costs.

(2) In the case of multiple building projects where there is no historic functional relationship among the structures and which are under the same ownership; are located in the same historic district; are adjacent or contiguous; are of the same architectural type (e.g., rowhouses, loft buildings, commercial buildings); and are submitted by the owner for review at the same time, the fee for preliminary review is \$250 per structure to a maximum of \$2,500 and the fee for final review is computed on the basis of the total rehabilitation costs of the entire multiple building project to a maximum of \$2,500. If the \$2,500 maximum fee was paid at the time of review of the proposed or ongoing rehabilitation project, no further fee will be charged for review of a Request for Certification of Completed Work.

PART 68—THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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- 68.2 Definitions.
- 68.3 Standards.

AUTHORITY: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*); sec. 2124 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, 90 Stat. 1918; EO 11593, 3 CFR part 75 (1971); sec. 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262).

SOURCE: 60 FR 35843, July 12, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 68.1 Intent.

The intent of this part is to set forth standards for the treatment of historic properties containing standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. These standards apply to all proposed grant-in-aid development projects assisted through the National Historic Preservation Fund. 36 CFR part 67 focuses on “certified historic structures” as defined by the IRS Code of 1986. Those regulations are used in the Preservation Tax Incentives Program. 36 CFR part 67 should continue to be used when property owners are seeking certification for Federal tax benefits.

§ 68.2 Definitions.

The standards for the treatment of historic properties will be used by the National Park Service and State historic preservation officers and their staff members in planning, undertaking and supervising grant-assisted projects for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. For the purposes of this part:

(a) *Preservation* means the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of