



National Historic Preservation Act: Section 106

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires GSA to consider the effects of federal undertakings on historic properties. If a federal or federally-assisted project has the potential to affect historic properties, a Section 106 review must take place.

Step 1: Initiate Section 106	Step 2: Establish the Area of Potential Effect (APE)	Step 3: Identify Historic Resources	Step 4: Evaluate Effects on Historic Resources	Step 5: Resolve Adverse Effects (where necessary)
GSA identifies potential stakeholders and creates a plan for public involvement.	The geographic area that the project may impact is established.	Historic resources that are either listed in or are eligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places are identified through survey, research, and public input.	The potential effects on identified historic resources are evaluated. If there are no potential effects, or no potential adverse effects, the process may end here.	If there are potential adverse effects, GSA will explore measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects. The resolution will result in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreement (PA) recording the agreed upon measures to resolve the adverse effects.