Section 106 & MoDOT

MoDOT is required to comply with Section 106 in order to get federal funding and/or permitting for transportation projects. MoDOT historic preservation staff works to follow the law and fulfill MoDOT's mission of providing a world class transportation experience.



Who works with 106? Historic Preservation Specialists

Archaeologists and Architectural Historians work as Historic Preservation Specialists at MoDOT.

To identify potential concerns regarding historic properties, much of their work involves conducting background research in the office and completing fieldwork at the project site.





Historic Preservation Archaeology - Architecture - Bridges

Is a historic property affected? Consultation

Once a historic property is identified, Historic Preservation Specialists will consult with tribes, the State Historic Preservation Office and other interested parties to determine if the property will be affected by a proposed project. This may include drafting a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

Visit our webpage for more information. www.modot.org/ehp

Section 106 Process



*Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, consulting parties and the public throughout the entire process.

How You Can Get Involved:

The public is a major part of the decisionmaking process when planning road improvements and construction. MoDOT's goal is to balance transportation and historic preservation requirements with the needs of a local community.

To achieve this goal, MoDOT holds public meetings during the planning process. These meetings include discussion of construction options and any historic preservation concerns in a project area. MoDOT Historic Preservation Specialists attend public meetings to answer questions and gather information that may be locally important.

Please call us or visit our webpage if you would like to share information will us.

What is Section 106?

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was signed into law in 1966. The purpose of the NHPA is to identify and preserve **cultural resources** from deterioration and destruction.

What are "Cultural Resources" and "Historic Properties"?

Cultural resources is a general term used for any definite location or object of past human activity, occupation or use, which is identifiable through inventory, historical documentation or oral evidence and is significant to a group of people traditionally associated with it. A cultural resource may or may not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). **Historic properties** can include buildings, structures, archaeological sites, objects and districts that are eligible for or listed on the NRHP.

Section 106

Section 106 is the part of the NHPA that requires federal agencies consider the potential effects of federally funded or permitted projects on **historic properties**.



Section 106 and MoDOT



CALL US 573.526.4778

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