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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20240

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

2012 JAN 25 P 4:33

Notice of a Study to Determine Potential for Designation as a National Historic Landmark JAN 1 7 2012

The National Park Service is pleased to announce that a study is being conducted on the following property to determine its potential for designation as a National Historic Landmark:

Knight's Ferry Bridge Stanislaus County, California

National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant places that illustrate important themes, persons, or events in American history. The National Historic Landmarks Program recognizes properties of exceptional national significance in the nation's history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. Once reviewed by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior, each landmark may request an official bronze plaque from the National Park Service that recognizes this high distinction.

When the study is completed and scheduled for review by the National Park System Advisory Board, you will receive a copy of the nomination and have 60 days to comment in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, the nomination and any comments received will be submitted to the National Park System Advisory Board.

For your information, we have enclosed a fact sheet that describes the effects of designation. You can view our program brochure online at http://www.nps.gov/history/nhl/publications/Brochure.pdf.

For turther information on the National Historic Landmarks Program, including the designation process and questions on this specific study please contact: Ms. Patricia Henry, Historian, National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Program, 1849 C Street NW (2280), Washington, DC 20240, or call 202/354-2216.

Additional information on the National Historic Landmarks Program is available at: www.nps.gov/history/nhl.

cc: Mr. Duane Johnson, Park Manager, Stanislaus River Parks, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROGRAM

FEDERAL EFFECTS OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to focus attention on properties of exceptional value to the nation as a whole rather than to a particular State or locality. The program recognizes and promotes the preservation efforts of Federal, State and local agencies, as well as those of private organizations and individuals and encourages the owners of landmark properties to observe preservation precepts.

Properties designated as National Historic Landmarks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places upon designation as National Historic Landmarks. Listing of private property on the National Register does not prohibit under Federal law or regulations any actions that may otherwise be taken by the property owner with respect to the property. For further information on the National Historic Landmarks program see: www.cr.nps.gov/nhl.

Specific effects of designation are:

A. The National Register was designed to be and is administered as a planning tool. Federal agencies undertaking a project having an effect on a listed or eligible property must provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Advisory Council has adopted procedures concerning, *inter alia*, their commenting responsibility in 36 CFR Pan 800.

B. Section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, requires that before approval of any Federal undertaking which may directly and adversely affect any National Historic Landmark, the head of the responsible Federal agency shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark, and shall afford the Advisory Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking.

C. Listing in the National Register makes property owners eligible to be considered for Federal grants in-aid and loan guarantees (when implemented) for historic preservation.

D. If a property is listed in the National Re9ister, certain special Federal income tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Tax Recovery Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1,1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions or for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures.

E. If a property contains surface coal resources and is listed in the National Register, certain provisions of the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977 require consideration of a property's historic values in determining issuance of a surface coal mining permit.

F. Section 8 of the National Park System General Authorities Act of 1970, as amended (90 Stat. 1940, 16 U.S.C. 1-5), directs the Secretary to prepare an annual report to Congress which identifies all National Historic Landmarks that exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources. In addition, National Historic Landmarks may be studied by NPS for possible recommendation to Congress for inclusion in the National Park System.

G. Section 9 of the Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 1342, 16 U.S.C.1980)I directs the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Advisory Council a report on any surface mining activity which the Secretary has determined may destroy a National Historic Landmark in whole or in part, and to request the Advisory Council's advice on alternative measures to mitigate or abate such activity.