



Historic Preservation Certification Application

Preservation Tax Incentives

Historic buildings are tangible links with the past. They help give a community a sense of identity, stability and orientation. The Federal government encourages the preservation of historic buildings through various means. One of these is the program of Federal tax incentives to support the rehabilitation of historic buildings.

The National Park Service administers the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program with the Internal Revenue Service in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices. The tax incentives promote the rehabilitation of income-producing historic structures of every period, size, style and type. Through this program, underutilized or vacant schools, warehouses, factories, retail stores, apartments, hotels, houses, offices and other buildings throughout the country have been returned to useful life in a manner that maintains their historic character.

Use this three-part application to apply for certifications required for Federal historic preservation tax incentives.

Department of the Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 67) take precedence in the event of any inconsistency with this application. Approval of applications for Federal historic preservation tax incentives is conveyed *only in writing* by duly authorized officials of the National Park Service (NPS) acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. Approval of a project by other Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations does not ensure approval by the Secretary of the Interior for Federal tax purposes.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact their State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) early in the project planning process, to submit applications describing proposed work, and to receive approval from the NPS *before* beginning rehabilitation work. *Owners who undertake rehabilitation projects without prior approval from the National Park Service do so at their own risk.* In the event of any discrepancy between the application form and supplementary materials submitted with it (such as architectural plans, drawings, and specifications), the application form takes precedence. Photographs and other materials sent with the application become the property of NPS and may be reproduced by it without permission.

Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations govern all financial and other tax matters relating to the rehabilitation tax credits (Treasury Regulation Section 1.48-12) and the tax deduction

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For additional information visit our website at:
www.nps.gov/history/ and then link to “tax incentives”

for easement donations (Treasury Regulation Section 1.170A-14). Approval of historic preservation certification applications by NPS does not mean that applications meet these IRS requirements.

Federal Tax Incentives for Historic Preservation

- 20% income tax credit for the “certified rehabilitation” of a “certified historic structure.”

- A “certified historic structure” is a building that is listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places; or located in a “registered historic district” and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historic significance of the district. A “registered historic district” is a district listed in the National Register or a state or local district certified by the Secretary of the Interior.
- A “certified rehabilitation” is a rehabilitation of a certified historic structure that the Secretary of the Interior has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury as being consistent with the historic character of the structure and, where applicable, with the district in which the structure is located.
- 10% income tax credit for rehabilitation for non-residential use of non-historic buildings built before 1936.
- Income and estate tax deductions for an easement donation on a “certified historic structure.”

Only depreciable properties can qualify for the tax credits. For the tax deductions for easement donations, the property need not be depreciable.

Before Applying

- Consult an accountant, tax attorney, other tax advisor, or the IRS to determine whether these incentives apply to your own tax and financial situation.
- Make sure the project meets the “substantial rehabilitation” test and other IRS requirements.
- Contact your State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for information and technical assistance.
- Visit the program website. It includes program regulations, frequently asked questions, Standards and Guidelines, sample applications, and much more.

Application Process

How to Apply

Send *two* copies of the application and accompanying materials to the SHPO.

When to Apply

- Apply at any time during the year.
- Apply *before* starting rehabilitation work whenever possible.
- The application parts may be sent separately or together, but if they are sent separately, Part 1 *must* precede Part 2.

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts

1. A building contributing to the historic significance of a district is one which by location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association adds to the district’s sense of time and place and historical development.
2. A building not contributing to the historic significance of a district is one which does not add to the district’s sense of time and place and historical development; or one where the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association have been so altered or have so deteriorated that the overall integrity of the property has been irretrievably lost.
3. Ordinarily buildings that have been built within the past 50 years shall not be considered to contribute to the significance of a district unless a strong justification concerning their historical or architectural merit is given or the historical attributes of the district are considered to be less than 50 years old.

Review Process

The SHPO reviews the application and forwards it to NPS with a recommendation. State recommendations are generally followed, but by law all certification decisions are made by NPS on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The NPS decision may differ from the recommendation of the SHPO. NPS notifies the applicant of the decision, and provides a copy of all decisions to the IRS and the SHPO.

Review Times

- The review time for a *complete* application is generally 30 days at the SHPO and 30 days at the NPS.

Part 1—Evaluation of Significance

Use Part 1 to request certification that a building:

- contributes to the significance of a registered historic district and is thus a “certified historic structure” for purposes of the 20% rehabilitation tax credit or for easement donation purposes;
- does *not* contribute to the significance of a historic district, for purposes of the 10% rehabilitation tax credit for non-historic buildings;

Use Part 1 to request a preliminary determination:

- whether an individual building not yet listed in the National Register of Historic Places might meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation;
- whether a building in a potential historic district contributes to the significance of the district;
- whether a building outside the period or area of significance of a registered historic district contributes to the significance of the district.

Part 1 is *not needed* if the property is a *single* building listed in the National Register of Historic Places, since the property is already a “certified historic structure.”

However, for *all other buildings*, IRS regulations require an owner to request “certified historic structure” designation for the building before the rehabilitation project is finished. If the building is located in a registered historic district or is part of a National Register-listed property that has more than one building, the owner must submit a Part 1 before the project is finished requesting that the building be designated a “certified historic structure.” If the building is neither within a registered historic district nor individually listed in the National Register, the owner must submit a Part 1 *and* begin the separate process of requesting the SHPO to nominate the building or the district to the National Register.

Evaluating Part 1

Part 1 decisions are generally made on the appearance and condition of the property prior to rehabilitation.

For buildings in historic districts, the information furnished with Part 1 applications must be sufficient: (1) to document how the building relates to the district, and (2) to evaluate the historic character of the building. Applicants should consult the National Register historic district nomination (on file at the SHPO or at the local historical commission). Such requests will be reviewed for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts.

Applications for preliminary determinations of individual listing will be evaluated using the National Register Criteria found in 36 CFR Part 60. For buildings that are in potential historic districts or that are outside the period or area of significance of a registered historic district, applications will be reviewed for conformance with the Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts.

Completing Part 1 Form

First page of form. This page must be identical to the official form and must bear the owner’s original signature. Other sections may be expanded as needed or continued on blank paper.

Description of Physical Appearance. Describe the major features of the building *on both the exterior and the interior*. Describe the building in its present condition (before rehabilitation), not as it was when first built nor as it will be after rehabilitation. Note the architectural style, exterior construction materials (wood, brick, etc.), type of roof (flat, gable, hipped, etc.), number of stories, basic plan (rectangular, irregular, L-shaped, etc.), and distinguishing features (placement and type of windows, chimneys, porches, decorative interior features or spaces). Describe changes since its construction—for example, additions, porch enclosures, new storefronts, relocation of doors—and interior alterations. Describe other buildings on the property such as carriage houses, barns, and sheds. (See “Special Considerations: Multiple Buildings”.) Discuss how the building relates to others in the district or neighborhood in terms of siting, scale, material, construction, and date. Provide the construction date and date(s) of alterations. Give the source of the date. Check the appropriate box if the building has been moved.

EXAMPLE - Building within a registered historic district: This three-story, flat-roofed, unpainted brick building, rectangular in shape, was constructed in 1850. It features regularly-spaced arched windows on the second and third floors (6 openings on the east elevation have been filled in over the years, exact date unknown), 2-over-2 double-hung sash, and a prominent bracketed cornice. The first floor of the facade has been altered: the existing storefront dates from ca. 1980. On the interior, the first floor is divided into two principal spaces—a large commercial space in front and a smaller office behind. The front room was greatly altered in the 1980’s and contains no surviving historic fabric except for a simple wooden staircase running along the party wall. A pressed metal ceiling is the most prominent feature in the rear office; baseboards, doors, and window and door surrounds also survive in this room. The upper floors have two rooms each, identical in configuration to the first floor; these rooms retain their original appearance, although they contain no architectural detailing of any kind (see photographs).

Statement of significance. Summarize how the building contributes to the significance of the district. This summary should relate to the significance of the district (including the district’s period of significance) as identified in the National Register nomination or district documentation. It should also relate to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts. Is it similar to other buildings in the district in scale, materials, style, and period of construction? Note important figures associated with the building, any former uses, and the name of the architect or builder, if known.

EXAMPLE - Building within a registered historic district: The district is an intact grouping of architecturally

significant commercial and industrial buildings constructed between 1850 and 1915 that display a variety of styles and types of architectural ornamentation popular during this era. The district is also significant as an early manufacturing and distribution center, which led to the city's growth as one of the largest cities in the state. Industrial growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries required the construction of larger buildings and several still exist within the boundaries of the district (see photographs). This modest three-story building is typical in appearance and history of the majority of the buildings in the district. It was originally built for manufacturing buttons, but was converted into a store with offices above during the 1880's when wholesaling grew as an important new activity in the district. The building is similar to its neighbors in size, scale, materials, and style.

Send with the Part 1 Form

Photographs and photo key. Send photographs of the property as it appears *before* rehabilitation. Include the building's site and environment, all of the building's sides, all major interior spaces and features, and representative secondary spaces and features. Photographs must be numbered, dated, and labeled with the property name, the view and a brief description of what is shown. Include a photo key plan—that is, a floor plan and, if applicable, a site plan showing numbered photographs and arrows showing the view.

Map. Send a map of the historic district, with the building location highlighted. If the application describes a property with more than one building, the map must show each structure.

Special Considerations – Part 1

Certain situations may require applicants to do additional research or provide additional information. More information is available on the website on each of these, and applicants should consult this additional guidance on these topics.

Certifications of non-significance. A certification of non-significance is a determination that a building does not contribute to the significance of a district. This certification is needed when a building is located in a historic district and the owner wishes to claim the 10% tax credit for rehabilitation of non-historic buildings. The application must demonstrate that the building lacks or has lost the characteristics that contributing buildings in the district possess. The application must show how the building compares to others in the neighborhood and the district. The documentation must address changes since the building's construction. Good photographs are essential; historic photographs should also be provided if possible. When certification of non-significance is requested for deteriorated or damaged buildings, it may be necessary to submit a structural engineer's report and additional information to document the deterioration or structural damage.

Moved buildings. Moving a building into or within a historic district can jeopardize its ability to contribute to the significance of the district. For a building that has been moved or will be moved, the Part 1 must document: 1) the effect of the move on the building's appearance (any proposed demolition, proposed changes in foundations, etc.); 2) the setting and environment of the proposed site; 3) the effect of the move on the historic and visual character of the district; 4) the method for moving the building. The application must also include photographs of the previous and proposed environments, including sites, adjacent buildings, and streetscapes. For buildings individually listed in the National Register, the procedures in 36 CFR Part 60 must be followed before the move, or the buildings will be removed from the National Register, will not be considered certified historic structures, and will have to be renominated for listing.

Properties less than 50 years old. Properties less than 50 years old are generally considered not to contribute to the significance of a district and are ordinarily excluded from individual listing in the National Register. Standard 3 of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluating Significance within Registered Historic Districts requires that to be certified as contributing to the district, such properties must have exceptional historic or architectural merit or the district must encompass significant qualities and characteristics that are less than 50 years old. Documentation for these properties must explain how the property meets the requirements. (For information on the individual listing of properties less than 50 years old, refer to *National Register Bulletin No. 22, How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties That Have Achieved Significance within the Last 50 Years.*)

Multiple buildings. Some historic properties have more than one building. In these cases, Part 1 must describe all the buildings on the property, even those that will not undergo rehabilitation. This requirement applies to properties listed individually in the National Register and to properties in historic districts. The Part 1 must describe each building and its significance, and state whether it is a candidate for certification of significance or non-significance. The application must contain photographs of each building and a sketch map or site plan of the entire property. If the buildings were functionally related historically, the decisions regarding the certification of the rehabilitation will be based on the rehabilitation of the entire property, and not on each individual component.

Preliminary Determinations. Applications for preliminary determinations must contain substantially the same level of documentation as National Register nominations, as specified in 36 CFR Part 60 and NPS instructions for completing National Register nominations. An application for a preliminary determination for individual listing must show how the building meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. An application for a building in a potential historic district must describe the district and document how the district meets the criteria and how the

building contributes to the significance of that district. An application for a preliminary determination for a building in a registered historic district that is outside the period or area of significance of the district must justify the expanded significance of the district and how the building contributes to the significance of the district. Preliminary determinations are not binding upon the NPS, and become final only when the building or district is listed in the National Register, or for buildings outside the period or area of significance of a registered historic district, when the district documentation is formally amended.

Part 2—Description of Rehabilitation

Part 2 describes rehabilitation work to be undertaken on the building, and must be completed by all applicants seeking the Federal income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic buildings. Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit applications describing proposed work and to receive approval from the NPS prior to the start of work. *Owners who undertake rehabilitation projects without prior approval from the National Park Service do so at their own risk.*

Evaluating Part 2

Proposed work will be evaluated using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Conformance with the Standards will be made on the basis of the application documentation and other available information by evaluating the property as it existed prior to the start of the rehabilitation work, regardless of when the property becomes or became a certified historic structure.

The Standards apply to both interior and exterior work, and the NPS reviews the *entire* rehabilitation project, including any attached, adjacent or related new construction. Certification is based on whether the overall project meets the Standards.

The Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation take precedence over other regulations and codes in determining whether the rehabilitation project is consistent with the historic character of the property and, where applicable, the district in which it is located.

Completing the Part 2 Form

First page of form. This page must be identical to the official form and must bear the owner's original signature. Other sections may be expanded as needed or continued on blank paper.

Detailed Description of Rehabilitation Work. Describe *all* work that will be undertaken on the property, not simply work for which the tax credit will be sought. Describe each feature and the work that will be done on it. Begin with site work, followed by the exterior, including new construction, and then the interior. Give the photograph or drawing numbers that show the feature, and the marked photographs or drawing numbers

showing the proposed work, or the specification page numbers describing the work. For phased projects: In the Part 2, outline the work to be done in each phase; fully describe all work in those phases for which detailed information is available. Submit Amendments providing full details for work in later phases as they become available.

Send with the Part 2 Form

Photographs and photo key. Send photographs showing the interior and the exterior *before* rehabilitation. Include the building's site and environment, all of the building's sides, all major interior spaces and features, and representative secondary spaces and features, including areas where no work is proposed. Photographs should be numbered, dated, and labeled with the property name, the view and a brief description of what is shown. Include a photo key plan—that is, a floor plan and, if applicable, a site plan showing numbered photographs and arrows showing the view.

Architectural drawings or sketches. Send drawings showing the existing conditions and the proposed rehabilitation work and any new additions or new construction. Include floor plans and, where necessary, sections and elevations. Drawings must be of sufficient size that all dimensions and notes are clearly legible. For small projects, sketches may suffice. Drawings must be numbered and keyed to the application narrative.

Special Rehabilitation Concerns

Several treatments can be especially problematic. The *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* accompanying the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* provide further guidance on these and other treatments. Owners should take care to address these concerns when undertaking work in any of these areas.

Storefront alterations. Justify changes to storefronts and provide photographs of the areas to be altered. Document the date of construction of the existing storefront and its condition. If a historical treatment is planned, provide the evidence on which the proposed new storefront designs are based. *Owners are strongly discouraged from introducing a storefront or new design element that alters the character of the structure and its relationship with the street or that causes destruction of significant historic material.*

New heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems. Indicate what effect the new equipment and ductwork will have on the historic building. New systems should not run across windows or introduce an "unfinished" character to finished interior spaces. *Installation of systems that cause damage to the historic building material or visual loss of character may result in denial of certification.*

New windows. If replacement is proposed, indicate the condition of existing windows (sash, glazing, muntins,

EXAMPLES

Number 1	Feature <u>Facade brick</u>	Date of Feature <u>ca. 1880</u>
Describe existing feature and its condition		
Hand pressed red brick with butter joints in good condition. Mortar mostly sound, but deteriorated and missing around downspout at east end of facade. Some graffiti at first floor.		
Photo numbers <u>3, 6</u> Drawing numbers _____		
Describe work and impact on feature		
Will selectively hand clean deteriorated joints and repoint with mortar and joint with to match existing (see spec. pp. 33-35); chemically clean graffiti from first floor piers (see spec. pp. 31-33)		

Number 2	Feature <u>Main staircase</u>	Date of Feature <u>ca. 1880</u>
Describe existing feature and its condition		
Original stair exists between 1st and 3rd floors. Some balusters missing and treads worn. Later stair from 3rd to 8th floors.		
Photo numbers <u>9, 10</u> Drawing numbers <u>A-12</u>		
Describe work and impact on feature		
Replace missing balusters with matching pieces. Sand and varnish banisters and balusters. Replace treads as needed. Sand and paint stairs. Retain later stair as is.		

etc.) and the reasons for replacement. Photographs and window surveys must be provided as evidence of severe deterioration; provide data on the cost of repairing existing windows versus installing replacements.

Owners are strongly encouraged to retain and repair historic windows. Tinted glass often causes a change in character and may result in denial of certification. Where replacement of existing windows appears justified by supporting documentation and where the windows are an integral part of the building's design and character, replacement sash should match the original in size, pane configuration, color, trim details, and planar and reflective qualities, and, in most cases, materials. Scaled drawings comparing the existing windows with the replacement windows should be provided.

Interior partitions, trim, and finishes. Document existing condition of the interior. Indicate both historic and non-historic walls. Show walls to be removed or altered. Note whether trim and wall and ceiling finishes will be affected. *Owners are strongly discouraged from changing historic floor plans unnecessarily and from exposing masonry surfaces unless this condition is supported by historical evidence.*

Exterior masonry cleaning. *Owners are strongly encouraged to clean masonry only when necessary to halt deterioration or to remove graffiti and stains.* Indicate the condition of each material to be cleaned. Specify what the cleaning is intended to accomplish

(soot removal, paint removal, etc.) and what process is to be used. When chemical systems are to be employed, specify the product to be used, and provide specifications for the product application. For instance, information for cleaning involving chemical processes should include products to be used and water pressure in pounds per square inch (psi). Provide material to show that method selected will not harm the masonry. Summarize results of test patches, and include close-up color photographs of masonry surfaces before and after cleaning as evidence.

Exterior masonry repair. Indicate deteriorated areas and describe repair method proposed. Provide evidence that repointing mortar will match the historic in composition (i.e., ratio of lime, cement, sand and any additives), color, texture, and tooling. *Owners are encouraged to repoint only those portions of the masonry that require repair.*

New additions and new construction. New additions may substantially alter the appearance and form of historic structures, and may cause denial of certification. Similarly, new construction, including site work, may affect the relationship of a structure to its site, change the historic landscape, or otherwise damage the historic character of the property. *Owners are strongly encouraged to obtain NPS approval before undertaking projects involving new additions or new construction.*

Amendments

Use an Amendment Sheet to amend an application submitted previously (Part 1, 2, or 3), or to request an advisory determination as to whether a completed phase of a phased rehabilitation project meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.

Completing the Amendment Form

First page of form. Page 1 of the form must be identical to the official form and must bear the owner's original signature.

To amend a previously submitted application: In the space provided, briefly describe—or list—changes to the original application. Describe in detail in attachments if necessary.

To request a determination on a completed phase of a phased project: In the space provided, list work items completed in the phase, and give the phase completion date. Continue in attachments if necessary.

Note: IRS rules require phasing plans to be set forth before a project begins. See the IRS regulations for information on meeting this requirement.

Part 3—Request for Certification of Completed Work

Use the Part 3 form to request approval of an *entire* completed rehabilitation work. For a completed *phase* of a project, use an Amendment Sheet. The completed project may be inspected by an authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior to determine if the work meets the Standards for Rehabilitation.

Completing Part 3

First page of form. Page 1 of the form must be identical to the official form and must bear the owner's original signature.

On page 2, list *all additional owners* with their addresses and Social Security or Taxpayer ID Numbers; continue on additional sheets as necessary.

Send with the Part 3 Form

Send photographs taken after completion of the rehabilitation work showing the same views as in the Part 2. Photographs should be numbered, dated, and labeled. Include a photo key plan featuring numbered photographs and arrows showing the view.

Review Fees

NPS charges a fee for reviewing Part 2 and Part 3 applications according to the fee schedule published on the program website. Do not send payment until requested to do so by NPS. Review of Part 2 and Part 3 applications does not start until payment has been received.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

For More Information

See the program website: www.nps.gov/history/ and link to “incentives” for more information on the historic preservation tax incentives, including:

- Program regulations (National Park Service/ Department of the Interior regulations 36 CFR Part 67; Internal Revenue Service/ Department of the Treasury regulations 26 CFR Parts 1 and 602).
- The *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation* and accompanying *Guidelines*.
- Advice and technical information on a variety of rehabilitation issues.
- The *IRS Connection*, including IRS requirements and frequently asked questions about the financial side of the tax incentives.
- An on-line database for application status checks.

For printed copies of many of these materials, contact the SHPO or the NPS.

Contact your SHPO for information regarding state incentives for historic preservation.

Contact Us

National Park Service
e-mail: NPS_TPS@nps.gov
tel: 202-513-7270

State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO)
www.ncshpo.org

Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The information requested in this application is being collected through the State Historic Preservation Offices to enable the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate the historic significance of structures located in historic districts, and to evaluate the rehabilitation of such structures. The primary use of this information by the Secretary of the Interior will be to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that the applicant is eligible for Federal tax incentives, or that the applicant is not eligible for such incentives. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit. This application is used by the Internal Revenue Service to confirm that applicants for the tax incentives have obtained the certifications concerning historic structures and rehabilitations that are required by law. Collection of owners’ Social Security Numbers or Taxpayers Identification Numbers is authorized by Internal Revenue Code section 61.

Public reporting burden for this form—including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form—is estimated to average 9 hours per response for 10-168; 39.8 hours per response for 10-168(a), 4.8 hours per response for 10-168(b), and 8.5 hours per response for 10-168(c). Comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form may be made to the Chief, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1848 C St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20240. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. OMB has approved this application and has assigned it control number 1024-0009.