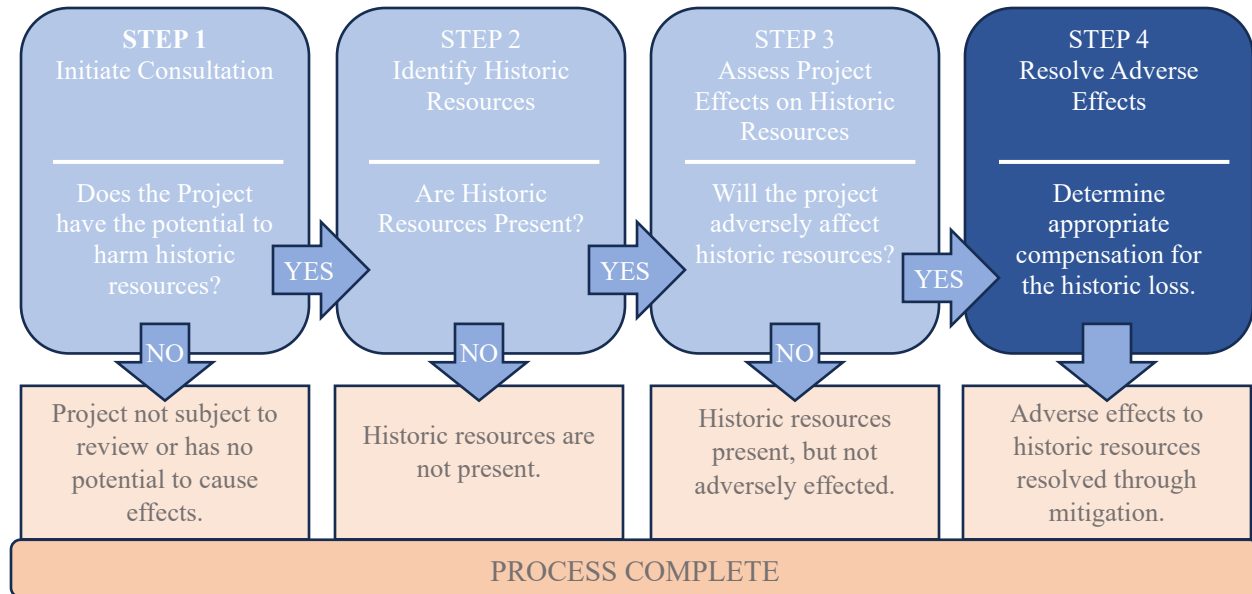


State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Environmental Review Process

Step 4: Resolve Adverse Effects

At this step in the process, all parties agree that it is not possible to meet the goals and needs of the project without affecting a historic resource(s) in a manner that diminishes its historic integrity, either in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and/or association.



HOW does an Adverse Effect get resolved

Consultation is critical to this final step. An adverse effect is resolved when all relevant parties agree to treatments, measures, or stipulations that offset the historic loss, also referred to as mitigation. The resolution often is memorialized in an agreement document. The specific steps and timeline are dependent on the governing legislation.

- For projects subject to Federal legislation, SHPO suggests consulting the following guidance on Agreement Documents: <https://www.achp.gov/initiatives/guidance-agreement-documents>

WHAT is mitigation

Mitigation is commensurate with the magnitude of the historic loss and usually involves the incorporation of some or all of the following principles:

- Mitigation should be related to the historic resource being lost.
- Mitigation should provide a public benefit.
- Mitigation should occur within the community in which the resource is located;

In order to come to the best collaborative solution possible, it is important that the project proponent conveys all possible and pertinent information to both SHPO and the responsible agency about the project plans, feasibility of alternatives, and economic evaluations that could have an effect on mitigation decisions.