preserve these resources

Nomination to the National

Register plays an important

agencies; state, tribal, and

Landmarks and all historic

areas in the National Park

System are included in the

local governments; and

private organizations.

All National Historic

National Register of

Historic Places.

as living parts of our

role in preservation

activities of federal

communities.

provide information on the

National Register program,

documentation, and infor-

Contact information for

Preservation Officers,

and Tribal Historic

Preservation Officers

can be found on our

side.

website (www.nps.gov/

history/nr) or on reverse

State Historic Preservation

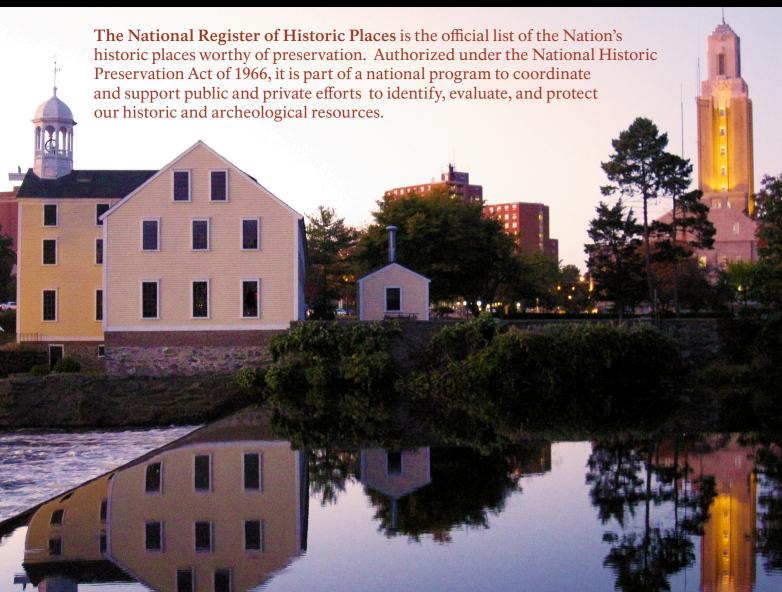
properties, nomination

mation on preparing

including lists of

nominations.

Officers, Federal



Old Slater Mill, Providence County, RI Lach Franquemont

McDougall-Sullivan Gardens

"Thank you and the

National Park Service

for your part in

protecting my family's

home and heritage."

-Joanne Y.

Historic District

New York County, NY

Who We Are

National Register include

districts, sites, buildings,

structures, and objects that

are significant in American

archeology, engineering,

Listing properties in the

National Register of

Historic Places often

changes the way com-

munities perceive their

strengthens the credibility

of efforts by private citizens

historic places and

and public officials to

history, architecture,

and culture.

Properties listed in the

Angels Flight Railway Los Angeles County, CA

Cragwold, St. Louis County, MO

What We Do

The National Register of

Historic Places program

submitted by States, tribes,

and Federal agencies, and

lists eligible properties in

evaluating, documenting,

and listing different types

the National Register.

We offer guidance on

archeological places

through the National

Register Bulletin series

and other publications.

The National Park Service

and National Register can

of historic and

reviews nominations

Lindholm Oil Company Service Station Carlton County, MN

How Properties are Listed in the National Register

The National Register nomination process usually starts with your State historic preservation office.* If the property is on Federal or tribal land, then the process starts with the Federal preservation office or Tribal historic preservation office. See reverse side for contact information.

Nominations can be submitted to your State historic preservation office from property owners, historical societies, preservation organizations, governmental agencies, and other individuals or groups.

The State historic preservation office notifies affected property owners and local governments and solicits public comment. If the owner (or a majority of owners for a district nomination) objects, the property cannot be listed but may be forwarded to the National Park Service for a Determination of Eligibility (DOE).

Proposed nominations are reviewed by your State's historic preservation office and the State's National Register Review Board. The length of the state process varies but generally will take a minimum of 90 days.

Complete nominations, with certifying recommendations, are submitted by the State Historic Preservation Office, Federal Preservation Office, or Tribal Historic Preservation Office to the National Park Service in Washington, DC for final review and listing by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places. The National Park Service makes a listing decision within 45 days.

*Contact your SHPO or THPO or check their website for National Register information, research materials, and necessary forms to begin the nomination process.

How Properties Are Evaluated

To be considered eligible, a property must meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. This involves examining the property's significance, age, and integrity.

Significance: Is the property associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past? With the lives of people who were important in the past? With significant architectural history, landscape history, or engineering achievements? Does it have the potential to yield information about our past through archeological investigation?

Age and Integrity: Is the property old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and does it still look much the way it did in the past?

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling,

and association, and:

with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

A. that are associated

C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

and when no other building

or structure with the same

association has survived; or

F. a property primarily

commemorative in intent

if design, age, tradition, or

symbolic value has invested

it with its own exceptional

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within

the following categories: **A.** a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical

importance; or **B.** a building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for

architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or

D. a cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

E. a reconstructed building

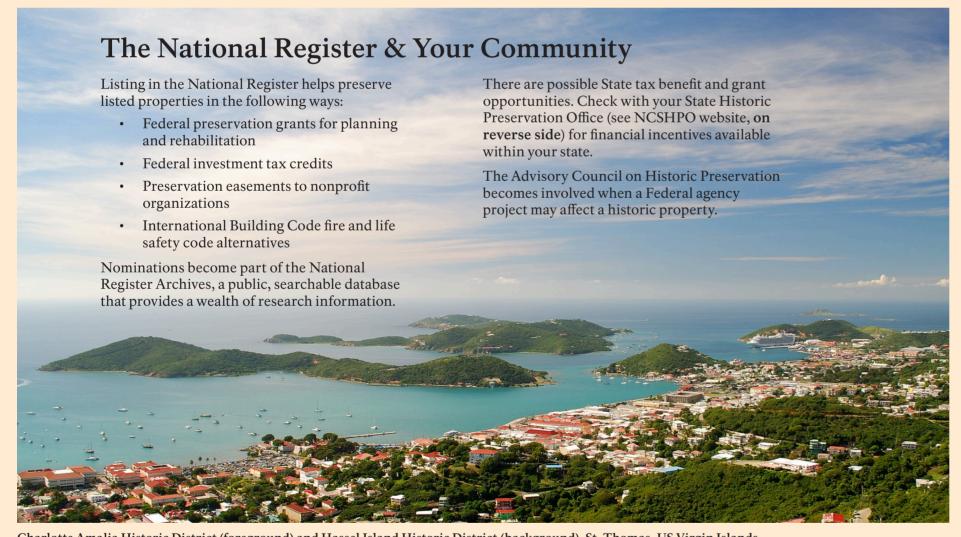
when accurately

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

significance; or

e executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan,

e al



Moffatt-Ladd House

Rockingham County, NH

Charlotte Amalia Historic District (foreground) and Hassel Island Historic District (background), St. Thomas, US Virgin Islands Sergey Klachkov

"I don't think without the National Register
designation of the Warehouse district we could have gotten the
investor interest and the interest of public officials in taking a bunch of
old buildings ... and turning them into a vibrant
retail, residential, and office district."
-Hunter Morrison, City of Cleveland Planning Office

Listing & Ownership

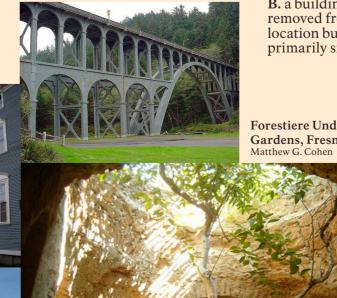
Owners of private property listed in the National Register have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them, or even to maintain them, if they choose not to do so. Owners can do anything they wish with their property provided that no Federal license, permit, or funding is involved.

National Register listing does not lead to public acquisition or require public access.

An individually owned property will not be listed if the owner objects. For historic districts, a district will not be listed if a majority of private property owners object.

National Register listing does not automatically invoke local historic district zoning or local landmark designation.

McPherson Opera House McPherson County, KS Keith A. Wondra



Cape Creek Bridge No. 01113

Lane County, OR

Forestiere Underground
Gardens, Fresno County, CA
Matthew G. Cohen



Bryson Apartment Hotel, Los Angeles County, CA Corey Miller



Brokaw-McDougall House, Leon County, FL
Amanda Baird

Argo Tunnel and Mill, Clear Creek County, CO



Old Deerfield Village Historic District, Franklin County, MA Carl's, Fredericksburg Independent City, VA
Corey P. Nasman

Economic Growth & Revitalization Opportunities

Web addresses and phone numbers of State, Tribal, and Federal historic preservation offices can be found on the National Register website.

Federal Tax Incentives for Rehabilitation
Since 1976, the Federal Internal Revenue Code has
contained a variety of incentives to encourage capital
investment in historic buildings and to spur revitalization
of historic properties. These incentives encourage the
preservation of historic commercial, industrial, and

by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation. More information can be obtained by contacting the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Act Program at the web address listed in the **Quick Reference** section of this brochure or by contacting your State Historic Preservation Office.

Easement Donations

The Federal Internal Revenue Code also provides for Federal income, estate, and gift tax deductions for charitable contributions of partial interests in real property (easements on land and buildings). Further information on easements may be obtained from the sources listed above in the tax incentives section.

Federal Historic Preservation Grants

Owners of National Register listed properties may be able to obtain Federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. Information about Federal historic preservation grant assistance is available on the Heritage Preservation Services website (see Quick Reference below) or by contacting your State Historic Preservation Office.

State Historic Grant and Tax Programs

States also administer State grant assistance programs and many of them allow for property tax abatements and State income tax credits for rehabilitated historic properties. See NCSHPO website contact information listed below.

