How Properties Are Listed in the National Register

The National Register nomination process generally starts with your State Historic Preservation Office. If the property is on Federal or tribal land, 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's historical preservation office from property owners, historical societies, preservation organizations, governmental agencies, and other individuals or groups.

The state historic preservation office normally accepts property owners and local governments and submits a request. If the owner of a property for which a nomination is submitted, the property cannot be listed until it is reviewed and considered by the National Park Service for a Determination of Eligibility (DOE).

Proposed nominations are reviewed by your State's historical preservation office and the National Register National Register Review Board. The length of the review process varies but typically takes 12 months. If the nomination is approved, it is submitted to 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 to check their website for National Register information, research materials, and necessary forms to begin the nomination process.

Conditio

The National Register & Your Community

- Listing in the National Register helps preserve historic properties in the following ways:
  - Federal preservation grants for planning and rehabilitation
  - Federal tax credits
  - Preservation assistance to nonprofit organizations
  - National Register Building Code and safe design criteria

- Nominations become part of the National Register, a comprehensive database that provides a wealth of resource information.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is known as a Federal agency but in reality, it is a private property, as evidenced by the fact that the Advisory Council is not subject to the National Register.

If the property is not listed, the owner may do so by following the same process as for the National Register.

Literature & Ownership

- Owners of private property listed in the National Register have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to receive donations, or to permit visits. They are not required to make the property available for public use. However, if the property is open to the public, the owner may accept donations, conduct research, and provide educational opportunities.

National Register listing does not grant public access to the property.

An individual owner of a property listed in the National Register is not required to open the property to the public or permit visits. However, if the property is open to the public, the owner may accept donations, conduct research, and provide educational opportunities.

National Register listing does not automatically provide information about the property, including phone numbers, addresses, or other contact information. However, the National Register provides information on the property's significance and history.

How Properties Are Evaluated

Information about the history, architecture, engineering, and culture of the property is evaluated by the National Park Service. The National Park Service evaluates the significance of the property based on its age, style, location, and condition. The evaluation process includes the following steps:

1. Research: The property is researched to determine its historical and architectural significance.
2. Assessment: The property is assessed to determine its condition.
3. Evaluation: The property is evaluated to determine its significance.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture is determined by the significance of the property. The significance of a property is determined by its age, style, location, and condition.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily, a property is considered to be significant if it meets one or more of the following criteria:
1. It is significant as part of a site or group of sites.
2. It is significant for its association with a particular event or setting.
3. It is significant for its association with a particular design, architectural or cultural feature.
4. It is significant for its association with a particular person or group.
5. It is significant for its association with a particular cultural or historical context.
6. It is significant for its association with a particular ethic, religious, or political context.
7. It is significant for its association with a particular architectural, artistic or cultural context.
Economic Growth & Revitalization Opportunities

With 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 partial or complete rehabilitation of historic buildings and to spur revitalization of historic properties. These incentives encourage the preservation of historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings listed on the National Register by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation. More information can be obtained by contacting the National Historic Preservation Act Program on the web address listed in the Quick Reference section of this brochure or by contacting your State Historic Preservation Office.

Preservation Officers

Portugal Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices (PHPO) www.phpo.org
National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATIPO) www.natipo.org
Federal Agency Preservation Programs and Officers www.nps.gov/preservation

Quick Reference

National Register of Historic Places

A national register property listing can be found by accessing the National Register website (www.nps.gov/nr). The National Register is a list of properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register. To be listed, a property must meet one of four criteria: (1) it must be significant in terms of its association with events important in our nation's history, (2) it must be significant for its association with the lives of important people, (3) it must be significant for its architectural or historic significance, or (4) it must be significant for its association with traditional cultural practices. To find out if a property is listed in the National Register, enter its address into the search box on the National Register website. If the property is listed, you will be able to view its listing and see the reasons for its significance. If the property is not listed, you can search for other properties with similar characteristics in the same area or submit a nomination to the National Register for review.