

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980. It is the Nation's official listing of prehistoric and historic properties worthy of preservation. It affords recognition and protection for districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. This significance can also be at the local, state or national level. The National Register serves both as a planning tool and as a means of identifying buildings, sites, and districts that are of special significance to a community and worthy of preservation.

WHAT THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES

Listing of a building, site or district affords it a certain prestige which can enhance the value of the property and raise community awareness and pride.

Income-producing (depreciable) properties which are listed in the National Register may be aided by the tax incentive provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and Economic Recovery Act of 1981 which encourage rehabilitation and discourage demolition.

In Arizona, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Act of 1982 authorizes a reduction in property tax assessment for non-income producing properties listed on the National Register. There is also a property tax incentive program for rehabilitations of listed income-producing properties.

Listing in the National Register provides a measure of protection from demolition or other negative effects by federally funded or licensed projects through comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as stated in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593. A stewardship and management program of state owned properties outlined in the Arizona State Historic Preservation Act of 1982 has established a similar review process for state agencies. This review procedure is part of the planning process for all federal and state assisted projects.

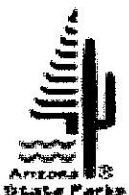
WHAT THE NATIONAL REGISTER DOES NOT DO

It does not prevent the owner of a listed property from remodeling, repairing, altering, selling, or even demolishing a building listed in the National Register with other than federal or state funds. It also does not obligate an owner to make any repairs or improvements to the property. Owners of income-producing (depreciable) property may not be able to deduct the cost of demolition.

It does not prevent the use of city or private funds for demolition or other adverse effects to a property on the National Register.

It does not provide assurance that a federal or state project cannot adversely affect a listed property under any circumstance. It only assures a federal/state-level review of all federal/state funded or licensed projects which may have an adverse effect.

For further information on what it means to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places and about historic preservation programs, call the State Historic Preservation Office at (602) 542-4009.



State Historic Preservation Office
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Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-4009