

- Statement of Significance explaining how the neighborhood meets the National Register criteria and designating a period of significance, which is generally when most of the development in the neighborhood took place.
2. The nomination is reviewed by SHPO, and forwards it to the Historic Sites Review Committee and the City of Tucson for their evaluation.
  3. When the nomination is considered complete, SHPO forwards the application to the National Register of Historic Places for their consideration.

### **How long does the process take for a neighborhood?**

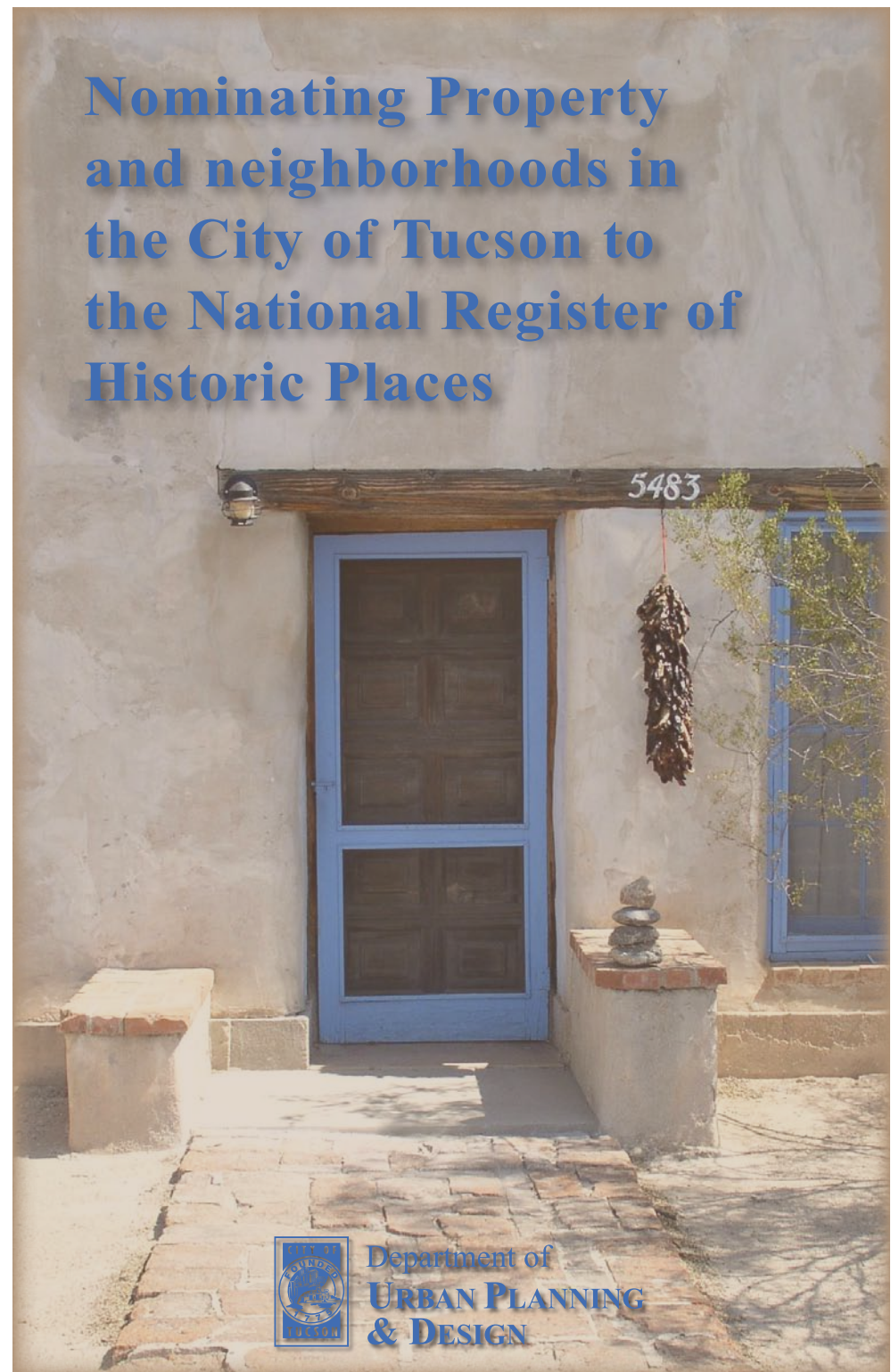
It depends on the number of properties within the neighborhood, but usually takes about two years to complete the necessary research and property inventory. Once the nomination is accepted by SHPO, the review and notification requirements take a minimum of 90 days. Upon submission to the National Park Service, a decision on whether to list the neighborhood is made within 45 days.

### **How can the neighborhood participate?**

Neighborhoods can provide volunteers and funding in varying levels. The City of Tucson Department of Urban Planning and Design, the Arizona Historical Society and the University of Arizona College of Architecture have developed a program to show residents how to do some of historical research needed that help reduce consultant costs (such as reviewing newspaper microfilm, photo files, and other research tasks). The City of Tucson is also able to pursue grant funding for a portion of the cost. Residents' participation generates excitement, as information about their homes and neighborhood is revealed.

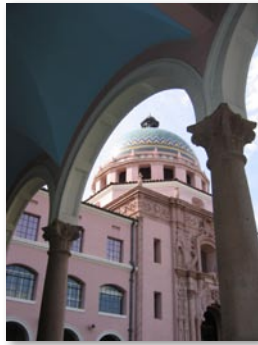
### **For more information:**

- City of Tucson Department of Urban Planning and Design, 345 E. Toole Ave., Tucson, AZ 85726, (520) 791-4505, [www.cityoftucson.org/planning](http://www.cityoftucson.org/planning)
- State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007, (602) 542-4009, [www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm)
- National Register of Historic Places, 1201 Eye St., NW 8th Floor (MS 2280), Washington, DC 20005, (202)-354-2213, [www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm)



## What is the National Register of Historic Places?

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation, and is administered by the National Park Service. The Register is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.



## What are the results of being listed in the National Register of Historic Places?



Listing in the Register contributes to preserving historic properties in a number of ways:

- Recognition that a property is of significance to the Nation, the State, or the community.
- Consideration in the planning for Federal or federally assisted projects.
- Qualification for Federal assistance for historic preservation, when funds are available.
- Eligibility for State and Federal tax benefits.

Owners of private property listed in the 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 unless no Federal license, permit, or funding is involved, or unless they are participating in the State property tax reduction program, which is voluntary.

## What about property owners who are not interested in federal designation?

By law, a property cannot be formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places if the private owner of the property, or a majority of private owners, has filed a notarized objection prior to its listing or designation.

## How old does the property have to be?

Generally, properties eligible for listing in the National Register are at least 50 years old. Properties less than 50 years of age must be “exceptionally important” to be considered eligible for listing. In addition to age, properties must meet specific criteria for evaluation.

## What are the criteria for evaluation?

- Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or of the work of a master, or high artistic values, or of an entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Yielding or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.
- Demonstrated significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.
- Integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



## What is the process to nominate a neighborhood?

1. The following elements are assembled into a National Register Nomination by qualified professionals and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):
  - Research how and when the neighborhood was developed, what architectural styles are present, who the important architects and builders were, what prominent people might have lived (or still live) in the neighborhood, the landscaping if it is special or different from most areas. Historic photographs are very useful in this part of the process.
  - Property Inventory Form preparation for every property in the neighborhood, to record construction, date, architectural style, materials, and describing its visual and architectural contribution to the neighborhood.
  - Base Map to show every property and designating “contributing” and “non-contributing” properties, based on inventory and analysis. More than 50% of the properties in the proposed historic district must be contributing properties.

