

**CULTURAL RESOURCES AND YOUR SUMMER HOME:
AN INFORMATIONAL GUIDE TO SUMMER HOME OWNERSHIP ON FOREST
SERVICE LAND**

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Abstract

The six sections of this document are intended as an informational guide for summer home owners to better understand historic preservation laws, regulations and processes that must be followed and complied with. The information is presented in a question and answer format.

The first section of this document was developed to help summer home owners and other interested parties to understand the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, primarily Section 106, as it applies to summer homes on Forest Service land. It also reviews the 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, which directs Federal agencies in the identification and management of properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Although there are a number of laws and policies that directly and indirectly relate to historic properties, the NHPA is the primary law that guides Federal agencies in the identification and management of historic properties. The second section discusses the primary outside agencies the Forest Service consults with in the identification and management of historic properties and summarizes the roles and responsibilities of consulting parties.

The third section explains the current Programmatic Agreement (PA) between the Forest Service, the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The PA addresses the management of recreation residences and organization camps in Washington State's National Forests.

The fourth section outlines and explains the historic property evaluation process and the criteria used to determine eligibility of a property for listing on the NRHP.

The fifth section addresses National Register eligibility and the implications of owning a home that is either individually eligible for listing or is a contributing feature to an historic district. Also discussed are topics such as modifications to the home, adverse effect determinations, and the adverse effect mitigation process.

The final section of the document will be of interest primarily to those who desire to obtain National Register status for their home. The procedure for listing a home on the National Register of Historic Places is summarized and some of the advantages of listing a property on the National Register are discussed.

Definitions of Frequently Used Terminology

What is an Historic Property?

An historic property is an archeological site, building, structure or artifact that is generally more than fifty years old and is listed, or meets one or more criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Most summer homes are now fifty or more years old and therefore require consideration as potential historic properties in accordance with NHPA. Considerations include original physical features, historic character and integrity of place and setting. To be considered eligible for listing on the National Register, a property must retain sufficient physical integrity and be:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and/or
- B. Associated with the lives of a person/s significant in our past; and/or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Register [NR] Bulletin 15).

What is an Historic District?

The National Register Bulletin 15 defines an historic district as, “a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” Summer home tracts, by virtue of being united by theme, planning and development, qualify as potential historic districts. When each summer home in a tract has been evaluated, a determination can be made if there are enough individually eligible properties in the tract to comprise an historic district. In general, sixty percent of the summer homes in the tract must be individually eligible in order to qualify the tract as an historic district, or the majority of its components add to the district’s historic character as a whole. Historic districts often include both contributing and non-contributing

resources and can vary in size from a few structures to hundreds of buildings (Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation [DAHP] 2009). National Register criteria for significance are the same for districts as for individual homes (see above).

What is Significance and National Register Criteria?

A summer home that meets the age and physical characteristic requirements for National Register listing does not automatically qualify for listing. The home must be significant based on one or more of the four criteria developed by the National Register (listed earlier). “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” (NR Bulletin 15).

Summer homes were originally intended to be small, rustic in style and design to fit with the surrounding environment. Most summer homes were built by the owner/permit holder. Each home exhibits a distinctive look and individual character, yet still conveying neighborhood harmony. Summer home tracts were designed to retain a sense of wildness and seclusion with trees and brush encouraged between each lot. Lots were surveyed in colonies to promote a sense of community and safety (Cleator 1932).

These original principals of summer home development help frame the consideration of physical integrity for the summer home tract and their individual cabins. To the extent that the tract layouts and homes remain in their original location, convey a natural forest setting appropriate to historic summer home sites, and embody a rustic character, the physical integrity would be maintained (Mack 2005).

The historic development of recreation on National Forest lands, including the establishment of summer home tracts and cabins, is considered a significant theme. Summer homes are generally eligible for their association with this theme under Criterion A, and some cabins may also have architectural style and characteristics that qualify them for listing under Criterion C (NR Bulletin 15).

What is an Adverse Effect?

According to the 36 CFR 800.5 (a) (USDA, FS 2004) “an adverse effect is found when an undertaking [or project] may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of an historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.” A proposed project that will have a negative effect on the physical characteristics of a property that qualifies for listing on the National Register, and/or negatively affects the historic character of an historic district, is defined as an “adverse effect”. Modifications to a contributing feature in an historic district could have an “adverse effect” on the district as a whole. Examples of projects that would have an adverse effect include: replacing original shake roof with modern materials such as metal, or replacing original windows with aluminum or vinyl windows.

Summer Home Ownership on Forest Service Land

If you own a summer home on Forest Service land the terms and conditions of your permit obligate you to comply with Federal laws and regulations. The law that most commonly affects cabin owners is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. In accordance with this law and other regulations any proposed ground disturbance, exterior modifications to structures, new construction and demolition of a structure must be approved in advance by the Forest Service.

Summer Homes are Privately Owned Structures, so why are Home Owners Obligated to Comply with Federal Laws and Regulations?

Section 301.7 of the NHPA (1966) defines any “project, activity or program that is funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency”, as a Federal undertaking. Further clarification in Section 301.7 (B), states; “this includes those requiring a Federal permit license or approval.” Because a Forest Service special use permit is a requirement of maintaining and occupying a summer home on Forest Service land (as allowed by the Term Occupancy Act of 1915), any project or activity involving the summer home or permitted lot is, by definition, a federal undertaking.

What is the National Historic Preservation Act?

The purpose of this law is to promote consideration and preservation of historic properties. The NHPA is comprised of several sections that outline the role of the Federal government in considering historic properties during the planning process. Section 106 of the NHPA(1966) is directed specifically at Federal agencies and states; “The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the project or the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register.”

Section 106 clearly defines the obligation of Federal agencies to “take into account the effect of their actions on historic properties” (King 1998:59). Approval by the Forest Service for any undertaking involving an historic property must take into account how the undertaking will affect the property.

The NHPA not only established the laws by which Federal agencies manage historic properties, it also created the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) where eligible properties are listed. The NHPA also designated State Historic Preservation Officers and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, which serve as consulting parties to Federal agencies in the identification and management of archeological and historic properties.

What are the 36 Code of Federal Regulations?

The NHPA is the primary law by which Federal agencies must identify and manage the heritage resources within their jurisdiction. How the agencies comply with and implement the laws is detailed in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The CFR pertaining to heritage resources is 36 Part 800. It specifies procedures for compliance of Section 106 of the NHPA. Guidelines and criteria are described for identifying historic properties and how to assess the effects of proposed undertakings on historic properties. The procedures for identifying and mitigating adverse effects to eligible properties are also outlined. The CFR clarifies the use of Programmatic Agreements and the roles of consulting parties. In short, 36 CFR Part 800

equates to the process used by Federal agencies to identify and manage historic properties (USDA, FS 2004).

Who are the Consulting Parties?

There are two primary consulting agencies the Forest Service must work with to identify and manage individually eligible summer homes and historic summer home districts, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The Forest Service also routinely involves individual cabin owners in the Section 106 consultation process because they are obvious stakeholders in the outcome of the consultation process.

The SHPO is responsible for administering the State Historic Preservation Program and maintains a state database of all archeological and historic properties. The responsibilities of SHPO are listed in the NHPA Section 101(b)(3)(A through J) and include: to advise and assist Federal, State and local governments to identify, manage and nominate properties to the National Register and to ensure historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development in cooperation with Federal and State Agencies and the ACHP (NHPA 1966).

The Forest Service works closely with SHPO as directed in 36 CFR 800. Each summer home and summer home tract that is evaluated for eligibility is sent to SHPO for comment and/or concurrence with agency findings and become part of the state historic preservation database (NHPA 2006; USDA, FS 2004).

The ACHP is an independent agency made up of 20 board members. The NHPA specifies in Title II Section 201 who specifically the board members will be. Most of the members are designated by the President. Title II Section 202 of the NHPA specifies the duties of the ACHP. The agency “advises the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation.” The Agency encourages cooperation between Federal, State and local governments and reviews Federal, State and local legislation and policies pertaining to historic preservation and helps develop methods to improve them. In 36 CFR Part 800, the ACHP is referenced often as the primary consulting agency with regards to undertakings that may affect heritage resources and NHPA Section 106 reviews (NHPA 1966; USDA, FS 2004).

The level of ACHP direct involvement is minimal if any for most summer home owners. The only time the ACHP would generally become actively involved with summer home undertakings is if the Forest Service and the State SHPO do not agree on the eligibility of a property, the designation of an historic district, or the most effective way to mitigate adverse effects on an eligible property. These types of disagreements rarely happen.

What is a Programmatic Agreement?

A Programmatic Agreement (PA) is a form of consultation allowed under 36 CFR 800.14(b). The Forest Service, Washington SHPO and ACHP developed and executed a PA in June 2006 whereby they mutually agreed on guidelines for the identification of eligible individual recreational residences, recreational residence tracts and organization/club sites. The PA provides for the management of the sites as well. It provides advanced consultation on summer home projects where routine management activities have similar and repetitive effects. For example, minor repairs or reroofing can have predetermined management plans with various options. Having a PA in place allows the Forest Service the ability to approve certain types of modifications without case by case consultation with SHPO or ACHP. The PA saves time and resources because consultation has already occurred for more common types of activities. For the summer home owner, it means projects covered by the PA can be reviewed and approved much quicker (USDA, FS 2004, 2006).

Individual Summer Home Evaluation Process

Does the Summer Home Meet Age Criteria?

The evaluation process begins first by determining the age of the structure. In general, a structure must be at least 50 years old to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register (NR Bulletin 15). Construction dates can sometimes be found on original summer home plans in permit files. Other sources consulted include the County Assessor Office (Yakima County Assessor 2009) records, original special use permits and oral histories. Oral history is especially valuable for cabins where ownership has remained in the same family for many years. Often times these long term cabin owners can offer historic information about their

cabins, other cabins in the tract and the tract as a whole. When an exact construction date cannot be determined, a best approximate age is established. Vintage maps, photographs and records are used to determine if a summer home was present within a given time period. Building materials and architectural style also can lend clues regarding the period of construction, as can the survey date of a particular summer home tract. Homes that meet the 50 year old criteria are automatically considered potentially eligible for listing on NRHP under Criterion A and/or C by virtue of the Programmatic Agreement, in which the recreation resident theme has been determined significant. Summer homes that are less than fifty years old are generally determined ineligible for listing on the National Register (USDA, FS 2004).

Is a Home Automatically Eligible for Listing on the National Register if it is Fifty Years Old?

A building or structure may be more than fifty years old but fail to retain sufficient physical integrity for listing on the National Register. It must be determined if the home retains enough original features and historic character to be individually eligible or a contributing feature to a potential historic district (USDI, NPS 1985). Special use permit files are used to determine if the home has had any modifications that would detract from the historic character (USDA, FS n.d.). Examples of modifications that compromise historic fabric and integrity include the use of modern materials for roofing, siding, windows and doors. Structural modifications, such as large additions and significant alterations of the roofline, also can compromise the historic character. In some instances, modifications to cabins occurred within the historic period (more than fifty years ago) and may not affect the eligibility of the property.

What is the Purpose of the Field Evaluation?

The information gathered from special use permit files and yearly inspection (USDA, FS 2005) does not provide the necessary data to complete a State Historic Property Inventory Form. A field inspection of the property is necessary to determine the actual condition of the property. The focus of field observations is to gather the necessary information to properly evaluate the home for eligibility. There are several components to the field inspection. The primary component is examining the summer home itself. Architectural styles, such as floor plans and roofline types, are recorded. Materials used for sidings, foundations, roofing and

chimneys are noted. Physical evidence of any structural modifications to the home through time that could compromise historic character, such as room additions, porches and decks, are documented. An assessment of windows and doors are made to determine if original styles, materials, sizes and arrangements have been maintained through time.

Notes are taken to record any lot improvements and additional structures on the lot such as storage buildings and outhouses. Associated outbuildings, while not individually eligible for listing, can be contributing features to the property and historic districts if they retain sufficient original features, historic character and integrity. The overall condition of the summer home and associated outbuildings is also documented, making note of landscape features and natural setting.

Photography is also an important component of the documentation process. Each summer home is recorded in detail with a series of digital images, including; an overall view of the lot showing home and outbuildings if possible, each elevation of the home and at least one elevation of each outbuilding. Close up images are taken of any character defining features on the home or outbuildings and any prominent landscape features.

Finally, a detailed sketch of each lot is created (example shown in Figure.1). The sketch shows the relative positions of each structure and landscape features. It illustrates the footprint of each building with measurements of each elevation. Separate measurements are provided for additions, chimneys, porches and decks.

A level of integrity criteria form was developed to evaluate the physical integrity of potential historic summer home cabins in consultation with SHPO as part of the Programmatic Agreement. A copy of the evaluation form is shown in Figure 2. Features used to measure the level of integrity of a summer home include: changes in size due to additions, changes in floor plans, alterations of roofline, roof materials, siding, door, windows, entries and the absence or presence of decks. Homes that have more check marks in the Level 1 section are likely ineligible. Homes with more check marks in the Level 2 section are usually eligible. (USDA, FS 2006).

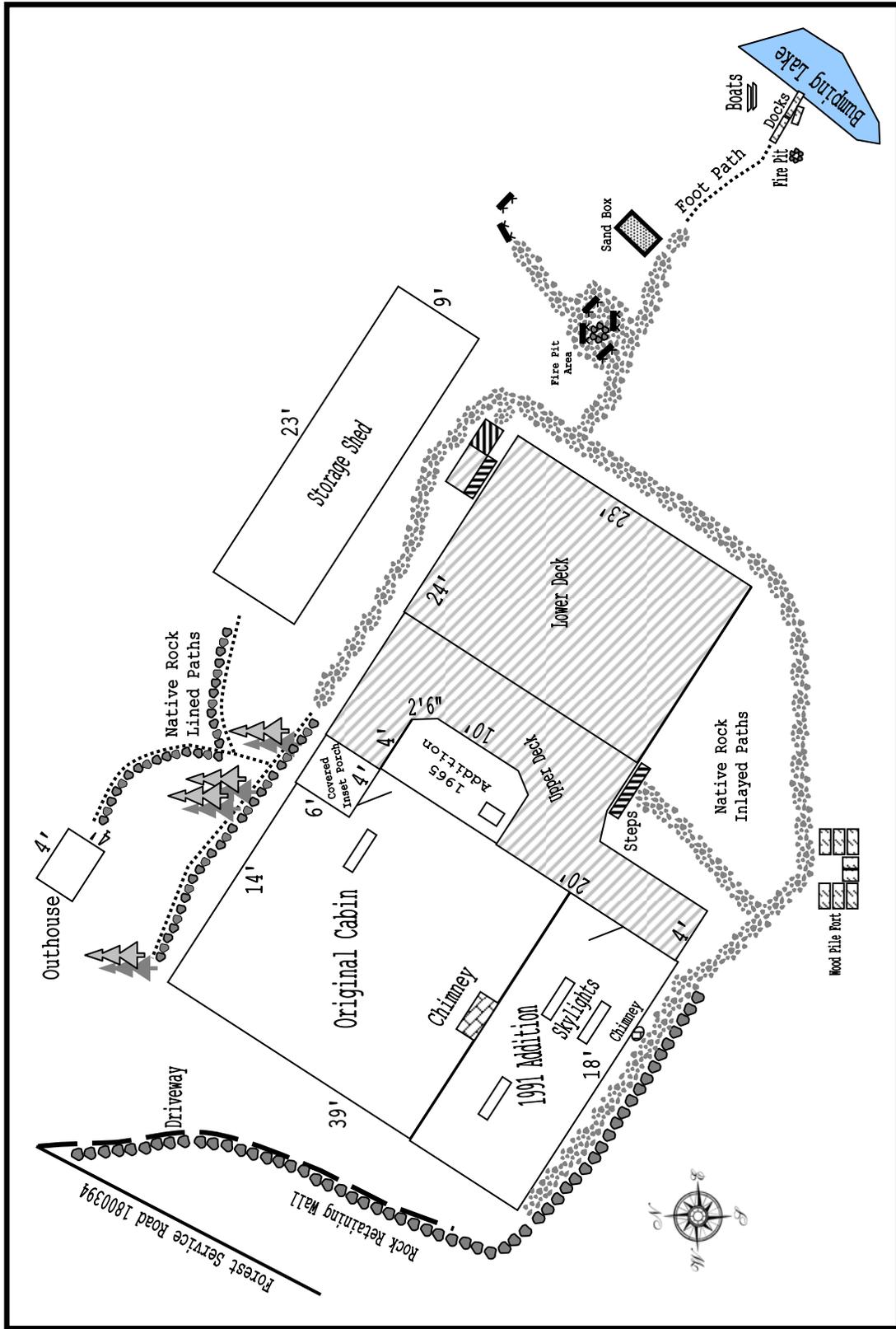


Figure 1. Sample lot sketch.

Levels of Integrity

The following criteria will be used to evaluate the physical integrity of historic buildings. Buildings that meet integrity Level I are not considered eligible to the National Register. Buildings that meet integrity Level 2 are considered eligible to the Register.

LEVEL 1 – The integrity of the building has been compromised or totally lost through complete or extensive reconstruction using inappropriate architectural scale, forms, and/or materials. Buildings or tracts in this category meet more of the following characteristics than those listed in Level 2 below. Building has lost all historic feeling and identity through the loss of key exterior features that convey its significance. Key physical elements:

- Addition(s) is not compatible in size, scale, color, materials and character of the property, tract, or environment.
- The floor plan has been changed with the addition of large rooms, or second stories, in a way that is incompatible in size, scale and character.
- Original roof shape/line has been changed to the extent that the essential form and integrity of the structure are altered.
- Original roof materials have been replaced with incompatible materials (not meeting the specifications in Appendix B(2)).
- Siding has been replaced or supplemented with incompatible materials relative to the age of the structure and to the manufacturing materials available when the structure was built, upgraded or updated.
- Doors and/or windows have been changed with regard to size, shape and/or arrangement.
- Attached or detached decks have been added to the structure and are not compatible
- Small porches have been enclosed.
- More than half of the original doors have been replaced with new materials such as aluminum, steel and vinyl.
- More than half of the original windows have been replaced with new materials such as aluminum, steel and vinyl.

LEVEL 2 – Much of the building's historic character remains visually apparent. There may be little to no introduction of new materials. Small additions may be present, but are architecturally appropriate, visually non-intrusive, and blend well with the original structure. Buildings in this category meet more of the following characteristics than those listed in Level 1 above:

- The building appears to retain its historic integrity. Additions if present are compatible in size, scale, color, materials and character of the property, tract, or environment
- Little to no change has been made to the original floor plan
- Little or no change in roof shape/line
- Original roof materials have been retained or replaced with compatible materials (meeting the specifications in Appendix B(2)). Original roofing material is extant or capped which if removed, would leave the essential form and integrity of the structure unimpaired or roofing has been replaced with materials that retain the roof shape and/or pitch, horizontal and vertical line, and visual appearance of the original (See Appendix B for examples of appropriate roofing).
- There are only minor inconsistencies in siding, details and finishes.
- Doors and/or windows have not been changed with regard to size, shape and/or arrangement.
- Absence or presence of decks retain original form, size, scale, and are compatible
- Porches/entries retain original elements and convey the historic visual appearance
- Half or less than half the original doors have been replaced (but not changed with regard to size, shape and arrangement) with new or incompatible materials (e.g., vinyl, steel, aluminum).
- Half or less than half the original windows have been replaced (but not changed with regard to size, shape and arrangement) with new or incompatible materials (e.g., vinyl, steel, aluminum).

How is National Register Eligibility Determined?

Each summer home is evaluated to determine National Register eligibility based on age, physical characteristics and integrity as outlined in the Programmatic Agreement and National Register criteria using the data gathered from research and field inspections. Information for each cabin is compiled on a Washington State Historic Property Inventory form. The inventory form is submitted to SHPO along with Forest Service findings of eligibility. The information and

photos recorded on the inventory form provides SHPO with enough information to agree, disagree and/or comment upon the Forest Service's determination (NR Bulletin 15; USDA, FS 2006).

A report is prepared combining data from individual cabin evaluations to document and assess each summer home tract as a potential historic district. Based on the percentage of individually eligible cabins and the National Register listing criteria for historic districts, it is determined if an eligible historic district exists. The report also includes basic information about tract location, physical environment, tract history, the historic context of summer development and outlines research methods. After providing cabin owners with a 30 day comment period, the report is sent with historic property inventory forms to SHPO for review and comment.

What is Assessment of Effect?

Once the National Register eligibility of a cabin is determined, the effect of a proposed project can be formally assessed in accordance with NHPA and in consultation with SHPO and the ACHP, as outlined in the 36 CFR 800.5. *Homes and outbuildings that are not found individually eligible for listing on the National Register but are considered contributing resources to an historic district are managed in the same manner as individually eligible homes (USDA, FS 2004).*

There are three possible findings of effect for proposed undertakings involving historic properties: "No Effect", "No Adverse Effect" and "Adverse Effect". Repairs and maintenance projects completed using in-kind materials and design would have a finding of "No Effect" on the home because they will not alter the historic character, integrity or fabric of the cabin. Examples of in-kind replacement and repairs could include replacing old shake roofing with new shake roofing or replacing missing or rotted clapboard siding boards with matching new clapboard siding. A finding of "No Effect" can also be applied to cabins and outbuildings that are not considered a contributing feature to the property or an historic district. Modifications or removal of these buildings generally will not affect the historic characteristics of the property or district (USDA, FS 2004, 2006).

A summer home owner that desires to make major repairs or is considering a restoration project that largely attempts to retain historic significant characteristics of the cabin is able to do so. The modifications would be considered a “No Adverse Effect” if materials used are in-kind as described above, meet the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation, or materials agreed upon in the Programmatic Agreement. The Forest Service District archeologist and special use permit administrator has information on appropriate materials and methods (USDA, FS 2006).

Major construction and modification projects that alter the historic fabric of the summer home are categorized as an “Adverse Effect”. Examples of “Adverse Effect” projects include: replacement of siding with modern materials, replacement of windows and doors with incompatible materials and styles and/or alters the original arrangement, addition of large rooms, and/or alteration of the roofline (USDA, FS 2004).

When a project is determined to be an “Adverse Effect” on an historic property the Forest Service consults with SHPO and the cabin owner to develop and evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect as mandated in 36 CFR 800.6 (i). This could include modifying the project with the use of approved materials as stated above. When a project is modified so that a “No Effect” or “No Adverse Effect” determination can be made by the Forest Service, approval for the project can be granted relatively quickly and easily. For example, if a cabin owner wants to install a metal roof, vinyl windows and/or a composite decking on an eligible historic cabin, it would be considered an “Adverse Effect”. If the cabin owner is willing to modify the project by using an approved roofing material that more closely matches the appearance of the original cabin roof, refinish and re-use existing windows, and repair or replace the deck using traditional lumber that matches the original material(s) used, it would change the determination to a either a “No Effect” or “No Adverse Effect”. If modifying the project does not serve the cabin owner’s needs and they decide to proceed with the original project proposal then the “Adverse Effect” must be mitigated (USDA, FS 2004).

How are Adverse Effects Mitigated?

The method for mitigating “Adverse Effect” determinations for summer home projects is identified in the Programmatic Agreement. The Forest Service will notify SHPO and the ACHP

of the “Adverse Effect” finding, and invite their involvement in consultation. In most cases the consulting parties will agree to reduce the effect by producing an archive quality record of the property. In short, significant history and historic features of the cabin will be preserved through written descriptions, diagrams and photographs. The standards for this document must meet Washington State Level II Mitigation Documentation requirements. The cabin owners, at their own expense, are required to hire a qualified archeologist or historian to prepare the mitigation document. A quick reference to the NHPA Section 106 compliance process for summer home projects is provided in the Figure 3 flow chart at the end of this document.

How is a Property Listed on the National Register?

What is the Nomination Process?

Although the structure is located on public land managed by the Forest Service, the structure itself is privately owned. It is the responsibility and decision of the owners of the property to determine if they want to formally nominate their cabins for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Forest Service does not nominate properties that they do not own, but would provide information and assistance to cabin owners that elect to do so. A property owner who wants to nominate their home will need to contact the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer. Anyone can prepare a nomination form for listing on the National Register. The official nomination forms are downloadable from the SHPO and the National Register of Historic Places web sites (listed at the end of this section). Once the nomination form is completed it needs to be submitted to the SHPO. Local governments are notified and given the opportunity to comment. The nomination will be reviewed by the SHPO and the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The State review process will take a minimum of ninety days, although this can vary. If the State SHPO and ACHP determine the property meets the National Register criteria for listing the nomination will be certified and sent to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for final review. After the National Park Service review and approval, the nomination is sent to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for listing on the National Register. The Keeper of the National

Register of Historic Places is a National Park Service official responsible for deciding the eligibility of historic properties for inclusion in the National Register. A Park Service decision is made within 45 days.

What Information is Necessary to Nominate a Summer Home?

The primary information needed for nomination includes basic information about the summer home such as name, location, function or use, construction date, geographic data and architectural classification. A statement of significance is written based on the National Register Criteria, along with an overview of the summer home history. A narrative description of the exterior and interior elements of the summer home, scaled drawings of the lot layout showing the exterior dimensions of the home and interior floor plans, along with high quality black and white photos of the exterior and interior will also need to be submitted. Some of the information required can be found in the State Historic Property Database form sent to each cabin owner when formal evaluations were completed on their cabins. Other required information such as historic background of the tract and general area and a statement of significance based on National Register criteria as it applies to summer homes and geographic location, can be found in the summer home tract report sent with the formal evaluation. Copies of the State Historic Database form and the summer home tract report is available at the Forest Service District office.

National Register Bulletin 16a *How to Complete the National Register Form* is available on line in a downloadable PDF file format on the SHPO and National Register websites. The bulletin is a step by step process for completing the nomination form. Also available on the websites are checklists to ensure all information has been properly and completely recorded and sample nominations.

What are the Benefits of Listing a Property on the National Register?

To have a home listed on the National Register provides formal recognition of the property's historic significance based on national standards. Property owners have the opportunity to purchase a bronze plaque that distinguishes the property as listed on the

National Register. The submitted information becomes part of the National Register searchable database, providing research information to professionals and the general public. Federal and some State governments offer preservation incentives to private owners of listed properties such as investment tax credits and the opportunity for preservation grants. There is also support from the ACHP if a Federal project threatens the property.

Are Property Rights Forfeited When a Private Residence is Listed?

Listing a property on the National Register does not mean it becomes public property or that the owner is obligated to allow public access. It places no obligations on the private owner or restrictions on the use, treatment, transfer, or disposition of the property. The property remains privately owned, accessed and maintained.

Where Can Additional Information Be Found?

Washington Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation

<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/>

DAHP staff is available to assist with the initial assessments of eligibility of properties to the registers and to provide guidance in the completion of register nominations. The website also offers links to obtaining information on incentives for benefits and National Register Bulletins. For more information contact Michael Houser, Architectural Historian at (360) 586-3076 or email: Michael.Houser@dahp.wa.gov.

National Register

http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/national_register_fundamentals.htm

This website offers information on how to get started if a property owner elects to list the property. The site also outlines benefit and owner information and property rights. There are links to publications, National Register bulletins, the database, and sample nomination forms.

http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/preservation_links.htm#laws

This website is also part of the National Register with links to information such as laws, preservation agencies, and a very valuable glossary of terms.

National Park Service

<http://www.nps.gov/history/laws.htm#tax>

This website offers links to the many laws, Executive Orders and regulations that govern the preservation of cultural heritage. The National Historic Preservation Act can be accessed as well as the CFR. Links to tax incentive information can also be accessed from this website.

<http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/rhb/stand.htm>

This is the Secretary of the Interior's Standard for Rehabilitation web page. This site offers information on materials available and techniques that can be used to maintain the historic character and integrity.

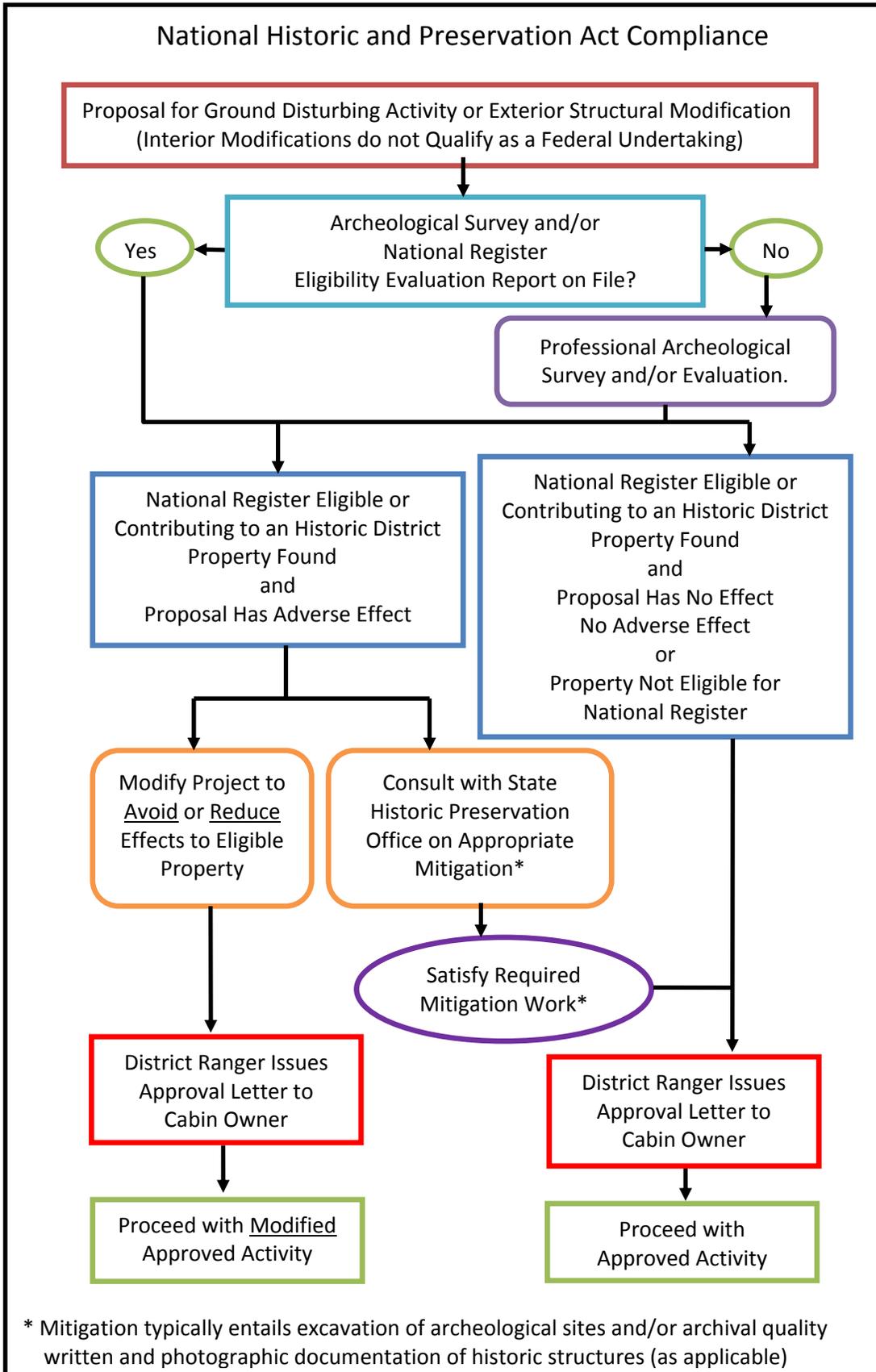


Figure 3. Section 106 compliance flow chart.