

## **LEGAL NOTICE: NOMINATION OF DOWNTOWN NEW BRITAIN HISTORIC DISTRICT NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT to the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Connecticut hereby gives legal notice to all interested parties that the State Historic Preservation Board at its next scheduled meeting on December 7, 2015, will consider the nomination of the Downtown New Britain Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination includes the following area: Arch St 5-410; Bassett St 50; Columbus Blvd 27-33; Court St 25-60; Franklin Square Park; Franklin Square 3-111; Glen St 23-149; High St 31-59; Main St 2-302; South Main St 195-205; Walnut St 17-59; Washington St 10-46; Webster St 3-19; West Main St 27-119; West Pearl St 9-32; and Whiting St 22-56.

Written comments as to whether the above-named district meets the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places will be accepted up to the time of the meeting of the State Historic Preservation Board. However, it is requested that written comments be sent as to arrive no later than five (5) days in advance of the meeting. Oral presentations as to whether the above-named district meets the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places will be heard at the meeting of the State Historic Preservation Board which will be held at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, December 7, 2015, at the State Historic Preservation Office of the Department of Economic and Community Development, One Constitution Plaza, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hartford. Persons wishing to make oral presentations are requested to inform the State Historic Preservation Officer at least five (5) days in advance of the meeting. Draft copies of the National Register Form may be obtained from the CT State Historic Preservation Office.

The National Register is the Federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 800.
2. Eligibility for Federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain Federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and Tax Reform Act of 1984, and as of January 1, 1987, provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit with a full adjustment to basis for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings. The former 15 percent and 20 percent Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) for rehabilitations of older commercial buildings are combined into a single 10 percent ITC for commercial or industrial buildings built before 1936. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides Federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner.

Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information on certification requirements, please refer to 36 CFR 67.

3. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
4. Qualifications for Federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available. Presently funding is unavailable. Contact the State Historic Preservation Office to determine the current status of such grants.

In Connecticut, listing in the National Register of Historic Places results in the following for historic properties:

1. Eligibility to purchase historical markers from the State Historic Preservation Officer.
2. Application of Connecticut General Statutes, Section 22a-19a. This statute directs that the provisions of sections 22a-15 through 22a-19, inclusive, of the Connecticut Environmental Protection Act, which permit legal recourse for the unreasonable destruction of the state's resources, shall also be applicable to historic structures and landmarks of the state. Such structures and landmarks are defined as those properties (1) which are listed or under consideration for listing as individual units on the National Register of Historic Places or (2) which are a part of a district listed or under consideration for listing on the National Register and which have been determined by the State Historic Preservation Board to contribute to the historic significance of such a district. If the plaintiff in a resulting legal action cannot make a prima facie showing that the conduct of the defendant, acting alone or in combination with others, has unreasonably destroyed or is likely unreasonably to destroy the public trust in such historic structures or landmarks, the court shall tax all costs for the action to the plaintiff.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a **notarized** statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If you object to the listing of your property, the notarized objection must be submitted to Jenny Scofield, National Register Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office, One Constitution Plaza, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Hartford, CT 06103 by the day of the scheduled State Historic Preservation Board meeting on which your property is to be evaluated.