

Section 106 Process

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic properties.

The Section 106 process includes the following steps:

- Identify and Evaluate
- Assess Effects
- Resolve Adverse Effect – *we are here*

Bloomfield Subdivision Historic District

The Bloomfield Subdivision Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register as the best representation of a planned subdivision reflective of the important southward growth trend in the Kalamazoo/Portage area during the postwar era.

- The State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the eligibility recommendation
- The Bloomfield Subdivision is not a locally designated historic district
- National Register eligibility is not the same as National Register listing
- National Register eligibility or listing does not prevent a property owner from altering their residence

Resolve Adverse Effect

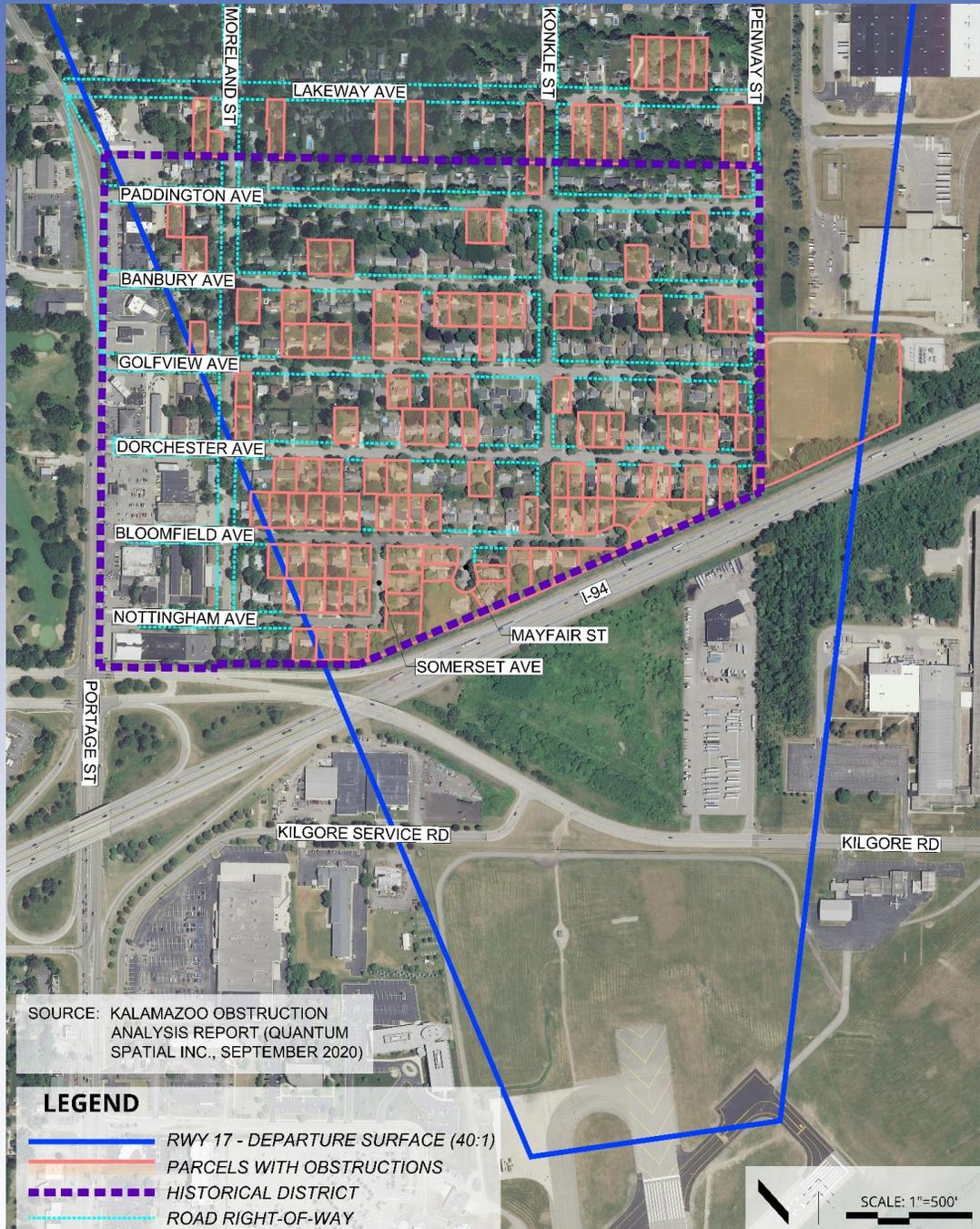
The removal of trees from within the Bloomfield Subdivision will result in an adverse effect to the National Register-eligible Historic District.

The project team is requesting suggestions for appropriate mitigation for project impacts. Possible mitigation may include:

- Replanting removed trees with low-growing varieties
- Listing of the Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places
- Interpretive exhibit at a local museum
- Development of neighborhood historic context for distribution to residents and library

What suggestions do you have?

Bloomfield Subdivision Historic District



Parcels with obstructions are based on a 2020 aerial survey. Obstruction data will be reverified before the easement process begins.

National Register of Historic Places Frequently Asked Questions

What is the National Register of Historic Places?

The National Register is the official national list of historic properties in America worthy of preservation. It is maintained by the National Park Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior.

What does "contributing or non-contributing property to a historic district" mean?

A National Register historic district listing includes the individual properties within that district. The individual properties are classified as either contributing or non-contributing. A contributing classification means the property adds to the historic association, architectural importance, or archaeological value for which the district is important. A non-contributing classification means the property is most likely newer or altered and has lost many of its historic features.

If my private property, such as my home, is listed in the National Register, am I restricted in what I can do with the property?

No.

Am I required to restore or preserve my private property if it is listed in the National Register?

No. However, you are encouraged to preserve it.

Are there special insurance requirements for a National Register listed property?

If a private, listed property is damaged or destroyed, there is no state or federal requirement that it be rebuilt or repaired to recreate its historic appearance. The historic property should be treated like any other building for insurance purposes.

Do I automatically receive funds or other financial assistance when my property is listed in the National Register?

No. However, there are tax credit opportunities. See the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office website for more information on the state's tax credit program: <https://www.miplace.org/historic-preservation/programs-and-services/historic-preservation-tax-credits/>

Is my property protected from demolition because it is listed in the National Register?

No. Listing a property in the National Register does not automatically protect it from demolition or other alterations. However, listing a property in the National Register does trigger state and federal preservation laws that require federal, state and local government agencies to take into consideration the effect of their plans or projects on the listed property (Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended).

What are the benefits of having a property listed in the National Register?

The principal benefit is the knowledge that you are helping to preserve your local, state, and national heritage. However, there are also opportunities for tax incentives.

What are the disadvantages of having a property listed in the National Register?

Listing a property in the National Register does not impose usage or modification restrictions on the private property owner. The property owner is free to sell, alter, or demolish the property. However, if the property owner is utilizing federal or state funding or assistance, any alterations to the property are reviewed to ensure that the historic values of the property are taken into consideration.