

# **APPENDIX J. DESCRIPTION OF APPLICABLE HISTORIC REGISTERS**

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## WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER

Established in 1971 (Senate Bill 363, RCW 27.34.200, and Chapter 25-12 WAC), the Washington Heritage Register (WHR) is maintained by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). As of June 2015, a total of 441 properties were listed on the WHR statewide. Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are also automatically listed on the WHR, while some properties are only listed on the WHR. Listing in the WHR is honorary and does not restrict private property owners from altering these resources. However, SEPA review requires consideration of properties listed in or eligible for the WHR. To qualify for listing on the WHR, the following criteria must be met:

- A building, site, structure, or object must be at least 50 years old. If newer, the resource should have documented exceptional significance.
- The resource should have a high to medium level of integrity; it should retain important character-defining features from its historic period of construction.
- The resource should have documented historical significance at the local, state, or federal level.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation review and listing requires the consent of the owner.

## WASHINGTON HERITAGE BARN REGISTER

Created in 2007 under Substitute House Bill 2115, this register commemorates barns that are historically significant to the agricultural, economic, and cultural development of the State of Washington. As of June 2015, a total of 572 heritage barns were designated across Washington. Listing on the register is honorary and does not protect the resource from demolition nor require review of alterations. To qualify for listing on the Washington Heritage Barn Register, the following criteria must be met:

- The barn must be over 50 years old.
- The barn must retain a significant degree of historic and architectural integrity.

## KING COUNTY LANDMARKS

Historic properties in King County may be recognized at the local level for their historic significance through a landmark nomination process administered by the King County Landmarks Commission (Chapter 20.62 King County Code [KCC]). Most King County Landmarks are in unincorporated King County; some are County-owned buildings within city limits.

Designation criteria for King County Landmarks are defined in Chapter 20.62 KCC as follows:

- A. A historic resource may be designated as a King County landmark if it is more than 40 years old, or in the case of a landmark district, contains resources that are more than 40 years old, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and meet at least one of the following designation criteria:
  - A1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state or national history; or
  - A2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in local, state or national history; or
  - A3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
  - A4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history; or
  - A5. Is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.
  
- B. A historic resource may be designated a community landmark because it is an easily identifiable visual feature of a neighborhood or the county and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or county because of its association with significant historical events or historic themes, association with important or prominent persons in the community or county, or recognition by local citizens for substantial contribution to the neighborhood or community. An improvement or site qualifying for designation solely by virtue of satisfying criteria set out in this section shall be designated a community landmark and shall not be subject to the provisions of KCC 20.62.080.
  
- C. Cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 40 years shall not be considered eligible for designation. However, such a property shall be eligible for designation if it is:
  - C1. An integral part of districts that meet the criteria set out in KCC 20.62.040A or if it is:
  - C2. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
  - C3. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- C4. A birthplace, grave or residence of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- C5. A cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- C6. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner or as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- C7. A property commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- C8. A property achieving significance with the past 40 years if it is of exceptional importance (King County, 2015).

The Landmarks Commission manages changes to designated landmarks through the Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) process (King County, 2015). Once a property has been designated, owners considering making significant alterations to the features of the resource that have been designated as significant, or seeking to move or demolish the resource, must file a COA with the Commission's Historic Preservation Officer for design review. The COA process includes an initial consultation meeting with the applicant, Historic Preservation Officer, and members of the Commission's Design Review Committee. If all parties agree to recommend approval of the COA, the COA is presented to the Commission at the next regularly scheduled meeting. If the parties disagree, a public hearing is scheduled before the Commission within 45 days. If, after the public hearing, the Commission declines the COA, a written report clarifying the basis for the decision is prepared and distributed to all interested parties. All Commission decisions may be appealed to the King County Council within 30 days of the notice of the decision.

## REFERENCES:

King County Historic Preservation Program. 2015. King County and City Landmarks List. Available at [http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/property/historic\\_preservation/documents/resources/T06\\_KCLandmarkList.ashx?la=en](http://www.kingcounty.gov/~media/property/historic_preservation/documents/resources/T06_KCLandmarkList.ashx?la=en). Last updated: July 14, 2015. Accessed July 23, 2015.