

Mayor's Advisory Group:
Historic Preservation Ordinance

Comparison of Designation Criteria: Federal vs Miami-Dade County

(shaded areas are where the two differ)

Miami-Dade County:

[Criteria.] The Board shall have the authority to designate areas, places, buildings, structures, landscape features, archeological and paleontological sites and other improvements or physical features, as individual sites, districts or archeological or paleontological zones that are significant in Miami-Dade County's history, architecture, paleontology, archeology or culture and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship or association, or:

- (a) Are associated with distinctive elements of the cultural, social, political, economic, scientific, religious, prehistoric, paleontological and architectural history that have contributed to the pattern of history in the community, Miami-Dade County, south Florida, the State or the nation; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of construction or work of a master; or that possess high artistic value; or that represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) Have yielded, or are likely to yield information in history or prehistory; or
- (e) Are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

[Properties not generally considered; exceptions.]

Certain properties, which include cemeteries, birthplaces, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, properties commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty (50) years, will not normally be considered for designation. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria, or if they fall within the following categories:

- (a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction of historical importance.
- (b) A building or structure removed from its location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or is the surviving structure most importantly associated with an historic event or person.
- (c) A birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his/her productive life.
- (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- (e) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.
- (f) A property or district achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years if it is of exceptional importance.

Federal: National Register Criteria

Criteria for Evaluation

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, and:

- A.** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, 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 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.