# NEVADA Historic Preservation Plan

2020-2028

NEVADA
STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

Nevada Department of
CONSERVATION &
NATURAL RESOURCES

# NEVADA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

Nevada's Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

**2020-2028**

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Executive letter to be located here.

Native American Perspective on Preservation to be located here.

*Gold Butte National Monument*

*Basin and Range National Monument*

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# Executive Summary

Nevada's history is unique. The physical places created over that history are among the state's greatest cultural and economic assets and are worth preserving. Referred to as "historic" or "cultural resources" they include buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts. The Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (NSHPO) reached out to its preservation partners and the broader public to identify challenges and develop collaborative goals for preserving these resources while creating sustainable and vibrant communities. This document is the result of that process.

As required by the National Historic Preservation Act, state historic preservation offices (SHPOs) maintain a statewide plan and revise it on a regular basis. In the fall of 2017, the NSHPO efforts began to revise and update Nevada's statewide preservation plan for the period covering 2020 to 2028. The planning process revealed that Nevada's preservation community efforts have been successful in recent years. There is growing acknowledgment that preservation supports economic development, creates community identity, and improves quality of life. At the same time, challenges remain. To address these challenges, and to reinforce the positive developments, the 2020-2028 plan focuses on five preservation goals:

**GOAL 1:** Identify and formally recognize significant cultural resources.

**GOAL 2:** Establish historic preservation as a cornerstone for sustainable and vibrant communities.

**GOAL 3:** Balancing the goals of respecting, preserving and promoting Nevada's significant cultural resources and strengthening the state's economy and infrastructure.

**GOAL 4:** Provide Nevadans with access to information about cultural resources and how to care for and engage with them responsibly.

**GOAL 5:** Foster a diverse historic preservation community.

These goals were developed from feedback gained via online and in-person surveys, combined with previous plan goals and NSHPO staff input (see page 19); they are supported by a series of objectives and action items. These all add up to a significant effort and no one person, group, or agency can tackle them alone. We must each do our part to overcome challenges and preserve our cultural resources for future generations to appreciate.

# Plan Vision Statement

Through consultation with partners and stakeholders across the state, a vision for historic preservation in Nevada was developed.

*We envision a Nevada that grows and prospers while respecting, preserving, interpreting, and rehabilitating the tangible elements of our cultural heritage. All Nevadan's quality of life will be enhanced when diverse constituencies work together to protect and preserve these places of economic, intrinsic, and spiritual value.*

**WARD CHARCOAL KILNS**
Nevada State Parks

# What is Historic Preservation?

At its core, historic preservation is about communities. These places connect residents and visitors to our past, creating a collective identity that reminds us of who we were and how far we have come. In turn, people come together to identify, protect, and enhance the historic places that matter to them.

The National Historic Preservation Act, recognizes this when it states (Section 1):

"The historic and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people...,"

And further that:

"... the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations."

In Nevada, these places might be rock writing panels important to the Numu (Northern Paiute), Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute), Newe (Western Shoshone), Washoe, and Goshute or abandoned mining camps and "ghost towns" popular in western lore. Historic preservation can encompass monumental historic architecture like the Hoover Dam in Boulder City or places that remind us of painful chapters in our past like Stewart Indian School in Carson City. Frequently it means maintaining historic buildings, parks, and landscapes that make up Nevada's downtowns and neighborhoods. All of these places tell authentic human stories and play a distinct role in Nevada's education, economic development, and identity.

# Why Preserve?

Contrary to popular belief, historic preservation does not seek to "freeze" the past. Rather, it supports and encourages the sustainable and appropriate use of historic resources for current and future generations. From a practical perspective, historic preservation can add value to communities by creating economic opportunities. For example, the rehabilitation of an historic building in a significant commercial district can:

- Create more jobs for local construction workers (often more than a new construction project might);
- Revitalize a neighborhood to attract new businesses, tourists, and visitors;
- Reflect an image of high-quality goods and services, small-town intimacy, reliability, stability, and personal attention;
- Create a sense of place and community, an important ingredient for quality of life;
- Minimize environmental impact as rehabilitation requires far less energy than demolition and new construction;
- Reduce demolition and disposal costs and environmental impact;
- Improve the financial solvency of local governments by retaining higher-density traditional development patterns and raising sales tax revenues.[1]

## NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was passed primarily to acknowledge the importance of protecting our nation's heritage from rampant federal development. It was the triumph of more than a century of struggle by a grassroots movement of committed preservationists.

- Sets the federal policy for preserving our nation's heritage
- Establishes a federal-state and federal-tribal partnership
- Establishes the National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Programs
- Mandates the selection of qualified State Historic Preservation Officers
- Establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Charges Federal Agencies with responsible stewardship
- Establishes the role of Certified Local Governments within the States

http://ncshpo.org/resources/national-historic-preservation-act-of-1966/

# A Brief History of Historic Preservation

The story of historic preservation in the United States has always been one of partnerships: between public and private concerns, between different levels of government, and among private citizens. As early as the 1810's in Philadelphia, public outcry led to the preservation of Independence Hall in recognition of its role in our nation's founding. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association was formed in the 1850s to acquire George Washington's estate and preserve it as a monument to his legacy. The example set by the Ladies Association inspired other organizations across the country to acquire historic buildings and preserve them for the benefit of the public. In some communities, city councils passed zoning laws to preserve community character: the city of Charleston, South Carolina established the first local historic district in 1931. These early actions formed the core of America's preservation ethic and its development as a grassroots phenomenon.[2]

In the western United States, the federal government, as the manager of vast amounts of public land, took a stronger role in preservation. Designations of national parks, beginning with Yellowstone in 1872, sought to protect monumental landscapes.[3] By 1906, Congress passed the Antiquities Act with the intent to preserve sites of archaeological importance, such as Casa Grande and Mesa Verde. It authorized the President to establish national monuments. The Antiquities Act also imposed legal penalties for those caught looting sites. Over time, Congress passed other laws expanding and formalizing preservation, including the National Historic Sites Act in 1935, which mandated the National Historic Landmarks program to document and celebrate sites important to national history. However, despite more formalized recognition on federal lands, preservation of the nations' historic sites remained fragmented and generally dependent on local citizens and private philanthropy.

In response to large-scale federal highway and urban renewal projects occurring after World War II, Congress passed the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA, 1966). The NHPA was a watershed moment in American preservation history, establishing the constellation of programs that define preservation today. The Act requires all federal agencies to identify and account for the impacts (effects) of federally funded or permitted projects upon historic resources. It also established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for best preservation practices. It gave a precise definition of the term "historic" and authorized the creation of a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Additionally, the Act designated the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) as a grant program to support state preservation activities.

Amendments to the Act (1980) created a certification program for local governments and earmarked a portion of each state's HPF grant to support it. That same year, the National Trust for Historic Preservation - the nation's leading non-profit organization promoting preservation of historic places - established the National Main Street Center as a means to advance revitalization efforts in historic downtowns. Since that time, historic preservation in the United States has developed into a vibrant network of national, state, and local programs aimed at preserving buildings, sites, archaeological resources, and other places of cultural value for future generations.

**BERLIN-ONE OF THE FIRST**
Nevada State Parks

As a typical turn-of-the-century Nevada mining town, Berlin (built in 1902) was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

# Nevada at a Glance

*"The history of Nevada is the history of the West." - Mark Amodei, U.S. Senator*

Nevada sits at the center of a unique geography, split between the Great Basin in the north and the Colorado River basin in the south. The Great Basin is a large ecological and topographic area spanning most of Utah, Nevada, and portions of Idaho, Oregon, and California. It is most commonly defined by the fact that its rivers do not outlet to the sea. Water, primarily from mountain snowmelt, has been one of the critical factors in defining human settlement in the state's pre-contact and historic periods. The northern two-thirds of Nevada are defined by steep mountains intermixed with sloping valleys and (usually) dry lake-beds. The southern third of the state takes on the geography of the Mojave Desert. The biotic environment of the state is equally varied, ranging from alpine forests along the Sierra Nevada near Reno, to rock scree and tundra in the Snake Mountains and Great Basin National Park, to the Joshua trees and creosote bushes of the Mojave Desert outside Las Vegas. Nevada is also the country's third most seismically-active state behind California and Alaska. Seismic activity and aridity are common to all areas of the state, with drought and fire increasing as climate change trends continue.

As of 2017, Nevada boasted nearly three million people, over two million of whom were concentrated in Clark County. Three-quarters of the state's other 800,000 residents are clustered in the Reno-Tahoe area and benefit from the water supply and outdoor recreation opportunities afforded by the Sierra Nevada Mountains. With few exceptions (e.g. Elko) the remaining 200,000 Nevadans are spread across numerous rural communities of 10,000 people or less.[4] The concentration of state residents in two urban centers has created an administrative and political divide between Las Vegas, Reno-Tahoe, and the rest of Nevada. This is further reinforced by the fact that over eighty-percent of the state's landmass is managed by the federal government, most of which is overseen by the Bureau of Land Management. Some counties have over ninety-percent of their land mass in federal management, making relationships between state and local governments and federal administrators critical to success.

Nevada's economic base relies significantly on mining and tourism, although agriculture remains a critical sector in many communities. Since the Second World War, a growing array of defense bases and industries, energy development, and light manufacturing have spurred growth in new areas as well as redevelopment in old areas. This has led to some economic diversification, but has also brought land disputes as competing interests (mining, ranching, tourism, and ecology) place pressure on federal land managers to balance needs. Tourism saw its first serious development in 1931, with the legalization of gambling. Today, tourism accounts for approximately $63.7 billion (2017) and employs about 460,000.[5] Due to a reliance on the somewhat volatile industries of tourism and mining, Nevada often suffers from longer and deeper economic swings than states with more diversified economies. For example, after the financial crisis of 2008, the nation as a whole saw unemployment peak at 10% in late 2009; and dropping to 3.7% in by late 2018. In contrast, Nevada's

# Nevada at a Glance

unemployment rate peaked in late 2010 at 13.7% and was still higher than the national rate in late 2018 at 4.5%.

An equally important economic factor is Nevada's low tax environment, which is generally good for business but challenging for local governments seeking to provide public services. Compounding these dynamics is the predominance of untaxable federal land in all jurisdictions.[6]

Due in part to this economic volatility, Nevada's population and economic focus has shifted significantly over time. Its native people have remained connected to their lands despite forced removal to reservations and are represented by the Numu, Nuwuvi, Newe, Washoe, and Goshute. The non-native population remained extremely small into the late-1850s; however, large numbers of overland travelers moved through Nevada following trails like the Old Spanish, Oregon, and California Emigrant. After the first waves of Euro-American settlement in the 1860s, the state retained a high percentage of foreign-born residents compared to the nation, with just under half of Nevada's new residents being foreign-born during the 1860s and 1870s.

Immigration in the twentieth century brought new residents from Italy and Eastern Europe. In 1940, Nevada was a relatively small, rural, post-mining state with 110,247 residents; but with wartime investment and postwar development, that increased to 160,083 in 1950. This post-war era also saw increasing numbers of African Americans moving to the southern part of the state for employment in the defense-related industries. Since the 1950s, immigration from other states and other nations resulted in Nevada standing as the fastest growing state in the union, with the population moving from 285,278 people in 1960 to 488,738 in 1970. This growth has continued into the present, with the state's population jumping from 1,201,833 in 1990 to its current population of nearly three million as of 2017.

Even in 2018, the Census Bureau announced that Nevada remained one of the fastest growing states in the union.[7] This has created significant development pressure in the two urban centers, Reno and Las Vegas, with the later now the 30th most populous metropolitan area in the country.[8] With this growth comes increasing diversity. As of 2017, the state's demographic makeup included a population that was 49.1% white, 28.8% Latino, 9.8% African American, 9.6% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.7% Native American.[9]

**ANNUAL LOVELOCK CAVE DAYS**
Bureau of Land Managment

In May, fourth grade students from six different Humboldt and Pershing county schools are treated to the Marzen House Museum and hiking at the Lovelock Cave Site.

# National Register and State Register in Nevada: A Snapshot

As of mid-2019, Nevada had 384 properties in the National Register of Historic Places, and over 5,200 resources that contribute to the significance of those properties. With the addition of the McKeen Motorcar in 2012, there are now eight (8) National Historic Landmarks in Nevada. In addition, Nevada's State Register of Historic Places (established by the state legislature in 1979) now includes 160 listings with over 2,270 contributing resources, many of which are also listed in the National Register. The State Register program was temporarily suspended following the 2008 financial crisis. It was revived in 2013 with the listing of both the Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas Sign and Lorenzi Park, both in Las Vegas.

The listings in both Registers range from larger urban historic districts such as Virginia City, the Newlands district in Reno, and Goldfield, to individual buildings such as the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Las Vegas and the Riverside Hotel in Reno. They also include large archaeological districts such as the Sheep Mountain Range and Panaca Summit as well as places of traditional cultural importance to Nevada's native people, like Cave Rock (de 'ek wadapush) (page 15). They cover a wide range of historical themes: from the region's earliest human inhabitants, to late-nineteenth century mining and ranching, to mid-century modern architectural landmarks. Listed resources also include landmarks associated with Nevada's various ethnic groups, such as Harrison's Guest House (a segregation-era African American boarding house in Las Vegas, page 26), and the Martin Hotel (a Basque boarding house in Winnemucca).

As both of these programs continue, several opportunities exist to improve both the quality and quantity of listings. Current and planned projects will explore the places associated with groups typically underrepresented in Nevada's historic registers. These include: women, African Americans, Basques, Asian Americans, and gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgendered Nevadans. The NSHPO also hopes to improve the inventories of historic districts that were listed early in the National Register program, such as Austin, Berlin, Eureka, and Genoa. As outreach efforts have improved and non-profit partners gained resources, the number of nominations produced by entities other than NSHPO staff has increased noticeably, a positive sign of health and vitality in the preservation community.

## National Register of Historic Places

Created in 1966 as a result of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Register of Historic Places (or NRHP) is the nation's official list of properties worthy of preservation. It is kept by the National Park Service (see page 84 for eligibility requirements).

## Nevada State Register of Historic Places

Created in 1979 by the Nevada Legislature, the Nevada State Register (SRHP) is an official list kept by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office of places and resources worthy of preservation (NRS 383.085). These resources reflect history, architecture, archaeology, and culture that are important to Nevadans.

## The Nordyke House – Reviving the Nevada State Register

After the economic recession in 2008, funding for state historic preservation programs diminished, including support for the Nevada State Register of Historic Places. In 2009, the NSHPO mothballed the program. In 2013, the program was revived, but its first new nominations were duplications from National Register nominations. The 2014 nomination of the Nordyke House, the former ranch house of the Nordyke ranch and community in Mason Valley, brought the State Register back to life as an independent sister program to national historic designations. Since that time, nine properties have been recognized, from the La Concha Motel Lobby in Las Vegas to the Fallon Theater in Churchill County.

# Current Inventory and Survey

Nevada is comprised of over 70.7 million acres but only 9% of the state (6.6 million acres) has been inventoried for cultural resources. Of that portion, about 2.7 million acres have been added to the Nevada Cultural Resource Information System (NVCRIS) database since the last preservation plan (2012). The majority of the state's recorded cultural resources have been identified through inventories conducted in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

NHPA and state statutes[10] require that NSHPO maintain inventories of cultural resources to facilitate planning. Thus, the NSHPO maintains NVCRIS, an online geographic information system (GIS) that provides a spatial index of recorded historic properties, NHPA activities, and grant funded projects. The system is supported through federal partnerships and user subscriptions. Two archives in the state hold paper records: Nevada State Museum for northern county information, and Desert Research Institute in Las Vegas for southern counties.

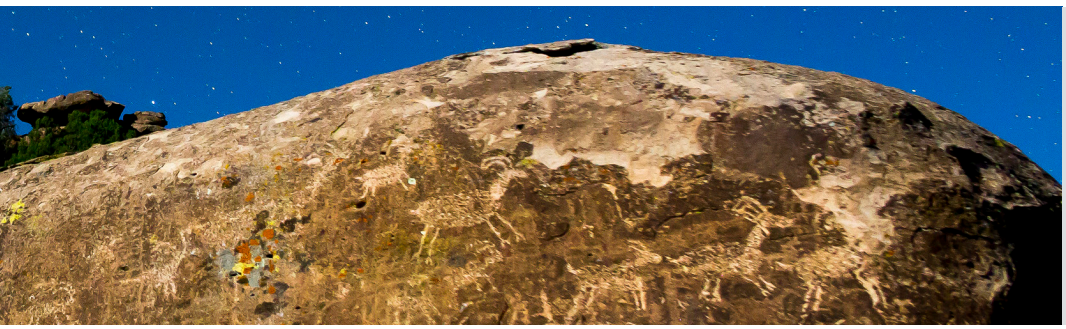
Access to this information reduces redundancies, assists in analyzing risk, and facilitates coordination: crucial components for planning undertakings. In compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and Section 304 of the NHPA, information about the ownership, location, and character of archaeological sites and other historic properties are frequently restricted from public access. Accordingly, NVCRIS has two online platforms: a restricted site for qualified individuals and an unrestricted site, added in 2016, that provides research level data on the National Register, buildings, and surveys.

Nearly 140,000 cultural resources are represented in NVCRIS, 90% of which are archaeological. Between 2011 and 2018, over 49,800 resources both archaeological (38,687) and architectural (11,182) were entered into NVCRIS. Of those, 12% were determined eligible for the National Register, 44% were not eligible for listing, and 22% remained unevaluated.

Fifty-five percent (55%) of archaeological sites entered into NVCRIS during the last plan were from the pre-contact period. Most of these resources are lithic scatters, camps, food processing sites, quarries, hunting blinds, petroglyphs, and pictographs. Almost 35% of the archaeological resources are of historic age, with mining activities constituting the majority of sites: mining camps, trash scatters, prospect pits, adits, shafts, and charcoal production sites.

Other historic-era resources are related to ranching and agriculture, as well as water and electrical conveyance systems. Of the 11,000 architectural resources (e.g. buildings and structures) over 61% are located in urban environments. To facilitate community planning, this architectural data is available in the unrestricted version of NVCRIS.

Nevada faces several challenges in terms of gaps, biases, and other shortcomings such as the frequent absence of the Native American perspective in the existing inventory of cultural resources. For example, recordation of sites in urban areas has generally been piecemeal: either limited to federal project areas or efforts by Certified Local Governments (CLG) to survey selected areas of their jurisdictions. CLG surveys have generally been biased toward residential survey in historic neighborhoods and have privileged pre-1940 neighborhoods over post World War II resources. The evaluation of commercial districts has been sporadic despite their being a prime source of commercial investment incentives. It will be critical for federal, Tribal, state, and local entities to prioritize survey tasks such that the most significant, valued, and threatened resources are evaluated.



**MT. IRISH**

Bureau of Land Managment

An archaeological district within Basin and Range National Monument known for its rock writing sites.

# Preservation Planning

According to the National Park Service, planning is the rational, systematic process by which a community or group of people develops a vision, goals, and priorities across a broad array of interests.[11] Preserving a diverse array of cultural resources has long-term benefits for Nevada's communities and the state's economy. Doing so is a shared responsibility across governments, the Tribes, the non-profit and private sectors, and the public. While everyone who cares about cultural resources can be considered a stakeholder, partners are those entities who actively participate in historic preservation and hold legal or otherwise significant responsibility for the planning and maintenance of cultural resources.

Historic preservation in Nevada depends heavily on federal agencies who either manage land or permit and fund activities. Second only to Alaska in federally managed land, approximately 61 million acres (85%) of Nevada is managed by the federal government[12]: an area equivalent to the land mass of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland combined. Because of this, the majority of historic preservation planning occurs via federal law, specifically Section 106 of the NHPA.[13] This law, and its implementing regulations found at 36CFR Part 800, outlines a process by which federal agencies must consider the effects of their projects on historic properties, whether the project occurs on federal land or is funded or permitted by a federal agency. While Section 106 does not require preservation of a site, it does ensure that historic properties are considered in federal planning decisions and provides avenues for public comment. Much of how Section 106 works today stems from the realization that industry, states, and cities cannot be expected to plan for historic preservation unless the federal government does the same.[14]

Tribal partners are key to the success of Nevada's historic preservation. There are 20 federally recognized Tribes comprised of 27 tribal communities, many of which have cultural resource programs, with an interest in the state. Amendments to NHPA in 1992 created Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) who perform the same functions as SHPOs on tribal lands. As with much of preservation, the National Park Service approves and certifies THPO programs and provides financial assistance. However, the amount of financial assistance has not kept pace with the number of THPO programs throughout the country.[15] Nevada has five THPOs: the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. The Tribes have been instrumental in updating existing statues to support increased tribal participation in state decision-making and have successfully listed several places of religious and cultural significance in the National Register.

## CAVE ROCK

The Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California working with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office, Nevada State Parks, Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) and the US Forest Service all agreed that a Historic Marker commemorating Cave Rock as a special place for the Washoe Tribe was a worthy project.

What started out as a mitigation measure due to NDOT work at Cave Rock became a symbol that not only is it important to the Tribe but demonstrates working together has a positive outcome of lasting partnerships that realized the true value of respecting a Native Peoples venerated and sacred places and honoring it in perpetuity.

The historic marker is the final part of a long history surrounding Cave Rock that spanned decades of controversy and contention. In the end the historic marker is culmination of the Tribes' efforts to protect our sacred places.

# Incorporating Preservation into Nevada's Planning Framework

Considering the multiple and varied benefits of preserving cultural resources, historic preservation can and should be a critical component to planning at all levels of government. Furthermore, Nevada Revised Statute 278.160 recommends that all master plans (for cities, counties and regions) have a historic preservation element.[16] The following provides a short summary of historic preservation planning at various levels.

## LOCAL PRESERVATION

City and county governments in Nevada have undertaken historic preservation activities since the 1950s, but long-term planning activities have developed more recently. Counties were authorized to create local historic districts in 1979, while municipalities were authorized to do the same in 1989. While statutes recommend historic preservation elements in master plans, not all communities have plans in place. Some that do are Gerlach[17], Mesquite[18], and Douglas County.[19] Overall, local engagement for preservation planning remains limited even though resources are available. For example, the Nevada chapter of the American Association of Planners maintains a guide that discusses how historic preservation activities can be incorporated into local planning.[20]

As of 2019, at least nine local governments in Nevada have some version of an historic preservation plan, although the degree of long-term planning and adoption of best practices varies significantly. Cities such as Reno and Las Vegas contain growing constituencies that value sustainable community development practices, including more dense land use patterns and adaptive reuse of existing buildings. This broader appreciation of preservation as a form of sustainability represents a holistic community development practice. Reno's *Reimagine Reno* master plan, published in 2018, acknowledged the role of historic buildings in reducing energy and resource use and for preserving dense urban development patterns. Clark County has developed an office for sustainability, and the cities of Las Vegas, Henderson, and Reno have developed sustainability initiatives in their operations.

Six local governments in Nevada have secured the National Park Service's Certified Local Government (CLG) designation: Carson City, Reno, Las Vegas, Storey County, and in August 2019, Boulder City and Winnemucca were added to the list. The city of Henderson has also explored the benefits of becoming a CLG. Communities in the CLG program are eligible to receive federal historic preservation grants along with technical assistance via trainings, workshops and conferences hosted by a national network of preservation commissions through the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (NAPC).

## REGIONAL AND TRIBAL PLANNING

Tribal governments, particularly those who have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, also address planning issues that may affect multiple jurisdictions. When updating regional and agency plans, state and local governments are encouraged to work with Tribal governments when addressing historic preservation planning.

Regional Planning Authorities address planning issues spanning multiple jurisdictions. For example, the Truckee Meadows Planning Authority coordinates across Washoe County and the cities of Reno and Sparks. There is presently only one regional planning entity in Nevada that formally incorporates cultural resource management into its purview: the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA). TRPA leads the cooperative effort to preserve, restore, and enhance the unique natural and human environment of the Lake Tahoe Region covering two states, five counties, and one incorporated city. Chapter 67 of TRPA's Code of Ordinances outlines the determination of eligibility, designation, and protection of historic and cultural resources in the Tahoe Basin. Under that code, both the California and Nevada SHPOs play a consultative role in TRPA's management of cultural resources.

## STATE AGENCY PLANNING

The State of Nevada has stewarded many important historic resources since the early twentieth century. However, comprehensive planning efforts on the part of state agencies have generally been limited, instead focusing on preservation of specific sites such as state parks, the State Capitol complex, and the Stewart Indian School campus. Several state agencies other than the NSHPO have sought to incorporate cultural resource management into their overall planning documents or operational philosophy. Most of

# Incorporating Preservation into Nevada's Planning Framework

these acknowledge the role their operations play in preserving cultural resources, or the need to protect cultural resources during their agency activities. Some examples include:

- The interdepartmental *Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan* incorporates cultural resource preservation into emergency response on multiple fronts;
- The Nevada Department of Transportation's *One Nevada Transportation Plan* acknowledges both that new road projects may affect cultural resources, and that their roads facilitate outdoor recreation that may support heritage tourism across the state;
- The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection discusses the role that pollution, including diminished air quality, can play in damaging cultural resources;
- The Nevada Division of State Parks' *Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* acknowledges the importance of cultural resources to Nevada's outdoor recreation business, although it contains no goals specific to preserving its cultural resource inventory.

While important, these statements do not provide detailed actions that must be taken. At this time, only the NSHPO provides a comprehensive preservation plan for the state, with goals, objectives, and tasks for public and private partners across multiple geographies. However, as noted elsewhere in this plan, integration of preservation practice into planning across multiple entities is a high priority for Nevada residents. The more that preservation can be planned for, the more effectively it occurs.

## STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL

The Stewart Indian School was established through the Nevada State Legislature in 1887 and served as Nevada's only off-reservation boarding school facility for the education of Native Americans between 1890-1980. The campus was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district in 1985 for its significance in the areas of architecture, education, and Native American culture.

Due to transfer out of the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) ownership, the NSHPO holds preservation covenants on the property in perpetuity with the BIA and the State of Nevada, the current owner. The Nevada Indian Commission oversees stewardship, management, and planning for the complex. The terms of the covenants provide the NSHPO with the opportunity to review proposed construction projects pursuant to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

An important recent project on the campus includes the full rehabilitation of Buildings 1 (former Administration Building) & 2 (Post Office) for the new Stewart Indian School Cultural Center & Museum and Welcome Center. Through preservation planning and partnership, the State of Nevada and the Nevada Indian Commission are hopeful that all buildings on this unique campus will be adaptively reused for new uses, rehabilitated, and fully occupied for future generations to enjoy and experience.

The grand opening is scheduled for May 2020. Visit https://stewartindianschool.com/ for hours and tour information.

# Preservation Stakeholders and Partners

Preserving cultural resources requires partnerships. No single agency, organization, or individual has the legal authority, expertise, and resources to preserve Nevada's cultural resources alone – it is a community effort requiring cooperation and collaboration. Federal agencies, responsible for managing over four-fifths of the state, regularly partner with private economic interests, environmental and cultural resource consultants, private economic interests, Tribes, recreationists, non-profit organizations, and state and local agencies to preserve cultural resources on their land. Local governments frequently partner with non-profit organizations and private citizens to preserve historic buildings and neighborhoods in their jurisdictions. The NSHPO, not being a landowner or a permitting agency, depends on a broad array of partners to preserve resources, and provides support, expertise, and access to funding to encourage best practices. At the core of these partnerships, however, are interested citizens – people in Nevada's communities that care enough about preserving the state's cultural resources to take action and provide the fuel for these partnerships. That action may include owning and maintaining a historic home, becoming a Nevada Site Steward, leveraging Historic Tax Credits to open a business in a historic building, joining a non-profit group as a volunteer, commenting on federal undertakings in the state that may affect historic resources, or educating elected officials about the possibilities of historic preservation. As has been the case since historic preservation began in the United States, it is individual citizens who ultimately determine what pieces of Nevada's cultural heritage remain for future generations.

## Federal Agencies

- Land Managers - BLM, USFS, NPS, BOR, BIA, etc
- Funding & Permitting - HUD, USDA Rural Development, Army Corps of Engineers

## Tribes

- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
- Federally recognized Tribes, Colonies, & Bands

## State Agencies

- NDOT, GoED, SPWD, DCNR, Nevada State Parks
- Tourism
- Museums

## SHPO

- Nevada State Historic Preservation Office

See Appendix Q for the NSHPO Strategic Plan

## The Public

## Local Governments

- Certified Local Governments
- Main Street Communities
- Cities
- Counties

## NSHE

- 4 year - UNLV, UNR
- 2 year - TмCC, Great Basin College, CSN, etc

## Non-profits

- National - National Trust, NAPC, DoCoMoMo, AIA, APA, ACRA, etc
- Local - Preserve Nevada, NPF, NVFCP, HRPS, NAA, DRI

## Consultants & Trades

- Design & Construction Trades
- Cultural Resource Firms
- Environmental Firms

# Planning Process

The development of this Plan, and specifically the goals and objectives, was a statewide effort involving a variety of stakeholders. Over a 13-month period beginning in November of 2017, NSHPO staff gathered data, sought public input, and analyzed feedback. Analysis included background research, identification of initial goals, compilation of stakeholder lists, executive interviews, detailing of case studies, online surveys, and public meetings. Two online surveys were conducted: the first asked general questions about the state's preservation environment and the second asked respondents to prioritize goals and objectives. A specialist from the NSHPO conducted 26 in-person interviews with a selection of stakeholders from across the state. A full list of interviewed stakeholders can be found in Appendix E (page 62).

NSHPO staff also facilitated six public meetings across the state in late 2018: in Reno, Elko, Tonopah, Gardnerville, Ely, and Las Vegas. NSHPO staff completed the bulk of writing and processing for the Plan in 2019, sending the draft and final through the Board of Museums and History (NSHPO's state review board), prior to its final transmission to the National Park Service.

## PLANNING PRINCIPLES

1. The State Historic Preservation Plan (Plan) should have a statewide perspective that includes an overview of the challenges to the preservation of cultural resources in Nevada and incorporates input solicited from all of the partners and stakeholders that may play a part in the Plan's implementation.

2. The Plan should be supportive of Tribal engagement, participation, and representation while respecting the importance of cultural resources to Nevada's Tribes and tribal people.

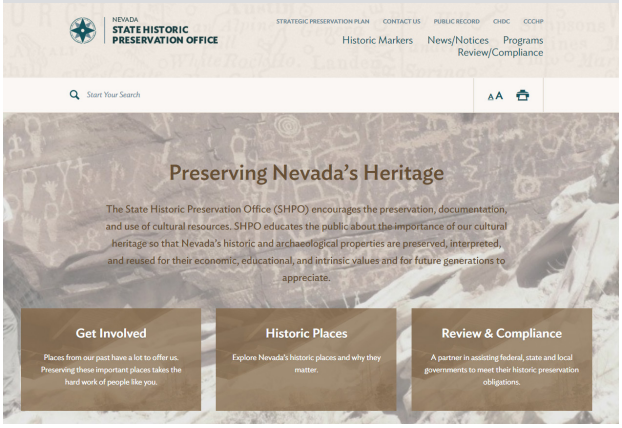
3. The Plan should reference, and be referenced in, existing state policies and programs. It should relate to statewide policy, incorporate the programs of other agencies, improve the potential for widespread implementation, and demonstrate how historic preservation is intrinsically relevant to the varied interests and activities of Nevada's communities.

4. The Plan should include and support the strategic priorities identified in the Governor's Planning Framework (2016-2020): Vibrant and Sustainable Economy, Educated and Healthy Citizenry, Safe and Livable Communities, and Efficient and Responsive State Government.

5. The Plan should recognize and make use of all tools possible, not just those familiar to the historic preservation community. It should emphasize resource management best practices while still accommodating innovation and acknowledging that many state, local, Tribal, and private programs – including those undertaken by the NSHPO – impact the wider landscape, community character, and overall quality of life.

## NSHPO WEBSITE

shpo.nv.gov




# Planning Cycle

This Plan has an eight-year life span. Given the somewhat long time frame, this document should be consulted on an annual basis to determine if tasks have been achieved and if the established priorities have changed.

To ensure transparency and public accountability, the NSHPO will host a webpage devoted to tracking the goals herein. All preservation partners, members of the public, and agencies are encouraged to submit case studies for inclusion on the website.

At or around the fourth year of the Plan (2024), the NSHPO will conduct a series of stakeholder meetings both to assess changes in conditions and to highlight accomplishments.

# Online Surveys

Questions for the first survey were developed from topics identified during early NSHPO planning meetings. Questions for the second survey were developed from responses to the first survey. Both surveys provided ample opportunity for respondents to record their views in narrative form. The surveys were sent to preservation partners and stakeholders via press releases, social media, specialized business and rack cards, the NSHPO website, and personal networking.

## SURVEY #1

This survey was available from February 5 to May 31, 2018. Responses, 783 total, represented residents from all 17 counties. Stakeholders were asked to describe themselves and were allowed more than one identity choice. Because the survey allowed for several identities, the following percentages will exceed 100. The largest stakeholder response (40%) came from representatives of city, county, and federal governments. Cultural resource professionals, including professional historians and archaeologists, represented 28% of responses. The next largest response came from members of the public (30%), amateur historians (20%) and retirees (19%). Educators and students represented 17% and site stewards represented 11%. Less than 5% of respondents identified themselves as trade/industry professionals, property owners, elected officials, and Tribal members.

## SURVEY #2

This survey was available from September 27 to November 30, 2018. The total number of responses was 197. Most respondents lived in Clark (35%) and Washoe (29%) counties. Carson City, Douglas County, and Elko County represented a combined 18% of responses. The remainder of the counties had responses totaling 3% or less.

Between the two surveys, most respondents believed that historic preservation should play an important role in creating opportunities for educational, economic, and community development in the next decade. When asked what types of cultural resources were important to preserve, over 70% of respondents identified cemeteries, ghost towns, rock writing sites, Native American sacred sites, parks, historic trails, and paleontological resources. In considering threats to these important resources, respondents considered the most significant to be a lack of funding (at all levels) and a lack of awareness of the value and fragility of cultural resources. Important but somewhat less urgent were the lack of interest by governmental agencies and a lack of preservation education in schools and universities. Development pressures, teardowns, and urban sprawl were also identified as threats to cultural resources. Please see Appendix C (page 43) for more details.

## SURVEY POSTCARD & MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Participants were also solicited by email.

# Executive Interviews

In person and phone interviews were held with 26 individuals ranging from the Nevada Congressional and State Delegation and Representatives of Sovereign Tribal Nations to executive directors of preservation non-profits and contract archaeologists. Each were asked the same questions related to current and future preservation issues: what is important to preserve and why, what actions we need to take as a community to protect these places, and how to best communicate with the general public.

Interview results showed concern for existing laws and process for preservation, development pressures, and the gap in research and survey information. Commonly mentioned actions to improve preservation incorporated collaboration. For example, working together to better utilize funding resources. For a summary of results see Appendix E (page 62).

*"It's the make of our story. Everything that's out there, everything that's happened over these several years is going to tell that story to the next generations. We need to preserve it, to make sure it's told in the correct way is of the utmost importance." -Amber Torres, Tribal Chairman, Walker River Paiute Tribe*

# Public Meetings

In addition to the online surveys, public input was sought via a series of public meetings held between September and November of 2018. Six meetings were held across the state: in Reno, Elko, Tonopah, Gardnerville, Ely and Las Vegas. Each of the meetings was hosted by a moderator and attended by at least one NSHPO staff member. Many attendees were professionals with a demonstrated interest in preservation: including representatives from local governments, Tribes, consultants, and cultural resource staff. Some members of the public also attended; including site stewards, business representatives, and concerned local residents.

### RENO PUBLIC MEETING

The wall is lined with goals and suggested objectives with potential tasks.

During the meetings, attendees were asked to rank the importance of eight preservation plan objectives and to brainstorm possible tasks associated with meeting each objective. In the cities where the plan objectives were ranked, the majority of attendees selected "high priority" for most of the objectives. This implied that for the public, many preservation issues have equal importance. This aligned with the feedback received during the online surveys and executive interviews. In other cities, the public chose not to rank the importance of the objectives but ranked proposed tasks instead.

Numerous tasks and solutions were offered during all of the public meetings. A common theme emerged regarding the lack of available information about historic preservation and the desire for guidance: for example, educational materials, lists of qualified consultants/ contractors, and technical assistance. This was especially true in the rural areas where preservation expertise is not readily available. For a summary of results see Appendix D (page 60).

# Economic Issues

Moving forward, funding constraints, development pressures, environmental conditions, and lack of awareness will present challenges to preserving cultural resources in the Silver State. These and other challenges and opportunities, summarized below, form the foundation of the goals, objectives, and tasks that are central to this Plan.

## ECONOMIC ISSUES

*"We have not raised enough money to protect historical sites... without resources there is a potential that we can lose those sites... and once they are lost they can never be recovered. We need to do a better job convincing the public and government that they need to contribute." -Bob Ostrovsky*

While Nevada's economy appears to have recovered from the 2008 financial crisis, challenges remain. Over 70% of respondents to the first online survey ranked the lack of funding as a "Serious Threat" to Nevada's cultural resources and between 78% and 87% of respondents on the second online survey would like to see improvements in federal, state, and local financial support for preservation efforts.

At the federal level, grants, funding agreements, and program support were each affected by the 2008 crash and have not fully recovered. For instance, the national budget for BLM's Cultural Resource Management Program is still below pre-recession funding levels.[21] "Fire Borrowing" at the Forest Service has forced the agency to use preservation funds to fight fires.[22] While firefighting and other actions are essential, the fact remains that budget shortfalls, like a shortage of law enforcement officers to effectively patrol and respond to site disturbances, are felt acutely in the preservation community.

At the state level, available funding is limited to either the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation (CCCHP) grant program (which specifically supports cultural centers in historic buildings), or the federal rehabilitation tax credit. The CCCHP program has lost three-quarters of its funding since 1993 and currently has no dedicated operational budget. Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) sub-grants are available for Certified Local Governments (CLGs), but as of 2019 Nevada has only six CLGs, limiting the impact of those funds.

Many rural communities still depend heavily on mining, ranching, and tourism for their base: all of which are subject to market volatility. Numerous factors, including lack of state and local tax revenue, hinder the possibility of incentivizing historic building rehabilitations through tax credits, abatements, or revolving loan programs.

Additionally, a limited availability of construction workers with historic preservation experience often hinders rehabilitation, slows construction projects, and increases costs: all of which limits the effectiveness of public grant and loan programs for historic properties. Some local governments provide tax or in-kind incentives for preservation, and have access to public and non-profit funding for history or

### THE PINK HOUSE

The Reese-Johnson-Virgin House, or "Pink House" as it is more commonly known, was listed in the National Register on July 21, 2004, and has been a contributing building in the Genoa Historic District. Lois Wray acquired the Pink House in 2007 and in 2015, began a rehabilitation process to turn the once-prominent residence into a café, deli, and charcuterie. The project was the first in Nevada since 2012 to successfully secure federal Historic Tax Credits.

# Development Pressure

preservation efforts, but these are often limited in scope or influence. The federal rehabilitation tax credit is available for the private sector, but there are very few commercial-zoned properties in the National Register that would facilitate the use of the credit.

Despite the economic and financial challenges facing preservation in Nevada, recent efforts have increased available funding, chiefly by harnessing historic resources for economic development. For instance, the 2017 legislature approved the creation of a Main Street program within the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED). The National Trust for Historic Preservation originally established Main Street America in 1980 as a way to revitalize historic downtowns.

During the 2019 legislative session, the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation (CCCHP) saw a significant increase in funding. The CCCHP program has recently supported critical economic incentives, including the Fallon Theater, El Rancho Hotel in Wells, and the Nevada Northern Railway in Ely. The State Legislature continues its attempts to develop state tax incentives for private developers to rehabilitate historic buildings.

Local governments have increased their operational commitments to historic preservation, with some undertaking historic resource surveys. Las Vegas is exploring funding for full-time historic preservation specialist to increase its ongoing operational capacity. Furthermore, in 2005 Las Vegas created a Centennial Grant to fund preservation activities. Proceeds from the sale of commemorative license plates funds small grants for buildings listed in the local register and for neon sign restoration, oral histories, documentaries, and educational events.

Private developers have increased their commitment to preservation by moving forward with sensitive rehabilitations of historic properties from Reno and Las Vegas to Tonopah and Genoa. These projects have moved forward in marketing authentic heritage assets to a tourism audience, and have increasingly used preservation incentives to leverage financing.

## DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

*"What is happening is when, for example, there is a vacant area and somebody needs to build a development on it... the heritage resources that are there, they are sacrificed for development." -Darrel Cruz*

## MAIN STREET & PRESERVATION EDUCATION

In 2017, the Nevada State Legislature created the Nevada Main Street program, overseen by the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED). That program's creation has precipitated a marked increase in inter-agency coordination between GOED, Travel Nevada, and the NSHPO on how to support economic development in rural areas. Heritage tourism assets and downtown historic areas are pillars of that growth, and the three agencies have begun coordinating on training and public education opportunities since 2018. As GOED and Travel Nevada develop and refine their own programs, the NSHPO has conducted reconnaissance-level surveys of most of Nevada's rural downtowns, including many that are applying for participation in the Nevada Main Street program. The Office has also revised its Certified Local Government program to allow for easier participation by rural governments, with significant interest across the state. Coordination between the state's rural development agencies has been critical to this success.

*Hotel Nevada, Ely*

# Development Pressure

## GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK EROSION STUDY

Wildfires are a fact of life in Nevada with increasing frequency, size, and cost to Nevadans and our cultural resources. Yet the impacts do not stop once the flames have abated. The inevitable spring melt and monsoonal rain events that follow, threatening life and property are equally devastating to many cultural resources within Nevada. The Strawberry Fire of 2016 within the Strawberry Creek watershed of Great Basin National Park (GBNP) was one such event. In the face of this devastation, the GBNP archaeologists have stepped in to study how various methods of erosion treatment and prevention effect, and could prevent, further damage to a wide variety of significant archaeological sites, rock art panels, and historic engineering feats that were threatened. This study is on the cutting edge of developing treatments to protect Nevada's cultural heritage in the face of environmental change.

*"Nevada's model for historic preservation has been bring on the bulldozers. We'd rather bulldoze a historic site/structure than work hard to preserve it and modify it for society's needs today." -Mark Bassett*

Over 60% of respondents to the first survey saw development pressures, tear-downs, urban sprawl, or infrastructure improvements as a threat to preservation. Almost 60% of respondents to the second survey saw the pressure to accommodate new development and infrastructure as a critical challenge affecting the protection of cultural resources in their own communities.

As stated previously, Nevada is one of the nation's fastest growing states.[23] As a result, several communities are experiencing a housing crisis. The drive for housing creates pressure to expand city borders and redevelop urban centers. Expanding borders into open areas increases the risk to significant cultural resources. The redevelopment of urban centers has led to demolitions of important (and often neglected) historic buildings, in favor of modern multistory buildings. This redevelopment can also lead to gentrification, which may displace minority communities and thus local understanding of the value of certain sites. New residents are often disconnected from local history and are less inclined to spend tax dollars on preserving old buildings when it is presumed to be cheaper and easier to "start new".

In contrast to urban areas, rural communities struggle to maintain their population and wealth. Towns like Austin, Tonopah, and Pioche struggle to amass the funds needed to repair and rehabilitate their historic buildings. As populations in many of Nevada's rural counties decline, it becomes difficult to maintain historic businesses and homes.[24] In other rural areas where the economy is active but volatile, housing options are limited - as is access to capital that might be directed at rehabilitating historic resources to create more housing.

In the midst of this uneven growth, opportunities exist to leverage historic preservation for sustainable development and land use patterning. Fifty-nine (59%) percent of respondents to the second survey want to see the development of streamlined and locally-appropriate processes for balancing historic preservation and economic development.

In fact, there is a growing desire for the adoption of sustainable environmental practices on multiple fronts, including the stewardship and conservation of public lands. Reno's *Reimagine Reno* master plan (2018) is one example of how a community can recognize the role of historic buildings in reducing energy and resource use, as well as the maintenance of dense urban development patterns.[25]
In the hopes of encouraging

# Environmental Conditions

broader participation by local governments, especially in rural areas, NSHPO began the process of revising its CLG program so more communities can participate. Local governments who create citizen commissions and are approved by the National Park Service gain exclusive access to funding and training to encourage the identification and adaptive reuse of historic properties.

Seventy percent (70%) of respondents to the second survey believe demonstrating the link between historic preservation and sustainable growth, environmentally sound policies, and economic development should be a priority over the next eight years.

*"I don't think that we understand that historic preservation can become a part of the tourism industry. Tourists love gambling of course but they also appreciate classic buildings, museums, and sites on the National Register of Historic Places" -Claytee White*

Another form of development pressure comes from Nevada's booming tourist industry, which brings over 50 million people to the Silver State annually.[26] Besides the gaming tables, many of these tourists participate in outdoor recreation, supporting 87,000 jobs while spending almost $12 billion a year.[27] An increase in heritage tourism and outdoor recreation has drawn the public to already-overused attractions and to traditionally less-visited areas, such as rock writing sites. Damage to sensitive cultural resources may occur due to lack of planning, management, and support infrastructure (restrooms, designated boundaries, trails, and lodging). Concern over tourism related issues were reflected in responses to the first survey with the following issues ranked as serious threats by over half of the respondents: recreation/ visitation, vandalism, and looting.

Despite potential impacts to cultural resources, between 60% and 71% of survey two respondents want to see non-profits as well as local and state government develop, support, and advocate heritage tourism programs.

To balance access and amenities with natural and cultural resource conservation and preservation, the 2019 Nevada Legislature created a new division in the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources called the Division of Outdoor Recreation.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

*"Lots of resources are subject to natural forces of erosion like Aeolian "sandblasting" of petroglyphs and the seasonal "melting" of adobe brick (think Ft. Churchill). Even 'high-cut' stumps, artifacts from the 19th century industrial lumbering, are disappearing as a natural consequence of decay." -Respondent to Survey 1*

The challenges of population growth and economic

## INTERNSHIPS: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Since 2013, the NSHPO Southern Nevada Office, which runs the Nevada Site Stewardship Program (NSSP), has offered both undergraduate and graduate level internships on Public Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management. Interns learn how to present complicated archaeological research to the public through interacting with the volunteer site stewards and assisting with presentations for public outreach. Interns also learn how the cultural resource management process works by spending time with federal archaeologists, NSHPO employees, and CRM contractors. During their internships they learn the basics of archaeological survey, how Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act works, the laws protecting archaeological sites from damage, and how to conduct site condition assessments. NSSP has had over 30 students from five different universities complete this internship and many of them are now working either in historic preservation or public engagement jobs.

# Environmental Conditions

## HARRISON'S GUEST HOUSE: RECOGNIZING AFRICAN AMERICAN STORIES

Like in many states, there are very few resources that recognize the important role of African Americans in Nevada's history. Black men and women ran shops in Virginia City, operated ranches in Carson Valley, and provided a significant percentage of the labor for Nevada's burgeoning gaming and defense industries in the twentieth century. However, recognizing those contributions in the National Register can be difficult. African American communities were subject to discrimination, disinvestment, and large-scale demolition. Today, many historic African American places are in economically depressed areas at risk of large-scale demolition. Genevieve Harrison operated the Guest House as accommodations for Black travelers and entertainers who were barred from staying in casinos and hotels downtown. Harrison's guests included Nat King Cole, Sammy Davis, Jr., and Pearl Bailey. In 2016, with careful coordination with the National Park Service, Harrison's Guest House was listed in the National Register as one of few remaining historic resources in Las Vegas' Westside neighborhood.

development are aggravated by environmental changes. The long-term effects of climate change are well-documented by researchers.[28] The warming climate is aggravating drought cycles throughout the Great Basin, with average snow pack declining precipitously.[29] Warmer temperatures shift precipitation from snow – which acts as a reservoir - to rain (even in the winter) and regular "snow droughts" are predicted for much of the West.[30] This shift increases the size and severity of seasonal flooding, as well as instances of acute flash flooding. Water use conflicts between urban and rural interests continue, complicating community development and the agriculture industry. Furthermore, as the two urban centers of Reno and Las Vegas continue to grow reduced green space can result in greater erosion and localized flooding. Higher temperatures and increasing urbanization have also led to increased wildfire risk: the 2017 fire season included several of the largest fires in the nation for that season. These threats endanger Nevada's cultural resources in many ways.[31]

In an effort to reduce climate change impacts, a 2018 ballot initiative requires the state to move to 50% renewable energy by 2030. Development of renewable energy projects also affect cultural resources, but these initiatives are needed to address climate change.

Seismic activity also remains a key issue. A significant percentage of historic resources are constructed of unreinforced masonry, greatly increasing the risk of earthquake damage. A 2008 earthquake in northeast Nevada caused severe damage to the City of Wells' downtown area. Combined with a lack of available funding and political energy, the quake led to the eventual demolition of a substantial portion of the city's downtown. Exacerbating this issue is a lack of awareness of the potential for retrofits to mitigate the inherent weakness in masonry buildings. This lack of education for structural engineers leads either to over-engineered solutions (which inflate costs and damage historic integrity) or to outright demolition (instead of rehabilitation).

Responses to the first survey showed real concern for environmental changes like flooding and fire that will increasingly impact cultural resources. For example, 67% believe acknowledging and addressing threats - either man-made or natural - to cultural resources should be a priority over the next 8 years and 36% would like to see active engagement from the Nevada Department of Emergency Management to assist Nevada's first responders with cultural resource information and encourage historic preservation strategies in hazard mitigation planning.

# Awareness

## AWARENESS

*"We can improve awareness by taking advantage of opportunities to educate communities about the history of our Native American cultures, how they've contributed to our growth overtime, and the important role they play now and in our future." -Bradly Crowell*

Education was listed as the highest priority for Nevada's Preservation Community in both the executive interviews (22 mentions out of 26 interviews), and the second online survey (82%). It was also a consistent topic of discussion at all of the public meetings.

After funding, over 60% of survey respondents stated that a lack of awareness (of the value and fragility of cultural resources) makes preservation difficult. Lack of education about planning and treatment frequently leads to the neglect of cultural resources, which in turn, threatens community character. Without plans for the adaptive reuse of important cultural resources, facilities are often neglected, abandoned, and demolished; at a greater cost than a well-designed rehabilitation project. Some local governments provide incentives through conservation easements or tax deferments, yet the public is often unaware that these programs exist. Surveys further revealed that while local or state laws may require consideration of cultural resources as part of public or private projects, awareness of these laws - and lack of penalties for non-compliance - reduce their effectiveness. Forty-five percent (45%) of survey respondents indicated that insufficient state legislation (to protect historic and archaeological sites) is a serious issue. Not coincidentally, legislation passed in 2017 (SB244) and 2019 (AB152) introduced the requirement for permits to archaeologically excavate Native American remains on private land and increased fines and penalties for the destruction of cultural resources and the trafficking of cultural property.

In addition to these concerns, the inclusion of historic preservation in primary and secondary education is variable. While 4th grade students study state history, preservation themes are not consistent there or anywhere within the K-12 curricula. In higher education, both major universities offer archaeology programs but formal training in cultural resource laws, process, and methodologies is limited, leaving many graduates under-prepared for entry-level jobs in cultural resource management.

Seventy percent (70%) of survey respondents noted that identification and documentation of cultural resources is a high priority. Key to these identification efforts are the existence of historic contexts which provide the basis for determining if a resource is eligible for listing in the National Register. Initial efforts were made in the 1980's and 1990's to publish short briefs on various topics, however, the detailed research necessary to evaluate properties and property types for

### LINCOLN COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INITIATIVE

In 2006, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Ely District in cooperation with other federal, state and local partners established the Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (LCAI) to allocate funding from the sale of BLM land in Lincoln County for approved projects. Since then, over 60 projects totaling over 9 million dollars have been funded. The diversity of projects include site inventories, evaluations, ethnographies, educational outreach, public interpretive resources, material preservation, archaeological research technique testing, public site use plans, and environmental assessments.

LCAI funded projects have contributed significantly to our knowledge of regional historic and pre-contact cultural resources. As funding continues new research questions are answered, technologies are developed and tested, sites and resources preserved, and public education developed.

# Awareness

the National Register is generally isolated. Regional synthesis in pre-contact history, while robust in academic environments, has generally not been processed into National Register-applicable planning documents outside of specific project areas. Very little synthesis of architectural history at the state and local level has occurred in either the planning or academic sectors. Key omissions within historical contexts include agricultural history and the history of traditionally marginalized or underrepresented communities.

This said, several public agencies and non-profit groups have completed or initiated long-term research projects to better document our state's past. The NSHPO has completed several historic contexts and Multiple Property Documentation Forms to better frame significant historic contexts: from regional agriculture to schools and fire stations. It has also initiated projects to document the state's history of African-Americans and women. Future statewide projects planned by the NSHPO (in part based on community feedback) include contexts for other ethnic groups often underrepresented in preservation research. Over the last two decades, research entities in the Nevada System of Higher Education have increased efforts to highlight state and local history, including regional histories by the University of Nevada Press and UNLV's Documenting the African American Experience.[32] The University of Nevada, Reno's Basque Studies Center has published numerous scholarly works on Basque communities. In addition, Basque heritage events and businesses are scattered across northern Nevada; from Reno to Winnemucca to Elko. The BLM has published its own contexts (often leveraging Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative grants) including contexts on ranching and pre-contact archaeological sites in Lincoln County. Local governments like the cities of Reno and Las Vegas have completed contexts using HPF sub-grants on various community development topics. In addition, the Nevada Division of State Parks has recently completed a context for Walker River State Recreation Area and for Ice Age Fossils State Park adjacent to the newly created Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument.

Although lack of awareness presents significant challenges, headway has been made among the state's preservation network. Nevada has sent an increasing number of residents to national and regional preservation conferences, including the National Alliance for Preservation Commissions Forum. The NSHPO's Site Stewardship program (NSSP) has grown to over 400 active volunteers. These citizens help preserve cultural resources on public land by promoting respect and care while monitoring for vandalism, looting, and other threats. For several years, NSSP has been hosting a public archaeology internship program for undergraduates and graduates students. Nevadans for Cultural Preservation (NVFCP) works closely with NSSP providing regular workshops and tours. They have also developed volunteer programs to assist federal agencies with site recording and assessment. The Nevada Archaeological Association (NAA) hosts an annual meeting and awards ceremony, which is open to the public, along with regular newsletters. Workshops and public events hosted by the Governor's Office of Economic Development, the Nevada Preservation Foundation (NPF), and the Historic Reno Preservation Society, are also reaching key stakeholders across the state. Preserve Nevada has reactivated its endangered places list to call attention to at risk cultural resources. Non-profits have led popular community programs such as NPF's Uncommon Vegas: a photo exhibit and coffee table book celebrating Las Vegas's lesser known historic buildings.

While the challenges may seem considerable, the preservation community in Nevada is growing in its recognition that the protection and preservation of our shared heritage is not only good for community identity, but can also be a catalyst for economic development, urban revitalization, heritage tourism, and sustainability.

**The following goals, objectives, and tasks were created as a guide for citizens and communities. They should be considered when developing grants, state and national register nominations, historic contexts, reviews, mitigations, and general preservation projects. It is hoped that these goals will reveal tangible ways by which we can make the most of Nevada's history.**

# Goals, Objectives, and Tasks 2020-2028

The following 5 goals are ambitious. Some of their proposed tasks are wide-ranging, and will require a longer timeframe to achieve. Others are relatively simple to implement. Regardless, we need all partners to help where they can. Suggested partners have been listed for each task below; however, the list is not exhaustive.

### A NOTE ABOUT THE NSHPO'S ROLE

The NSHPO is often listed among the suggested partners to help carry out the plan's actions. Certainly, there are some actions for which the agency would be directly responsible. However, the NSHPO would not be the lead for most of this work. Nor should it be. As discussed throughout this plan, historic preservation is a state-wide concern, and is best achieved through the combined and coordinated efforts of multiple groups and interests. The NSHPO remains a source for information and guidance, and tracks the implementation of the actions outlined in the plan.

## Goal 1 Identify and formally recognize significant cultural resources

### Objective A

Expand the Team – Educate and encourage Nevadans to participate in the identification of important cultural resources.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Encourage federal, state, and local agencies to mitigate the adverse effects of their projects through historic architectural and archaeological surveys, historic structure reports, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and oral histories. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-profits, and the Public* |
| II. | Partner with Main Street communities to identify and interpret commercial historic districts. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Consultants, Non-profits, and the Public* |
| III. | Encourage citizen participation in survey and inventory projects in their neighborhood. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Consultants, Non-profits, and the Public* |

## Objective

## B Build on the Foundation – Expand and improve documentation in key areas of Nevada's past.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Expand and increase the identification and recordation of rock writing resources, antelope corrals, archaeological districts, actively used traditional cultural properties, and sacred sites in consultation with Tribal representatives. | *Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Identify, mark, and interpret pre-contact and historic transportation corridors to highlight the role of transportation in Nevada. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| III. | Identify and interpret rural and agricultural architecture. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-profits, and the Public* |
| IV. | Develop training modules for professionals and non-professionals alike for the identification, recordation and evaluation of vernacular architecture. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| V. | Develop programs to document and preserve Nevada's historic cemeteries. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-profits, and the Public* |
| VI. | Create a framework for the recordation, evaluation, and preservation of Nevada's mid-century Modern resources, including post-war housing and commercial developments. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Non-profits like Reno MoMo* |
| VII. | Identify and interpret the influence of the military on the culture of the State, and the federal role in Nevada's development. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-profits, and the Public* |
| VIII. | Hold workshops or roundtables devoted to cultural landscape issues to highlight the identification and explanation of the relationships among individual cultural resources within a district or wider landscape or setting. Invite land managing agencies, Tribes and other organizations to participate. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-profits, and the Public* |

## Objective

## C Tell a Full Story – Identify places associated with the history of traditionally marginalized and/or underrepresented groups.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Prioritize thematic cultural resource surveys to locate and identify resources associated with underrepresented groups (women, African Americans, Asians, Latinos, Basques, LGBT, etc.) where current documentation is limited. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-profits, and the Public* |
| II. | Engage and collaborate with local Tribes to identify cultural resources associated with recent tribal history, to acknowledge the Native American perspective on the spiritual value of cultural resources, and, when appropriate, identify and evaluate traditional cultural resources, sacred sites, and other areas of religious and cultural significance. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes and Non-profits* |

# Goal 2 Establish historic preservation as a cornerstone for sustainable and vibrant communities

## Objective A

**Show Preservation Pays – Document and publicize the economic benefits of incorporating historic preservation into sustainable community development.**

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Share through an online "toolbox" existing studies showing the positive economic impact of historic rehabilitation and preservation with a discussion of the negative impacts of disinvestment, neglect and demolition. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Trades, Non-profits, and NSHE* |
| II. | Collaborate with the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) to commission studies that quantify the economic impact of the CCCHP program, as well as historic preservation generally. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Non-profits, and NSHE* |
| III. | Create or host case studies of successful rehabilitation projects or plans for such projects in plain English. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Non-profits, and NSHE* |
| IV. | Provide LEED information that demonstrates adherence to the *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. | *NSHPO and Non-profits* |

## Objective B

**Leverage Tools – Encourage the expansion of economic incentives for historic preservation.**

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Encourage targeted incentives to enhance preservation on private land (e.g. state tax credit, micro-grants or revolving loans to private, commercial and residential owners, etc.). | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Increase housing volume by leveraging federal rehabilitation tax incentives with other tax credits (and federal programs) to rehabilitate historic buildings and publicize successful projects. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Non-profits* |
| III. | Seek broader funding and grant support to save historic buildings and encourage state officials to provide additional funding for the CCCHP program. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Non-profits* |
| IV. | Support the acquisition or the development of conservation easements for significant cultural resources to ensure their preservation. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, Non-profits, and Tribes* |

## Objective C

**Expand the Team – Integrate historic preservation into decision-making and planning at the statewide, regional, tribal and local levels.**

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Promote and expand participation in Nevada's Certified Local Government Program and support the incorporation of historic resources into local planning as per NRS 278.160. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, and Local Governments* |
| II. | Encourage participation in GOED's Main Street program and work with Main Street communities to publicize successful projects. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Non-profits* |
| III. | Foster the adoption of pro-preservation strategies in comprehensive land use plans. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |

# Goal 3 Balancing the goals of respecting, preserving, and promoting Nevada's significant cultural resources and strengthening the state's economy and infrastructure

## Objective A

Acknowledge and address threats – either man-made or natural – to cultural resources in Nevada.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Build partnerships to monitor and address the impact of outdoor recreation on cultural resources. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Promote participation in the Nevada Site Stewardship Program. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| III. | Provide regular training for professionals, government officials, Tribal representatives, and the public on the Secretary's Standards, federal and state laws, policies, and regulations to foster best practices in preservation. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, Trades, and Non-profits* |
| IV. | Strengthen and publicize statutes that protect cultural resources from vandalism and harm. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| V. | Coordinate with the Nevada Division of Public Works to perform an initial seismic evaluation of all the State's historic buildings using the rapid visual screening process of FEMA P-154 to rank them based on structural integrity and help prioritize the allocation of preservation money for seismic retrofit efforts across the state. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and NSHE* |
| VI. | Actively engage the Nevada Department of Emergency Management, and attend meetings to assist Nevada's first responders with cultural resource information and to encourage historic preservation strategies in hazard mitigation and emergency response planning. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and NSHE* |

## Objective B

Seek efficiencies in federal and state development review processes.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Conduct outreach to address common misperceptions about the Section 106 process of the National Historic Preservation Act along with state statutes, and the National Environmental Policy Act. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies and Non-profits* |
| II. | Promote the use of Programmatic Agreements, either project based or program based, to streamline complex Section 106 projects. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, and Federal Agencies* |
| III. | Encourage the creation and use of thematic studies, formalized historic contexts, Multiple Property Documentation Forms, and proactive survey and inventory to improve the pace and quality of federal undertakings. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Federal Agencies, and Tribes* |
| IV. | Support the proactive survey, inventory, National Register evaluation, and mitigation of the state's historic utilities infrastructure to exclude such systems from consideration in future federal undertakings. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, and Local Governments* |

### Objective

**C** Promote authentic heritage tourism as an integral part of Nevada's economy.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Employ collaborative marketing strategies to expand access to information about Nevada's authentic heritage assets and experiences. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Research, publish, and promote the role of heritage-based tourism in enhancing economic development. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |

## Goal 4 Provide Nevadans with access to information about cultural resources and how to care for and engage with them responsibly

### Objective

**A** Develop and distribute K–12 educational information about Nevada's cultural resources and historic preservation.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Invigorate and encourage the use of national K-12 education programs, such as *Teaching with Historic Places* and *Project Archaeology.* | *Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Support the development of tools for K-12 educators such as traveling exhibits, portable/downloadable activities and lesson plans. | *Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| III. | Expand extra-curricular activities such as virtual exhibits, comics, board games, and other family activities. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| IV. | Create and distribute supplementary and cross-discipline (STEM) online curriculum materials about historic preservation, history, and cultural resources that can be downloaded and used by educators. | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| V. | In consultation with Tribal governments, develop and distribute curriculum about Native American Tribes in Nevada, including pre-contact, historic, and modern information. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| VI. | In consultation with Tribal representatives and members, create a Native American speaker's bureau to provide educators with contacts for classroom presentations. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, and Tribes* |
| VII. | Create and distribute materials that discourage the collection of artifacts and coordinate with public landowners to update existing maps and public information with a no-collection message. | *Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |

## Objective

### B Promote the development of post-secondary training programs in historic preservation-related fields.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Incorporate historic preservation content into current and new trades/construction programs to address the state's critically low level of informed construction industry professionals. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, Consultants & Trades, Non-profits, and NSHE* |
| II. | Create a path to professionalism for future cultural resources managers, through internships, certificate programs, or expanded curricula. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Consultants & Trades, and NSHE* |
| III. | Develop a brochure for local government planning officials that explains existing statutes that protect Indian Burials on private and non-federal public lands and encourages the development of discovery plans for projects with ground disturbance like those requiring grading permits. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Tribes* |

## Objective

### C Develop new historic preservation tools for professionals, government officials, and the interested public.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Compile resources, develop best-practices guides, and present preservation content online in a virtual "toolbox". | *NSHPO, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Consultants & Trades, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Develop a regular statewide historic preservation conference as a forum to address community preservation issues. | *Non-profits* |
| II. | Partner with Nevada Tribes cultural resource programs and THPOs to establish a regular Tribal historic preservation conference as a forum to address tribal historic preservation issues and provide guidance for state agencies on Tribal consultation. | *State Agencies, NSHPO, Tribal Governments* |

# Goal 5 Foster a diverse historic preservation community

## Objective A

Develop and enhance relationships among existing and potential historic preservation partners.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Formalize preservation connections with national organizations (American Institute of Architects, American Planning Association, etc.); regional organizations (economic development authorities, Nevada League of Cities, Nevada Association of Counties, etc); and local non-profits (historical societies, friends groups, etc.). | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Consultants & Trades, and Non-profits* |
| II. | Recognize achievements of preservation partners through formal awards programs at local, statewide and regional levels. | *State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, Consultants & Trades, and Non-profits* |
| III. | Develop social media workshops to amplify social media message about preservation. | *NSHPO, Tribes, and Non-profits* |
| IV. | Coordinate with state-owned institutions of higher learning in Nevada in planning changes to their campuses. Establish memoranda of understanding to review changes to existing facilities, construction of new facilities, and demolitions to protect historic landscapes, archaeological sites, and historic buildings. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and NSHE* |

## Objective B

Enhance involvement of traditionally underrepresented groups.

| | Tasks | Partners |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Invite members of traditionally underrepresented groups to formally participate in preservation activities including membership on boards and commissions. | *NSHPO, State Agencies, Local Governments, and Tribes* |
| II. | Encourage the involvement of Tribes and underrepresented communities in projects that represent their respective cultures, and encourage grassroots development of projects within those communities. | *Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Local Governments, Tribes, and Non-profits* |

# 2012-2020 Goals

The goals and objectives for the 2012 preservation plan were developed as the state was recovering from the severe economic blow of the 2008 recession. Many historic preservation programs experienced a loss of funding and staff. During this time, some NSHPO programs were suspended and the agency was moved to the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The Department of Cultural Affairs, NSHPO's previous home, ceased to exist by September 30, 2011. In the last 8 years, most of NSHPO's programs have been restored and progress on these goals continues. Listed below are some successes and accomplishments.

## HOOVER DAM SPILLWAY HOUSE (LEED PROJECT)

BEFORE

AFTER

The Hoover Dam Spillway House is located approximately 100 yards north of the dam, on the Nevada side of the canyon on the west bank of Lake Mead. The new Spillway House replaced the "Snacketeria" building constructed in 1987–1988. After the Snacketeria closed in 2007, Bureau of Reclamation along with multiple consulting parties, designed and built a new facility.

The new Spillway House, completed in 2013, better respects the historic character of the art deco style design found at Hoover Dam and its associated facilities. The building also follows Federal and Department of the Interior's Sustainability requirements and is a LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certified facility. Solar panels atop of the building produce approximately 24,000 kWh for the building, which offsets the energy requirement from Hoover Dam's station service generator.

The building serves as an event center and provides educational exhibits for the visiting public and school groups.

# 2012-2020 Goals

## HISTORIC RED HOUSE SITE COMPLEX

Originally known as the Hobart Creek Station, and now commonly referred to as Red House, this historic site is located in the Spooner Lake and Backcountry State Park. Red House is the last remaining Sierra flume-tender station for the Marlette Lake Water System. Built in 1911 following a tragic dam break, Red House served as one of several flume-tender stations to house a water system employee and his family.

The site also includes a bunkhouse to accommodate summer work crews to help the flume-tender with repairs and upgrades to the system. While the last year-round attendant to live in Red House was probably sometime during the 1930s or early 1940s, Red House has not been occupied since the State took possession in 1963. Prior to recent work, Red House was in very poor condition overall.

Continued on page 38.

## GOAL A - PROTECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES

1. Work with local governments and property owners to prevent demolition through neglect of historic properties.
2 Assist federal agencies in assessing effects
3. Ensure that local governments are aware of alternative building codes for historic buildings
4. Serve on local planning commissions
5. Maintain NVCRIS
6. Find programmatic solutions to energy efficiency projects for historic buildings
7. Seek common solutions to cumulative effects

- Bureau of Reclamation's Hoover Dam Spillway House achieving LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Gold certification (page 36).
- In an effort to prevent or at a minimum reduce further damage from wildfires to a wide variety of significant sites, the National Park Service conducted a Great Basin Erosion Study (page 24) which tested various methods of erosion treatment and prevention measures.
- Along with the regular maintenance of the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS), an unrestricted service was created to provide information on above ground resources.
- DOE PA for weatherization developed to streamline the Section 106 compliance for critical projects that improve energy efficiency in low-income households.
- State legislation was passed (SB244 and SB264) in regard Native American Tribes.

# 2012-2020 Goals

## GOAL B - INCREASE FUNDING AND SUPPORT FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1. Restore funding for Commission for Cultural Affairs grants
2. Support capital improvements to historic buildings
3. Fund certified local government programs
4. Support return of funding to historic facilities at state and local level
5. Support use of federal and state tax incentives for economic revitalization
6. Re-establish State Register and State Marker programs
7. Restructure fee schedule for NVCRIS

- A Historic Preservation Fund sub-grant assisted State Parks in stabilizing Red House (page 37 and 38).
- Goldfield High School was saved from imminent collapse by the Goldfield Historical Society using funding from the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation, successor to the Commission for Cultural Affairs, during the first grant cycle following the program's restoration in 2014.
- A subgrant from the Historic Preservation Fund partially funded seismic retrofitting and created faculty space for the historic Lincoln Hall built in 1896 at the University of Nevada, Reno.
- The Stewart Indian School (page 17) underwent a full rehabilitation of two buildings that became the new Stewart Indian School Cultural Center & Museum and Welcome Center.
- The Pink House (page 22) rehabilitation project was the first in Nevada since 2012 to successfully secure federal Historic Tax Credits. The project focused on retaining and repairing the home's historic materials, while adaptively reusing it as a commercial anchor in Genoa.
- The 2014 State Register nomination of the Nordyke House (page 13), brought the program back to life as an independent sister program to National Register of Historic Places. Since that time, nine properties have been recognized, from the La Concha Motel Lobby in Las Vegas to the Fallon Theater in Churchill County.
- The National Museum of Organized Crime and Law Enforcement (Mob Museum) used Federal Rehabilitation Tax Incentives, reviewed by SHPO, to rehabilitate the iconic Federal Building into a magnet for economic revitalization of the downtown and Fremont Street area.

## HISTORIC RED HOUSE SITE COMPLEX

In 2013, a Red House Preservation Plan was prepared that laid out a three-phase plan to stabilize and weatherize the structure. Phase 1, completed in 2015, included setting Red House on a new foundation (and removal of the original cut granite foundation stones), reconstructing the front porch, and stabilizing the site with new stacked boulders and drainage swales to carry water away from the structure. With funding received from an HPF sub-grant, the Nevada Division of State Parks (the Park) initiated Phase 2 of the project that includes a new roof, replacement of the board and batten siding and trim, and the installation of period appropriate doors and windows. In addition, for the finishing touch, Red House is being painted, which has not happened for over 60 years. Plans for Phase 3 include giving the bunkhouse the same treatment as the main house, to include a new foundation, roof, siding, period doors and windows, and paint.

The Park envisions this structure as being 'finished' on the inside as an interpretive center, with displays and large format historic photographs, to tell the vivid and rich story of Red House and Comstock-era water works and inform the public about the importance of preserving this important history.

# 2012-2020 Goals

## BLACK CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) along with members of the Southern Paiute and local stakeholders formed a collaborative plan focused on developing district facilities, recreation opportunities, as well as natural and cultural resource protection for the Black Canyon Archaeological District on the Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge.

Beginning in 2012, a site inventory and analysis was performed to understand the complexities and condition of the archaeological district, recreational usage trends, and identify potential future development opportunities. This information was presented to Southern Paiute tribal members (Nuwuvi Working Group) and local stakeholders as part of a design meeting to collect input. Three design alternatives were created based on community comments, which were presented to the same group in June 2014 where additional input was gathered. Feedback from this meeting was used to guide the master planning effort, which was subsequently sent out for another comment period from November to December 2014. The result of this collaborative effort will be a topnotch recreation area highlighting the tremendous archaeological, ecological, and geological nature of Black Canyon.

### GOAL C - INFORM AND EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

1. Educate regarding economic benefits of preservation
2. Provide information to realtors and engineers on rehabilitation in historic neighborhoods
3. Place National Register and architectural databases on line
4. Work with partners to incorporate historic preservation into K-12 curriculum
5. Ensure that there is a public benefit to any mitigation
6. Provide the public with more information about and interpretation of sites so public feels an "ownership"
7. Provide historic preservation information electronically and in print.
8. Post historic preservation events all year on NSHPO web calendar
9. Conduct workshops on National Register and Tax Act for public
10. Support interns in historic preservation

- National Register nomination forms and location on NSHPO website.
- NVCRIS created a specific online map service for architectural resources, known as Unrestricted NVCRIS. This service contains almost 19,000 recorded architectural resources as well as National Register information.
- The BLM's Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative (page 27) has funded a variety of education focused projects including community outreach efforts, a curriculum program for the area schools, and a video exploring predicative modeling of archaic sites along Pleistocene lakeshores.
- A historic marker was erected to commemorate Cave Rock (page 15) as a special place for the Washoe Tribe.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collaboratively planned publicly interpreted access trails into Black Canyon archaeological district (page 39).
- The NSHPO Southern Nevada Office, which runs the Nevada Site Stewardship Program (NSSP), developed and has continued to offer both undergraduate and graduate level internships on Public Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (page 25).

# 2012-2020 Goals

## GOAL D - IDENTIFY AND DESIGNATE PROPERTIES TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1. Identify and evaluate historic landscapes
2. Identify and interpret historic transportation corridors
3. Record and recognize rural architecture
4. Survey for mid-twentieth century architecture
5. Record and evaluate threatened historic and prehistoric sites
6. Evaluate and designate traditional cultural properties

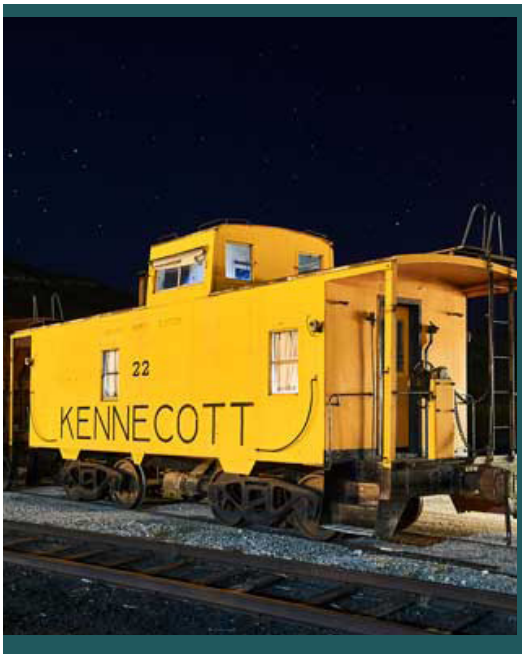
- Cave Rock (page 15), a special place for the Washoe Tribe, was listed in the National Register in 2017.
- Bahsahwahbee (Swamp Cedars) (see below) a significant site for the Goshute and Western Shoshone (Newe) was listed in the National Register in 2017.
- Jacobs Berry Farm, or the Wilhelm and William Lampe Ranch, was listed in the State Register of Historic Places in 2018 for its association with the tradition of agriculture and ranching in Carson Valley and its strong connection to German immigration that influenced rural architecture in Douglas County.
- In 2018, NSHPO conducted reconnaissance surveys of income-producing properties in seven of Nevada's rural downtowns (Battle Mountain, Carlin, Eureka, Lovelock, Wells, Winnemucca, and Yerrington). The primary goal of the surveys was to look for possible National Register listings and raise awareness about the economic development potential of historic buildings in downtown or main street areas.

### BAHSAHWAHBEE-SWAMP CEDARS

Bahsahwahbee, or Swamp Cedars in Spring Valley, is a traditional cultural place for Goshute and Western Shoshone (Newe). It is exceptionally significant for its unique cultural practices, religious ceremonies, and numerous massacres committed against the Newe by Euro-Americans in the mid and late 1800s. At Swamp Cedars, the Newe honor their ancestors whose spiritual embodiments are the swamp cedar trees and are connected to the water. Beginning in 2012, the Confederated Goshutes, Duckwater, and Ely Shoshone Tribes initiated the process of nominating Bahsahwahbee to the National Register of Historic Places to ensure recognition by the federal government and in hopes that the site would remain protected for traditional use for future generations. The Tribes and their consultant led the effort, while the Nevada SHPO and Bureau of Land Management provided technical guidance and support. The National Park Service listed Bahsahwahbee in the National Register on May 1, 2017.

This is a Swamp Cedar tree also known as a Rocky Mountain Juniper. This tree is not from Spring Valley.

# 2012-2020 Goals




## HERITAGE TOURISM REVIVAL IN NEVADA

As Nevada recovers from the 2008 recession, tourism is a growing economic sectors, specifically in outdoor recreation and heritage tourism. More visitors to Nevada are demanding authentic experiences, often in historic downtowns areas, buildings, and landscapes. Since 1993, the NSHPO's primary means of supporting Nevada's heritage tourism industry has been the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation (formerly the Commission for Cultural Affairs). Between 1993 and 2017, the CCCHP has awarded nearly $42 million to history museums, community centers, and other public facilities in historic buildings. Projects have been large, like the Mob Museum in Las Vegas, and small, like the Jarbridge Community Center in Elko County. While the program struggles from diminished funding, it remains an important tool for developing Nevada's heritage tourism assets, from the large institutions like the Nevada Northern Railway in Ely, and the Western Folklife Center in Elko, to rural destinations like the Cookhouse Museum in Battle Mountain.

### GOAL E - IDENTIFY NEW PRESERVATION PARTNERS

1. Continue implementing site stewardship program
2. Create new functions for volunteers
3. Identify and involve underserved populations
4. Look to Nevada Commission on Tourism to publicize heritage tourism
5. Partner with local communities to mark and interpret historic neighborhoods
6. Partner with Preserve Nevada or other statewide organization to hold historic preservation conference
7. Partner with preservation groups to create speaker's bureau
8. Partner with local governments to rethink urban development
9. Seek to partner with interested Tribes
10. Work with Nevada Association of Counties (NACO) to develop heritage tourism
11. Strengthen preservation advocacy organizations

- In 2019, NSHPO received a grant from the National Park Service to develop an historic context that will highlight places that are associated with the suffrage movement over the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, will tell the story of women's rights in the postwar era, and that can be tangible reminders of the cultural experiences of women in Nevada eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- The Nevada Site Stewardship Program maintains an average of 350 active volunteers and has expanded into more public outreach through working on various grants.
- The Western Folklife Center in Elko, housed in the historic Pioneer Hotel, celebrates western heritage tourism all year and every winter thousands come for the internationally known Cowboy Poetry Festival.
- The Harrison House National Register Nomination (page 26) in 2016 recognized the important role of African Americans in Nevada's history.
- The Main Street Program (page 23), established in 2017, supports economic development in downtown areas through heritage tourism assets and is founded on the belief that downtown historic areas are pillars for economic growth.
- In 2018, NSHPO received a National Park Service's African American Civil Rights Grant to create an historic context in consultation with an advisory board made up of scholars from the African American communit to identify places significant to the struggle for civil rights.

# Planning Process

The development of the Nevada State Historic Preservation Plan was a statewide effort involving a variety of stakeholders. Over a 13-month period beginning November of 2017, NSHPO staff gathered data, sought public input, and developed the plan based on the feedback received.

### BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND IDENTIFYING INITIAL GOALS

To begin the planning process, NSHPO staff reviewed past preservation plans, focusing on the most recent *2012 Nevada Comprehensive Preservation Plan*. The goals and objectives of that plan were reviewed and their ongoing relevance was discussed. Some of the goals from 2012 were recognized as having continued importance. In addition, the staff identified potential new objectives, challenges, and opportunities.

### COMPILING STAKEHOLDER LISTS

NSHPO staff drew from their extensive contact lists and familiarity with the preservation community to identify hundreds of potential stakeholders, including people in state agencies, federal agencies, preservation non-profits, city and county governments, schools, and universities. The stakeholders were later invited to help identify goals and objectives for the 2020 preservation plan via online surveys.

### IDENTIFYING EXECUTIVE INTERVIEW SUBJECTS

The NSHPO sought in-depth feedback from several notable members of the Nevada preservation community. The NSHPO staff identified the interview subjects via a series of staff brainstorming meetings. The subjects were chosen based on their unique perspectives on the state's preservation issues.

### IDENTIFYING SUCCESS STORIES

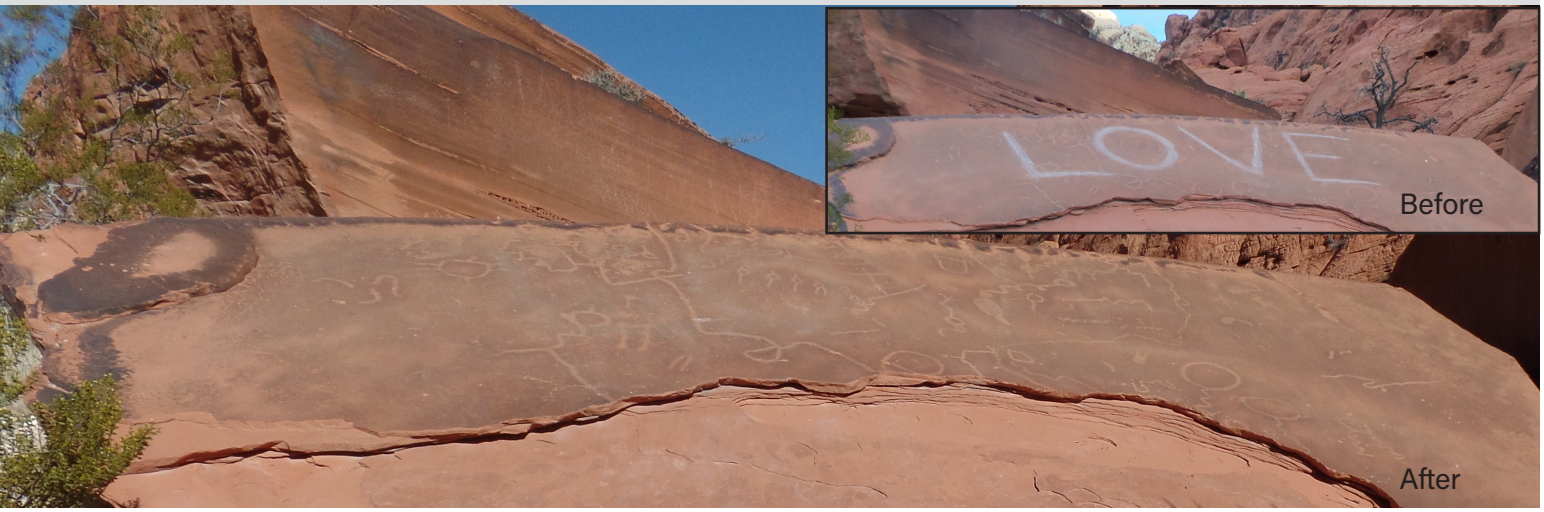
Staff brainstorming meetings were also used to compile preservation success stories that occurred since the implementation of the 2012 preservation plan. The success stories were selected to highlight the plan's goals and objectives. The stories can be found throughout this document.

### DRAFT FOR COMMENT

Final draft reviews of the plan were available for public comment between October and November of 2019, with tribal comment accepted through December 2019. Public and Tribal comments were incorporated into the final draft which was approved in early 2020.

## VANDALISM OVER PETROGLYPHS

This type of damage reflects the need for more education and outreach. Luckily most of the damage was able to be removed.



# Survey Questions and Responses

Two online surveys were sent via email to stakeholders. In addition, news about the surveys was spread to the general public via business cards, press releases, social media, and the NSHPO website. NSHPO staff worked together to draft the survey questions, using the topics identified during early planning meetings. Questions for the second survey were developed to explore issues raised by responses to the first survey. The focus of the combined surveys was taking the general preservation goals and turning them into objectives, then identifying tasks that could help achieve each objective.

## Survey #1

The 18 questions in the first survey were designed to solicit broad feedback, including current issues, opportunities, roles of various agencies and groups, and views on preservation in general. Responses were used to help finalize the preservation goals. This survey was available from February 5, 2018 to May 31, 2018. The total number of responses was 783, 70% of which were between 24-64 years of age. Responses were obtained from citizens in all 17 counties.

Stakeholders were asked to describe themselves and were allowed more than one identity choice. Because the survey allowed for several identities, the following percentages will exceed 100. The largest stakeholder response (40%) came from representatives of city, county, and federal governments. Cultural resource professionals, including professional historians and archaeologists, represented 28% of responses. The next largest response came from members of the public (30%), amateur historians (20%), and retirees (19%). Educators and students represented 17%. Site stewards represented 11%. Less than 5% of respondents identified themselves as trade/industry professionals, property owners, elected officials, and tribal members.

Most respondents believed that historic preservation should play an important role in creating opportunities for educational, economic, and community development in the next decade. When asked what types of cultural resources were important to preserve, over 70% of respondents identified cemeteries, ghost towns, rock writing sites, sacred sites, parks, historic trails, and paleontological resources. In considering threats to these resources, respondents identified a lack of funding at all levels (71%) and lack of awareness of the value and fragility of cultural resources (64%) as the two most significant. However, development pressures, teardowns, and urban sprawl were also identified.

## Survey #2

The second survey contained 11 questions geared more towards the clarification of state's preservation goals. The questions encouraged public prioritization of goals, objectives, and tasks. The survey was available from September 27, 2018 to November 30, 2018. The total number of responses was 197.

Most of the people who responded to the second survey lived in Clark (35%) and Washoe (29%) counties (the location of the state's two largest population centers: Las Vegas and Reno). Carson City, Douglas County, and Elko County represented a combined 18% of responses. The remainder of the counties had responses totaling 3% or fewer. Over three-quarters of the respondents learned about the survey via email.

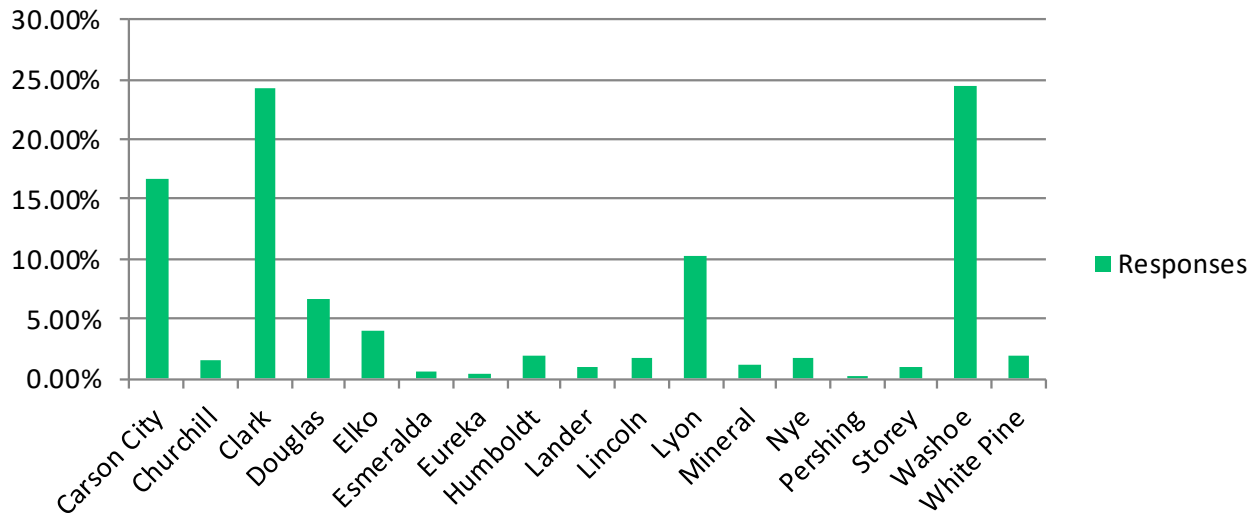
Overall, the responses were highly varied. Few objectives or tasks emerged as noticeably more important than others. For example, 82% of people identified education as a "high priority" objective, but most other objectives were also identified as "high priority," including integrating preservation into local and regional planning (73%), identification, and documentation of cultural resources (70%), and focusing on sustainability related to preservation (70%). Similarly, a list of 35 potential tasks (suggested by the public during the first survey) resulted in almost all tasks being selected as important. No task received fewer than 37% of responses or greater than 67% of responses.

As with the first survey, the majority of respondents identified lack of awareness as a critical issue. This lack of awareness was attributed to low funding (78%), insufficient local protection (62%), lack of interest by governmental officials and agencies (59%), and lack of preservation education in schools and universities (58% and 55% respectively). Resource protection was also identified as urgent. This was attributed to a lack of awareness of preservation's economic benefits (73%), insufficient local protections (68%), development pressure (59%), and lack of available economic incentives (55%).

# Preservation Survey 1

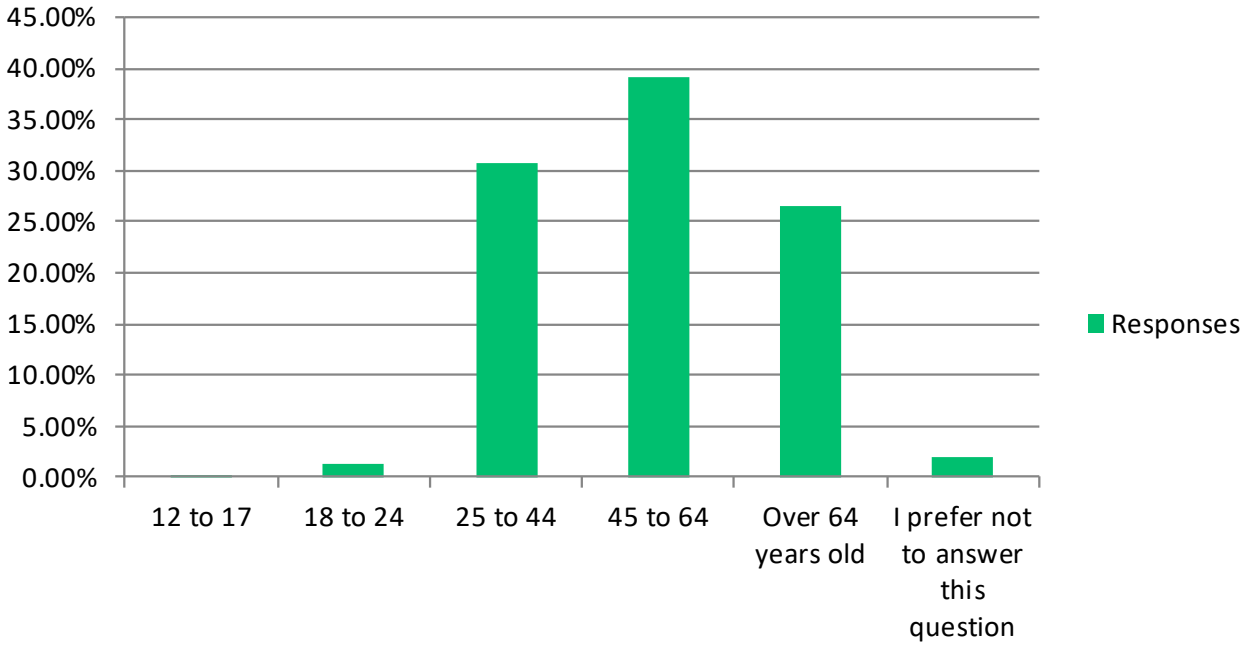
## 1. In What Nevada county do you spend most of your time? Please select one county.

783 Answered 0 Skipped




## 2. What is your age group?

783 Answered 0 Skipped



# Preservation Survey 1

## 3. Please describe yourself. Please choose all that apply.

774 Answered 9 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Member of the Public Interested in Historic Preservation | 29.84% | 231 |
| Tribal Member | 0.78% | 6 |
| Educator (at any level) | 12.14% | 94 |
| Student (at any level) | 4.91% | 38 |
| Government Employee (Local, State, or Federal) | 39.79% | 308 |
| Elected Official (Local, State, or Federal) | 1.68% | 13 |
| Retired Person | 19.64% | 152 |
| Cultural Resource Consultant | 9.56% | 74 |
| Nevada Site Steward | 11.63% | 90 |
| Professional Archaeologist | 15.25% | 118 |
| Amateur Archaeologist | 8.27% | 64 |
| Trade Professional (Construction Worker, Mason, Carpenter, etc.) | 3.10% | 24 |
| Owner of a Historic Property | 4.52% | 35 |
| Realtor or Property Developer | 1.16% | 9 |
| Certified Local Government (CLG) Member | 1.81% | 14 |
| Industry Representative | 2.07% | 16 |
| Other. Please Describe | 11.89% | 92 |

## 4. In your opinion, why is it important to preserve Nevada's historic/archaeological resources. Please select all that apply

702 Answered 81 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Improves quality of life | 52.42% | 368 |
| Brings tourism dollars to communities | 50.14% | 352 |
| Creates opportunities for economic development | 33.48% | 235 |
| Leaves a legacy for future generations to learn from and enjoy | 88.18% | 619 |
| Creates educational opportunities about history and culture | 83.90% | 589 |
| Retains community character and sense of place | 75.21% | 528 |
| Demonstrates respect for our ancestors and culture | 75.93% | 533 |
| Reduces sprawl and saves open spaces and farmland | 37.46% | 263 |
| Other -Provide another reason to preserve Nevada's historic/archaeological resources. | 8.40% | 59 |

## 5. From a statewide perspective, what aspects of Nevada's history do you think are underrepresented in the media, schools, museums, public events, and exhibits? Please check all that apply.

659 Answered 124 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Nevada Territory (1861-1864) | 38.85% | 256 |
| 19th Century Mining (1850-1900) | 23.82% | 157 |

# Preservation Survey 1

| Answer Choices Continued | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Century Mining (1901-1978) | 22.31% | 147 |
| Early to Mid 20th Century Development | 23.52% | 155 |
| The New Deal (1933-1942) | 24.89% | 164 |
| Military Defense in the 20th Century | 21.55% | 142 |
| History of Ethnic and/or Cultural Communities (for example: Native American, Asian American, African American...) | 57.66% | 380 |
| Women | 39.30% | 259 |
| Transportation | 16.54% | 109 |
| Recreation | 22.15% | 146 |
| Gaming | 5.61% | 37 |
| Agriculture and Ranching | 31.56% | 208 |
| Other. Please elaborate on what other aspects of history are underrepresented. | 15.02% | 99 |

## 6. What types of historic/archaeological sites or buildings do you believe are important to preserve? Please check all that apply.

708 Answered 75 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Downtown Commercial Buildings | 47.74% | 388 |
| Cemeteries | 77.82% | 551 |
| Rock Art Sites | 75.85% | 537 |
| Native American Sacred Sites | 76.98% | 545 |
| University or College Buildings | 31.50% | 223 |
| Agricultural Buildings (such as Farms, Ranches, and Barns) | 54.24% | 384 |
| Engineering Structures (such as Bridges and Tunnels) | 45.76% | 324 |
| Public Buildings (such as Courthourses, City Halls, and Schools) | 55.93% | 396 |
| Religious Buildings | 35.59% | 252 |
| Parks with Historic/archaeological Sites or Buildings | 70.90% | 502 |
| Private Residences | 37.57% | 266 |
| Mid-Century Modern Buildings | 30.65% | 217 |
| Trails (such as the California Emigrant Trail, the Old Spanish Trail, or the Salt Song Trail) | 72.88% | 516 |
| No historic/archaeological sites or buildings are worthy of preservation | 2.26% | 16 |
| Historic Archaeological sites (such as Mining Camps and Mining Sites) | 68.08% | 482 |
| Ghost Towns | 78.25% | 554 |
| Pre-contact (Prehistoric) Native American sites (such as Campsites, Village Sites Resource Gathering Areas) | 66.10% | 468 |
| Paleontological Remains and/or Sites (Fossils) | 70.06% | 496 |
| Historic/archaeological buildings or sites associated with specific Ethnic and/or Cultural Communities (for example: Native Americans, Asian Americans, African Americans...) | 67.94% | 481 |
| Historic Native American sites (such as Game traps and Hunting areas) | 60.59% | 429 |
| Other sites or buildings (or you may specifically identify the history and/or modern community from the box above): | 11.02% | 78 |

# Preservation Survey 1

## 7. Are there specific historic/archaeological sites and buildings that you would like to add to our list? Please answer either yes or no and then click on the "Next" button below.

708 Answered 75 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 15.25% | 108 |
| No | 84.75% | 600 |

## 8. Please tell us about the specific historic/archaeological site or building that you would like to add to our list.

103 Answered 680 Skipped

## 9. If we have further questions concerning this important historic/archaeological site or building, may we contact you?

103 Answered 680 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 31.07% | 32 |
| No | 68.93% | 71 |

## 10. Please provide your contact information.

69 Answered 714 Skipped

## 11. When thinking about the historic/archaeological site or building you felt were important to preserve in Question 6 please identify the threats to the sites or buildings. You may choose as many as you feel apply.

651 Answered 132 Skipped

| Threat | Serious | | Possible | | Neutral or No | | No opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of understanding about the fragility of these sites or buildings | 52.17% | 336 | 41.93% | 270 | 3.11% | 20 | 2.80% | 18 |
| Lack of awareness about the value of these sites or buildings | 64.27% | 412 | 31.67% | 203 | 2.65% | 17 | 1.40% | 9 |
| Negative perceptions of preservations (e.g., private property concerns) | 42.57% | 272 | 42.25% | 270 | 10.64% | 68 | 4.54% | 29 |
| Owner neglect and disinvestment | 40.86% | 257 | 43.56% | 274 | 10.02% | 63 | 5.56% | 35 |
| Insensitive modifications to historic buildings or areas of concern | 35.40% | 223 | 48.41% | 305 | 10.32% | 65 | 5.87% | 37 |
| Lack of disaster preparedness for historic/archaeological sites or buildings (flood, earthquake, storms, etc.) | 29.27% | 185 | 46.68% | 295 | 16.77% | 106 | 7.28% | 46 |
| Lack of funding for managing the historic/archaeological sites and buildings, both public and private | 71.45% | 458 | 22.15% | 142 | 3.12% | 20 | 3.28% | 21 |

# Preservation Survey 1

| Threat Continued | Serious | | Possible | | Neutral or No | | No opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lack of state legislation to protect historic/archaeological sites or buildings | 45.71% | 293 | 35.73% | 229 | 11.54% | 74 | 7.02% | 45 |
| Development pressures, tear-downs, urban sprawl, or infrastructure improvements (power lines, cell towers, etc.) | 60.13% | 383 | 29.67% | 189 | 6.91% | 44 | 3.30% | 21 |
| Damage from recreation/visitation, such as ATVs, mountain biking, or camping | 50.24% | 320 | 36.26% | 231 | 9.42% | 60 | 4.08% | 26 |
| Looting (theft) | 58.71% | 374 | 32.18% | 205 | 5.81% | 37 | 3.30% | 21 |
| Vandalism (spray paint, bullet holes, breakage, etc.) | 65.62% | 418 | 27.16% | 173 | 4.08% | 26 | 3.14% | 20 |
| What other threats face those resources, please describe: | 74 people responded to this question. | | | | | | | |

12. Non-profit groups and private associations typically educate the public about historic preservation issues, advocate for preservation laws, programs, or solutions, and sometimes offer preservation services. What do you think are the most effective and realistic tools for Nevada's preservation non-profits and association to use to reduce the threats you identified?

625 Answered 158 Skipped

| Tool | Very Effective | | Less Effective | | Not Effective | | No Opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provide public outreach and education (such as websites or tours of historic neighborhoods) | 81.91% | 507 | 14.22% | 88 | 1.45% | 9 | 2.42% | 15 |
| Sponsor preservation workshops and conferences | 54.43% | 332 | 35.74% | 21 | 4.10% | 25 | 5.74% | 35 |
| Conduct surveys to identify important historic/archaeological sites and buildings | 52.19% | 322 | 35.01% | 216 | 6.48% | 40 | 6.32% | 39 |
| Advocate for funding for state grants for historic building rehabilitation, such as Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation or the Restore Nevada's Treasures revolving fund | 78.43% | 480 | 15.36% | 94 | 1.80% | 11 | 4.41% | 27 |
| Support and advocate for heritage tourism programs | 60.33% | 368 | 30.49% | 186 | 3.44% | 21 | 5.74% | 35 |
| Support volunteer programs that monitor historic/archaeological sites and buildings on public land | 76.55% | 470 | 18.24% | 112 | 1.95% | 12 | 3.26% | 20 |
| Organize volunteers to reduce impacts to historic/archaeological sites or buildings (such as removing brush and cleaning up trash) | 71.17% | 437 | 22.96% | 141 | 1.79% | 11 | 4.07% | 25 |
| Advocate for local historic preservation ordinances and enforcement | 65.70% | 406 | 23.95% | 148 | 5.02% | 31 | 5.34% | 33 |
| Hold and enforce preservation easements or covenants that require preserving historic/archaeological sites or buildings on specific private property (such as a historic ranch) | 62.38% | 383 | 24.27% | 149 | 6.03% | 37 | 7.33% | 45 |

# Preservation Survey 1

| Tool | Very Effective | Less Effective | Not Effective | No Opinion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other. If possible, please elaborate on what other tools are effective and realistic for preservation non-profits and associations to use to address the threats you identified. | 58 people responded to this question | | | |

## 13. Local governments generally implement land use laws giving them the most legal power to preserve important historic resources, especially on private property. What tools do you think are most effective and realistic for your local government to use to reduce the threats you identified?

594 Answered 189 Skipped

| Tool | Very Effective | | Less Effective | | Not Effective | | No Opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public outreach and education about preservation programs and activities | 75.34% | 443 | 19.73% | 116 | 2.55% | 15 | 2.38% | 14 |
| Sponsor preservation workshops and conferences | 54.56% | 317 | 34.60% | 201 | 4.99% | 29 | 5.85% | 34 |
| Conduct surveys to identify historic/archaeological sites or buildings important to the community | 54.97% | 321 | 31.68% | 185 | 7.88% | 46 | 5.48% | 32 |
| Develop heritage tourism programs | 61.41% | 358 | 28.82% | 168 | 4.29% | 25 | 5.49% | 32 |
| Monitor historic/archaeological sites or buildings on public land | 69.30% | 404 | 21.27% | 124 | 5.15% | 30 | 4.29% | 25 |
| Develop local historic preservation ordinances and enforcement to protect historic/archaeological sites and buildings | 73.33% | 429 | 18.12% | 106 | 4.96% | 29 | 3.59% | 21 |
| Hold and enforce preservation easements or covenants that require preserving historic/archaeological sites or buildings on specific private property (such as a historic ranch) | 66.89% | 392 | 19.97% | 117 | 5.9% | 31 | 7.85% | 46 |
| Develop grant programs to support the rehabilitation of historic buildings | 78.49% | 456 | 16.01% | 93 | 2.07% | 12 | 3.44% | 20 |
| Create and support local historic preservation commissions to oversee local preservation programs and ordinances | 69.01% | 403 | 21.40% | 125 | 4.28% | 25 | 5.31% | 31 |
| Provide tax incentives for owners of historic properties | 73.48% | 424 | 17.85% | 103 | 3.47% | 20 | 5.20% | 30 |
| Other. If possible, please elaborate on what other tools are effective and realistic for your local government to use to address the threats you identified. | 36 people responded to this question | | | | | | | |

# Preservation Survey 1

## 14. The Nevada state government implements state, and sometimes federal laws, regarding historic preservation and provides most of the support for federal preservation programs on non-federal land within the state's borders. What tools do you think are most effective and realistic for the Nevada state government to use to reduce the threats you identified?

570 Answered 213 Skipped

| Tool | Very Effective | | Less Effective | | Not Effective | | No Opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public outreach and education about preservation best practices and state preservation programs | 77.58% | 436 | 17.97% | 101 | 1.78% | 10 | 2.67% | 15 |
| Sponsor preservation workshops and conferences | 58.57% | 328 | 31.61% | 177 | 5.18% | 29 | 4.64% | 26 |
| Surveys of communities to identify important historic/archaeological sites and buildings | 60.68% | 341 | 30.78% | 173 | 4.45% | 25 | 4.09% | 23 |
| Support heritage tourism programs | 70.68% | 393 | 21.40% | 119 | 3.78% | 21 | 4.14% | 23 |
| Support for monitoring important historic/archaeological sites on public land through the Nevada Site Stewardship Program | 79.32% | 445 | 15.69% | 88 | 1.78% | 10 | 3.21% | 18 |
| Support state historic preservation laws and enforcement to preserve historic/archaeological sites and buildings | 80.96% | 455 | 13.70% | 77 | 2.67% | 15 | 2.67% | 15 |
| Hold and enforce preservation easements or covenants that require preserving historic/archaeological sites and buildings on specific private property (such as a historic ranch) | 68.93% | 386 | 20.00% | 112 | 5.18% | 29 | 5.89% | 33 |
| Fund state grants for building rehabilitation such as the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation | 84.11% | 471 | 11.43% | 64 | 1.96% | 11 | 2.50% | 14 |
| Train government decision-makers and advocacy groups | 75.58% | 427 | 17.88% | 101 | 2.83% | 16 | 3.72% | 21 |
| Provide tax incentives for owners of historic properties | 75.94% | 426 | 15.86% | 89 | 3.03% | 17 | 5.17% | 29 |
| Other. If possible, please elaborate on what other tools are effective and realistic for state government to use to address the threats you identified. | 27 people responded to this question | | | | | | | |

## 15. The federal government establishes national preservation policy, including laws and standards, that guide national programs and that obligate federal agencies to try to preserve historic/archaeological resources during the projects that they support. What tools do you think are most effective and realistic for the federal government to use to reduce the threats you identified?

560 Answered 223 Skipped

| Tool | Very Effective | | Less Effective | | Not Effective | | No Opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public outreach and education about preservation best practices | 68.23% | 378 | 22.92% | 127 | 5.60% | 31 | 3.25% | 18 |

# Preservation Survey 1

| Tool Continued | Very Effective | | Less Effective | | Not Effective | | No Opinion | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sponsor preservation workshops and conferences | 53.64% | 295 | 33.45% | 184 | 8.00% | 44 | 4.91% | 27 |
| Develop heritage tourism programs | 58.93% | 320 | 28.55% | 155 | 7.18% | 39 | 5.34% | 29 |
| Monitor important historic/archaeological sites and buildings on federal land | 74.77% | 415 | 16.40% | 91 | 5.23% | 29 | 3.60% | 20 |
| Implement federal laws to protect historic/archaeological sites and buildings that are important to history or prehistory | 78.12% | 432 | 13.56% | 75 | 5.24% | 29 | 3.07% | 17 |
| Award federal grants for preservation activities | 87.45% | 481 | 8.55% | 47 | 1.64% | 9 | 2.36% | 13 |
| Train government decision-makers | 73.29% | 406 | 20.58% | 114 | 3.07% | 17 | 3.07% | 17 |
| Provide tax incentives for owners of historic/archaeological sites and buildings | 75.55% | 414 | 15.33% | 84 | 3.65% | 20 | 5.47% | 30 |
| Other. If possible, please elaborate on what other tools are effective and realistic for the federal government to use to address the threats you identified. | 34 people responded to this question | | | | | | | |

16. Please rank the following goals for the statewide preservation community in the next eight years in order of their importance to you. Your can either drag and drop the goals into the correct ranking or you can provide a number for each goal.

539 Answered 244 Skipped

| | All Nevadans desire sustainable communities and know that historic preservation is an essential component to making communities sustainable | | All Nevadans understand the value of historic preservation in reversing the decline of main streets and downtown commercial centers | | Significant historic/archaeological sites and buildings in Nevada are identified and listed in official historic registers at the federal, state, and/or local level | | All Nevadans have access to information about historic/archaeological places and how to care for them | | Heritage tourism is an integral part of Nevada's economy | | Nevada's historic preservation community is culturally and ethnically diverse | | Nevada's infrastructure is strengthened and improved while preserving significant historic/archaeological sites and buildings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % | |
| 1 | 19.88 | 101 | 12.43 | 64 | 23.83 | 122 | 7.93 | 41 | 10.44 | 54 | 7.46 | 39 | 18.83 | 100 |
| 2 | 16.73 | 85 | 17.28 | 89 | 16.41 | 84 | 14.51 | 75 | 9.86 | 51 | 11.09 | 58 | 13.94 | 74 |
| 3 | 13.78 | 70 | 16.31 | 84 | 18.75 | 96 | 15.47 | 80 | 14.51 | 75 | 8.60 | 45 | 12.99 | 69 |
| 4 | 13.58 | 69 | 15.73 | 81 | 14.06 | 72 | 19.92 | 103 | 15.28 | 79 | 11.09 | 58 | 10.92 | 58 |
| 5 | 14.76 | 75 | 14.95 | 77 | 11.72 | 60 | 15.67 | 81 | 18.76 | 97 | 14.15 | 74 | 9.98 | 53 |
| 6 | 11.61 | 59 | 13.59 | 70 | 8.79 | 45 | 16.25 | 84 | 16.63 | 86 | 21.03 | 110 | 11.49 | 61 |
| 7 | 9.65 | 49 | 9.71 | 50 | 6.45 | 33 | 10.25 | 53 | 14.51 | 75 | 26.58 | 139 | 21.85 | 116 |

# Preservation Survey 1

## 17. Are there additional goals that you feel need to be added to the statewide preservation community's list of priorities? Please answer either yes or no and then click on the "Next" button below.

558 Answered 225 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 12.72% | 71 |
| No | 87.28% | 487 |

## 18. What additional goals should be added to the priority list?

69 Answered 714 Skipped

## 19. What do you believe are good methods for the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to communicate a preservation message to you and your community?

535 Answered 248 Skipped

| | Good method to communicate message to the widest audience | | Message might reach some people, but would miss others | | Message will miss many people, this is a poor method to communicate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Historic Preservation and Archaeological Awareness Month" activities | 40.68% | 214 | 52.09% | 274 | 7.22% | 38 |
| SHPO web site | 31.18% | 164 | 51.52% | 271 | 17.30% | 91 |
| Fact sheets and brochures | 27.57% | 145 | 60.84% | 320 | 11.60% | 61 |
| Hands-on training workshops and demonstrations | 40.95% | 215 | 53.71% | 282 | 5.33% | 28 |
| Historic preservation curriculum for K-12 students | 79.40% | 420 | 18.90% | 100 | 1.70% | 9 |
| Preservation conferences | 28.65% | 151 | 56.36% | 297 | 14.99% | 79 |
| Downloadable videos | 35.18% | 184 | 55.07% | 288 | 9.75% | 51 |
| Signage and markers at historic sites | 74.24% | 392 | 24.24% | 128 | 1.52% | 8 |
| Video news releases | 45.42% | 238 | 49.05% | 257 | 5.53% | 29 |
| Radio advertisements | 36.29% | 192 | 44.99% | 238 | 18.71% | 99 |
| Newspaper articles | 39.73% | 209 | 50.00% | 263 | 10.27% | 54 |
| Local television segments | 60.04% | 317 | 36.55% | 193 | 3.41% | 18 |
| Podcasts | 28.87% | 151 | 54.68% | 286 | 16.44% | 86 |
| Are there other methods you would suggest for communicating the preservation message? | 84 people responded to this question | | | | | |

# Preservation Survey 1

## 20. Are you aware that the Nevada SHPO currently offers programs that do the following:

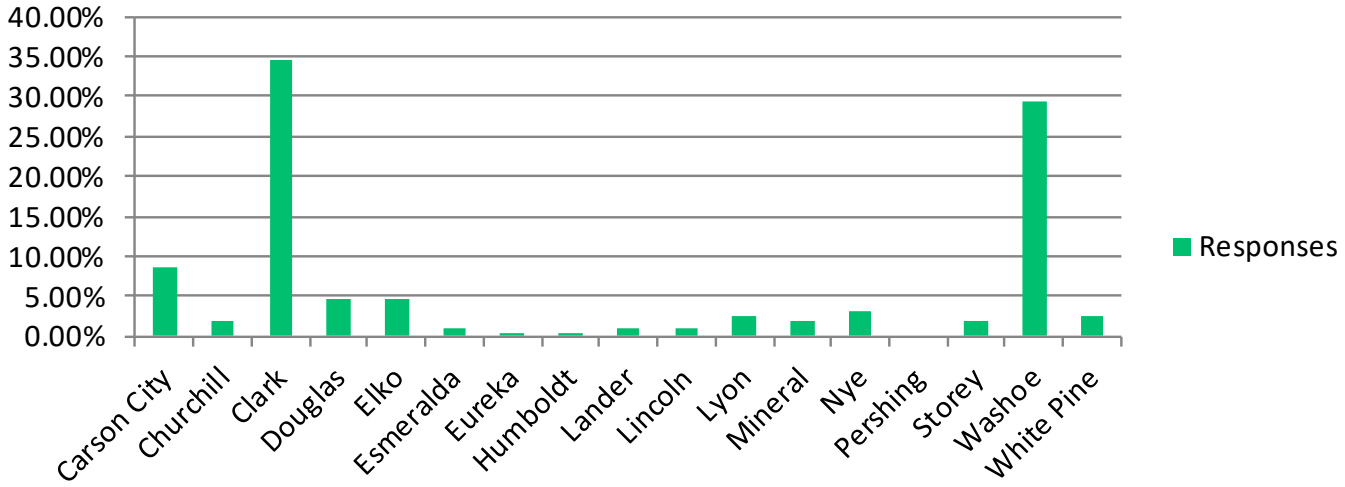
532 Answered 251Skipped

| SHPO Program | Yes | | No | | Not Sure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | | % | | % | |
| Assists property owners or community members with listing resources in the National Register of Historic Places and the Nevada State Register? | 60.30 | 319 | 32.14 | 170 | 7.56 | 40 |
| Assists owners of income-producing historic buildings with applications for federal rehabilitation tax credits? | 36.42 | 193 | 53.40 | 283 | 10.19 | 54 |
| Assists communities to conduct architectural or archaeological surveys to identify and document resources? | 51.13 | 271 | 41.32 | 219 | 7.55 | 40 |
| Maintains the Nevada Site Stewardship Program (NSSP) to assist in the preservation of historic/archaeological resources on state and federal lands? | 70.83 | 374 | 24.05 | 127 | 5.11 | 27 |
| Reviews federal projects for their effects to Nevada's important historic/archaeological resources and can assist the public in participating in this federal review process? | 65.65 | 346 | 27.51 | 145 | 6.83 | 36 |
| Maintains the roadside Nevada Historical Marker program? | 70.70 | 374 | 2.82 | 126 | 5.48 | 29 |
| Assists local governments to develop historic preservation programs (such as local preservation ordinances and historic resource commissions) through the National Park Service's Certified Local Government program? | 57.97 | 302 | 35.70 | 186 | 6.33 | 33 |
| Provides grants to Certified Local Governments? | 49.90 | 261 | 40.15 | 210 | 9.94 | 52 |
| Manages the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation grant program that provides state grant funding to local governments and non-profit organizations in Nevada for the rehabilitation of cultural resources to be used as cultural centers? | 54.61 | 290 | 36.72 | 195 | 8.66 | 46 |
| Provides educational and training opportunities when requested by local governments and private organizations? | 51.33 | 271 | 39.39 | 208 | 9.28 | 49 |
| Assists private property owners to protect Indian burial sites | 35.35 | 187 | 53.12 | 281 | 11.53 | 61 |

# Preservation Survey 2

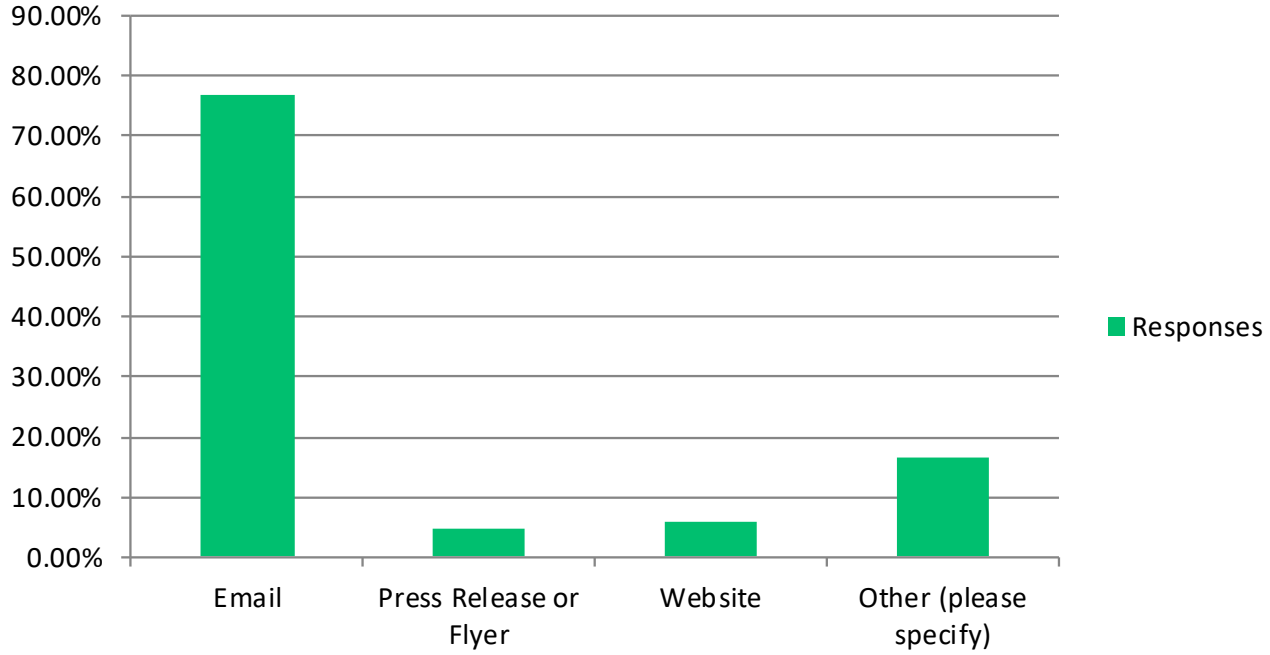
## 1. Please indicate what Nevada county do you spend most of your time. This will help us to understand the needs and priorities of different parts of the state.

197 Answered 0 Skipped




## 2. How did you learn about this survey

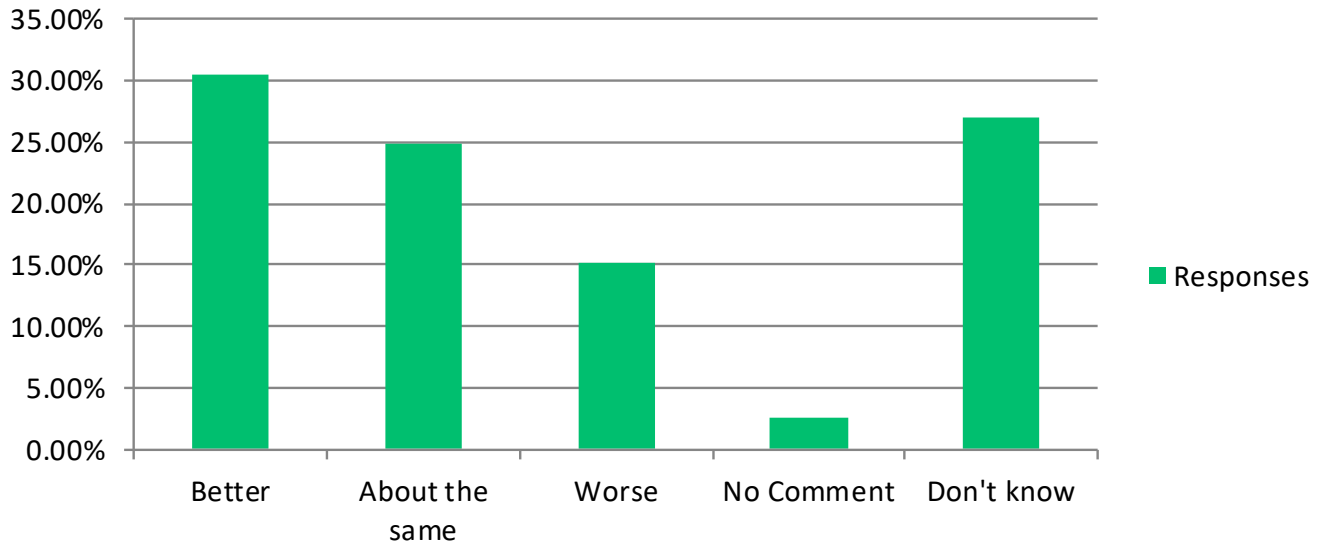
197 Answered 0 Skipped



# Preservation Survey 2

## 3. In your opinion, is historic preservation in Nevada better off or worse than it was 8 years ago?

197 Answered 0 Skipped




## 4. The 2012-2020 Nevada Preservation Plan contained the following vision statement:"We envision a Nevada in which an educated and caring citizenry respects traditional lifeways and works to protect Nevada's archaeological heritage. We see Nevada as a place where historic properties are preserved, interpreted and reused for their economic and intrinsic values and for future generations to appreciate."On a scale of 1 star to 5 stars (with 5 stars = 100%) how close do you think Nevada is today to realizing this vision?

191 Answered 6 Skipped

| Answer Choices | | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 5.76% | 11 |
| 2 | | 23.56% | 45 |
| 3 | | 50.26% | 96 |
| 4 | | 15.71% | 30 |
| 5 | | 4.71% | 9 |
| Weighted Average | 2.9 | | |

## 5. What Objectives should be a PRIORITY for the state's historic preservation community over the next 8 years? These objectives were compiled from the results of Survey #1. (Please rank whether they are high, medium, or low priority to you)

161 Answered 36 Skipped

| Objective | High Priority | | Medium Priority | | Low Priority | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Support identification, documentation, and evaluation of Nevada's cultural resources | 70.44% | 112 | 25.16% | 40 | 4.40% | 7 |

# Preservation Survey 2

| Objectives Continued | High Priority | | Medium Priority | | Low Priority | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Promote, provide, and develop historic preservation tools for professionals, government officials, and the general public | 57.50% | 92 | 36.88% | 59 | 5.63% | 9 |
| Enhance relationships among established historic preservation partners and develop working relationships with the new partners and the public | 62.89% | 100 | 33.96% | 54 | 3.14% | 5 |
| Document and publicize the economic benefits of historic preservation and encourage economic incentives for historic preservation | 60.25% | 97 | 32.92% | 53 | 6.83% | 11 |
| Integrate historic preservation into local and regional planning and decision-making | 73.29% | 118 | 23.60% | 38 | 3.11% | 5 |
| Educate the public about Nevada's varied history, its relevance, and ways to help preserve it | 81.99% | 132 | 16.15% | 26 | 1.86% | 3 |
| Demonstrate the link between historic preservation and sustainable growth, environmentally sound policies, and economic development | 70.44% | 112 | 23.27% | 37 | 6.29% | 10 |
| Acknowledge and address threats - either man-made or natural- to cultural resources in Nevada | 66.67% | 106 | 25.79% | 41 | 7.55% | 12 |
| Other (please specify): | 26 people responded to this question. | | | | | |

## 6. Please identify which Tasks should be undertaken to fulfill the Objectives in the previous question. These tasks were suggested by the public in Survey #1. (Please select all that you agree should be undertaken and feel free to suggest additional tasks)

159 Answered 38 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Develop a documentation and treatment program for historic cemeteries in Nevada | 49.69% | 79 |
| Initiate thematic cultural resource surveys to locate and identify sites associated with specific ethnic and/or cultural communities for which current documentation is limited | 48.43% | 77 |
| Encourage federal, state, and local agencies to mitigate the adverse effects of their projects through historic architectural and archaeological surveys, historic structure reports, and National Register of Historic Places nominations | 57.23% | 91 |
| Hold workshops or roundtables devoted to landscape issues and invite land-managing agencies and organizations to participate | 43.40% | 69 |
| Support and encourage historic preservation in higher education programs and provide internship opportunities for future historic preservation professionals | 62.26% | 99 |
| Promote ongoing development and training opportunities for future historic preservation professionals | 50.94% | 81 |
| Support the development of a historic preservation trades training program at schools and colleges that addresses the critically low levels of historic preservation trades specialists and construction industry laborers in Nevada | 55.97% | 89 |
| Identify and host webinars, training videos, program information, and other useful tools for partners and the public | 48.43% | 77 |
| Work with historic preservation partners to develop a Nevada Citizen's Guide to Historic Preservation | 49.06% | 78 |
| Develop streamlined and locally-appropriate processes for balancing historic preservation and economic development | 59.12% | 94 |
| Explore a statewide historic preservation awards program, and encourage the development of a state, regional, or county historic preservation award program where they do not exist | 46.54% | 74 |
| Commission a study to quantify and track the economic impact of the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation , as well as general historic preservation in Nevada | 42.14% | 67 |

# Preservation Survey 2

| Answer Choices Continued | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Improve communities' ability to leverage multiple resources (such as grants, loans, tax incentives, etc.) for funding historic preservation | 63.52% | 101 |
| Promote the Teaching with Historic Places program to local schools and make curriculum development experts aware of the program as a resource | 59.75% | 95 |
| Consult with professional educational organizations to inquire how the preservation community can assist in teaching our state's history in the classroom | 53.46% | 85 |
| Support and expand Nevada's Historic Preservation and Archaeological Awareness Month | 49.69% | 79 |
| Develop and enact a Nevada State Rehabilitation Tax Incentive program to work in conjunction with the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program | 57.23% | 91 |
| Encourage state officials to provide additional funding for the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation program for rehabilitation | 52.20% | 83 |
| Provide regular trainings for professionals, government officials, and the public on the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, seismic retrofit, solar technology, as will as how historic preservation fits with the IEBC (International Existing Building Code) | 55.35% | 88 |
| Collaborate with partners to incentivize the rehabilitation of downtown historic buildings and community resources in rural and urban communities | 63.52% | 101 |
| Develop co-sponsored media regarding primary heritage tourism assets or experiences, the role of heritage-based tourism in enhancing local quality of life along with regional economic development | 52.83% | 84 |
| Hold statewide or regional workshops, participate with partner organizations' workshops, and continue current participation with partner events | 45.91% | 73 |
| Draw upon data from existing studies showing the economic impact of historic rehabilitation and historic preservation (e.g. Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program) | 50.94% | 81 |
| Seek broader funding and grant support to save historic buildings in Nevada | 61.64% | 98 |
| The State will explain, encourage participation in, and make accessible information and education about the Certified Local Government (CLG) program | 37.11% | 59 |
| Encourage an increase in Certified Local Government (CLG) engagement with local and state officials and legislative representatives | 42.77% | 68 |
| Encourage innovative Certified Local Government (CLG) grant projects, like window repair workshops, and provide regular reports on grant activities on website | 42.77% | 68 |
| Encourage Certified Local Governments (CLGs) to link National Register of Historic Places and historic resources survey information in formats useful for local planning | 45.91% | 73 |
| Establish a historic preservation speaker's bureau to educate the public about the benefits of historic preservation | 49.06% | 78 |
| All Nevadans know which Native American Tribes live in their region, and are familiar with pre-contact, historic, and modern information about these members of the community | 53.46% | 85 |
| Develop social media workshops to amplify social media message about preservation | 43.40% | 69 |
| Increase the number of Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives applications in Nevada | 63.52% | 101 |
| Encourage the State of Nevada and local governments to provide targeted incentives to address proven barriers to historic preservation on private land in the state (i.e., micro-grants or revolving loans to private commercial or residential owners, etc.) | 54.72% | 87 |
| Continue promoting the Nevada State Site Stewardship program as an avenue for public participation in the protection of cultural resources in the state | 67.30% | 107 |
| Actively engage the Nevada Department of Emergency Management, and attend meetings to assist Nevada's first responders with cultural resource information and encourage historic preservation strategies in hazard mitigation planning | 36.48% | 58 |
| Other (please specify) | 26 people responded | |

# Preservation Survey 2

## 7. What do you believe are the most critical issues or challenges affecting AWARENESS of the importance of cultural resources in your community?(Please select all that apply)

154 Answered 43 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Lack of preservation education in K-12 schools | 58.44% | 90 |
| Lack of preservation education in higher education programs | 55.19% | 85 |
| Need for strategies to attract new people to volunteer | 37.01% | 57 |
| Lack of educational materials to demonstrate community and economic benefits | 46.10% | 71 |
| Inadequate funding for historic preservation and cultural resource protection activities | 77.92% | 120 |
| Teaching about the past and historic places is not a priority in schools today | 49.35% | 76 |
| Lack of partnerships between organizations | 44.81% | 69 |
| Insufficient local protection for cultural resources | 62.34% | 96 |
| Lack of interest by government officials and agencies | 59.09% | 91 |
| Other (please specify) | 19 people responded | |

## 8. What do you believe are the most critical issues or challenges affecting PROTECTION of cultural resources in your community? (please select all that apply)

152 Answered 45 Skipped

| Answer Choices | Percent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Incompatible building codes | 23.68% | 36 |
| Insufficient communication between agencies and citizens | 50.00% | 76 |
| Lack of awareness of community and economic benefits of historic preservation | 72.37% | 110 |
| Lack of economic incentives | 54.61% | 83 |
| Insufficient research to demonstrate importance of historic resources | 51.32% | 78 |
| Insufficient local protection for cultural resources | 67.11% | 102 |
| Pressure to accommodate new development and infrastructure | 57.89% | 88 |
| Impact of new energy-efficiency improvements (e.g. window replacements) and energy-generating facilities (e.g. solar panels) on cultural resources | 26.61% | 45 |
| Other (please specify) | 13 people responded | |

## 9. If you had $100,000 or more to invest in improving historic preservation each year, how might you spend it?

126 Answered 71 Skipped

## 10. Who is not involved in historic preservation that should be?

105 Answered 92 Skipped

## 11. Are there any other issues or comments that should be considered as the Nevada SHPO continues in the preparation of the 2020-2028 Preservation Plan?

51 Answered 146 Skipped

# Preservation Survey 2

12. If you would like notification when the draft 2020-2028 Historic Preservation Plan is ready for public review, please provide your preferred email address: (this information will only be used to email you a notification)

79 Answered 118 Skipped

13. If you would like a hard copy of the 2020-2028 Historic Preservation Plan when it is finalized and approved, please provide your preferred mailing address:(this information will only be used to mail you a final copy of the plan. The plan will also be available on our website here)

46 Answered 151 Skipped

# APPENDIX D

# Public Meetings

In addition to the online surveys, public input was sought via a series of public meetings held between September 24, 2018 and November 13, 2018. Six meetings were held across the state, in Las Vegas, Reno, Gardnerville, Tonopah, Elko, and Ely. The meeting locations where chosen to allow for the greatest number of people to attend. Each of the meetings was run by a moderator and attended by at least one NSHPO staff member. Many of the meeting attendees were professionals with a demonstrated interest in preservation, including representatives from local governments, consultants, and cultural resource staff from federal and Tribal entities. Some members of the public also attended, including Nevada Site Stewards, people with business interests in Nevada, and concerned local residents.

During these meetings, attendees were asked to rank the importance of eight preservation objectives and to brainstorm possible tasks associated with each. In the cities where the plan objectives were ranked, the majority of attendees selected "high priority" for most of the objectives - a result similar to the feedback received during online surveys. In other cities, the public chose not to rank the importance of the objectives but ranked proposed tasks instead.

During all of the public meetings, the public suggested numerous potential tasks and solutions. A common theme that emerged during the meetings was the lack of available information about historic preservation and the desire for guidance. There is a need for educational materials, lists of qualified consultants and contractors, and technical assistance. This was especially true in rural areas where preservation expertise is not readily available. Some of the suggestions are as follows:

Objective #1—*Support identification, documentation, and evaluation of Nevada's cultural resources.*
Ideas for this objective included improved communication and funding, additional federal agency surveys, identifying public priorities, surveying underrepresented resources, surveying cemeteries, creating partnerships, involving decision-makers in preservation planning, streamlining survey requirements, and providing technical assistance and toolkits for rural communities and cemetery preservation groups.

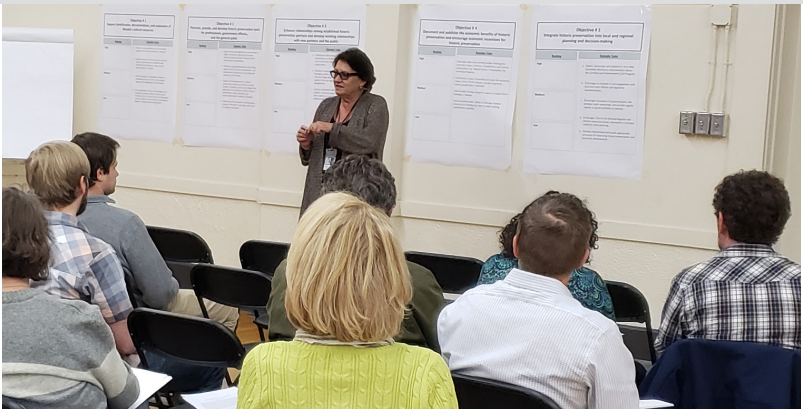
Objective #2—*Develop and promote historic preservation tools for professionals, government officials, and the general public.*
The creation of public toolkits and other guidance materials were common suggestions in this category as well. In addition, the public identified ideas such as webinars, internships, youth vocational programs, hands-on workshops, newsletters, education for the construction industry, creation of a historic preservation conference, and the use of drones for identification.

Objective #3—*Enhance relationships among established historic preservation partners and develop working relationship with new partners and the public.*
Tasks suggested for this objective included activities and events such as scavenger hunts and geocaching, pairing state and local tax credits, a preservation award program, promoting heritage tourism, utilizing social media, and providing incentive for contractors to work in rural areas. Possible partnerships proposed were Tribes, banks, realtors, private investors, local museums, and Chambers of Commerce.

Objective #4—*Document and publicize the economic benefits of historic preservation and encourage economic incentives for historic preservation.*
The public submitted ideas such as creating case studies and market analyses, marketing tax credits to out of state developers, finding sponsors, educating

## RENO PUBLIC MEETING

The wall is lined with goals and suggested objectives with potential tasks.



# Public Meetings

officials, creating guidance materials for local communities, additional funding from the state, creating small loans and grants, and developing a state tax credit for historic preservation. Partnerships were also suggested with the Governor's Office of Economic Development, the Main Street program, and Nevada Tourism and Cultural Affairs.

Objective #5—*Integrate historic preservation into local and regional planning and decision-making.*
Meeting attendees identified a number of possible tasks for this objective, such as better outreach, better public relations for the NSHPO, publicizing the CLG program more, city-wide surveys, promotion and encouragement of local preservation, an additional staff member for the NSHPO, more grants and resources, local government buy-in, and social media workshops.

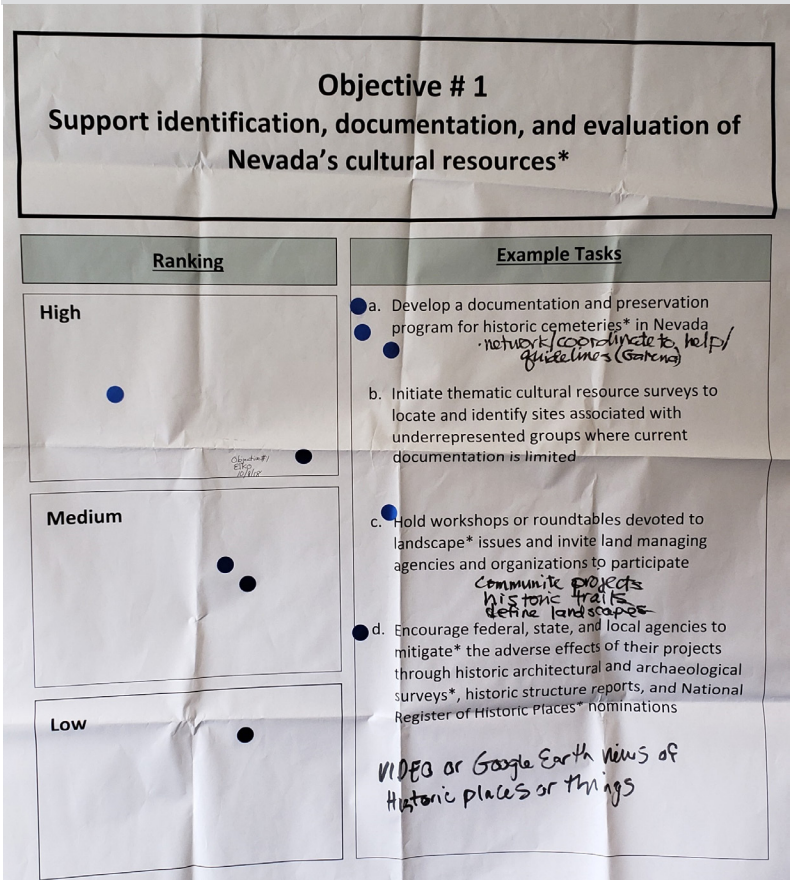
Objective #6—*Educate the public about Nevada's varied history, its relevance, and way to help preserve it.*
Ideas for educating the public included a social media network, more frequent mailings, classroom visits, curriculum development, park interpreters, events such as hikes and contests, a preservation expo, traveling exhibits, a "passport" program, tours, volunteer recruitment, creating partnerships with Tribes and federal agencies, and creating a network of corporations and private funding sources.

Objective #7—*Demonstrate the link between historic preservation and sustainable growth, environmentally sound policies, and economic development.*
Tasks suggested for this objective included educating developers and commercial property owners, sending information to owners of historic homes, creation of a state tax incentive, waiving certain building code or zoning requirements, circulating information about tax credits to certified public accountants, sharing success stories, providing assistance to small businesses, expanding local protections, and creating a set of FAQs for wide distribution.

Objective #8—*Acknowledge and address threats – either man-made or natural – to cultural resources in Nevada.*

## EXAMPLE OBJECTIVE

The blue dots represent the priority of the tasks within the objective. The writing are changes to or additions to the listed tasks.




Meeting attendees identified several threats to cultural resources, including fire, vandalism, target shooting, earthquakes, dumping, climate change, indifferent landlords, indifferent or uneducated officials, and insensitive development. Suggested tasks included more education and publicization, more NSHPO staff, additional support for the Nevada Site Stewardship Program, and encourage appropriate avenues for the public to report incidents to resources.

# APPENDIX E

# Executive Interview

Executive Interviews were scheduled from October 2018 to April 2019. Out of the 68 people NSHPO attempted to contact (42 non-Tribal and 26 Tribal), a total of 26 interviews were scheduled.

All interviewees were asked the five questions below. Their answers were summarized and organized into related themes. The numbers in the bracket below indicate the number of times that theme was discussed for that question. The thematic answers were further summarized and provided below.

Question 1: Why is the preservation of Nevada's heritage important to you?

*We need to preserve our historic places for people to learn about where we have come from and to understand where we are going. These places have stories to tell and help connect people to our past.... They provide a sense of identity for local people. For example, many are ancestral cultural sites that are still utilized by the Tribes today...there are historic sites like ranches that have been in families for multiple generations. Nevada has the highest density of cultural resources in the country. Many of these important places are unique and fairly unknown. These resources strengthen our economy through authentic heritage tourism. These places continue to reinforce people's love for western culture... preserving them is key to community resilience and long-term sustainability.*

Question 2: What do you consider to be the most important preservation issues facing Nevada now and possibly in the next eight years?

Laws and Processes (14)
*Collaboration and consultation improvements are needed within the 106 process. There may be overregulation of the 106 process which is leading to wasted time and efforts. NEPA has undergone revisions and it is time 106 is reevaluated. Programmatic agreements are needed especially to address many of the resources that have just or that will be reaching the 50 year mark. The changes that occurred over the last 50 years may not be dramatic enough to warrant such 106 measures. Projects that are necessary, like fuel reduction, are becoming cost prohibitive in newly historic areas. We need to refocus and prioritize how we approach archaeology now. Everything cannot be saved and not every site is sensitive. We should reduce collection practices and try to preserve more items in place. The items that have been collected should have purpose and/or be repatriated to the Tribes. Consultation should be proactive, consistent, and involve all proponents, agencies, and Tribes. Tribal values, beliefs, and traditions need to be recognized and integrated into policies and actions. SB244* [is a recent bill that attempts to address Tribal concerns] *is not enough.* Tribes are working on additional bills to improve the issues they see in current resource management systems. Local commissions also have difficulty with the current system. For example they currently have 10 days to learn about a resource before making a decision. The consensus was that sharing information early should be a priority to ensure all parties have adequate time and information for decision making.

Funding (10)
There is not enough funding to stabilize, restore, preserve, or protect our resources.

Education/Outreach (10)
The general public is not knowledgeable about the importance of sites. There is no training for elected officials and municipal/state leadership, curriculum in schools or a formal, comprehensive, master's degree offered in historic preservation at Nevada Universities. *The public is not aware of our resources, preservation efforts, or the benefits of preservation.*

Collaboration (8)
The preservation community needs to combine efforts and collaborate in a proactive way. Suggestions for how this can be done include improving the 106 consultation process with all parties, holding a statewide preservation conference, partnered problem solving, and lobbying for political support.

Development (6)
Rapid growth, over tourism, and mining expansion are all threats to preservation. With this growth there have been issues with sacrificing cultural sites. There is a balance between freedom and protection and we need to move in that direction.

# Executive Interviews

Inventory (4)
The preservation community needs more survey, inventory, and research. If we don't know what we have, then we cannot make the best preservation decisions.

Other
(2) There is a perceived attitude that Nevadans are more likely to bulldoze resources than preserve them.
(2) We need to think larger and include view shed and the natural environment when we think of preservation.
(1) There is only one effective statewide non-profit preservation organization.

Question 3: What is a historic resource in your area that you think is important to preserve and why?

The consensus was to preserve places and things that are unique and cannot be recreated. Native American sites are important not only to the Tribes but others as well. These sites like Alta Toquima Village, Cave Rock, and unnamed subsistence sites are important to preserve because of their connection to today's Tribal people's beliefs, customs, and traditions, as well as the site's ability to provide a look into past lifeways, and be a catalyst for non-Tribal people to connect to the past.

Post contact Tribal sites known as ethno-historic sites were are also mentioned as important because little has been done to record this part of history. Stewart Indian School is a priority for preservation that is related to this time period. The off-reservation Indian boarding school was in operation from 1890 through 1980.

Early mining remains, town sites, ranches, and resources like Basque arborglyphs are important to preserve as they help tell the history of the beginning of the formation of the state. These resources like the others help developed a sense of place, community, and era. Specific examples include the Victory Hotel in Ely, Aurora ghost town, and the old sandstone Armory on Stewart St. in Carson City. Railroad museums including those in Ely, Boulder City, and Carson City were also a high priority for the above reasons.

More modern sites are also important to preserve. Some general examples include Guard Stations in our National Forest, Mid-Century architecture, MCM motor courts, and Industrial buildings. Some specific examples include the Huntridge Theater and Reid Whipple buildings in Las Vegas, the Fine Arts Center, Plaza Hotel, and Conner's Court in Ely, and the Historic West Side Blue Line Trail that showcases historic buildings in Carson City. Buildings connected to minority populations like Bonanza Village which is significant to the black community in Las Vegas are especially important to preserve because this preservation is underrepresented in Nevada.

Question 4: What preservation activities should Nevada's Preservation Community give priority to during the next eight years to protect historic and archaeological resources?

Education (22)
*We need to put more of our efforts into education. Our audience includes tourists, the general public, K-12, graduate students and preservation partners. We should combine efforts with public partners to provide this general education.* Ideas on how to provide education include museums displaying mitigated and interpreted 106 results, engaging in public relations campaigns for education and to recruit volunteers, utilizing social media, providing education videos on a website, using technology to assist with preservation outreach like virtual reality, providing curriculum for schools, formalizing some sites for education purposes, installing signage and information plaques on important sites and or buildings. More training from NSHPO would be appreciated by both Tribes and preservation partners.

Proactive Collaboration (17)
Proactive collaboration and relationship building was seen as key to improving preservation. Network building within the preservation community is anticipated to have many benefits from financial resource pooling to strengthened education and outreach. Projects involving partners can be improved when stakeholders are easily identified and communication delivered effectively. An area seen as needing improvement is Tribal relationships with preservation partners. Education and outreach

# Executive Interviews

is often developed without input from local Tribes. Consultation under the 106 process requires notification by mail that may or may not be received. It is preferred that partners, proponents and state and federal entities work on reaching out to Tribes so their voice can be heard. Use of video conferencing, holding in person meetings, submitting press releases to the First Nations Focus Newspaper can go a long way to help.

Inventory (11)
*We all need to work together to further our knowledge so we can better prioritize preservation efforts.* More inventories, surveys, and contextual research needs to be done so preservation partners will be better able to determine the eligibility of resources, list important sites in both state and national registers, and improve preservation overall. S*urvey and research should be informed by consultation and areas of significance determined through working with all stakeholders.*

Other
(4) There is a need for more preservation laws and law enforcement, including urban site steward program for designated resources.
(2) Tourism, including walking tours, and celebrations should be used to support preservation.
(1) *Provide tax incentives for landowners who avoid impacting sites on their land.*
(1) *Repurpose historic structures to keep them from deteriorating.*

Question 5: What do you consider to be the most effective methods that Nevada's Preservation Community can use for providing historic preservation information to the public?

Online resources (14)
Efforts should be made to share information online. T*wo-thirds of people get news from social media. People are on their phones more than they are watching TV and when they look for information they often look online first.* Preservation partners should work together to make educational materials including contextual resources, relevant publications, videos, and lists of preservation professionals easy to access online.

Collaborative Marketing (14)
*We need to make a collaborative marketing effort to reach out to the community and highlight some of the positives that come from preservation. A public relations mechanism should be used when a new building or site makes it in the register. Holding ceremonies, providing plaques, using marketing to garner support for current and future preservation will help the public learn about our history and the importance of preservation. For rural communities and Tribes it would be good to actually go into those communities and hold meetings, attend council meetings, provide educational lectures and workshops, and encourage volunteerism.*

Experiences (8)
*People often learn by seeing or doing. First hand experiences like walking tours and field trips leave a lasting impression. Making educational resources easy to access through trail markers and information kiosks can go a long way. We can educate through cultural tourism for locals and visitors alike.*

Special Events (5)
B*ooths at special events can help reach a larger audience with minimal effort.*

Education in Schools (5)
*Better school programs, such as Project Archaeology, should be offered to spread the preservation message while teaching kids about Nevada's heritage.*

Print (4)
*Print publications can also be a useful tool. Creating relationships with local newspapers, Nevada's magazines, and the Tribal newspaper paper can help reach audiences that are not online.*

Museum (3)
*Museums can share research, especially mitigation projects from 106 undertakings, to ensure that information makes it out to the public.*

# Executive Interview List

| Name | Title |
|---|---|
| Mark Amodei | US Congressman, Nevada |
| Mark Bassett | President, Nevada Northern Railway Museum |
| Catherine Cortez Masto | US Senator, Nevada |
| Bradly Crowell | Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources |
| Darrel Cruz | Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California |
| Susan Danielewicz | City Planner, Boulder City |
| Bill Dunkelberger | Forest Supervisor, Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest |
| Michon Eben | Cultural Resources Manager, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony |
| Mark Giambastiani | President, Nevada Archaeological Association and Owner of G2 Archaeology |
| Bryan Hockett | State Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management |
| Joe Holley | Chairperson, Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone and Battle Mountain Band |
| Courtney Mooney | Architectural Historian, North Wind Resource Consulting and Former Las Vegas Historic Preservation Officer |
| Scott Nebesky | Director, Planning Department, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony |
| Cherie Nevin | Community Relations Coordinator, Storey County |
| Bob Ostrovsky | Chairman, Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation |
| Brooklyn Oswald | Associate Planner, City of Reno |
| David Peterson | Executive Director, Carson City Culture & Tourism Authority |
| Julia Ratti | State Senator |
| Sherry Rupert | Executive Director, Nevada Indian Commission |
| Bettina Scherer | Program Manager, Conservation Districts |
| Gerri Schroder | Councilwoman, Henderson, NV Ward I |
| Heidi Swank | Assembly Woman, District 16 and Executive Director, Nevada Preservation Foundation |
| Sara Thorne | Senior Permitting Manager, Coeur Mining, Inc |
| Amber Torres | Chairperson, Walker River Paiute Tribe |
| Claytee White | Inaugural Director of the UNLV Oral History Research Center and Commissioner for the Las Vegas Historic Preservation Commission |
| Pat Whitten | Manager, Storey County |

# Preservation Partners

The following list is not exhaustive and information may become out of date as time goes on. Summary paragraphs about entities were mostly taken from their respective websites. We encourage collaboration between interested parties and hope that our preservation community continues to grow.

## CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (CLG)

Currently there are six municipalities in Nevada designated as CLGs. Certification happens jointly through steps by local, State, and Federal Governments. CLGs must establish qualified historic preservation commissions, enforce local legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties, maintain survey and inventory of local historic properties, facilitate public participation including participation in the National Register process, and following additional requirements outlined in the State's CLG Procedures. These communities are eligible for federal funding and technical assistance through the NSHPO.

### BOULDER CITY

Historic Preservation Committee

**CONTACT:** https://www.bcnv.org/178/Historic-Preservation-Committee
http://www.bcnv.org/173/Historic-Preservation

### CARSON CITY

Historic Resources Commission

**CONTACT:** https://carson.org/government/departments-a-f/community-development/planning-division/current-planning-zoning/historic-resources-commission

### CITY OF LAS VEGAS

Historic Preservation Commission

**CONTACT:** https://www.lasvegasnevada.gov/Business/Planning-Zoning/Historic-Preservation

### CITY OF RENO

Historical Resources Commission (HRC)

**CONTACT:** https://www.reno.gov/government/departments/community-development-department/housing-neighborhood-development/historic-preservation

### CITY OF WINNEMUCCA

Historic Preservation Commission

**CONTACT:** https://www.winnemuccacity.org

### STOREY COUNTY

Comstock Historic District Commission (CHDC)

**CONTACT:** http://shpo.nv.gov/chdc

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### COLLEGE OF SOUTHERN NEVADA

**CONTACT:** https://www.csn.edu/programs/anthropology

### DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

DRI serves as the non-profit environmental research arm of the Nevada System of Higher Education. DRI is a recognized world leader in investigating the effects of natural and human-induced environmental change and advancing technologies aimed at assessing a changing planet.

**CONTACT:** https://www.dri.edu/about

### GREAT BASIN COLLEGE

**CONTACT:** https://www.gbcnv.edu/programs/show.cgi?-BA-SS

### UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

**CONTACT:** https://www.unlv.edu/anthro

### UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

**CONTACT:** https://www.unr.edu/anthropology

### TRUCKEE MEADOWS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**CONTACT:** https://www.tmcc.edu/anthropology
https://www.tmcc.edu/architecture

# Preservation Partners

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Several federal agencies offer financial assistance and/or technical support to communities and individuals for various activities that may involve historic properties.

### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION (ACHP)

The ACHP is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of the nation's diverse historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.
**CONTACT:** https://www.achp.gov

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (BOR)

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is best known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Hoover Dam on the Colorado River.
**CONTACT:** https://www.usbr.gov/

### US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### -FARM SERVICE AGENCY (FSA)

FSA programs include conservation, disaster assistance, and farm loans for working farms.
**CONTACT:** https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/Nevada/index

#### -US FOREST SERVICE (FS)

#### --HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST (HTNF)

The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest offers a setting of classic Western beauty and is known for its many recreational opportunities, scenic vistas, and wild places where visitors can still find solitude. The Forest does not resemble most other National Forests in that it has numerous fairly large but non-contiguous sections scattered across most of the state of Nevada and a portion of eastern California.

The Forest's landscapes range from towering snow-capped peaks to wide-open sage steppe. Elevation varies from a low of 4,100 feet to a high of 12,374 feet, providing a great diversity of habitats. The vegetation changes from wide-open desert with cactus and scrub to ponderosa pine forests, which in turn give way to spruce and aspen then lodgepole pine and alpine tundra. Wet and dry meadows, as well as numerous water bodies including streams, rivers, lakes, and wetlands add to the variety of habitats that support the over 350 wildlife species found on the Forest.
**CONTACT:** https://www.fs.usda.gov/htnf

#### --LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT

Approximately 78 percent of the area around the Lake Tahoe is public land managed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service. Totaling over 154,851 acres, this land includes beaches, hiking and biking trails, wilderness, historic estates and developed recreation areas such as campgrounds and riding stables. The forest is managed to provide access for the public and to protect the natural resources of the area.
**CONTACT:** https://www.fs.usda.gov/ltbmu

#### -NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)

NRCS programs include agricultural management assistance, conservation innovation grants, conservation stewardship, environmental quality incentives, emergency watershed protection, healthy forests reserve program, and agricultural conservation easements.
**CONTACT:** https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/site/nv/home/

#### -RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RD)

RD has three program areas (the utilities programs, business-cooperative programs, and housing and community facilities) that work closely with other federal, state, and local groups to enhance the quality of life in Nevada.
**CONTACT:** https://www.rd.usda.gov/nv

### US DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

#### -UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

Although generally associated with dams, canals and flood protection in the United States, USACE is involved in a wide range of public works throughout the

# Preservation Partners

world. The Corps of Engineers provides outdoor recreation opportunities to the public, and provides 24% of U.S. hydropower capacity. The Corps' mission is to deliver vital public and military engineering services; partnering in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy and reduce risks from disasters.
**CONTACT:** https://www.usace.army.mil/

### -FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION

NAS Fallon and the Fallon Range Training Complex are the Navy's premier integrated strike warfare training facilities supporting present and emerging National Defense requirements. The mission is to support carrier air wings preparing to deploy; and other units participating in training events, including joint and multinational training and exercises. To achieve this goal they utilize innovative and efficient resource management in partnership with the people of Northern Nevada and in harmony with our natural environment to continually maintain and upgrade the Fallon Range Training Complex; Van Voorhis Airfield; our aviation support facilities; and base living and recreation accommodations. Through these efforts, NAS Fallon will ensure quality of life and services second to none for visiting transient units and our assigned personnel.
**CONTACT:** https://www.cnic.navy.mil/regions/cnrsw/installations/nas_fallon.html

### -HAWTHORNE ARMY DEPOT

The Naval Ammunition Depot Hawthorne was established in September 1930. It was redesignated Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant in 1977 when it transferred to Army control as part of the Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition. In 1980 it converted to government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO). In 1994, it ended its production mission and became Hawthorne Army Depot.
**CONTACT:** https://www.jmc.army.mil/Installations.aspx?id=Hawthorne etc.

### -MARINE CORPS MOUNTAIN WARFARE TRAINING CENTER

The Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center (MCMWTC) is one of the Corps most remote and isolated post. The center was established in 1951 as a Cold Weather Battalion with a mission of providing cold weather training for replacement personnel bound for Korea. After the Korea conflict the name was changed to the Marine Corps Cold Weather Training Center. As a result of its expanded role it was renamed the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center in 1963. MCMWTC operated on a full time basis until 1967 when it was placed in a caretaker status as a result of the Vietnam War. The training center was reactivated to a full-time command on May 19, 1976.

The center occupies 46,000 acres of Toiyabe National Forrest under management of the U.S. Forrest Service. A letter of agreement between the Forrest Service and the Marine Corps permits the use of the area to train Marines in mountain and cold weather operations. The center is at 6,762 feet, with elevations in the training areas ranging to just under 12,000 feet.
**CONTACT:** https://www.29palms.marines.mil/mcmwtc/

### -NELLIS AFB

Nellis Air Force Base, a part of the United States Air Force's Air Combat Command, is located approximately eight miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nev. The base itself covers more than 14,000 acres, while the total land area occupied by Nellis and its restricted ranges is about 5,000 square miles. An additional 7,700 miles of airspace north and east of the restricted ranges are also available for military flight operations.

Nellis is a major focal point for advanced combat aviation training. Its mission is accomplished through an array of aircraft, including fighters, bombers, refuelers, and aircraft used for transport, close-air-support, command-and-control and combat search-and-rescue. The Nellis work force of about 9,500 military and civilians makes it one of the largest single employers in Southern Nevada. The total military population numbers more than 40,000, including family members and military retirees in the area.
**CONTACT:** https://www.nellis.af.mil/

### US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The mission of the Energy Department is to ensure America's security and prosperity by addressing its energy, environmental and nuclear challenges through transformative science and technology solutions.
**CONTACT:** https://www.energy.gov

### US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Housing and Urban Development's mission is to

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create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. HUD is working to strengthen the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers; meet the need for quality affordable rental homes; utilize housing as a platform for improving quality of life; and build inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination.
**CONTACT:** https://www.hud.gov/states/nevada

### US FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency supports citizens and first responders to ensure that as a Nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards. FEMA Region 9, headquartered in Oakland, California, is one of ten Regional Offices. The people of the Federal Emergency Management Agency serve the United States by providing help to people impacted by disasters, working with state, local, and tribal governments.
**CONTACT:** https://www.fema.gov/fema-region-ix-arizona-california-hawaii-nevada-pacific-islands

### US FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Division Offices are local field offices that provide leadership, guidance, and direction to State Departments of Transportation in the project development and delivery of transportation projects. Working collaboratively with State partners, FHWA Division Offices ensure that the nation's roads, bridges and tunnels are safe and continue to support economic growth and environmental sustainability.
**CONTACT:** https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/nvdiv/index.cfm

### US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### -BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to enhance the quality of life, to promote economic opportunity, and to carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. Established in 1824, BIA currently provides services (directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts) to approximately 1.9 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. There are 573 federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages in the United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for the administration and management of 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface minerals estates held in trust by the United States for American Indian, Indian Tribes, and Alaska Natives.
**CONTACT:** https://www.bia.gov/regional-offices/western

#### -BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM) NEVADA STATE OFFICE

The BLM manages 67% of Nevada's land today. The BLM's Preservation Board, National Programmatic Agreement (as amended in 2012), and the Nevada Statewide Protocol (executed in 2014) provide for the protection of historic properties in Nevada.
**CONTACT:** https://blm.gov/nevada

#### -NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)

The NPS has many bureaus that are tasked with regulatory responsibilities and provide technical assistance and/or funding for historic preservation activities. These include the National Register Program, Technical Preservation Services (including the federal historic rehabilitation tax incentives program).
**CONTACT:** https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation

#### --DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

**CONTACT:** https://www.nps.gov/deva

#### --GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK

**CONTACT:** https://www.nps.gov/grba

#### --LAKE MEAD NRA

**CONTACT:** https://www.nps.gov/lake

#### --TULE SPRINGS FOSSIL BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

**CONTACT:** https://www.nps.gov/tusk

## HISTORICAL SOCIETIES & REGIONAL MUSEUMS

### BATTLE MOUNTAIN COOKHOUSE MUSEUM

Housed in a restored 1920s ranch cookhouse, the Battle Mountain Cookhouse Museum is the area's first museum dedicated to the exhibition and preservation of regional history.
**CONTACT**: cookhousemuseum.org

# Preservation Partners

### BEATTY MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
### BEATTY, NEVADA
Gateway to Death Valley National Park and the Heart of the Bullfrog Mining District
**CONTACT:** beattymuseum.org

### CARSON CITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The Carson City Historical Society is located at the Foreman-Roberts House Museum, 1207 North Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada
**CONTACT:** cchistorical.org

### CENTRAL NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The Central Nevada Historical Society is dedicated to preserving the history of Nye & Esmeralda counties through our displays and research library made available to the public at the Central Nevada Museum in Tonopah, Nevada
**CONTACT:** tonopahnevada.com/CentralNevadaMuseum

### CLARK COUNTY MUSEUM
Originally founded in 1968 by the Henderson Chamber of Commerce as the Southern Nevada Museum, the Clark County Museum has been serving the citizens of Clark County for over 50 years. It is the oldest museum in the Vegas Valley.
**CONTACT:** clarkcountynv.gov/parks/Pages/clark-county-museum.aspx

### DOUGLAS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The Douglas County Historical Society seeks to enrich lives by preserving and collecting local history and making it accessible to our communities and visitors.
**CONTACT:** historicnv.org/

### GOLDFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The Goldfield Historical Society is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of the history and heritage of Goldfield, Nevada for present and future generations.
**CONTACT:** goldfieldhistoricalsociety.com/

### GOODSPRINGS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The mission of the Goodsprings Historical Society is to preserve the historical and natural resources of the Goodsprings Township by educating the public about its environment, archaeology and history.
**CONTACT:** goodspringsnv.org

### HENDERSON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The Henderson Historical Society seeks to foster public awareness and pride and to preserve the history of Henderson, Nevada for future generations.
**CONTACT:** hendersonhistoricalsociety.org

### HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF DAYTON VALLEY
The Historical Society of Dayton Valley has been established to protect, preserve and promote the historic Dayton Museum as well as Dayton area history, historic integrity, heritage and culture for the education and enjoyment of present and future generations.
**CONTACT:** daytonnvhistory.org/index.htm

### HUMBOLDT MUSEUM
Humboldt Museum is generally a self-guided facility, allowing visitors to tour all four buildings at their own pace including the main two-story museum, the 1899 Richardson-Saunders House, 1907 St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and the 1880's Greinstein Building.
**CONTACT:** humboldtmuseum.org

### LAS VEGAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY
The history of Las Vegas is an American rags-to-riches story, filled with hundreds of unusual characters and events. The city started as a railroad watering hole and has evolved to become the "Entertainment Capital of the World." The Las Vegas Historical Society is established to create a central resource for photos, key documents and oral recollections of the history of America's most dynamic community.
**CONTACT:** lasvegashistoricalsociety.org

### NEVADA NORTHERN RAILWAY MUSEUM
A National Historic Landmark, Nevada Northern Railway is the best-preserved example of a standard-gauge short-line left in North America, consisting of the original railway locomotives, rolling stock, track, passenger station, and buildings that served the historic copper mining region of Central Nevada for over a century.
**CONTACT:** nnry.com

### NORTHEASTERN NEVADA MUSEUM
The Northeastern Nevada Museum features art and local history exhibits as well as extensive wildlife habitat dioramas. Six galleries occupy more than 20,000 square feet.
**CONTACT:** https://www.museumelko.org/

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**WHITE PINE MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL MCGILL DRUG STORE**
The museum promotes the diverse stories and history of our area for the education and benefit of all generations covering mining history, geology, paleontology, and outdoor exhibits. The Historical McGill Drug Store is a time capsule and remains as it was in the heydays of the town of McGill, including many products "on the shelf" from many years ago.
**CONTACT:** wpmuseum.org

## HISTORIC CULTURAL CENTERS

**BOULDER CITY MUSEUM, BOULDER CITY:** bchdmuseum.org

**BOWER'S MANSION, RENO:** washoecounty.us/parks/specialty_facilities/bowers_mansion.php

**BREWERY ARTS CENTER, CARSON CITY:** breweryarts.org

**CALIFORNIA BUILDING (RENO PUBLIC WORKS), RENO:** https://www.reno.gov/government/departments/parks-recreation-community-services/facilities/facility-rentals/california-building

**CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF NORTHERN NEVADA, CARSON CITY:** cmnn.org

**ESMERALDA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, GOLDFIELD:** en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Esmeralda_County_Courthouse

**FALLON THEATRE, FALLON:** fallontheatre.com

**FOURTH WARD SCHOOL, VIRGINIA CITY:** fourthwardschool.org

**HUNTRIDGE THEATRE, LAS VEGAS:** thehuntridgefoundation.org

**JARBIDGE COMMUNITY HALL, JARBIDGE:** facebook.com/JarbidgeCommunityAssociationInc/

**KIEL RANCH HISTORIC PARK, NORTH LAS VEGAS:** cityofnorthlasvegas.com/departments/nls_(parks_and_rec)/kiel_ranch_park_project.php

**LAKE MANSION, RENO:** artsforallnevada.org/lake-mansion/tours

**LAS VEGAS FEDERAL COURTHOUSE/MOB MUSEUM, LAS VEGAS:** themobmuseum.org

**LEAR THEATRE, RENO:** leartheater.org

**MCKINLEY ARTS & CULTURE CENTER, RENO:** reno.gov/government/departments/parks-recreation-community-services/facilities/facility-rentals/mckinley-arts-culture-center

**MORELLI HOUSE, LAS VEGAS:** morellihouse.org

**NEON MUSEUM/LA CONCHA, LAS VEGAS:** neonmuseum.org

**OATS PARKS SCHOOL (CHURCHILL ARTS COUNCIL), FALLON:** churchillarts.org/oatsparkartcenter

**OLD LOGANDALE SCHOOL HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SOCIETY, LOGANDALE:** olshacs.org

**OVERTON GYM, OVERTON:** oldovertongym.com

**PIONEER CENTER FOR THE ARTS, RENO:** pioneercenter.com

**PIPER'S OPERA HOUSE, VIRGINIA CITY:** pipersoperahouse.com

**SPARKS MUSEUM AND CULTURAL CENTER, SPARKS:** sparksmuseum.org

**ST. AUGUSTINE'S CULTURAL CENTER, AUSTIN**: saintaugustinesnv.com

**ST. MARY'S ART CENTER, VIRGINIA CITY:** stmarysartcenter.org

**STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL CULTURAL CENTER AND MUSEUM, CARSON CITY:** stewartindianschool.com/museum

**THOMPSON'S OPERA HOUSE, PIOCHE:** piochenevada.com/what_to_see/thompsons_opera_house

**THUNDERBIRD LODGE, INCLINE VILLAGE:** thunderbirdtahoe.org

**TONOPAH HISTORIC MINING PARK, TONOPAH:** tonopahminingpark.com

**WESTERN FOLKLIFE CENTER, ELKO:** westernfolklife.org

**YERINGTON THEATRE FOR THE ARTS, YERINGTON:** yeringtonarts.org

# Preservation Partners

## LOCAL PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

### COMSTOCK CEMETERY FOUNDATION
**CONTACT:** http://comstockcf.com/

### THE COMSTOCK FOUNDATION FOR HISTORY AND CULTURE
The Foundation was formed in 2013 and is a 501c3 nonprofit. Its mission is to encourage the preservation and promotion of the historic and cultural resource within the Virginia City National Historic Landmark District. The Foundation's purposes include acquisition, restoration, and/or preservation of historic properties; archaeological research activities; community outreach; collaboration with the CHDC; and the funding of development activities.
**CONTACT:** www.comstockfoundation.org

### HISTORIC RENO PRESERVATION SOCIETY (HRPS)
The Society is a 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the Truckee Meadows' past through education, advocacy, and leadership. They offer grants to homeowners for preservation projects and host educational programs and walking tours throughout the year. **CONTACT:** www.historicreno.org

### MAIN STREET GARDNERVILLE
Nevada's first nationally accredited Main Street program. This nonprofit's mission is to revitalize downtown Gardnerville utilizing design, organization, promotion, and district vitality to preserve the historic nature of the community and develop its unique identity.
**CONTACT:** www.mainstreetgardnerville.org

### -RENO MOMO
Reno MoMo (a HRPS affiliate) is a citizen organization founded in 2018. Our members have ties to the architecture, design, art, and historic communities in Reno. We promote the awareness of modern design and architecture in the Truckee Meadows through engaging the community in events, tours, screenings, and exhibitions. We are passionate about Reno's rich modern history!
**CONTACT:** https://www.renomomo.org/
https://www.facebook.com/renomodern/

## NATIONAL PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN CULTURAL RESOURCES ORGANIZATION (ACRA)
ACRA is the national trade association supporting and promoting the common interests of cultural resource management (CRM) firms of all sizes, types and specialties. Today, our member firms undertake much of the legally mandated CRM studies and investigations in the United States.
**CONTACT:** https://www.acra-crm.org/

### ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY INTERNATIONAL
APT's mission is to advance appropriate traditional and new technologies to care for, protect, and promote the longevity of the built environment and to cultivate the exchange of knowledge throughout the international community.
**CONTACT:** https://www.apti.org/

### DOCOMOMO
Docomomo US is the United States chapter of Docomomo International, a non-profit organization dedicated to the documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighborhoods of the modern movement for nearly 25 years.
**CONTACT:** https://www.docomomo-us.org

### GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA (NHA) (NEVADA AND UTAH)
Great Basin NHA is one of 49 NHAs that have designated nationwide by Congress since 1984. Natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a cohesive nationally important and lived-in landscape. Through public private partnerships, NHA entities support historic preservation, natural resource conservation, recreation, heritage tourism, and educational projects. The NPS acts as lead federal agency for NHAs. It provides technical assistance and matching federal funds to NHAs, but does not assume ownership or affect private property rights. The Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership can be contacted.
**CONTACT:** www.greatbasinheritage.org

### NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PRESERVATION COMMISSIONS (NAPC)
NAPC is the only organization devoted solely to representing the nation's preservation design review commissions. NAPC provides technical support and manages an information network to help local commissions accomplish their preservation objectives. NAPC serves as an advocate at federal, state, and local levels of government to promote policies and pr

# Preservation Partners

grams that support preservation commission efforts through education, advocacy, and training. NAPC has been invited by several Nevada CLGs to sponsor their customized Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) training workshop for local historic preservation commissions. NAPC also publishes a quarterly publication, The Alliance Review; sponsors a Speakers' Bureau to complement their CAMP program; and holds their well-attended national conference, FORUM, every other year.
**CONTACT:** https://napcommisions.org

### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS (NCSHPO)

The National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) is a nonprofit organization whose members are the State government officials (State Historic Preservation Officers, or SHPOs) and their staff who carry out the national historic preservation program as delegates of the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). NCSHPO serves as a communications vehicle between SHPOs, federal agencies and other organizations. It also educates the public and elected officials about the national historic preservation program, legislation, policies and regulations.
**CONTACT:** http://ncshpo.org/

### NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION (NTHP)

This well known national nonprofit advocacy organization works to save America's historic places. Their mission is to protect significant places representing our diverse cultural experience by taking direct action and inspiring broad public support. The Trust owns historic properties, provides technical assistance and grants for historic preservation activities including planning and education and some building projects.
**CONTACT:** www.savingplaces.org

### SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY (SAA)

The society leads the archaeological community by promoting research, stewardship of archaeological resources, public and professional education, and the dissemination of knowledge. To serve the public interest, SAA seeks the widest possible engagement with all segments of society, including governments, educators, and indigenous peoples, in advancing knowledge and enhancing awareness of the past.
**CONTACT:** https://www.saa.org

### SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (SHA)

Formed in 1967, the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) is the largest scholarly group concerned with the archaeology of the modern world (A.D. 1400-present). The main focus of the society is the era since the beginning of European exploration. SHA promotes scholarly research and the dissemination of knowledge concerning historical archaeology. The society is specifically concerned with the identification, excavation, interpretation, and conservation of sites and materials on land and underwater.
**CONTACT:** https://sha.org

### SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY (SIA)

The Society for Industrial Archeology was formed in 1971 to promote the study, appreciation, and preservation of the physical survivals of our industrial and technological past. The word "archeology" underscores the society's principal concern with the physical evidence of industry and technology-the study, interpretation, and preservation of historically significant sites, structures, buildings, artifacts, industrial processes, bridges, railroads, canals, landscapes, and communities.
**CONTACT:** http://www.sia-web.org

### TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY (TRPA)

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency was formed in 1969 through a bi-state compact between California and Nevada which was ratified by the U.S. Congress. The agency is mandated to protect the environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin through land-use regulations and is one of only a few watershed-based regulatory agencies in the United States. TRPA and its mission are one-of-a-kind and represent an unprecedented attempt to address environmental, economic and cultural values at both regional and local levels. The Agency is the lead organization responsible for creating and implementing region-wide solutions to protection.
**CONTACT:** https://www.trpa.org/

### THE ARCHEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

This is the only national, nonprofit organization that identifies, acquires, and preserves the most significant archaeological sites in the United States.
**CONTACT:** https://www.archeologicalconservancy.org

# Preservation Partners

## STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, BOARDS, & COMMISSIONS

Several state agencies and boards offer technical support and/or some financial assistance to communities and individuals for various activities that may involve historic properties.

### NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### -NEVADA CENTENNIAL RANCH & FARM AWARDS PROGRAM

Established in 2004, this program honors ranch and farm agricultural families who have owned and operated the same land for 100 years or more. Their website provides a list of all recipients since inception.
**CONTACT:** http://agri.nv.gov/Outreach/Nevada_Centennial_Awards_Program/

### NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES (DCNR)

#### -NEVADA DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (NDEP)

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's mission is to preserve and enhance the environment of the state in order to protect public health, sustain healthy ecosystems, and contribute to a vibrant economy. NDEP has eleven (11) Bureaus which oversee environmental clean-ups, water and air quality, along with protecting the land from contamination.
**CONTACT:** https://ndep.nv.gov/

#### -NEVADA STATE LANDS (NSL)

State Lands oversees a diverse range of programs to support Nevada's natural resources. With 19 employees, we strive to provide excellent statewide service to our broad range of customers. State Lands authorizes the occupation of state land for both short and long term use. Resource programs have been developed to manage the state's unique and sensitive habitats. Through these programs we implement and monitor environmental restoration and protection as well as collaborate and cooperate with many state, federal, local and private partners.
**CONTACT:** http://lands.nv.gov/

#### -NEVADA STATE PARKS (NSP)

The Nevada Division of State Parks was founded when, during the 1963 session of the Nevada Legislature, a bill was passed to form a new state park agency within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Today the Division manages and maintains 27 parks within the Nevada State Parks system. Nevada State Parks has several objectives which include interpreting and educating citizens and visitors about the natural, cultural and recreational resources found within the Park system along with providing recreational and cultural destinations that are of economic benefit to nearby communities.
**CONTACT:** http://parks.nv.gov/

#### -STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (NSHPO)

The NSHPO's mission includes the encouragement of the preservation, documentation, and use of cultural resources. The NSHPO educates the public about the importance of Nevada's cultural heritage so that Nevada's historic and archaeological properties are preserved, interpreted, and reused for their economic, education, and intrinsic values and for future generations to appreciate. The Nevada SHPO was established in 1977 and has been housed since 2011 within the DCNR. The NSHPO is affiliated with three state boards /commissions: the Board of Museums & History, the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation (CCCHP), and the Comstock Historic District Commission (CHDC).
**CONTACT:** www.shpo.nv.gov

#### --COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL CENTERS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)

The CCCHP is established by state law (NRS 383) to advise the State on matters pertaining to the preservation and promotion of Nevada's cultural resources. The Commission is composed of representatives of the Nevada Humanities Committee, the Board of Museums and History, the Nevada Arts Council, the State Council on Libraries and Literacy, and the tourism industry. The Commission awards financial assistance, made possible through the State's bonding program, to government entities and nonprofit organizations conducting projects that preserve and protect historic buildings that are used as cultural centers. Private property owners are not eligible. Meetings are open to the public.
**CONTACT:** http://shpo.nv.gov/ccchp

#### --COMSTOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION (CHDC)

The CHDC is created by state law (NRS 384) and

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dates to 1969. The state agency encourages the preservation and promotion of historic resources in portions of Storey and Lyon Counties, including within the Virginia City National Historic Landmark District. The Commission provides permits for projects dealing with alterations the exteriors of existing structures, the construction of new structures, and work affecting pavement, signs, lighting, walls or fencing. The Commission also takes a proactive role in encouraging archaeological investigations, public education and cemetery restoration within the district. The CHDC office is located in the Comstock History Center in Virginia City.
**CONTACT:** http://shpo.nv.gov/comstock-historic-district-commission

### --NEVADA SITE STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (NSSP)

The NSSP was created within NSHPO by state law (NRS 383.075). NSSP is an organization of volunteers sponsored by federal, state, and local government land managing agencies to assist in monitoring at-risk archaeological and paleontological sites for vandalism, theft, excessive visitation and natural deterioration. The site stewardship program was designed to assist agency representatives in meeting their National Historic Preservation Act, Section 110 and compliance requirements as well as an opportunity to report volunteer hours.
**CONTACT:** https://shpo.nv.gov/get-involved/the-nevada-site-stewardship-program

## NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

### -NEVADA STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES -NEVADA STATE ARCHIVES

As the institutional memory of Nevada government, the State Archives preserves and makes available information that enables all citizens to better understand how public policy evolves from the past, governs the present, and affects the future.
**CONTACT:** http://www.nsladigitalcollections.org/

### -STATE PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION (SPWD)

To provide well planned, efficient, and safe facilities to state agencies so they can effectively administer their programs. SPWD provides permitting and code enforcement, leasing and professional services, such as capital improvement planning as well as building and grounds maintenance.
**CONTACT:** http://publicworks.nv.gov/Home/SPWD_Home/

## NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DOE)

To improve student achievement and educator effectiveness by ensuring opportunities, facilitating learning, and promoting excellence.
**CONTACT:** http://www.doe.nv.gov/

## NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

### -NEVADA DIVISION OF MUSEUMS AND HISTORY (DM&H)
### --BOARD OF MUSEUMS AND HISTORY

State law (NRS 381.002) to support the activities of the DM&H and the NSHPO establishes the Board. With respect to the NSHPO, the Board may develop, review, and approve policy for matters relating to the State Historic Preservation Plan, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Historic Places including determinations of eligibility for each property nominated. The Board consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor: six members of the general public who are knowledgeable about museums; one member who is qualified in history; one member who is qualified in prehistoric archaeology; one member who is qualified in architectural history; and one member who is qualified as an architect. The Board meets quarterly during the year in various locations around the state. Meetings are open to the public.
**CONTACT:** http://nvculture.org/museums/about-the-board/

### --NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Founded in 1904, the Nevada Historical Society seeks to advance the study of the heritage of Nevada, the Great Basin and the West. The mission of the NHS is to collect, preserve, and educate the public about our shared history through exhibition, artifacts, books, photographs and manuscript materials relating to the state of Nevada, the Great Basin, and the West.
**CONTACT:** http://nvculture.org/historicalsociety/

### --NEVADA STATE MUSEUM, CARSON CITY

**CONTACT:** http://nvculture.org/nevadastatemuseumcarsoncity/

# Preservation Partners

### --NEVADA STATE MUSEUM, LAS VEGAS

**CONTACT:** http://nvculture.org/nevadastatemuseumlasvegas/

### -NEVADA INDIAN COMMISSION (NIC)

The Nevada Indian Commission (NIC) is a State agency created by statute in 1965 to "study matters affecting the social and economic welfare and well-being of American Indians residing in Nevada, including, but not limited to, matters and problems relating to Indian affairs and to federal and state control, responsibility, policy and operations affecting such Indians." Commission activities are aimed at developing and improving cooperation and communications between the Tribes, State, local governments, and related public agencies with the purpose of improving, education, employment, health, well-being and socio-economic status of Nevada's American Indian citizens and enhancing tribal sovereignty, economic opportunities and community development. The Commission effectively serves as liaison between the State and the 20 federally recognized Tribes comprised of 27 tribal communities. The Commission has assisted State agencies and Tribes on issues affecting Nevada's American Indian constituency and serves as a forum in which Indian needs and issues are considered. The Commission is a conduit by which concerns involving Native American Indians or Tribal interests are channeled through the appropriate network and serves as the point of access for Tribes to find out about state government programs and policies.

**CONTACT:** https://nvculture.org/indiancommission

### --STEWART INDIAN SCHOOL, CARSON CITY

The State of Nevada owns this historic campus and holds a protective covenant that requires the NSHPO to review any physical alterations that are proposed for its historic buildings. The Stewart Advisory Committee oversees all planning activities for this National Register listed property. The historic campus is significant in Nevada's history for its architecture, education, and American Indian culture. It is a well- preserved example of a US Bureau of Indian Affairs rural boarding school and is distinguished by its unique collection of masonry buildings dating between 1910 and 1944.

**CONTACT:** http://nvculture.org/indiancommission/
http://stewartindianschool.com/

### -TRAVEL NEVADA

Travel Nevada is managed by the Nevada Division of Tourism, part of Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, and works to market Nevada as a premier destination for leisure and business travelers and enhance the quality of life for all who live in the state Travel Nevada hosts Rural Roundup annually, a conference dedicated to Nevada's rural tourism industry.

**CONTACT:** https://travelnevada.com/http://www.ruralroundup.com/

### NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (NDOT)

NDOT has professional archaeologists and architectural historians on staff.

**CONTACT:** https://www.nevadadot.com/doing-business/about-ndot/ndot-divisions/engineering/environmental-services/cultural-resources

### NEVADA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GOED)

### -NEVADA MAIN STREET

Established by the Nevada Legislature in 2017, this program provides three levels of program assistance and grants to communities to foster the revitalization of downtowns and commercial districts.

**CONTACT:** www.diversifynevada.com

### -RURAL COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CDBG PROGRAM

This program funds acquisition of property, streetscape improvements, water and sewer facilities improvements, construction of neighborhood centers, rehabilitation of buildings, and other economic development projects.

**CONTACT:** www.diversifynevada.com

## STATEWIDE NONPROFIT ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

### AIA NORTHERN NEVADA

American Institute of Architects Northern Nevada embraces the idea that design matters. Good design enhances our quality of life and gives us a better understanding of the community in which we live. AIA Northern Nevada achieves this by promoting the artistic, technological, and business competence of the profession through education, advocacy and practice.

**CONTACT:** https://aiann.org/

# Preservation Partners

### AM-ARCS OF NEVADA

Am-Arcs is dedicated to uniting all persons interested in the archaeology of Nevada, for the study and preservation of prehistoric as well as historic sites. We are dedicated to the preservation of these sites. We leave sites as we find them for the education and enjoyment of future generations.
**CONTACT:** https://www.facebook.com/amarcsnevada/

### APA NEVADA CHAPTER

The American Planning Association provides leadership in the development of vital communities for all by advocating excellence in planning, promoting education and resident empowerment, and providing our members with the tools and support necessary to ethically meet the challenges of growth and change.
**CONTACT:** https://www.planning.org/cm/provider/98455/details/

### ARCHAEO-NEVADA SOCIETY

The Archaeo-Nevada Society seeks to promote awareness of the archaeology of Southern Nevada through programs supporting education, outreach and activities and to act as bridge between archaeological professionals and students, the avocational interested archaeological public and other stakeholders in the community.
**CONTACT:** https://archaeonevada.org/

### GREAT BASIN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The association promotes the study of the peoples and cultures of the Great Basin of the western United States and its relationship to adjacent regions.
**CONTACT:** https://greatbasinanthropologicalassociation.org

### LINCOLN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

The purpose of the Nevada Chapter of the Lincoln Highway Association is to educate the general public on the history of the Lincoln Highway in the State of Nevada and to preserve, promote, and mark the routes.
**CONTACT:** https://www.nevadalincolnhighway.org/ or Cindy Ainsworth, President of the Nevada Chapter, cainsworth2271@att.net

### NATIONAL PONY EXPRESS ASSOCIATION, NEVADA DIVISION

Keeping the History of the Pony Express alive through personal interaction at schools, museums, parades and public presentations, our members are always sharing the history and demonstrating the legacies of the Pony Express. Always in uniform, the red shirts of the Pony Express riders are easily identified at every parade and historical event in Nevada
**CONTACT:** https://nationalponyexpress.org/the-states/nevada/

### NEVADA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (NAA)

NAA encourages public interest, education, and involvement in archaeological and historical preservation.
**CONTACT:** https://nvarch.org

### NEVADANS FOR CULTURAL PRESERVATION (NVFCP)

*Preservation Through Education*: Founded in 2013 after seeing rock writing vandalized, historic buildings burned, historic trucks stolen, and the theft of artifacts like stone tools, a group of Nevada Site Stewardship Program volunteers started Nevadans for Cultural Preservation. The founding board saw the need to educate the public about the importance of these resources, the laws that protect them, and share the joy of preserving them for the future generations to enjoy.
**CONTACT:** http://www.nvfcp.org

### NEVADA PRESERVATION FOUNDATION (NPF)

Nevada Preservation Foundation, a 501c3 nonprofit, was founded in late 2013 by local Las Vegas preservationists. Their primary goal is to preserve and revitalize historic buildings, communities and places in Las Vegas and around the great state of Nevada. Their services include architectural salvage, archival work and research, community outreach, design, energy efficiency and sustainable guidance, historic designation assistance, and preservation-related tax credit assistance.
**CONTACT:** https://nevadapreservation.org

### NEVADA ROCK ART FOUNDATION (NRAF)

The Nevada Rock Art Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization that actively promotes the protection of prehistoric rock art in Nevada and surrounding areas.
**CONTACT:** https://www.nvrockart.org/index.htm

# Preservation Partners

### OLD SPANISH TRAIL ASSOCIATION, NEVADA CHAPTER

To study, preserve and protect, interpret and educate, and promote respectful use of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and closely related historic routes. OSTA promotes public awareness of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and its multicultural heritage by encouraging research and publication and partnering with governments and private organizations.
**CONTACT:** https://oldspanishtrail.org/

### OREGON-CALIFORNIA TRAIL ASSOCIATION, CALIFORNIA-NEVADA CHAPTER

The emigrant trails in Northern California and Northern Nevada are the main focus of the California-Nevada Chapter. The principle goal is to identify, map, and preserve the hundreds of miles of trail within California and Nevada while educating the public about this rich heritage.
**CONTACT:** https://www.octa-trails.org/regional-chapters/california-nevada-chapter/

### PRESERVE NEVADA

Preserve Nevada, a 501c3 nonprofit, began in 2001 as a partnership with the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) and is currently housed on the university's campus as part of the Department of History and the Public History Program. This organization is dedicated to the preservation of Nevada's cultural, historical, and archeological heritage. Their work includes advocacy, educational outreach and heritage education, being a central clearing-house for statewide preservation information, and naming of "Nevada's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places". The purpose of their annual list is to bring attention to historic sites in hopes of preserving them for the future.
**CONTACT:** https://www.unlvpublichistory.com/preserve-nevada/

### SOUTHERN NEVADA ROCK ART ASSOCIATION (SNRAA)

Southern Nevada Rock Art Association, SNRAA, (pronounced "sun-ray") is a group of dedicated people who have a common interest in rock art. SNRAA was incorporated as a non-profit in 2002 for the purpose of providing free educational programs to the public and assisting local government agencies in the study, preservation and protection of rock art in Southern Nevada.
**CONTACT:** http://www.snraa.org/snraa.org/Home.html

## TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES (THPO)

Revisions to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 formalized a role for Native American Tribes regarding archaeology and historic preservation. There are five Tribes in Nevada with THPOs:

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS (NATHPO)

Founded in 1998, the Association is a national non-profit membership organization of Tribal government officials who implement federal and tribal preservation laws. NATHPO's overarching purpose is to support the preservation, maintenance, and revitalization of the culture and traditions of Native peoples of the United States. This is accomplished most importantly through the support of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs as acknowledged by the National Park Service. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) have the responsibilities of State Historic Preservation Officers on tribal lands and advise and work with federal agencies on the management of tribal historic properties. THPOs also preserve and rejuvenate the unique cultural traditions and practices of their tribal communities. NATHPO activities include monitoring the U.S. Congress, Administration, and state activities on issues that affect all Tribes and monitoring the effectiveness of federally mandated compliance reviews and identification, evaluation, and management of tribal historic properties.
**CONTACT:** https://www.nathpo.org/

### DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE OF THE DUCKWATER RESERVATION, NEVADA

**CONTACT:**
PO Box 140068
511 Duckwater Falls Road
Duckwater, Nevada 89314
Tel: (775) 835-2304/ (775) 863-0399
Email: culturalresources@duckwatertribe.org

### PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE

**CONTACT:**
P.O. Box 256
Nixon, NV 89424
Tel: 775.574.1088
Fax: 775.574.1008
Email: thpo@plpt.nsn.us

# Preservation Partners

### RENO SPARKS INDIAN COLONY

**CONTACT:**
Planning Dept. – Cultural Resource Program
1995 E. Second Street
Reno, NV 89502
Tel: 775.785.1326 x 5430
Fax: 775.789.5652

### TIMBISHA SHOSHONE TRIBE

**CONTACT:**
621 W. Line Street, Ste. 109
Bishop, CA 93514
Tel: 760.872.3614
Fax: 760.786.9050
Email: thpo@timbisha.com
Website: www.timbisha.org

### WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA

**CONTACT:**
Cultural Resources Department
919 Hwy 395 South
Gardnerville, NV 89410
Tel: 775.782.0014
Website: www.washoetribe.us

## NEVADA TRIBES

There are 20 Federally Recognized Tribes comprised of 27 tribal communities in Nevada. The Nevada Indian Commission has a tribal directory with contact information for each tribe.

**DIRECTORY:** https://nvculture.org/indiancommission/tribal-directory/
**MAP:** https://nvculture.org/indiancommission/map-of-nevada-tribes/
**DOWNLOAD TRIBAL CONTACT INFORMATION:** https://nvculture.org/indiancommission/download-tribal-contact-information/
**OVERVIEW OF TRIBES:** https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/80th2019/ExhibitDocument/OpenExhibitDocument?exhibitId=36429&fileDownloadName=Pwr.Pnt_2019%20Overview%20of%20Nevadas%20Tribes_State%20of%20Nevada%20Indian%20Commisssion.pdf

### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TRIBAL DIRECTORY ASSESSMENT TOOL

**CONTACT:** https://egis.hud.gov/TDAT/

# APPENDIX G

# Federal and State Laws, Statutes, and Regulations

This is not an exhaustive list but it does illustrate how many laws, statutes, and regulations that affect historic preservation in Nevada.

## FEDERAL PRESERVATION LAWS

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1906, as amended (54 U.S.C. §§ 320301—320303; 18 U.S.C. § 1866) Imposes criminal penalties with a maximum fine of $5,000 and/or 90 days in jail for disturbing archeological remains on federal lands; stipulates that only qualified individuals or institutions can excavate sites within the federal government's jurisdiction upon obtaining a permit; provision for U.S. President to obtain land to establish national monuments.

HISTORIC SITES, BUILDINGS AND ANTIQUITIES ACT OF 1935, as amended (54 U.S.C. §§ 102303—102304; 309101; 320101— 320106) Gave NPS authority to identify and collect data for evaluation from heritage resources around the country; established Historic Sites Survey, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Building Survey (HABS); stated policy of preserving heritage resources; gave Department of Interior authorization to acquire land for public benefit.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY AID ACT OF 1956, as amended (23 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.; § 305) Legislation included requirement for consideration of archeological resources and provided for the use of highway funds for "archeological and paleontological salvage," during the massive road expansion and new public facilities construction of post-World War II; encouraged quick excavations of threatened sites.

RESERVOIR SALVAGE ACT OF 1960, as amended (54 U.S.C. §§ 312501—312508) Expanded Historic Sites Act by promoting protection of threatened heritage resources and data during construction of dams; authorized the Department of the Interior to conduct surveys and excavations at project locations; introduced process of notification between government agencies; allotted one percent of federal agency's construction project for use in investigating endangered archeological sites.

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966, as amended (54 USC § 300101, et seq.) This highly significant act established the national preservation program; created the National Register of Historic Places; authorized implementation of Section 106 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) review of federal undertakings; established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; contained language for the identification and protection of historic sites either privately or publicly owned; created the federal Historic Preservation Fund, the CLG Program, and State Historic Preservation Offices throughout the U.S. and its territories.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C §§ 4321; 4331-4335) Declared impact of any federally funded project on heritage and environmental resources was to be assessed, requiring complete analysis of a project's impact on natural and cultural resources within and around a proposed construction site.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11593 (1971), Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment Proclaimed that federal agencies must survey all significant historical areas situated on public lands for which they are held responsible; impact determination must be issued by Secretary of Interior if site is to be threatened; if damage determined unavoidable, measurement from HABS or HAER required.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION ACT OF 1974, as amended (54 USC §§ 312501-312508) Expanded Reservoir Salvage Act; ensured that federal agencies became aware of possible impact of federal, federally-assisted or licensed projects on heritage resources; permitted one percent appropriation for archeological activities to be transferred to NPS from the responsible agency; dictated that NHPA, NEPA, and Ex. Order 11593 be coordinated when agencies began their compliance procedures; imposed stronger penalties for looting and/or damaging archeological sites on federal land; stipulated artifacts recovered on federal lands to go to a "suitable institution" for preservation; included list of definitions.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) OF 1979 (16 USC 1B, Pub. L. 96-95), this

# Federal and State Laws, Statutes, and Regulations

act protects archaeological resources on federal and Indian lands by prohibiting the excavation or removal of artifacts from federal property without a permit, the sale, exchange, or transport of artifacts acquired illegally from federal property, and increases the penalties for violations of the act over those of the Antiquities Act.

ABANDONED SHIPWRECK ACT OF 1987, as amended (43 U.S.C. §§ 2101—2106) Provides for permit programs to allow public reasonable access to shipwrecks by State holding title to wreck; allows appropriate recovery of shipwrecks; encourages creation of State underwater parks; states time frame for developing guidelines.

NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT of 1990 (NAGPRA), as amended (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001— 3013) Provides for protection of Native American graves; presents definitions of associated terms; defines ownership of Native American human remains recovered on federal or tribal lands (after November 1990); allows for removal of human remains and objects under certain circumstances; sets forth penalties for illegal trafficking of Native American human remains and associated artifacts; requires museums with such remains and artifacts to prepare inventory and notify affected Tribes; presents guidelines for repatriation of remains and artifacts; establishes review committee to oversee implementation.

SECTION 47 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE (REHABILITATION CREDIT) (26 U.S.C. § 47) Allows application of 20% income tax credit to qualified rehabilitation expenditures on certified historic structures; sets time limitations; defines "qualified rehabilitated building" and "certified historic structure;" discusses phased rehabilitations and progress expenditures; presents language regarding straight-line depreciation.

## FEDERAL REGULATIONS

36 CFR Part 61: Establishes procedures for state, tribal, and local government historic preservation programs.

36 CFR Part 79: Establishes procedures to be followed by Federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historic material remains, and associated records, recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act, the Reservoir Salvage Act, Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

36 CFR Part 800: Establishes procedures to implement Section 106 (54 U.S.C. § 306108) of the National Historic Preservation Act for federal undertakings.

43 CFR Part 10: Establishes procedures to meet the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

## STATE STATUTES, REGULATIONS, AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

NRS TITLE 15, CHAPTER 206: Chapter designated as "Malicious Mischief" defines a "protected sites" as site, landmark, monument, building or structure of historical significance pertaining to the history of the settlement of Nevada; any site, building, structure, object or district listed in the register of historic resources of a community which is recognized as a Certified Local Government; any site, building, structure, object or district listed in the State Register of Historic Places or the National Register of Historic Places; any site, building, structure, object or district that is more than 50 years old and is located in a municipal or state park; any Indian campgrounds, shelters, petroglyphs, pictographs and burials; or any archeological or paleontological site, ruin, deposit, fossilized footprints and other impressions, habitation caves, rock shelters, natural caves, burial ground or sites of religious or cultural importance to an Indian Tribe. Elevates graffiti at a protected site to a category D felony.

NRS TITLE 20, CHAPTER 244A: Defines a "historic structure" as one listed in the State Register of Historic Places and a possible "project" eligible for county municipal bond funding as the preservation of any historic structure or its restoration for its original or another use. Authorizes counties to finance, acquire, own, lease, and improve historic structures.

NRS TITLE 22, CHAPTER 277: Chapter addresses

# Federal and State Laws, Statutes, and Regulations

cooperative agreements and gives authority to any public entity, such as a state agency, a county, city, or town, to enter into cooperative agreement for the preservation, protection, restoration, and enhancement of unique archeological, paleontological, or historical sites.

NRS TITLE 22, CHAPTER 278: Chapter designated as "Planning and Zoning" defines "historic neighborhoods", allows for governing bodies to develop agreements that may result in the preservation and restoration of historic structures, allows for limits on the installation of factory-built housing near some cultural resources, requires that Comprehensive Regional Plans promote strategies to preserve historic neighborhoods and defines "projects of regional significance" to include those that impact historical, archaeological, and cultural resources, and defines the nature of a preservation element in a Master Plan.

NRS TITLE 30, CHAPTER 349: Defines a "historic structure" as one listed in the State Register of Historic Places and a possible "project" eligible for state bond funding as the preservation of any historic structure or its restoration for industrial development. Authorizes the Director of the Department of Business and Industry, with the approval of the Office of Economic Development, to finance, acquire, own, lease, and improve historic structures.

NRS TITLE 32, CHAPTER 361A: Defines "open space" for tax assessment purposes to include land used to preserve sites designated as historic by the NSHPO.

NRS TITLE 32, CHAPTER 376A: Defines an "open space use" for tax assessment purposes to include the preservation of sites that are designated as historic by the NSHPO.

NRS TITLE 33, CHAPTER 381: Chapter designated as "State Museums". Includes provisions covering the creation of the Board of Museums and History, the preservation of prehistoric and historic sites, and the preservation of the Nevada State Prison.

NRS TITLE 33, CHAPTER 383: Chapter designated as "Historic Preservation and Archaeology". Includes provisions for the creation of the NSHPO and the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation, and the protection of Indian burial sites and historic and prehistoric sites.

NRS TITLE 33, CHAPTER 384: Chapter designated as "Historic Districts". Includes provisions for the creation of the Comstock Historic District Commission and the establishment of historic districts by a city or county.

NAC 321.:

- .420- Historic or cultural resources defined.
- .454-The Nevada Division of State Lands will award grants of money or enter into contracts to acquire land or interests in land to protect historic or cultural resources.
- .460-Grant applications are ranked with points awarded for the extent of environmental significance of the project and the degree of conservation and protection and preservation of cultural, archaeological, paleontological, or historical sites.

NAC 383: Establishes procedures to meet the requirements for the Comstock Historic District Commission.

NAC 407.069: Permits a supervisor of a State Park to close or restrict access to a designated area within the park to protect cultural resources.

NAC 408.:

- .419- the Nevada Department of Transportation will not approve the installation of a utility's facility within the right-of-way of a state highway which traverses or is adjacent to areas of scenic or natural beauty, including historic sites as described in 23 U.S.C. § 138. The Department may approve the installation of a utility's facility if the underground or aerial installations do not require extensive removal or alteration of trees or terrain features visible to the users of the highway or impair the aesthetic quality of the area being traversed.
- .4398- The Nevada Department of Transportation may require a provider of telecommunications or community antenna television company that applies for an occupancy permit to provide

# Federal and State Laws, Statutes, and Regulations

a survey of cultural resources including any appropriate mitigating action that will be conducted for a telecommunications facility that will be placed longitudinally within a previously undisturbed section of the right-of-way or for lateral crossings or approaches requiring substantial disruption of previously undisturbed sections of the right-of-way. If a survey of cultural resources is required, a written report of the survey must be provided to NDOT.

NAC 410.630: Historical markers authorized by state law and erected by agencies of the state or local governments or by nonprofit historical societies may be considered official signs by the Nevada Department of Transportation.

NAC 444.8546: States that a stationary new or expanding facility for the management of hazardous waste must not be constructed within one mile of an area identified by the Office of Historic Preservation of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources as an historical or archeological site that is eligible for listing in the State Register of Historic Places or the National Register of Historic Places, unless an approved mitigation activity has been completed on the site.

NAC 445A.:

- .67583- States the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection shall refuse a categorical exclusion for a water project that is known or expected to affect directly or indirectly recognized cultural resources.
- .67587-If the Division determines that a water project is ineligible for a categorical exclusion, the applicant shall prepare an environmental assessment for the water project. The effects that the applicant describes must include, without limitation, the impacts on cultural resources.
- .67594- The Division shall require an applicant to prepare and submit an environmental impact statement if the Division determines that the applicant's proposed water project is not eligible for a categorical exclusion or a finding of no significant impact and the water project is known or expected to affect, directly or indirectly, recognized cultural resources.
- .733- A facility plan for a proposed wastewater treatment works must include an environmental information document that includes an adequate evaluation of the environmental impacts of alternatives. This evaluation must discuss all significant environmental effects of the proposed project and the implications of the project with respect to cultural resources.
- .735- A facility plan for a proposed pollution control project must include an environmental information document that includes an adequate evaluation of the environmental impacts of alternatives. This evaluation must discuss all significant environmental effects of the proposed project and the implications of the project with respect to cultural resources.
- .744- States that the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection shall refuse a categorical exclusion for an environmental review of a proposed project if the action is known or expected to affect directly or indirectly cultural resources.
- .754- States that the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection shall ensure that an environmental impact statement is prepared and issued for an environmental review whenever the Division determines that an action is known or expected to affect directly or indirectly recognized cultural resources.

SB 63, 1987 SESSION, NEVADA REGISTER, CHAPTER 7, PAGE 7-8: Restricts sale or lease of site of Las Vegas High School and its buildings.

SB 256, 2009 SESSION, NEVADA REGISTER, CHAPTER 196, PAGE 718: Designates an area on the grounds of Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Services in Sparks as a historic cemetery.

There are also a number of assembly and senate bills that address preservation an example being Assembly Bill 264 from the 2019 session and Senate Bill 244 from the 2017 session.

The Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS) allows the public to search for terms in the bill's text, the session, and more. Visit: leg.state.nv.us and choose NELIS from the top menu.

# Historic Contexts for Nevada

It is important to emphasize that the scientific and archaeological values in historic preservation are not the only ones to consider. There are spiritual and cultural values tied to the Great Basin that are not visible on the landscape or to be discovered by archaeologists, but which are of vital importance to the present day Native American communities. These values, as well as the physical places of the ancient inhabitants, must also be protected and preserved. In order to create a historic preservation plan, Nevadans must expand the appreciation, understanding, and preservation of Native American cultural resources within the traditional Nevada homelands.

## WHAT ARE HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND WHAT DO THEY ACCOMPLISH?

Preservation activities at any level depend on well-researched histories or contexts to determine what the overall trends of an area are, and within that framework, which sites are most important to preserve. However, "historic contexts" for preservation agencies like SHPOs are a proper noun, and must operate as planning tools as much as they function as scholarly works or reference materials. As a result, these unique documents are governed by federal publication standards that require they include certain planning items, and help public agencies and non-profit organizations accomplish certain objectives.

Contexts come in the form of either Historic Context reports, or Multiple Property Documentation Forms (MPDFs). While they include many similar items, they are distinct and best aligned with different preservation strategies. Historic Contexts are planning documents and must follow federal standards to ensure the final product includes actionable recommendations on the built environment, historic landscapes, and archaeological sites related to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These reports include a statement about particular historic themes or trends, an outline of the various historic resources associated with those themes and trends, and then specific recommendations on what might be eligible for the NRHP related to that theme or trend. While many contexts for reference have been developed for Nevada, relatively few include the planning elements that make them useful preservation tools.

Like Historic Contexts, MPDFs are larger thematic documents, but have a specific design that makes National Register nominations much easier. These MPDFs not only provide an in-depth narrative of the particular historical theme, area, or resource type, but then identify "associated property types" (types of buildings, sites, and other features commonly associated with that theme or geography) and establish requirements for how to nominate and list those property types in the NRHP.

### THREE BAY BARN

This barn style is listed in the Agriculture on the Carson River in Nevada's Douglas and Ormsby Counties Multiple Property Documentation Forms as "extremely rare in the study area, with only six surviving examples".

The listing goes on to further explain what characteristics are needed for a barn to be considered a Three Bay Barn and eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

# Historic Contexts for Nevada

## NEVADA'S CURRENT CONTEXTS

Nevada has a relatively small number of formal Historic Contexts and MPDFs in circulation. For statewide or larger regional themes, the list is thin. Most products that meet the definition of Historic Contexts cover fairly small geographic areas and are created on a project-specific basis. There are a greater number of products that cover relevant topics in Nevada's past, but are academic or educational in nature, and do not include preservation planning components. This is not an exhaustive list.

## HISTORIC CONTEXTS

- Exploration and Early Settlement in Nevada (2002)
- A Ranching and Farming Context for Lincoln County, Nevada, c.1857 to 1934
- University of Nevada Reno, Neighborhood Context (2017)
- World War II Era Residential Housing in Las Vegas, Clark County, Nevada, (1940-1945)

## MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORMS

- Agriculture on the Carson River in Nevada's Douglas and Ormsby Counties
- Fire Stations of Nevada
- Historic Resources of Tonopah (Multiple Resource Assessment)
- Historic School Buildings in the Evolution of the Fifth Supervision School District, Nevada
- Historic U.S. Post Offices in Nevada, 1891-1941
- Newlands Reclamation Thematic Resources
- School Buildings in Nevada
- Thematic Nomination of the Architecture of Frederic(k) J. DeLongchamps
- Thematic Nomination of Properties Associated with the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad, Las Vegas, Nevada.

## HELPFUL REFERENCES

Items in this list do not meet the technical requirements of Historic Contexts or MPDFs, but are nonetheless helpful resources in researching and evaluating Nevada's history. Please refer to the NSHPO webpage (shpo.nv.gov) for more information and links.

- Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office. *Archaeological Research in Nevada*, by Terri McBride. Carson City: 2005.
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. *A Prehistoric Context for Southern Nevada*, by Heidi Roberts & Richard V.N. Ahlstrom. Las Vegas: 2012.

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

To be considered eligible, a property must meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. This involves examining the property's age, significance, and integrity.

Age and Integrity: Is the property old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and does it still look much the way it did in the past?

Significance: Is the property associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past? With the lives of people who were important in the past? With significant architectural history, landscape history, or engineering achievements? Does it have the potential to yield information through archeological investigation about our past?

Nominations can be submitted to your SHPO from property owners, historical societies, preservation organizations, governmental agencies, and other individuals or groups. National Register nominations of Tribal properties start with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. National Register nominations of federal properties start with the agency's Federal Preservation Officer.

https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/how-to-list-a-property.htm

# History of Archaeology and Ethnography in Nevada

Anthropology is the scientific study of humankind and consists of four subfields: linguistic anthropology studies languages; biological or physical anthropology studies the evolution of the human body; and cultural anthropology studies behaviors and beliefs of living cultures. The fourth field, archaeology, studies past peoples by way of their materials remains through the recovery and analysis of physical objects, resources, and spaces. Each of the four subfields further divide or combine themselves into specialties. An example of combined fields is bioarchaeology which is the study of human remains from archaeological sites. Methods within a field are also defined by unique terms. For example, ethnography is the primary method for cultural anthropologists to gather information about a culture often through interviews and participant-observation, ethnology studies two or more living cultures with the intention of comparing them; and ethnohistory studies several cultures through time using historic records.

Interest in Great Basin archaeology and ethnography tracks with nineteenth century westward expansion, along with the rise of anthropology as a discipline and the "discovery" of new lands and native cultures.[33] The first archaeological and ethnographic studies in the Great Basin were early reports of archaeological ruins and tribal encounters by non-natives exploring the state for overland routes for wagons and trains. The first official archaeological investigations in Nevada began with the excavation of caves and rockshelters in the early 1910s. These expeditions were most often conducted by universities, museums, and foundations.

For a comprehensive review of early archaeological and ethnographic research in the Great Basin, see Fowler, History of Great Basin Anthropological Research 1776-1979.[34]

A hallmark of these early anthropological studies was a desire by researchers to salvage what was known about these "vanishing" cultures. Federal policies combined with underlying racist theories established archaeologists as the only experts on the deep past, rendering native knowledge as irrelevant. As with much of early anthropology, indigenous peoples and their materials were treated like natural history specimens to be collected and exhibited as curiosities.[35] One should be careful when reading older articles, books, and reports as these biases were implicit and widespread. Towards the end of the century, these attitudes were recognized as racist and slowly the discipline of anthropology shifted to recognize native voices and perspectives. Federal policy followed suit with Congress passing a series of laws between 1978 and 1996 to protect the sovereign rights of American Indians, their religious and sacred sites, as well as human remains and artifacts.

Archaeological work is still conducted through university and foundation affiliates, however, most research today is conducted in fulfillment of the National Historic Preservation Act, an industry also known as Cultural Resource Management (CRM). See Baldrica, et al[36] for a current perspective on archaeological work through CRM in the Great Basin.

## HIDDEN CAVE DOCUMENTARY- 2013

The film discussed the cave's importance including its long term use by Native Americans. The quotes below were taken from the film regarding the previous lack of tribal inclusion.

**ALVIN MOYLE**
CHAIRMAN
FALLON PAIUTE-SHOSHONE TRIBE

Alvin Moyle (Chairman Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe)- "It's a humanity issue in my opinion... its very important that you talk to the people that were here first."

Dr. David Hurst Thomas (curator at the American Museum of Natural History and the last to excavate the cave in the late 1970s) -"The most important thing that we would do, if we were going to revisit this project today, is to have a very active Native American component in the dig. That's something that we didn't do well back in the past, even 30 years ago, and we've learned a lesson there. At the time, archaeologists believed that we owned the past. We don't think that anymore."

# History of Archaeology and Ethnography in Nevada

History of major archaeological investigations, their dates, and notable staff.

| Name | Dates | Archaeologist(s) |
|---|---|---|
| Lovelock Cave | 1912,1924,1969 | L.L. Loud, M.R. Harrington, R.F. Heizer |
| Lost City | 1925,1933-1935 | M.R. Harrington |
| Tule Springs | 1924, 1955-1956, 2000s | M.R. Harrington, M. Lyneis, D. Duke |
| Wagon Jack Shelter | 1958 | R.F. Heizer, M.A. Baumhoff |
| Eastgate Cave | 1960s | R. F. Heizer |
| Southfork Shelter | 1958, 1959, 1985 | R. F. Heizer, L. Spencer |
| Rock Imagery - Statewide (Petroglpyhs/Pictographs) | 1960s - present | R. F. Heizer, M.A. Baumhoff, P. Schaafsma, A. Woody, W. Cannon, S.A. Monteleone, A. Quinlan |
| Gatecliff Shelter | 1970s | D. H. Thomas |
| Owens Valley | 1970s - 1980s | R. L. Bettinger |
| Alta Toquima | 1978, 1981 | D. H. Thomas |
| Smith Creek Canyon | 1970s | W.W. Wallace, R. Gruhn |
| Bonneville Estates | 2000s | T. Goebel, K. Graf, B. Hockett |
| Baker Village | 1990s | J. Wilde, R. Talbot |
| Five Mile Flat - Parman Localities | 1970s | T. Layton |
| Hidden Cave | 1930's 1970 | M. R. Harrington, S. M. Wheeler, D. H. Thomas |
| Spirit Cave | 1940s | S. & G. Wheeler |
| Silent Snake Springs | 1967 | T. Layton, D. H. Thomas |
| Pie Creek Shelter | 2000s | K.R. McGuire, M.G. Delacorte, K. Carpenter |
| Sadmat | 1968, 2000s | D. Tuohy, K. Graf |
| Stillwater Marsh | 1980s | R.L. Kelly |
| Stuart Rockshelter | 1960s | D. Shulter, M.E. Shulter, J.S. Griffith |
| Leonard Rockshelter | 1950s, 2000s | R.F. Heizer, G. Smith |
| Sunshine Locality | 1980s, 2000s | C. Beck, G.T.Jones |
| Last Supper Cave | 1968, 1970s | T. Layton, J.O. Davis |
| Humboldt Cave | 1956 | R.F. Heizer |
| Hanging Rock Shelter | 1968 | T. Layton |
| Painted Cave | 1970s | J.C. Bard, C.I. Busby, L.S. Kobori |

Known ethnographers and ethnologists and their research dates.

| Name | Dates | Name | Dates | Name | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Wesley Powell | 1868-1880 | Isabel T. Kelly | 1920s-1930s | James Downs | 1960s |
| Edward Palmer | 1866-1877 | Omar Stewart | 1940s | John A. Price | 1960s |
| Stephen Powers | 1875 | Willard Z. Park | 1930s | Margaret Wheat | 1950s-1960s |
| Alfred L. Kroeber | 1902-1917 | Sven S. Lijeblad | 1940s | Catherine Fowler | 1960s-present |
| Robert H. Lowie | 1906-1923, 1939 | Ruth and Stanley Freed | 1952, 1957 | Meredith "Penny" Rucks | 1970s-present |
| Julian H. Steward | 1927-1940s | Warren d'Azevedo | 1950s | | |

# APPENDIX J

# Nevada's Pre-Contact Period

This section is intended as a brief introduction for a public audience and does not include a Tribal perspective.

The pre-contact (or prehistory) period is a term used to describe the time before European contact with Indigenous people and before written records. To understand pre-contact lifeways and how humans survived in the past, archaeologists study the material remains of past peoples. These remains may be stone tools, ground stone tools, basketry, ceramics, botanical and biological samples, and what's left of habitations. These remains, along with geographical, geological, biological, and climatological clues, help researchers reconstruct the past. To assist in this understanding, archaeologists have divided the past into phases, each representing broad patterns of cultural adaptation to the varying climates of the last 14,000 years. The precise dating of these phases is debated by archaeologists and can vary by region.

Generally, between 14,000 and 8,000 years ago people were highly mobile following large game. Between 8,000 and 700 years ago, more people inhabited the Great Basin year round while hunting and foraging for food. This era, known as the Archaic, is further subdivided into periods (Early, Middle, and Late) which correspond to changes in climate, toolkits, and diet. Approximately 1,500 years ago, in the eastern and southern part of the state, more permanent villages emerged with the arrival of horticulture. However, by 700 years ago, this lifeway disappeared and Nevada's inhabitants were back to hunting and gathering.

The following summary of Nevada's pre-contact period touches on broad highlights of known archaeological research. Every day, archaeologists are discovering and publishing new insights into the past. To learn more about Nevada's archaeology, please refer to the references listed in Appendix L (page 95).

Great Basin Cultural Chronology

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paleo-Indian/Pre-Archaic | 14,000-8,000 years ago | Highly mobile big game hunters |
| Early Archaic | 8,000-6,000 years ago | Atlatl adopted |
| Middle Archaic | 6,000-1,500 years ago | Smaller notched & un-notched points |
| Late Archaic | 1,500-650 years ago | Bow and arrow adopted |
| Formative | 1,500-700 years ago | Fremont, ancestral Puebloan-horticulture |
| Late Pre-Contact | 700-150 years ago | Numic cultures in place |

# Nevada's Pre-Contact Period

## Paleo-times: 14,000 - 8,000 years ago

The landscape that would eventually become the State of Nevada was first explored by humans almost 14,000 years ago. This coincides with the end of the Pleistocene epoch and the beginning of the Holocene or modern period and the climate was much cooler and wetter. Evidence of human activity in the Great Basin dates back to almost 14,000 years ago but the remains are rare and represent the small-scale and short-term nature of human presence. Researchers are intrigued by how humans supported themselves so long ago: Did they hunt the now-extinct mammals such as mammoths, horse, camel, mastodons or did they focus on collecting marshland resources around the evaporating Pleistocene lakes or did they follow a foraging system recognized by the later groups?

Current research suggests that by 11,000 years ago people lived in small groups and traveled long distances to follow seasonally available big game. Archaeological sites from this time period are often isolated finds of large fluted or stemmed points, such as Clovis, Folsom and Great Basin that were hafted onto spears. People would travel great distances to collect the raw materials to make these tools. National Register listed places like the Sunshine Locality have revealed an abundance of knives, stemmed and concave base projectile points, crescents, gravers, punches and choppers as tools used during this time period. The absence of ground stone tools indicates that plant harvesting and processing was not part of this early lifeway. Rockshelters, such as Last Supper Cave and Bonneville Estates; both listed in the National Register, contain remnants of basketry and other textiles like sandals and cordage which greatly add to our understanding of how people survived so long ago.

NORTHERN SIDE-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINT

## Early Archaic: 8,000 - 6,000 years ago

About 7,700 years ago, the cataclysmic eruption of Mount Mazama; in present-day Oregon, released massive amounts of ash across the west. The event created what is now Crater Lake, the deepest freshwater lake in the United States; Lake Tahoe is the second deepest. As a result of the eruption, the climate became warmer and drier and many regions suffered drought conditions. Marsh areas dried up and lake levels decreased. This era marks the beginning of the Archaic lifeway; a lifeway dependent on hunting and gathering, that largely lasted until Euroamericans entered Nevada.

As a result of the volcanic eruption and subsequent climate changes, populations decreased and habitations centered in areas with dependable water and year-round food sources. As lake shores and marshes were drying up, people moved upland and started inhabiting higher elevation areas. Large projectile points like Clovis and Western Stemmed type projectile points fall out of use and are replaced by smaller projectile points like the Northern Side-notched type. It is believed that this shift in technology represented a switch from hunting big game with spears to hunting smaller game, like birds, squirrels, and deer, with atlatl and dart technology. Along with Northern Side-notched points, other point types like Humboldt, Martis, and Gatecliff, become common during this period in the archaeological record

Small groups moved about the landscape, exploiting resource patches and creating logistical camps along the way. The once lived-in caves and rockshelters, such as Lovelock Cave, Hidden Cave, and Pie Creek Shelter; were used as places to store goods such as baskets, nets, mats, cordage, and projectile points. Archaeological investigations at Pie Creek Shelter[37] has shown that small game animals, fish, and seeds are much more common than large game animals. Ground stone tools, like manos, metates and bedrock mortars, become common in the archaeological record suggesting a greater reliance on seed and plant processing. In areas where pinyon pine was abundant, pinyon nuts became an important dietary staple. The National Register listed Gatecliff Shelter was first used in this period and its deep stratigraphic sequence has greatly helped to refine the chronology of human settlement in the Great Basin.

# Nevada's Pre-Contact Period

## Middle Archaic: 6,000 - 1,500 years ago

Expanding on the lifeways of the Early Archaic, the Middle Archaic period is marked by an increase in population, enhanced social and political organization, and more permanent settlements. During this time, the climate was generally cool and moist with seasonal precipitation varying across the region. Large numbers of archaeological sites appear during this period, in all manner of environments. Smaller, seasonal camps for hunting and gathering were located farther away from base settlements and in areas previously uninhabited like upland and high elevation areas, such as Alta Toquima. House pits, hearths and food caches are found in villages and long-term camps.

As a result of increased populations occupying long-term camps; more social and political aspects of life were developed. For example, the creation of rock images (petroglyphs and pictographs) increased dramatically. While these images cannot be "read" or deciphered today, they often hold significant meaning to Native populations today. Current research is focused on understanding the distribution of styles and themes as well as attempts to date rock images. National Register listed Grimes Point Petroglyphs and Black Canyon Petroglyphs contain rock writings from this period and are interpreted for public visitation.

During the Middle Archaic, projectile point styles shift away from the larger Northern-Side notched points, to smaller Elko series and Gatecliff Split-stem points. Large, specially quarried bifaces are common in this period. Bifaces are a multi-functional tool that's transportable and easily reduced to make other tools such as scrapers. By this time, the pinyon forests have extend to their current range and the pinyon nuts become an important staple. People foraged for resources as they became seasonally available: in general, roots and plants during the spring; seeds during the summer; pinyon and large game in the fall. These seasonal rounds were based on the success or failure of a particular resource, and on the kinds of resources available in a given region.

BLACK-ON-GREY CERAMIC SHERD

## Late Archaic: 1,500 - 700 years ago

The Late Archaic period was warmer and drier. An increase in population pushed people into areas previously unused and uninhabited. High altitude sites, like Alta Toquima, that were once seasonal camps now supported large summer villages. It is thought that the increase in population reduced seasonal ranges and resource availability, causing a more sedentary lifeway with more intensive use of the local resources. Small game such as rabbits, marmots, fish, and insects were emphasized over larger game. Stone tool production also shifted to locally available sources and atlatls were replaced with bow and arrow technology using Rosegate and Desert series points. Ceramic vessels used for cooking and storage first appears in the southeastern part of the state during this time period and are generally associated with the Fremont and Numic groups.

## Formative: 1,500 - 700 years ago

In southern Nevada, people began to practice horticulture, growing beans, corn, and squash. Related to the Western Puebloans in the Southwest, these people lived in sedentary communities, which started with semi-subterranean pit houses but later grew into connected adobe structures or pueblos as seen at Lost City or Pueblo Grande de Nevada. Western Puebloans were best known for their unique ceramics ranging from grayware and corrugated vessels to black-on-gray wares, decorated similarly to their ancestral ceramics from the Southwest.

In far eastern Nevada near the Colorado Plateau, another cultural group was practicing horticulture. The Fremont had some similarities with the Western Puebloans in that they lived in semi-subterranean pithouses, used stone and adobe structures for storage and granaries, and also created grayware ceramics. However, the Fremont never fully gave up foraging and hunting. They used trough-like metates and had distinctive type of basketry. Most unique to the Fremont was their use of triangular anthropomorphs (human like figures) in rock images and on ceramics. These figures can be seen at White River Narrows listed in the National Register in 1976, and now a part of the Basin and Range National Monument.

# Nevada's Pre-Contact Period

## Late Pre-Contact: 700-250 years ago

This period continued to see the warming and drying trends of the Late Archaic. Many lakes and marshes that previously had abundant resources had dried up by the Terminal Pre-Contact period and no longer able to support populations. Many of the larger settlements that were around lakes and marshes were abandoned and smaller short-term family camps were formed. Additionally, higher elevation settlements such as in the Toquima Range were occupied. The projectile point technology and use of the bow-and-arrow remained with the Desert Series and Cottonwood-type projectile points emerging at this time.

It is also during this time that the Numic-speaking Paiute and Shoshone Tribes occupied the majority of the state. The Washoe Tribe occupied the most extreme western Nevada and Yuman peoples occupied southern Nevada. Several ethnographies have been conducted spanning from the late 1800s to the present day about the native peoples of Nevada. Today there are 32 tribal communities in Nevada and adjacent States.

## MAP OF TRIBES

Nevada Indian Territory -

"Thirty-two Indian Reservations and Colonies stretch across Nevada. These tribes are all unique, with traditions that span many generations. But like the intricate strands that form a beautiful basket, these tribes are one, and their culture is strong and tightly woven together."

https://nevadaindianterritory.com/map/

# APPENDIX K

# Nevada History

When European Americans entered Nevada in 1776, they encountered Numic-speaking people – the Northern Paiute, Western Shoshone, and Southern Paiute. These populations occupied and continue to live in all of the State with the exception of extreme western Nevada, the home of the Washoe Tribe; and the southern Colorado River area, populated by Yuman peoples. Native peoples continued to hunt and gather until forced to live on reservations or near ranches and towns where they performed day labor. Their children were forced to attend Indian schools such as the Stewart Indian School south of Carson City, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. Native Americans constructed many of the Craftsman-style buildings at Stewart in local stone following a plan developed by Frederick Snyder, a superintendent.

Twenty federally recognized Tribes comprised of 27 tribal communities continue to live in Nevada today. They maintain close ties to the land, continuing to gather plants and harvesting pinyon despite impediments such as lack of access to private land, and agency laws restricting their collection of animals and plants. They continue to revere the land around them and are concerned about the preservation of traditional cultural places, such as the Tosawiihi Quarries in Lander County, Cave Rock at Lake Tahoe, and Spirit Mountain above Lake Mojave, all properties determined eligible or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

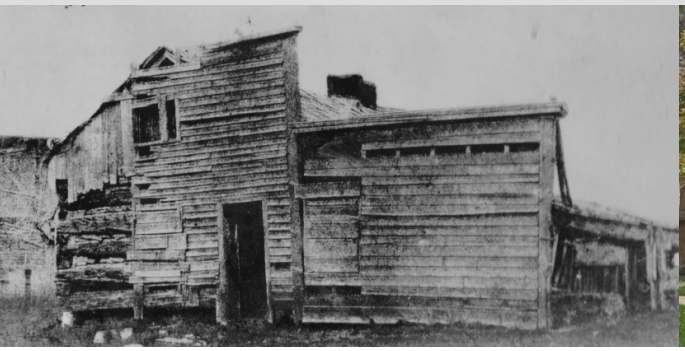
Euroamerican history begins with exploration of the extreme south of the state by Spanish explorers as early as 1776, and in the north, by British and American fur trappers and traders in 1826. The Old Spanish Trail became established as a trade route between Santa Fe and southern California, crossing southern Nevada on part of the route. Parts of the trail are still visible today. Beginning in the 1840s, thousands of Americans began to emigrate in large numbers by wagons to California and Oregon, following the Humboldt River across the state, and taking various cut-offs to the end of their journey. The National Register-listed Applegate Lassen Trail is still visible in the form of wagon ruts, graves, artifact scatters, and written inscriptions that can be found along the route through northwestern Nevada.

Settlements grew along the trails. In southern Nevada, the Mormon Church established a mission in Las Vegas, and Mormons were also responsible for building the settlement of Genoa in the Carson Valley. Little physically exists from these earlier settlements other than the much-restored adobe Mormon Fort in Las Vegas and archaeological remains. Sparsely populated Nevada was part of Utah territory after the War with Mexico ended in 1848, but this status would change with the discovery of silver on the Comstock in 1859. Thousands of Americans flocked to what would become Virginia City, and by 1861, Congress established Nevada as a territory. In 1864, Nevada was admitted to the union as the thirty-sixth state.

Carson City was established as the state capital and contains a number of monumental National Register-listed state buildings and a substantial historic district with everything from mansions to modest homes, together exhibiting a number of major styles popular from the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

## OLD MORMON STATION, GENOA

Nevada's first permanent non-native settlement, Mormon Station was built in 1851. It first served as a trading post along the Carson Route of the California Trail. It was destroyed in a fire in 1910. The reconstructed Station is part of the Nevada State Park System and is open to visitors year round.



# Nevada History

Virginia City, now a National Historic Landmark, was founded in 1859, following the discovery of a large lode of silver ore. It was long the largest population center in Nevada, an industrial city for the extraction and milling of silver. It also served as a hub for exploration and development of other mining districts in the state including Austin, Eureka, Belmont and Hamilton. Following a fire that devastated much of the town, much of commercial Virginia City was rebuilt in brick and iron. By 1880, the high-grade ore was gone and the boom ended. Mining of low-grade ore continues off and on to the present day. Virginia City's surviving buildings are primarily vernacular expressions of Italianate architecture and many significant examples such as the Fourth Ward School and St. Mary in the Mountains Catholic Church stand intact. Other mining towns of the period followed Virginia City's path of development from tents and log cabin camps to elaborate architecture of brick and stone for public and commercial buildings.

Industries that provided support to the mines grew in neighboring valleys. Ranches and farms were established in Carson and Washoe Valleys, the Truckee Meadows and Humboldt River Valley, despite the aridity and cold. Ditches and canals were quickly dug to irrigate farms and orchards. Cattle ranches were established in remote areas consisting of compounds of a family house, bunkhouse, barns, corrals, and storehouses using whatever building material was available from adobe to railroad ties to logs. Basques from southern France and northern Spain came to herd sheep, living in small horse-drawn wagons as sheep had to be moved frequently. Hotels catering to Basque sheepherders arose in Elko, Reno, and Winnemucca.

Nevada's population grew at the same time as did the nation's infrastructure linking the two coasts with improvements in transportation and communication. The Pony Express and later the Overland Freight Road crossed the central part of the state. The remains of mail and maintenance stations parallel current U. S. 50. The transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, resulting in the construction of numerous railroad towns and stations paralleling segments of the California emigrant trail. Many of the Chinese laborers who built the railroad remained in the state following its completion to become loggers in the Sierra Nevada or to provide other services in support of the mines. As the twentieth century began, the San Pedro-Los Angeles-Salt Lake City Railroad was constructed, leading to the platting of Las Vegas in 1905. The cities of Elko, Las Vegas, Reno, Sparks, and Winnemucca would become major hubs in Nevada, and railroad short lines would feed into the major rail line at these and other points to link mines and ranches with the rest of the country. Almost all of the short lines are gone, scrapped for metal during wartime, their depots demolished or sold, leaving only the railroad grades to mark their short history.

Following a major depression due to the devaluation of silver, Nevada entered a new period of growth from 1900 to 1910, with a second short-lived mining boom in Tonopah and Goldfield, both National Register districts, and Rhyolite, now mostly archaeological ruins. Substantial brick and stone buildings such as the Mizpah Hotel and Nye County Courthouse remain in use in Tonopah but many other buildings are abandoned and not maintained. One of Goldfield's most imposing structures, the Goldfield High School, is undergoing repair and has received much needed stabilization. The mining of copper during this time period proved profitable in Ely until the 1970s. In addition to the massive brick and stone commercial and public buildings in Ely, the extensive complex of the Nevada Northern Railroad Yards is located in East Ely, a National Historic Landmark now in the hands of the White Pine County Historical Railroad Foundation and the State of Nevada Museum system.

## NORTHERN NEVADA RAILWAY, ELY

National Historic Landmark open to the public.

# Nevada History

## BOOT HILL CEMETERY, PIOCHE

View into the fertile valleys that supported mining in the area. The ranches and farms are still active today.

In the early twentieth century, Nevada's congressional delegation sought to bring funding to the state through federal projects. Senator Francis Newlands was responsible for bringing the first national reclamation project to Nevada with the diversion of water from the Carson and Truckee Rivers to irrigate the desert in Lahontan Valley, leading to the founding of Fallon. Eventually the Bureau of Reclamation authorized construction from 1931-1935 of Hoover Dam, a National Historic Landmark on the Colorado River, which would also lead to a building boom in Las Vegas and the construction of the government planned town of Boulder City, a National Register district comprised of many modest houses as well as administrative offices in the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Nevada's second mining boom faded in the 1920s and the state government sought means of attracting more people and money to Nevada. In 1931, the Nevada State Legislature liberalized divorce laws by dropping the residency requirement to six weeks, the shortest time frame in the country. Divorce ranches and boarding houses maintained steady business during the Depression, particularly in Reno, and many locals rented out rooms to those seeking "Reno-vation." During the same legislative session, gambling was also legalized. Reno and Las Vegas downtowns were altered permanently with the establishment of casino and casino architecture.

During the Great Depression, Nevada received a greater share of federal money than it merited due the influence of its congressional delegation. Public works programs were responsible for the construction of new post offices, roads, drains for the Newlands irrigation project, fences, range improvements, and U.S. Forest Service Administrative Offices that are in use today. An additional federal government presence was welcomed with the building of Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot (now Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant) beginning in 1928.

In World War II, bases were established at Wendover, a town straddling the border between Nevada and Utah, for the testing of aircraft that would drop the atomic bombs on Japan, and the Tonopah Auxiliary Airfield for the training of flight crews. Also established were a gunnery range outside of Las Vegas (now known as Nellis Air Force Base) and an auxiliary Naval Air Station at Fallon, both less known for their part in World War II than Cold War activities in the 1950s through the 1970s. The Nevada Test Site, now the Nevada National Security Site, was established in 1950 and was used to test above-ground and later, underground nuclear weapons. The Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant is eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and the Sedan Crater on the Nevada Test Site is listed in the Register. The City of Henderson was born in 1941 of a need to produce magnesium for the war effort utilizing power from the Hoover Dam power plant. Thousands of temporary small wood frame houses were built for workers in neighborhoods segregated by race. A few of those neighborhoods still survive.

The City of Reno became the state's banking and political center after the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad and establishment of the University of Nevada in the nineteenth century. Senator Newlands was responsible for developing the Newlands Neighborhood of mansions in a variety of styles including Tudor Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival.

The Art Deco-style Mapes Hotel in Reno, built in 1947, was the first high-rise hotel casino in the country. Reno continued to prosper and after World War II, enjoyed a modest building boom. Pioneer Theater, a geodesic-domed building, and Fleischmann Planetarium, with its distinctive butterfly shaped roof, are both futuristic public structures in Reno built in the 1960s and listed in the National Register.

The City of Las Vegas eclipsed Reno in population by 1960, its railroad past mostly a memory. A few neighborhoods from the 1920s through 1930s contain modest houses dominated by the Spanish Colonial

# Nevada History

Revival style. Housing was slow to develop until the casino industry took off after World War II, and after Nellis Air Force Base and the Nevada Test Site grew to meet national needs during the Cold War. To accommodate the influx of workers, the newly created Federal Housing Authority (FHA) backed the creation of several new neighborhoods in the Las Vegas region, the oldest being the John S. Park Historic District. Minorities, such as African Americans were barred from owning homes in these neighborhoods.

Racial tensions ran high in Las Vegas before and after World War II. Unofficial Jim Crow laws barred African Americans from patronizing casinos, hotels, restaurants and many white businesses. In the 1950's almost 16,000 African Americans lived in Las Vegas, almost all of them forced to live in the Westside neighborhood which had only recently received municipal services such as water and sewer. Housing was extremely limited but by 1954, a subdivision for African Americans was developed in the area. Berkley Square became the first minority-built subdivision in Nevada and was designed by the prominent African-American architect Paul R. Williams. African Americans traveling through Las Vegas stayed at boarding houses like Harrison's Guest House (see page 26) where they could meet celebrities like Nat King Cole or Pearl Bailey who were forbidden from staying in the casinos' even though they were headline performers. While most hotels and casinos began to accept black customers after 1960, some continued to bar African American patrons from their businesses until the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 forced integration. By 1971, housing discrimination was outlawed by the Nevada Legislature; the same year Clark County schools were court ordered to integrate.

## EL CORTEZ HOTEL CASINO, LAS VEGAS

Established in 1941, it is a representation of the prosperity of Fremont street during the 1940s-1950s.

## PIONEER THEATER, RENO

The largest performing arts facility in northern Nevada is currently owned and operated by the Pioneer Center for the Performing Arts. The 1,500 seat theater is located in the heart of Downtown Reno.

# APPENDIX L

# Historic References

Below is a partial list of references that might be helpful when researching Nevada's pre-contact period, history, and architecture. This is not an exhaustive list, but can serve as a starting point for researchers new to Nevada's history, or a helpful reference guide for those familiar with the state's past, but looking for new perspectives. The NSHPO maintains a library of reports and historic contexts that can also be consulted when completing historical research on historic sites in Nevada. These reports can be accessed on the NSHPO website at http://shpo.nv.gov/contexts.

Universities also offer a tremendous amount of literature, including Ph.D. dissertations and Master's theses. It is strongly advised that researchers contact the university archives below for some of the more relevant research on Nevada's history.

### ARCHIVES

Nevada Historical Society
Warren Nelson Building
401 W 2nd St.
Reno, NV 89503
(775) 688-1190

Nevada State Library and Archives
100 N. Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701
(775) 684-3313

University of Nevada – Las Vegas, Special Collections
Lied Library – UNLV
4505 S. Maryland Pkwy
Las Vegas, NV 89154-7010
(702) 895-2234
special.collections@unlv.edu

University of Nevada – Reno, Special Collections & University Archives
1664 N. Virginia Street
Reno, NV 89557
(775) 682-5625
specoll@unr.edu

For a full list of potential museums with archives, go to the Nevada SHPO Website at: http://shpo.nv.gov/get-involved/other-opportunities-to-get-involved/museums

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## General Western History

### Journals

Pacific Historical Review
(Subscription Required/Check Library Availability)
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(Subscription Required/Check Library Availability)
Publishes articles related to history and historical events across the United States and Nevada.

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### JOURNALS

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# Acronyms

ACHP – the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE – Area of Potential Effect
ARA – Architectural Resource Assessment
ARPA – Archeological Resource Protection Act

BC – Before Christ
BCE – Before Current Era
BIA – Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM – Bureau of Land Management
BOR – Bureau of Reclamation
BP – Before Present

calBP – Before Present (calibrated)
CC – Carson City (City and County)
CCC - Civilian Conservation Corps
CCCHP – Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CH – Churchill County
CHDC – Comstock Historic District Commission
CK – Clark County
CLG – Certified Local Government
CRM – Cultural Resource Management
CWA – Communications Workers of America

DO – Douglas County

EK – Elko County
EO – Executive Order
EU – Eureka County

FAQ – Frequently Asked Questions
FHA – Federal Housing Administration

GBNP – Great Basin National Park
GIS – Geographic Information System
GOED – Nevada Governor's Office on Economic Development

HABS – Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER – Historic American Engineering Record
HALS – Historic American Landscapes Survey
HPF – Historic Preservation Fund
HPTP – Historic Property/ies Treatment Plan
HSR – Historic Structure Report
HU – Humboldt County
HUD – Housing and Urban Development

IEBC – International Existing Building Code
IMACS – Intermountain Antiquities Computer System

LA – Lander County
LCAI – Lincoln County Archaeological Initiative
LEED – Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LGBTQ – Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer
LN – Lincoln County
LY – Lyon County

MCM – Mid Century Modern
MN – Mineral County
MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NAC – Nevada Administrative Code
NACO – Nevada Association of Counties
NAGPRA – Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act
NAPC – National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
NARA – Nevada Architectural Resource Assessment
NAS - Naval Air Station
NATHPO – National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
NCSHPO – National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers
NDOT – Nevada Department of Transportation
NELIS – Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NHL – National Historic Landmark
NHPA – the National Historic Preservation Act
NHS – Nevada Historical Society
NIC – Nevada Indian Commission
NPS – National Park Service
NRHP – National Register of Historic Places
NRS – Nevada Revised Statutes
NSSP – Nevada Site Stewardship Program
NV – Nevada
NVCRIS – Nevada Cultural Resource Inventory System
NSHPO – Nevada State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
NSHE – Nevada System of Higher Education
NY – Nye County

# Acronyms

OHV – Off-Road Vehicle

PA – Programmatic Agreement
PC – Program Comment
PE – Pershing County
PPA – Prototype Programmatic Agreement

SAT – Save America's Treasures
SB – Senate Bill
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office/ Officer
SOI – Secretary of the Department of the Interior
SRHP – Nevada State Register of Historic Places
ST – Storey County
STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Office/ Officer
TRP – Technical Preservation Services
TRPA – Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

USC – United States Code
USGS – United State Geological Survey
USFS – United States Forest Service
USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service

WA – Washoe County
WP – White Pine County
Yrs. – years

# Glossary

**Abatements:**
A reduction or exemption in taxation for an individual or company.

**Adit:**
An entrance to an underground mine.

**Arborglyph:**
A word, symbol, or image carved into tree bark. Created mostly by Basque sheepherders.

**Archaeological:**

- According to the Federal Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Section 3 (1) The term "archaeological resource" means any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest, as determined under the uniform regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act. Such regulations containing such determination shall include, but not be limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items. Non-fossilized and fossilized paleontological specimens, or any portion or piece thereof, shall not be considered archaeological resources, under the regulations under this paragraph, unless found in an archaeological context. No item shall be treated as an archaeological resource under regulations under this paragraph unless such item is at least 100 years of age.

- According to NRS 381.195 "**Historic**" - from the middle of the 18th century until 50 years before the current year. "**Historic site**" - a site, landmark or monument of historical significance pertaining to the history of the settlement of Nevada, or Indian campgrounds, shelters, petroglyphs, pictographs and burials. "**Prehistoric**" - before the middle of the 18th century. "**Prehistoric site**" - any archeological or paleontological site, ruin, deposit, fossilized footprints and other impressions, petroglyphs and pictographs, habitation caves, rock shelters, natural caves, burial ground or sites of religious or cultural importance to an Indian tribe.

**Archaeology:**
The study of past human behavior and culture through analyzing material remains.

**Architectural and Archaeological Survey:**
A survey to identify and gather information related to architectural and archaeological resources. This requires field examination in a community or project area.

**Art Deco:**
An architectural style of the 1920s and 1930s marked by a sleek appearance, geometric or zig zag motifs, bold colors, sharply defined outlines, and decorative embellishment made from metal, stucco, or mosaic tile. The style is found in small buildings as well as skyscrapers.

**Atlatl:**
A hand held lever for throwing spears. By extending the length of the throwing arm, the spear can be thrown at a greater speed for a longer distance.

**Basque:**
A culture and group of people who originate from north-central Spain and south-western France in areas bordering the Bay of Biscay and the western foothills of the Pyrenees Mountains.

**Biface:**
A stone implement or tool that has been flaked (had material removed) or sharpened on both sides.

**CCCHP Program:**
A state entity (Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation), responsible for granting money to governments and non-profits to rehabilitate historic buildings for use as cultural centers.
http://shpo.nv.gov/ccchp

**Certified Local Government (CLG) Program:**
A partnership program between the National Park Service, the NSHPO, and local governments to support and strengthen local historic preservation programs:
http://shpo.nv.gov/clg

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**Classical Revival:**
An architectural movement based on the use of pure Roman and Greek forms, used in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Common architectural features include central columned porches, front-facing gables and pediments, semi-circular windows over a central entry door, and symmetrical facades. The style experienced a resurgence of popularity in the early 1900s.

**Colorado River Basin:**
An area covering the Colorado river, its tributaries, and the 246,000 square miles of land in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and Mexico that these waters drain.

**Consultation:**
According to 36 CFR 800.16 (f) Consultation means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the section 106 process. The Secretary's "Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act" provide further guidance on consultation.

**Cultural Resource:**
An object, site, or information of historic, pre-contact (prehistoric), archeological, architectural, or paleontological significance (NRS 383.011)

**Cultural Resource Management (CRM):**
A professional field that resulted from the creation of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. The act created laws and processes that define how cultural resources should be treated and managed. Professionals are tasked with applying these measures most often in response to potential, perceived, or known impacts or effects.

**Ethnography:**
An in-depth study of a culture of a facet of culture.

**Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives:**
A federal tax program that provides a financial incentive for owners of income-producing historic resources to rehabilitate their properties: http://shpo.nv.gov/tax-credits

**Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit:**
A tax incentives program that encourages private sector investment in the rehabilitation and re-use of historic buildings and can provide a 20% federal tax credit for qualified rehabilitations on income producing properties.. The National Park Service and the Internal Revenue Service administer the program in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices.

**Fremont:**
A cultural group that inhabited most of Utah and parts of Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado. Their cultural materials are seen in the archaeological record from about 2,000 - 500 years ago. Some distinctive items include their method of basketry, mountain sheep and deer hock moccasins, clay figurines, headdresses and thin walled gray pottery. The name Fremont was taken from a river in south central Utah.

**Geodesic-domed:**
A rounded, thin-shell structure made of triangular-shaped structural elements that distribute tension, making the domes both lightweight and strong. Developed and popularized by Buckminster Fuller in the 1940s and 1950s.

**Geographic Information System (GIS):**
A software system that is built to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage and display all kinds of spatial or geographical data. GIS applications are tools that allow users to create interactive queries (user-created searches), analyze spatial information, edit data in maps, and present the results of all these operations.

**Great Basin:**
A large water drainage basin that does not reach the ocean and is comprised of most of Nevada, parts of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and California.

**Ground Stone:**
A stone tool made by pecking, grinding, or polishing one stone with another. Common tools include manos and metates used for grinding corn and other hard materials.

**Heritage Tourism:**
A type of tourism that involves traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically

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represent the stories and people of the past and present. It includes cultural, historic, and natural resources.

**Historic:**
A reference to the period of time spanning from the middle of the 18th century until 50 years before the current year.

**Historic Cemetery:**
A burial place that contains the remains of one or more persons who died in the mid-twentieth century or earlier.

**Historic Preservation:**
A field of preservation concerned with preserving, conserving, and protecting historically significant places with remaining tangible assets, such as buildings, structures, landscapes, or archaeological sites.

**Historic Preservation Professional:**
An individual who meets the Secretary of Interior's Qualification Standards for an Historian, Archaeologist, Architectural Historian, Architect, or Historical Architect.

**Historic Preservation Trade:**
A building trade that actively practices their craft in respect of historic preservation, heritage conservation, or the conserving and maintenance of the existing built environment. These include masonry, timber framing, log building, traditional roofing, carpentry and joinery, plasterwork, painting, blacksmithing, and ornamental metalworking.

**Historic Rehabilitation:**
An act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Historic Rural Landscape:**
A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

**Holocene:**
The current geological epoch beginning after the last glacial period, approximately 11,700 years ago.

**Hunting Blind:**
An area of cover like a natural perch, rock stack, or brush screen, that reduces the chance of being detected by game.

**Italianate Architecture:**
A style of architecture popular in the US from the 1840s to 1880s, characterized by low-pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, square towers or cupolas, and tall, narrow windows usually arched at the top and arranged in a regular pattern. Most commonly found in two-or three-story houses and in commercial buildings.

**Jim Crow Laws:**
The state and local laws that enforced racial segregation until 1965. Jim Crow institutionalized social, educational, and economic disadvantages for people of color.

**Lithic Scatter:**
A concentration of stone artifacts and debris on the surface of the ground.

**Looting:**
An activity of unlawfully removing cultural or natural resources.

**Mano:**
A stone that is held in one or both hands and used to rub against another stone in order to grind hard materials like seeds and nuts. Mano is also the Spanish word for hand.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU):**
A formal agreement between two or more parties that outlines a relationship including agreed upon processes and procedures. Depending upon the language used, a MOU can be a legally binding contract.

**Metate:**
A flat or hollowed out stone where seeds and nuts are ground using a smaller stone or mano.

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**Micro-grants:**
A small sum of money distributed to an individual or organization that are non-repayable or forgiven over time to be used for preserving or rehabilitating cultural resources.

**Micro-loans:**
A small sum of money distributed to an individual or organization that must be repaid to be used for preserving or rehabilitating cultural resources.

**Mid-Century Modern:**
A type of architecture that denotes a style and building philosophy that was popular from the 1930s through the 1960s and is characterized by an emphasis on function, clean lines, modern materials, streamlined forms, and lack of embellishment. Features include flat roofs, deep roof overhangs, large expanses of glass, and open floor plans.

**Mitigate (cultural resource mitigation):**
An effort to address the adverse effects to cultural resources from a proposed project. Can include repairing or restoring cultural resources affected by a project, or documenting the cultural resource through such activities as archaeological excavation, photo-documentation, or interpretation.

**Mojave Desert:**
An arid region that occupies more than 25,000 square miles covering areas in southeastern California, southern Nevada, northwestern Arizona, and a small portion of southwestern Utah.

**National Register of Historic Places:**
An official federal government's list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation for their historical significance.
http://shpo.nv.gov/nrhp

**Nevada Cultural Resource Inventory System (NVCRIS):**
A GIS (Geographic Information System) database containing information and locations of cultural resources and the surveys conducted to find them.

**Nevada Site Stewardship Program:**
A state program coordinating volunteers who are sponsored by federal, state, and local government land managing agencies to assist in monitoring at-risk archaeological and paleontological sites for vandalism, theft, excessive visitation and natural deterioration.
http://shpo.nv.gov/stewards

**Newlands Irrigation Project:**
A project beginning in 1903, that was one of the first Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) projects. The purpose was to manage the irrigation water from the Truckee and Carson Rivers for cropland in the Lahontan Valley near Fallon and bench lands near Fernley in western Nevada.

**Non-Preservation Professional:**
A professional whose expertise in such fields as architecture, structural engineering, or other related fields does not include significant experience in preserving cultural resources.

**Non-Traditional Partners:**
An organization not traditionally viewed as partners in the preservation of cultural resources or whose mission does not explicitly identify historic preservation as a goal, but who are invaluable for supporting such efforts as stakeholders.

**Numic:**
A language group which is the most northern of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It covers the western United States and Mexico. The term can also be used to refer to people who speak one of the languages in the family.

**Paleontological Materials:**
The preserved remains, impressions, or traces of plants, animals, and other organisms usually found in rocks, also known as fossils. In Nevada state statutes (NRS 383.011), these materials are considered cultural resources.

**Partner:**
An individual, group, or organization that works in the same field, and/or toward the same goals, and/or in cooperation with each other.

**Petroglyph:**
An image created by removing portions of a rock sur-

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face through pecking, incising, carving, or abrading.

**Pictograph:**
An image created by adding materials to the rock surface. Usually a paint type mixture made up of natural pigments (such as the mineral hematite or ochre) mixed with a binder and fluid (such animal blood, egg white, or milk) is used. Other materials used include charcoal and axle grease in more modern times.

**Pithouse:**
A dwelling that has a pit in the ground for its foundation and is roofed over with vegetation, hides, or other materials.

**Planning:**
According to the National Park Service, planning is a rational, systematic process by which a community or group of people develop a vision, goals, and priorities across a broad array of interests.

**Platting:**
An act to plan, map, or chart an area of land into units like lots.

**Pleistocene:**
A geologic time period that started about 2,580,000 years ago and lasted until the Holocene which started about 11,700 years ago. This period is often referred to as the Ice Age.

**Pre-Contact (Prehistoric) period:**
A period of time that occurred before Native American Tribes in Nevada made contact with non-Native cultures. The end of this period varies around the state but is generally identified as before the middle of the 18th century.

**Prehistoric:**
A term that refers to the period before European writing systems were introduced to the area. This term can be problematic because it leads one to believe there was no system for recording events before Europeans arrived. Oral histories, rock writings, and other methods for keeping history were in use and are still in use today. The term Pre-Contact is prefered and more acurately describes the time frame being referenced.

**Programmatic Agreement:**
A programmatic agreement, or PA, is a document that spells out the terms of a formal, legally binding agreement between the SHPO, ACHP, and federal agencies. A PA establishes a process for consultation, review, and compliance with federal laws concerning historic preservation. There are two basic kinds of programmatic agreements: a PA that describes the actions that will be taken by the parties in order to meet their Section 106 compliance responsibilities for a specific project and a procedural PA that establishes a process through which the parties will meet their compliance responsibilities for an agency program, a category of projects, or a particular type of resource.

**Quarry:**
A place from which materials usually stone are or have been extracted or removed.

**Revolving Loan:**
A loan where the amount can be withdrawn, repaid, and redrawn again a number of times until the arrangement expires (much like a credit card).

**Rock Art:**
A term describing petroglyphs and pictographs. See Rock Writing.

**Rock Scree:**
A term for loose small rocks on a hill.

**Rock Writing:**
A term describing petroglyphs and pictographs. The term rock writing is preferred over rock art by many. Writing emphasizes that these images were not meaningless artistic expressions but rather contain strong symbolism and stories.

**Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation:**
A set of National Standards published by the National Park Service that address rehabilitation. Originally published in 1977, they pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent or related new construction.

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**Section 106:** (54 U.S.C. § 306108)
A portion of the National Historic Preservation Act that is concerned with Federal undertakings (project, activity, or program either funded, permitted, licensed, or approved by a Federal Agency). It requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertaking on historic properties and to provide the ACHP with a reasonable opportunity to comment. In addition, Federal agencies are required to consult on the Section 106 process with SHPO, THPO, Indian Tribes (to include Alaska Natives) (Tribes), and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO).

**Shafts:**
An underground passageway for moving mined material like ore to the surface.

**Site Steward:**
A volunteer that has been trained by the Nevada Site Stewardship Program to monitor and report changes found at archaeological and historic cultural sites**.**

**Spanish Colonial Revival:**
An architectural style popular in the early 1900s and influenced by missions and other Spanish colonial architecture found in South America and the southern United States. Characterized by stucco walls, low-pitched clay tile roofs, arches across porches or along walkways, and interior or exterior courtyards.

**Stakeholder:**
An entity that can affect or be affected by an organization's actions, they have an interest in the success of a project or program and can be within or outside the organization that's sponsoring the project or program.

**Teaching with Historic Places Program:**
A national program that uses historic places in National Register of Historic Places to enliven history, social studies, geography, civics, and other subjects through a variety of products and activities that help teachers bring historic places into the classroom: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/index.htm

**Traditional Cultural Property (TCP):**
A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) is a property that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) based on its associations with the cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions of a living community. TCPs are rooted in a traditional community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

**Trash Scatter:**
An area of concentrated historic debris usually made up of nonperishable materials like metals and glass.

**Travel Nevada:**
A website devoted to traveling, exploring, and experiencing Nevada has varied resources, people, and places: https://travelnevada.com

**Tudor Revival:**
An architectural style popular in the early 1900s, especially in the 1920s. A romanticized interpretation of late medieval architecture from 16th century England. Characterized by brick or stone walls, steeply pitched roofs, large chimneys, asymmetrical building volumes, and decorative "half timbering" (exposed hewn timbers meant to suggest the heavy timber construction of medieval buildings).

**Tundra:**
A treeless and usually flat Arctic region in which the subsoil is permanently frozen.

**Undertaking:**
A project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

**Vernacular Architecture:**
A style of architecture that is characterized by the use of local materials and knowledge and typically reflects regional culture.

**Yuman:**
A family of Native North American languages including the languge of the Yuma and Mojave.

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Appendix Q to be located here.