

NEVADA COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN 2003

Introduction

From the bright-light excitement of Las Vegas casinos to the quiet rural charm of ranching communities, to the musty smell of deserted mining camps, to the burgeoning new neighborhoods of Reno, Nevada is a land of contrasts in lifestyles and cultures. To understand the differences, it is necessary to dip into its history of almost 11,000 years and examine the physical traces left by the people who lived here.

The story of Nevada includes contributions from many cultures. Although some people came as sojourners to stay but a short time, they all left their mark on the landscape in rock shelters, rock art, ranches, mining towns, railroads, courthouses, and casinos. These places connect us with the past and speak to the adaptation of people to a harsh environment with limited resources – and it’s a fascinating story that can be lost without preservation of these physical links. These places provide visual testimony of peoples’ skills in surviving and thriving in Nevada and they are worth saving for tangible as well as intangible reasons.

In addition to helping us remember and connect to our past, Nevada’s historic, archaeological and cultural resources (Nevada’s heritage resources) help us move forward into the future. Preservation of those resources (historic preservation) creates new jobs, revitalizes downtown business districts, provides affordable quality housing, focuses heritage education through programs such as “who built America,” and stimulates heritage tourism. Historic preservation is not just part of our past; it is our present and future as Nevadans.

Historic preservation activities are not conducted by one single agency. Historic preservation entails a cooperative effort between state, local and federal governments, private nonprofit groups, foundations, businesses, and schools. These groups do not have common missions, but all of them benefit or could benefit from the preservation of the state’s heritage resources. To help these entities work toward the goal of preserving our historic, archaeological and cultural resources, the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has developed this plan as a blueprint for the state’s preservation efforts.

The State Historic Preservation Office

The Nevada State Legislature created the State Historic Preservation Office as a separate agency within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources in 1977. The office, partly state funded, partly funded through Historic Preservation Funds

administered by National Park Service, moved to the newly formed Department of Cultural Affairs in 1993 where it coordinates with sister agencies such as the Division of Museums and History, State Library and Archives, and the Arts Council to enrich the individual lives of the citizens of and visitors to the state of Nevada, providing leadership in information management and the preservation and promotion of cultural resources and activities, and education (Department of Cultural Affairs Mission).

The State Historic Preservation Office with a staff of eight is the primary office in the state with expertise in historic preservation. The office advocates the preservation of the state's irreplaceable heritage resources and provides direction in carrying out its mission as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act and Nevada Revised Statutes 383.

These responsibilities include:

- Partnering to conduct a comprehensive survey of historic properties (historic, archaeological and cultural resources that qualify for listing in the National Register) and maintaining an inventory of such properties;
- Identifying and nominating eligible properties to the National and State Registers of Historic Places;
- Preparing and implementing a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan;
- Administering the Historic Preservation Funds for historic preservation grants in the state;
- Advising and assisting federal and state agencies, and local governments;
- Cooperating with agencies, organizations, and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development;
- Providing public information, education, and training;
- Assisting local governments to become certified local governments;
- Maintaining historical markers that interpret Nevada's past;
- Coordinating consultation when Native American burials are discovered on state and private land.

The Planning Process

The statewide preservation plan begins a new planning cycle in 2004 that will last eight years. The plan establishes historic preservation goals for the state and will be used to prioritize grant applications and SHPO projects. Local, state, and federal agencies are encouraged to use the document to help them focus preservation activities in their jurisdictions.

The SHPO began the preservation planning process in October of 2002 and held five public meetings in Elko, Ely, Las Vegas, Reno, and Tonopah. At the meetings, participants were provided with information about the Office and the planning process, and were asked about their preservation concerns. The SHPO also mailed questionnaires to an extensive mailing list that included historic preservation and archaeology advocates, consultants, local, state, tribal and federal governmental agencies, and private industry.

The questionnaire sought to identify preservation priorities for survey, National Register listing, and preservation. Respondents also were asked to describe the most pressing preservation concerns in the state. The SHPO planner then compiled the data collected from these meetings and questionnaires and distributed the results to staff and steering committee members to help define goals and objectives for the state over the next eight years. Members of the 2003 Preservation Plan steering committee communicated electronically to form and amend a list of goals and objectives.

Upon completion, the plan will be reviewed by SHPO staff and by steering committee members. Following any revisions, a final draft will be forwarded to the National Park Service for review and approval. Implementation of the plan shall begin on January 1, 2004.

Nevada's Heritage Resources

Archaeology

The vast majority of heritage resources in Nevada are archaeological sites. During the previous three decades, surveys of heritage resources in Nevada have revealed a vast array of sites, objects and districts. Almost 69,000 archaeological sites have been recorded in Nevada, a large number given that only 7.1% of the state has been surveyed. Most sites identified are located on federally managed land and have been identified prior to undertakings that require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Act requires federal agencies to identify properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register that might be affected by a federal undertakings and consult regarding means of lessening or mitigating impacts to such properties. As a result, the sampling that has occurred has been heavily skewed to highway rights-of-way, mining projects, and military reservations. For example, the Carlin Trend, where current gold mining operations provide a large percentage of jobs in eastern Nevada, has been extensively surveyed. Other well-surveyed areas of the state include the rapidly developing metropolitan areas of Las Vegas and Reno (Clark and Washoe Counties). Almost 10,500 archaeological surveys have been conducted in the state. As a result of intensive archaeological surveys and implementation of treatment plans archaeologists have learned a great deal about peoples living in these areas for the last 11,000 years. The archaeology of other parts of the state is relatively unknown.

The most visible evidence of earlier peoples are lithic scatters that archaeologists are able to distinguish as camps, food processing sites, quarries and tool stone manufacturing sites, hunting blinds and corrals, and rock art known as pictographs (painted rock) and petroglyphs (etched rock). Most identified archaeological sites have been located on federal land but federal agencies have listed only a few of these sites in to the National Register. Those that are listed, such as Lovelock Cave, the Stillwater Marsh, Gatecliff Rockshelter, and Hidden Cave, have provided information on the way people adapted to an arid environment. Other listed properties such as Pueblo Grande de Nevada were studied to understand the origin of horticulture in southern Nevada. Rock art is represented by Sloan Canyon, Lagomarsino Canyon, and Brownstone Canyon.

For the past three years the Division has contracted to have its entire archaeological inventory entered into the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System (NVCRIS), an electronic GIS-based database. The database consists of maps delineating archaeological surveys and plots the locations of archaeological sites. The project is mostly completed although input of new data continues. Linked to these maps are the archaeological site forms themselves, providing ready access to qualified users¹ for planning and research.

Archaeological sites recorded in Nevada

County	Number of Sites
Churchill	2,285
Clark	6,739
Douglas	769
Elko	9,377
Esmeralda	1,176
Eureka	3,492
Humboldt	4,433
Lander	4,061
Lincoln	4,730
Lyon	987
Mineral	1,508
Nye	11,766
Ormsby (Carson City)	396
Pershing	3,069
Storey	226
Washoe	7,125
White Pine	6,134
Total	68,273

History

Historic resources recorded in Nevada include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes in addition to archaeological sites. Most often these resources are associated with mining districts, agriculture, transportation corridors, and military bases.

Euroamerican settlement in Nevada began in the 1850s when gold and silver were discovered on the Comstock, and as Mormons constructed missions in the southern part of the state. The development of the cities of Reno and Las Vegas were largely the result of the construction of transcontinental rail lines. Other communities grew around the farming/ranching districts of Carson Valley, Lovelock, and Moapa Valley. Ethnic communities at the turn of the century left their imprint on buildings and in the environment, such as historic Chinese restaurants and Basque carvings on trees. In the twentieth century, the federal presence increased with the construction of major water

¹ Access to information about the location of archaeological sites is restricted to prevent the illegal collection of artifacts or the vandalizing of such properties.

reclamation projects such as the Newlands Project and Hoover Dam. Military bases were established, too, at Hawthorne, Las Vegas, and Fallon, and the Department of Energy established the highly specialized Nevada Test Site for nuclear test activities. By mid-twentieth century, Nevada had become a nationally known tourist draw for those who came to gamble, be entertained, marry, divorce, and remarry.

Approximately 7,500 structures have been recorded throughout the state. Historic resources include neighborhoods and commercial buildings, emigrant trails, railroad grades, national highways, military reservations, bridges, mining districts, ranches, courthouses, houses, divorce ranches, and sunken boats and airplanes.

National Register

Only 322 properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Thirty-three of these listings are districts containing over 1,555 contributing properties. Eighteen listings are prehistoric archaeological sites, fourteen are historic archaeological sites, and two are segments of nationally significant trails. Although only two properties of religious and cultural significance have been listed in the National Register, several have been determined eligible and await listing. Six listings are also National Historic Landmarks, a prestigious list identifying greater significance than the National Register.

Accomplishments during the last planning cycle

The 1995 preservation plan outlined a broad agenda of goals and objectives that addressed identified needs and set priorities for eight years. Each year since 1995, the State of Nevada has made notable strides to reach goals set within the plan. The 1995 goals are listed below, along with just a few of the achievements of Nevada's preservation partners around the state.

1. Increased Opportunities for Public Education and Public Involvement in Historic Preservation

- Northern Nevada archaeologists and historians founded the Comstock Archaeological Center, supported by the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office. The Center serves to involve the public in archaeological projects on the Virginia City National Historic Landmark and makes extensive use of volunteers in both excavation and cataloging. Resulting collections are exhibited in museums, and more unusual settings such as casinos, to maximize public exposure.
- In 1999, the Nevada SHPO began participation in the Heritage Tourism Coalition to bring visitors to the state and to encourage existing visitors to extend their stay to view the state's heritage. For the Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, SHPO staff, along with federal and state partners, produced a state map identifying historic

and recreation sites to visit. In 2003, the Nevada SHPO successfully placed an itinerary of historic sites in northern Nevada on the National Register web site at www.cr.nps.gov. The office continues to work with local communities to help identify and appropriately interpret historic resources that would increase opportunities for heritage tourism.

- Since 1995, the Nevada SHPO has sought and received funding from the Nevada Commission on Tourism and the Department of Transportation to maintain historical markers located along Nevada's highways. Such markers serve to educate the driving public regarding the history of Nevada and its historic resources. The Nevada SHPO and its sister agencies have also contributed to the production of Discover Nevada, a series featuring Nevada's heritage, and other videos aired on public, cable access, and some commercial television stations.
- Public participation in Archaeological Awareness/Historic Preservation Week events continues to steadily increase. Agencies such as the Air Force and the Bureau of Land Management, and organizations such as the Nevada Archaeological Association support events and produce posters.
- Members of the public, with the assistance of federal and state agencies, established an archaeological site stewardship program in southern Nevada.

2. Improve Coordination and Communication among Preservation, Archaeological, Museum, and Historical Society Organizations

- In 2002, representatives from the University of Nevada System and several local historic preservation organizations formed the non-profit statewide Preserve Nevada. This new organization serves as a much-needed advocate for heritage resources and as a clearinghouse for historic preservation information and its dissemination around the state.
- Members of the Nevada Rock Art Foundation, established in 2001, record rock art throughout the state and serve as site stewards for federal agencies.
- The Comstock Cemetery Foundation, a private non-profit organization, has stimulated interest in rehabilitating cemeteries in historic districts not just on the Comstock, but also around the state.
- The SHPO coordinated with the Nevada Arts Council, the Nevada Humanities Committee, State Library and Archives, and the Division of Museums and History to provide support staff for the distribution of state bonds for the rehabilitation of historic structures.

3. Increase Funding for Historic Preservation

- The Nevada State Legislature authorized the sale of \$2 million in state bonds each year to be distributed by the Commission for Cultural Affairs for the rehabilitation of historic sites used as cultural centers around the state. The Commission contains representation from several state agencies within the Department of Cultural Affairs that coordinate their efforts to support the Commission and administer the grants, selecting projects that include the promotion of tourism in the state, and the preservation of historic properties in Nevada. Twenty-nine rehabilitation projects have been completed on historic buildings, almost all of them listed in the National Register. The buildings are now open as museums, theaters, archives, and art galleries in every part of the state. Fifteen on-going projects, while not complete, are also open serving more than one-half million visitors each year. Approximately \$103,000,000 has been added as an indirect impact on Nevada's economy and almost \$19,000,000 is contributed annually to the state's tourism economy.

4. Expand the Abilities of Local Governments to Protect and Manage Nevada's Historic Resources

- The City of Las Vegas became a certified local government in 1998.

5. Ensure that Information on Nevada's Heritage is Readily Accessible

- Since 2000, the Nevada SHPO has received funding from several federal sources, most notably the Bureau of Land Management and the Federal Highway Administration, to populate the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System, a GIS-based database for archaeological resources in Nevada. The database is being used to increase the speed of file searches and assist federal and state agencies in managing their historic and archaeological resources. SHPO continues to maintain and enhance fields to make this a useful planning tool for the state.
- SHPO placed Nevada's population censuses between 1860 and 1920, on-line at its web site, www.nvshpo.org.

6. Strengthen Legal Tools for Protecting and Managing Historic Properties

- SHPO issued a handbook on the state burial law and other cultural resources laws.

7. Encourage and Assist Federal Agencies in Fulfilling their Historic Preservation Responsibilities

- SHPO issued guidelines on its web site to assist federal agencies in fulfilling their review and compliance responsibilities.

- SHPO entered into an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management in 1999 that involves the state in pre-project planning and less in routine review and compliance cases.

8. Identify and Evaluate Nevada’s Historic Properties

- SHPO and local governments have begun the process of surveying mid-twentieth century architecture in Henderson and Las Vegas.

9. Recognize the Importance of Nevada’s Historic Properties

- SHPO hired an archaeologist to work with agencies and tribes on nominating properties of cultural and religious significance to the National Register of Historic Places. The archaeologist also works with ethnographers and agencies to assist tribes in identifying properties that may be threatened, and finding means to protect such properties.
- 62 properties were listed in the National Register during the past eight years.

10. Encourage Professional Development and the Publication of Reports

- SHPO encouraged the professional community to publish articles following completion of projects.
- SHPO staff provided training through the University of Nevada’s Continuing Education program to professionals and served on graduate committees for students in historic preservation and related fields.

This is not the limit of preservation activities meeting targets set in 1995 but the highlights of progress made. Admittedly, some goals require additional work including greater participation by preservation partners. Budgetary constraints have also limited opportunities for annual or biennial heritage conferences, although one was held in 2003.

Challenges for Historic Preservation in Nevada

Nevada continues to be one of the fastest growing states in the country. Between 1990 and 2000, Nevada led all states in population growth with a 66.3% growth in population, particularly through in-migration from other states. Growth occurred primarily in the urban counties of Carson City, Clark, Douglas, and Washoe Counties. As a consequence, new residents know little of Nevada’s history. Four rural counties – Esmeralda, Mineral, Lander, and White Pine Counties – suffered extreme declines during the same period. Esmeralda lost almost 28% of its population, becoming the “fastest shrinking” county in the country, as reported in the *Reno Gazette Journal* in 2003. These population trends have a major influence on how Nevada preserves its past.

Urban growth in Las Vegas, Henderson, Reno, and Carson City has increased pressure to recreate on public land outside urban boundaries. When asked, “what are the most pressing historic preservation issues in Nevada?”, respondents to both questionnaires and public meetings blamed urban growth, development and the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), for increased acts of vandalism to rock art, historic mining districts and buildings, and illegal “pot hunting” of previously inaccessible archaeological sites. The use of off-road vehicles in the Las Vegas area is particularly troubling to those respondents from southern Nevada. Despite public support to create an archaeological site stewardship program at the Nevada SHPO, lack of funding has prevented this from taking place. A group of volunteers in southern Nevada has worked with federal agencies to establish such a program.

Redevelopment of the inner core of cities was identified as another pressing historic preservation issue. Those responding to questionnaires were distressed by the loss of the Mapes Hotel, a National Register property on the National Trust’s most endangered property list. The Mapes became the only National Trust designated endangered property ever destroyed when it was imploded on Super Bowl Sunday in 2000. The George Wingfield Mansion, another National Register property in Reno was lost to arson, in 2002. Other northern Nevada respondents expressed concern about threatened losses of two National Register properties located in Reno: the Virginia Street Bridge to make way for a flood control project, and the Fleischmann Planetarium for a parking garage. Those in Las Vegas expressed dismay at the festive atmosphere accompanying the implosion of older hotel casinos along the Strip. The Whitehead House, a National Register property of Las Vegas, was lost to arson in 2000, after receiving funding from the Commission for Cultural Affairs for its rehabilitation and reuse. In 2003, arson also claimed the Moulin Rouge, a National Register property and African-American landmark that was Las Vegas’s first integrated casino. The Moulin Rouge had an organization devoted to its rehabilitation and reuse that had applied for funding but was unable to act before the building burned. Las Vegas is a city that celebrates “the new” at the same time its citizenry has begun to appreciate “the historic.”

Public meetings in rural Nevada revealed concerns of a different nature. The loss of population in parts of rural Nevada has resulted in the abandonment of historic commercial buildings and homes. As one person put it “there are too many historic buildings and not enough money.” Most rural counties were created as a result of the discovery of minerals in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They contain dozens of mining districts with diminishing populations and numerous locally- and regionally-significant historic buildings remaining after mining booms ended. In Tonopah, the World War II Tonopah Air Base and numerous historic commercial buildings such as the elegant Mizpah Hotel are abandoned and boarded up. In Ely, the U. S. Postal Service closed the historic National Register-eligible downtown post office. The White Pine Railroad Foundation in Ely needs major funding to maintain historic rolling stock and over two-dozen historic structures. Goldfield and other small communities suffer from absentee landlords and a lack of organization and county funding to care for their historic properties. In 2003, Goldfield’s beloved high school building partially collapsed. Offers of support proved too meager for the expensive task

of rehabilitation in this sparsely populated county. Population in these shrinking rural counties varies from 1,125 residents in Esmeralda County, 5,547 in Lander County, 4,695 in Mineral County, and 8,863 in White Pine County.

Vision

The SHPO is advised by its vision statement developed by a steering committee for the development of the Nevada Historic Preservation Plan of 1995. The vision for historic preservation in Nevada is the following:

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.

Goals and Objectives for 2004-2011

Based on public meetings, questionnaires, and steering committee meetings, we have learned that, in general, the goals set in the 1995 plan remain valid and will continue to guide SHPO work. They have been modified to reflect successes in 1995 goals and to reflect new concerns identified in public responses and meetings. They have also been recombined to differentiate goals by the partnerships needed to work toward achieving objectives. Finding increased funding for rehabilitation, coordinating with other state agencies and preservation organizations, increasing the accessibility of information are major successes over the last eight years. Yet historic preservation partners need to continue working on these goals as pressure on resources increases. For example, the public, in responses to questionnaires and at public meetings, requested the SHPO continue to support programs such as Archaeological Awareness/Historic Preservation Week. These new concerns and needs include a survey of mid-twentieth century architecture in Nevada, the development of heritage tourism, the accessibility of the SHPO's emergent GIS-based architectural and archaeological database, and the rising demand for public involvement in agencies' preservation programs.

A. Increase Opportunities for Public Education and Public Involvement in Nevada's Archaeological and Historic Heritage. Individuals attending public meetings and answering questionnaires overwhelmingly favored not just more education, but public involvement. The most popular idea regarded the establishment and support for an archaeological site stewardship program. People want to be involved and given the small size of state and federal heritage and preservation staffs and budgets, it is clear that directed and focused help would be welcomed. This need was also identified as the number one recommended action within the draft of Nevada's 2003 Outdoor Recreation Plan in response to the issue of balancing the protection of Nevada's natural, cultural, and scenic resources with users. Respondents wanted both electronic and print media for the

dissemination of information on historic preservation. The public also indicated an interest in using interns from universities and colleges to enhance SHPO and federal staffs. Proposed objectives that include public education meet the Department of Cultural Affairs's Strategic Plan Goal II.

1. Create and perpetuate a site stewardship program for the state.
2. Create opportunities for interns to conduct archaeological, architectural and historic surveys, and prepare National Register nominations.
3. Maintain the state's historical marker program to educate the driving public on Nevada's history.
4. Provide historic preservation information electronically and in print to reach the widest possible audience
5. Hold conferences with a historic preservation agenda that are co-sponsored by non-profit organizations and local, state and federal agencies.
6. Broaden public participation and make historic preservation a more visible presence during Archaeological Awareness/Historic Preservation Week each year utilizing grants, coordinating with local preservation organizations and archaeological associations, and through the distribution of schedules, posters, and press releases.
7. Conduct workshops in local communities to educate the public on the preparation of National Register nominations, rehabilitation of historic buildings, Federal Tax Act, funding opportunities, and other SHPO programs.
8. Increase children's awareness of historic preservation and archaeology.

B. Discover, preserve and wisely use Nevada's historic properties. The public suggested partnering with local historical societies and museums to further historic preservation goals. Responses from northern Nevada in particular, indicated a need to partner with the redevelopment agencies of local governmental and state agencies such as the Commission on Tourism to promote and use heritage tourism to improve the tourist-based economy. Historic preservation interests need to be open to new partners as opportunities are presented. The Department of Cultural Affairs directs its agencies to coordinate and develop partnerships to further Department goals (Strategic Plan Goal II).

1. Reauthorize sale of state bonds to support State of Nevada Commission for Cultural Affairs to fund the preservation of historic buildings used as cultural centers.
2. Encourage local governments to participate in the federal certified local government (CLG) program and provide assistance in the preparation of local plans, ordinances, and other strategies for preserving historic properties.
3. Provide funding to CLGs in the state of Nevada to conduct archaeological and architectural surveys, nominate properties to the National Register, and educate the public about the value of historic properties.
4. Increase the ability of local governments to promote heritage tourism.
5. Publicize and educate the public regarding the use of the Federal Tax Act as a tool in community redevelopment.

6. Serve on state and local planning boards, committees, and commissions dealing with cultural resources and land use planning issues.
7. Form partnerships among state and local governments to improve the tourist-based economy.

C. Identify and designate Nevada's historic, archaeological and cultural resources to National and State Registers of Historic Places. The public remains concerned about the effects of explosive population growth and development on heritage resources, particularly those resources located near Las Vegas and Reno, areas of extreme growth. Most requests for survey are in these threatened areas. Most people responding wanted to see more rock art and mid-twentieth century sites surveyed and placed in the National Register. A surprising number of respondents either requested that currently listed properties be placed in the Register or they were puzzled that listing does not protect properties. Additional education on the National Register process seems necessary. This goal requires SHPO to work with partners identified in other goals. Encouraging the identification and recognition of cultural resources worthy of preservation is Department of Cultural Affairs Strategic Plan Goal VIII.

1. Identify historic properties in areas most threatened by development and population growth, particularly areas within and on the periphery of Las Vegas Valley.
2. Identify, preserve, and interpret nationally and locally significant historic trails.
3. Conduct a survey of mid-twentieth century neighborhoods, tourist attractions and accommodations, roadside architecture, and government installations.
4. Nominate properties of religious and cultural significance to the National Register.
5. Assist members of the public in listing their properties in the National Register.
6. Update guidelines for the preparation of National Register nominations and make available on-line as well as in print.
7. Nominate properties important on a local level to the State Register of Historic Places.
8. Nominate archaeological sites, particularly rock art, to the National Register.

D. Expand federal and state agency capabilities in fulfilling their historic preservation responsibilities. Federal as well as state agencies are strapped for funds and staff. Agencies with scarce resources need to work together and not duplicate efforts, to prepare National Register nominations, manage data, and involve and educate the public in preservation. Also, federal and state agencies need to continue streamlining the review process while at the same time protecting resources. Goal VIII of the Cultural Affairs Strategic Plan dictates that SHPO advise and assist its constituents in the preservation, care, and proper use of heritage resources throughout the state.

1. Develop guidelines, agreements, research designs, and proven methods of site treatment to expedite the Section 106 review process.

2. Assist federal agencies in assessing the effects of their undertakings on historic properties.
3. Update procedures and guidelines regarding Section 106 reviews and make them available on-line.
4. Expand the Nevada Cultural Resources Information System and make the database available on-line to qualified users.
5. Establish financial and institutional support and maintenance of the GIS-based cultural resources database.

E. Expand the statewide network of organizations and individuals engaged in historic preservation. Historic preservation and archaeological groups need to have better coordination over common issues. They also need more visibility. Only one response to a questionnaire identified a partnership opportunity with Preserve Nevada, the recently formed non-profit statewide preservation organization. Responses to questionnaires and public meetings indicated an interest in publicizing and increasing activities during Archaeological Awareness/Historic Preservation Week. This goal is also identified in the Department of Cultural Affairs Strategic Plan (Goal II).

1. Strengthen the statewide preservation organization, Preserve Nevada, and other grassroots organizations advocating historic preservation.
2. Use new technologies to improve communications among organizations and individuals interested in historic preservation.
3. Enhance programs that promote historic preservation and preservation of archaeological resources.

Time Frame

The planning cycle will last eight years beginning January 1, 2004 and ending December 31, 2011. Many of the objectives are on-going components of the SHPO program. Others are not under SHPO control. Unless otherwise indicated, objectives are set for SHPO to complete.

Goal A Public Education and Public Involvement

Timeline

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a site stewardship program 2. Encourage historic preservation internships 3. Maintain historical markers 4. Distribute information in print and electronically 5. Hold historic preservation conference 6. Broaden archaeological awareness/historic preservation week 7. Conduct workshops on historic preservation 8. Increase children's awareness of historic preservation | <p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p> <p>on-going</p> <p>2004</p> <p>annually</p> <p>2 per year</p> <p>on-going</p> |
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Goal B Discover, Preserve and Wisely Use Nevada's Historic Properties

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| 1. Reauthorize the sale of state bonds for the Commission for Cultural Affairs | 2005 |
| 2. Encourage local governments to become CLGs | on-going |
| 3. Fund CLGs to conduct historic preservation activities | annually |
| 4. Promote heritage tourism | on-going |
| 5. Encourage the use of the Federal Tax Act as a tool for redevelopment | on-going |
| 6. Serve on boards and commissions | on-going |
| 7. Form partnerships to improve tourist based economy | on-going |

Goal C Identify and Designate Historic Properties

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| 1. Identify historic properties in high growth areas | on-going |
| 2. Identify, preserve, and interpret historic trails | on-going |
| 3. Identify twentieth century architecture | on-going |
| 4. Nominate properties of cultural and religious significance to the National Register | on-going |
| 5. Assist the public in nominating properties to the National Register | on-going |
| 6. Update State's guidelines for National Register listing | 2005 |
| 7. Nominate properties to the State Register | on-going |
| 8. Nominate archaeological sites to the National Register | on-going |

Goal D Expand Federal and State Agency Capabilities in Fulfilling their Historic Preservation Responsibilities

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| 1. Develop guidelines for Section 106 review | on-going |
| 2. Assist federal agencies in determining effects | on-going |
| 3. Update SHPO procedures and make available on-line | 2005 |
| 4. Expand the fields of the GIS database | on-going |
| 5. Establish means to support the GIS database | 2006 |

Goal E Expand the Statewide Network of Local Organizations

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| 1. Strengthen Preserve Nevada and other preservation groups | on-going |
| 2. Use technologies to improve communication | on-going |
| 3. Enhance programs that promote historic preservation | on-going |

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APPENDIX A: PRESERVATION PARTNERS

National Preservation Partners

Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 809
Washington, D.C. 20004
202-606-8503
www.achp.gov

Bureau of Land Management
Nevada State Office
P. O. Box 12000
Reno, NV 89520
775-861-6415
www.blm.gov/heritage

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, NV 89431
775-352-1253

Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
870 Emerald Bay Road, Suite 1
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
530-573-2678

Lincoln Highway Association
Nevada Sierra Chapter
P. O. Box 2146
Truckee, CA 96160

National Conference of State Historic
Preservation Officers
444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 342
Washington, D. C. 20001-1512
202-624-5465
www.sso.org/ncshpo

National Park Service
Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, NW (Org. Code 2255)
Washington, D. C. 20240-0001
202-208-6953
www.cr.nps.gov

National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor
Washington, D. C. 20005
202 343-1572
www.cr.nps.gov

National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20036
800-944-6847
www.nationaltrust.org

National Pony Express Association
Nevada Division
775-846-8827
www.xphomestation.com

Old Spanish Trail Association
Nevada Chapter
702-896-4049
www.oldspanishtrail.org

Oregon California Trail Association
California-Nevada Chapter
916-737-3000 ext. 3451
www.octa-trails.org

State Preservation Partners

Nevada Archaeological Association
P. O. Box 73145
Las Vegas, NV 89170-3145
www.nvarch.org

Nevada Rock Art Foundation
305 South Arlington Ave.
Reno, NV 89501
775-284-1529
www.nevadarockart.org

Preserve Nevada
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Department of History
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Las Vegas, NV 89154-5020
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preserve.nevada@ccmail.nevada.edu

Tribal Preservation Officers

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
P. O. Box 206
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760-786-2374

Certified Local Governments

Community Development Department
City of Carson City
2621 Northgate Lane, Suite 62
Carson City, NV 89706
775-887-2188 x 1002

Planning and Development
City of Las Vegas
731 S. Fourth St.
Las Vegas, NV 89101
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Community Development Department
City of Reno
P. O. Box 1900
Reno, NV 89505
775-326-6675

Storey County Board of Commissioners
Storey County
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Virginia City, NV 89440
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APPENDIX B

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