

**Meeting Minutes
BOARD OF MUSEUMS AND HISTORY
June 14, 2018**

Location

**Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas
309 S. Valley View Blvd.
Las Vegas, NV 89107**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Robert Stoldal, Chairman
Bryan Allison
Dr. Alicia Barber
Dr. Sarah Cowie
Renee Diamond
Dr. Doris Dwyer
Mercedes de la Garza
Daniel Markoff
Robert Ostrovsky
Anthony Timmons

BOARD MEMBERS EXCUSED

Seth Schorr

**DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES STAFF PRESENT**

David Peterson, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Acting Director *
Peter Barton, Division of Museums and History, Administrator
Rebecca Palmer, State Historic Preservation Office, State Historic Preservation Officer *
Carrie Edlefsen, Division of Museums and History, Administrative Services Officer
Lauri Brown, Division of Museums and History, Administrative Assistant
Sarah Bradley, Attorney General's Office, Deputy Attorney General
Daniel Thielen, Nevada State Railroad Museum-Carson City, Director *
Chris de Witt, Nevada State Railroad Museum-Carson City, Restoration Supervisor *
Dr. Catherine Magee, Nevada Historical Society, Director *

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

Sarah Hulme, Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas, volunteer

* via teleconference

1. The Chair called the first day of the meeting to order at 1:00pm and confirmed a quorum was present and the meeting was posted in accordance with NRS 241. (1,2)
2. The Chair introduced and welcomed Mercedes de la Garza to the board. Ms. de la Garza gave a brief description of her background. (3)
3. No public comment. (4)
4. The Chair took Item 5a, Acceptance of the Minutes for March 12, 2018. Bryan Allison noted that the location on the board minutes of March 12, 2018 was wrong and need to be corrected. Doris Dwyer stated at the bottom of page 1 it says the Chair called the first day of the meeting to order. It was only a one day meeting. Bryan Allison made the

- motion to approve the amended minutes for March 12, 2018. Member Barber seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (5a)
5. The Chair took Item 5b, Acceptance of the Minutes for May 14, 2018, Finance Subcommittee. The record will be amended to note 63 legislators, not 623 and that Committee member Renee Diamond was not in attendance in person or via the teleconference. Anthony Timmons made the motion to approve the amended minutes for May 14, 2018, Finance Subcommittee. Chairman Stoldal seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (5b)
 6. The Chair took Item 6a, Calendar for Next Meeting. Dr. Doris Dwyer made the motion that the September quarterly meeting be conducted September 27, 2018 at the Nevada State Railroad Museum, in Ely with travel days September 26 and 28. Member Cowie seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (6a)
 7. The Chair took Item 6b, Calendar for Next Meeting. Daniel Markoff made the motion that the next quarterly meeting be conducted November 29 and 30, 2018 at the Nevada State Railroad Museum, in Boulder City. Member Barber seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (6b)
 8. The Chair took Item 7, Nomination to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. There were no nominations. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (7)
 9. The Chair took Item 8a, Agency Reports, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs. David Peterson, Interim Director, reported to the Board that included in with the board packet was a copy of the first Art Culture and Heritage Guide that the department produced which came out in May 2018. Mr. Peterson brought the board's attention to the cover of the July/August issue of the Nevada Magazine which had an array of all the trains on display in the yard of the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Carson City. Mr. Peterson also mentioned the tragic loss of esteemed colleague, Kari Frilot. (9a)
 10. The Chair took Item 8b, State Historic Preservation Office. Rebecca Palmer reported that the survey closed the end of May for the Statewide Preservation Plan, and then reviewed the proposed changes to Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8b)
 11. The Chair took Item 8c1-7, Division of Museums and History. Peter Barton reported on the Battle Born Hall exhibit as well as several cooperative initiatives: Meyer-Kassel art show at the NV Museum of Art, Commission for Women exhibit in the Capitol, *USS Corvina*, implementing 79th session initiatives (3a-c), the volunteers service, 2018 museum expo, March 21, 2018, at NSMLV-LVSP, SFY 2020-2021 state budget preparations, including the Capital Improvement Program requests and personnel status. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8c1-7)
 12. The Chair took Item 8d, Public Information Officer – Guy Clifton. Mr. Clifton was not available, so Peter Barton referred to the information that was provided in the board packet of all that Guy Clifton has been involved. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8d)
 13. The Chair took Item 8e1a, Nevada Historical Society, Reno. Request to allow 2-for-1 admission August 2018-February 2019 for patrons of the Reno Philharmonic in conjunction with the 50th anniversary exhibit celebrating the Reno Philharmonic. Renee Diamond made a motion to approve the 2-for1 admission August 2018-February 2019 for patrons of the Reno Philharmonic in conjunction with the 50th anniversary exhibit celebrating the Reno Philharmonic. Member Dwyer seconded. Motion carried without dissent. One member abstained. (8e1a)
 14. The Chair took Item 8e1b, Nevada Historical Society, Reno. Catherine Magee reported on the NHS *Quarterly* subscription detail in support of SFY 2019 budget request. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8e1b)

15. The Chair took Item 8e2a, Nevada State Museum, Carson City. Review and possible action to approve a contract for services of an independent contractor by and between the Nevada State Museum and Sierra Fire Fuels, LLC for fuels reduction at the Indian Hills Curatorial Center in the amount of \$11,034. Daniel Markoff made the motion to approve the contract for services of an independent contractor by and between the Nevada State Museum and Sierra Fire Fuels, LLC the fuels reduction at the Indian Hills Curatorial Center in the amount of \$11,034. Member Cowie seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (8e2a)
16. The Chair took Item 8e2b, Nevada State Museum, Carson City. Review and possible action to approve a contract by and between the Nevada State museum and Nevada Momentum for video production services for the Coin Press No. 1 in the amount of \$3,800. Renee Diamond made a motion to the contract by and between the Nevada State museum and Nevada Momentum for video production services for the Coin Press No. 1 in the amount of \$3,800 as amended to include all raw footage and the copyright being transferred to the NV State Museum. Member Markoff seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (8e2b)
17. The Chair took Item 8e3a, Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City. Report of Stories In Place, LLC, for proposed Interpretive Center exhibit renovation at the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Carson City, this celebration of the 2019, 150th anniversary of the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8e3a)
18. The Chair took Item 8e4a, Nevada State Railroad Museum, Boulder City. Update on project 17-A009, master plan and design effort for new and expanded facilities and visitor center. Report will include summary of the April 13, 2018 "Final Spike" ceremony opening rail bridge over Interstate 11 at Henderson/Boulder City line. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8e4a)
19. The Chair took Item 8e5a, East Ely Railroad Depot Museum. Report on the meetings and progress with respect to resolving issues related to access and use of state facilities by the Nevada Northern Railway Foundation. Meeting was held in Carson City on April 23rd and subsequent communication. Discussion was held. No action was taken (8e5a)
20. The Chair took Item 8e6a, Lost City Museum. Consider action to approve extending admission waiver for Public and Behavioral Health tours to Lost City Museum. Dr. Alicia Barber made a motion to approve extending admission waiver for the Public and Behavioral Health tours to Lost City Museum. Member Timmons seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (8e6a)
21. The Chair took Item 8e7, Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (8e7)
22. The Chair took Item 9a, Collections Committee. No update. No action was taken. (9a)
23. The Chair took Item 9b, Strategic Planning. No update. No action was taken. (9b)
24. The Chair took Item 9c, Major Gifts. No update. No action was taken. (9c)
25. The Chair took Item 9d, Facility Use. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (9d)
26. The Chair took Item 9j, Marketing. This item was taken out of order. No update. No action was taken. (9j)
27. The Chair took Item 9k, East Ely Railroad Depot Museum. This item was taken out of order. Dr. Doris Dwyer stated that no future meeting was presently scheduled. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (9k)
28. The Chair took Item 9l, Nevada Historical Society, *Quarterly*. Discussion was held. A formal detailed report by the Committee is anticipated for the September meeting. No action was taken. (9l)
29. The Chair took Item 9m, Nevada State Prison. No update. No action was taken. (9m)

30. The Chair took Item 9n, Nevada Historical Society Relocation. Peter Barton updated the Board on recent conversations regarding the relocation of the Nevada Historical Society. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (9n)
31. The Chair adjourned the first day of the meeting at 4:55pm.

**Meeting Minutes
BOARD OF MUSEUMS AND HISTORY
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Location

**Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas
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Las Vegas, NV 89107**

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Robert Stoldal, Chairman
Dr. Alicia Barber
Dr. Sarah Cowie
Renee Diamond
Mercedes de la Garza
Daniel Markoff
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Anthony Timmons

BOARD MEMBERS EXCUSED

Bryan Allison
Dr. Doris Dwyer
Seth Schorr

**DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES STAFF PRESENT**

Peter Barton, Division of Museums and History, Administrator
Guy Clifton, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Public Information Officer *
Carrie Edlefsen, Division of Museums and History, Administrative Services Officer
Lauri Brown, Division of Museums and History, Administrative Assistant
Dr. Catherine Magee, Nevada Historical Society, Director *
Mike Detmer, Attorney General's Office, Deputy Attorney General

PUBLIC IN ATTENDANCE

Sarah Hulme, Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas, volunteer

* via teleconference

1. The Chair called the second day of the meeting to order at 9:00am and confirmed a quorum was present and the meeting was posted in accordance with NRS 241. (1,2)
2. The Chair took Item 3, Board Announcements and Meeting Logistics. The Chair took this time to discuss Renee Diamond's retirement from the board after decades of dedicated, loyal and thoughtful service and indicated that the Board would take a group photo later in the morning. (3)
3. The Chair took Item 4, Public Comment. There was no public comment at this time. (4)
4. The Chair took Item 9e1, Finance, Presentation of Morgan Stanley investment reports and account balances for January-March 2018. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (9e1)
5. The Chair took Item 9e2i-xi, Presentation and adoption of Fiscal Year 2019 budgets for the Museum Dedicated Trust Fund. These were reviewed and approved, with modifications, by the Finance Committee at a public meeting held on May 14, 2018. Robert Ostrovsky made a motion to adopt the FY19 Museum Dedicated Trust Fund budgets (i-xi). Member Diamond seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (9e2i-xi)

6. The Chair took Item 9f, Membership. Nothing to report. (9f)
7. The Chair took Item 9g, Museum Store. Nothing to report. (9g)
8. The Chair questioned Item 9c and 9h as being the same thing. (9h)
9. The Chair took Item 9i, Technology. Discussion was held. No action was taken. (9i)
10. The Chair took Item 10, Board Review of Admission Fees, Train Ride Fees and Free Admission. Daniel Markoff made a motion to adopt the admission fees as recommended by staff. Member Diamond seconded. Motion carried without dissent. Robert Ostrovsky made a motion to adopt the train ride fees as recommended by staff with additional research to be completed on the typical cost for wedding receptions in the Boulder City market. Member de la Garza seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (10)
11. The Chair took Item 11, Private Funds Budget Adjustments. There were no adjustments. (11)
12. The Chair took Item 12, Consent Agenda. Daniel Markoff made a motion to accept consent agenda items 1, 2, 3, and 4. Member Ostrovsky seconded. Motion carried without dissent. (12,1-4)
13. The Chair took Item 13, Board Member Comment on Non-agendized Items. Member Mercedes de la Garza requested that future meetings avoid the use of Styrofoam products and move toward more compostable accoutrements. (13)
14. The Chair took Item 14, Future Museum Board Agenda Items. The Chair would like to see a report from the marketing committee, improving the strategic planning process, and raising money to upgrading the underground mine exhibit at the Carson City Mint (Nevada State Museum). (14)
15. The Chair took Item 15, Public Comment. Sarah Hulme stated that she is a huge supporter of the strategic planning, the Bus Buddies program for the schools, and a possible Healing Garden for the one year anniversary of the October 1 shooting in Las Vegas. (15)
16. There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 11:40am. (16)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Agenda 7b

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Lund Grade School

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

School Buildings in Nevada

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 30 W. Center StreetCity or town: Lund State: NV County: White PineNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☐

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/Schools

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow-Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD – Shingle; Concrete (Ornamental Concrete Block); Asphalt (roof)

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Lund Grade School is a one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style schoolhouse with Classical Revival elements. It has rusticated concrete block walls, large window openings, and a hip roof with dormers and a cupola. The school property is located at the southwest corner of Center Street and Nevada Highway 318 / Main Street in central Lund, Nevada. The school building is situated on a large lot with historic-age elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) trees, a baseball field, and a playground. The building has two non-historic additions: a small rectangular addition at its southwest corner, and a larger addition to the west that is attached via a hyphen at the school's northwest corner. Despite the additions, the character-defining elements and overall form of the historic school building remain largely intact. The Lund Grade School is still owned by the School District but is no longer used as an instructional space, now serving as a storage, meeting, and community library facility.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Lund Grade School is a one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style schoolhouse in Lund, a small rural agricultural community in eastern Nevada. Lund sits at the upper (north) end of the White River Valley in the southwest section of White Pine County. The valley is framed by the Egan Mountain Range to the north, the Horse Range to the west, and by the Egan Range and Ward Mountain to the east. The White River flows south through the valley into Nye County, running approximately two miles west of Lund. Highway 318, known as Main Street in town, is Lund's primary north-south thoroughfare. The school building is on a large, open parcel at the southwest intersection of Center Street and Nevada Highway 318 / Main Street, near the geographic center of town. Lund is a predominantly agricultural community, consisting of sparsely-located single family homes of varying ages, along with a small number of commercial and office buildings.

Main Street is a two-lane road with wide shoulders and no curbs or sidewalks. Center Street and other cross streets are narrower asphalt roads with no curbs, sidewalks, or lane demarcations. East of the school and across Main Street are single-family houses dating to the early 20th century. To the north across Center Street is a small farmstead with a historic house. Large agricultural fields span out to the west of the school toward the White River. The 1931 Lund High School, now privately owned, is located one block south of the Grade School on the east side of Main Street.

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Photograph 1 - North façade and east elevation, looking southwest (NVSHPO, 2017).



Photograph 2 - East elevation, looking northwest (NVSHPO, 2017).

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Photograph 3 – Lund School shortly after construction, looking southwest across Main Street; courtesy of the Hamilton Family (private collection), c.1915.

Lund Grade School, 1915, Contributing Building

Exterior

The Lund Grade School is a one-and-half-story Craftsman-style building with Classical Revival influences. It has a rectangular floor plan and a hipped roof. Its footprint measures approximately 60 feet wide and 52 feet long. On the front (north) elevation, the entrance is located in a central, 40-foot-wide, projecting bay that extends approximately ten feet beyond the building's wall plane. This projecting bay has a hip roof that intersects with the hipped roof of the main building mass. The building's exterior walls are rusticated, ornamental concrete block, laid in a running bond. At the base of the walls, the building's smooth, concrete perimeter wall foundation is visible. Near the top of each wall is a thick concrete stringcourse that also functions as the lintel for all door and window openings. Above this concrete band, two courses of flat concrete block fill the space below the eaves. Although its symmetrical form exhibits Classical influences, the key decorative features, including ornamental concrete block walls, large shingle-clad dormers, exposed rafter tails, and historically, large two-over-two wood windows, make it a predominantly Craftsman-style building.

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Photograph 4 – West elevation, showing chimney, Kindergarten addition (right), and class/lunchroom addition (left) (NVSHPO, 2017).

The hipped roof is clad in asphalt composition shingles, and the eaves are open with exposed, notched rafter tails. In the center of the roof is small square cupola that functioned as a bell tower. The cupola has open sides and a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter ends and a rounded finial at its peak. A tall, gabled, shingle-clad dormer is centered on each of the building's side elevations. The roof ridges of these dormers meet in the center of the building's hipped roof and tie in to the central cupola. Each dormer has exposed purlins and rafters and what was a single, one-over-one wood sash window with flat wood trim that has now been boarded over with plywood.

The north, east, and west elevations retain their original fenestration patterns, although the original window openings have been infilled with T-111 plywood siding and smaller aluminum sliding windows have been inserted. Historically, these window openings contained two-over-two wood sash windows in both single and paired configurations. The front (north) elevation contains the building entrance in the center of the front projection. The entry surround displays simplified Classical Revival design elements comprised of concrete block pilasters with panel details to either side of the door and a thick cast-concrete lintel above the door with the lettering "Lund School" and "1915" in relief. The entrance is accessed by a shallow, single concrete step with low, cast concrete side walls with inset panels. The entrance retains its paired wood transom although the original wood doors have been replaced with steel. The entry is flanked by two

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large window openings, both with cast concrete sills. The window opening to the west of the entrance is the only opening that has been infilled with concrete block instead of temporary T-111. The east side of the projecting entrance bay also contains a large window opening, and a smaller window opening is located at the eastern end of the north elevation. On the west end of the front elevation and entrance volume, this fenestration pattern has been disrupted by a small hyphen-like addition attached to the building's northwest corner.

The fenestration pattern on the two side elevations is identical. Both the east and west elevations have large window openings that span the majority of each façade. The openings are arranged in two sets of three in an ABA/ABA pattern, with blocky cast concrete mullions separating two larger openings and one smaller opening in each trio. Between each set of three windows is a short span of rusticated masonry wall surface. A single, uninterrupted cast concrete sill runs beneath all six windows. The south (rear) elevation appears to have had a smaller set of window openings and a secondary entry near its center, but these were obscured in 1982 when a small, gable-roofed Kindergarten addition was constructed. Near the building's southwest corner on the rear elevation is a tall, exterior, brick chimney that extends almost to the height of the cupola. Next to the chimney, at the junction between the 1915 building and the Kindergarten addition, is a poured concrete coal chute.

Additions and Alterations

The 1982 Kindergarten addition on the building's south (rear) elevation has a gabled, asphalt composition shingle roof with boxed eaves and pressboard lap siding over a concrete block foundation. It has two metal slider windows on its west elevation, one of which is boarded over. On the east elevation near the connection to the original school, the addition has two doors with a raised concrete stoop. To the left of the doors are two wood slider windows.

A larger addition to the west was constructed in 1986. This addition consists of a large rectangular classroom and lunchroom building connected to the original school via a hallway running east into the entry of the 1915 building. This hallway connection functions as a "hyphen," in which only a small portion of the addition is connected to the historic school at the school's northwest corner. The larger classroom and lunchroom addition is set back approximately 26 feet west of the historic school building; a concrete courtyard fills the space between them. Both the classroom and lunchroom addition and its connecting hyphen have hipped, asphalt composition shingle roofs with open eaves, dropboard siding, and poured concrete foundations. The hyphen has a corner entrance with a gabled stoop roof that faces the lawn, flagpole, and concrete walkways in front of the school. Windows and doors on the addition are sparse, but there are entries into the building on the east, west, and north sides of the addition. The addition's interior space is divided into a large lunchroom on the south and a smaller classroom and library on the north.

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Photographs 5 and 6: Photo 5 (Left) showing the east elevation of the Kindergarten addition, looking west; Photo 6 (Right) showing the north entrance to the classroom/lunch room addition, looking southwest (NVSHPO, 2017).



Photograph 7: West and south elevations of the classroom/lunch room addition, also showing the west elevation of the Kindergarten addition, looking northeast from the ball field (NVSHPO, 2017).

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Photograph 8: Class at the school near the northeast corner, east of the entrance (photo right), Courtesy of the McKenzie Family (private collection).

Interior

On the interior of the historic school building, finishes have been updated with partial dropped ceilings, new carpet, and gypsum drywall. However, the integrity of the historic floorplan is still evident. Upon construction in 1915, the school had a central hallway running north to south, with two classrooms on either side separated by a frame wall with dual wood doors to provide access between them. On the west side of the hallway, the historic doorframe remains, although the doors have been removed. On the east side, most of the dividing wall was removed to combine the two classrooms. Each classroom included a closet with a panel door, all four of which remain.

The 1915 building has a full basement that was historically accessed by an outdoor concrete stair on the building's south (rear) elevation. It had a poured concrete pony wall with a pipe railing extending down to the basement entry at the coal chute drop. After the 1982 addition was built, this stair was enclosed with brick and covered with a shed roof. The brick enclosure is visible near the coal chute at the junction of the original building and the rear addition. The basement is an open space with concrete slab flooring, painted concrete walls, and some subdivision for utilities such as heating and cooling systems.

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Photographs 9 and 10: Photo 9 (left), showing central hallway of 1915 building; Photo 10 (right), showing stair access at south end of hallway into basement, with former building exterior on the right, and brick partition for the Kindergarten addition on the left (NVSHPO, 2017).

Originally, a two-sided outhouse located adjacent to the building served as the school's restroom. One side of the outhouse was for the boys and the other for the girls. This was replaced at an unspecified date when a janitor's mop closet off the main hallway was converted to indoor restrooms. The old outhouse was moved off the property but still exists in town as a storage shed for a private residence several blocks away. Wood-fired stoves in each of the classrooms were replaced by a centralized heating system in which the main furnace was located in the basement with registers in the classrooms.

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Photographs 11 and 12: Photo 11 (left) showing historic partition and classroom closet on south west side of 1915 building, looking northeast; Photo 12 (right), ball field from southeast corner, looking northwest (NVSHPO, 2017).

Lund Grade School Grounds, 1915-1967, Contributing Site

The school site is approximately 4.8 acres in size and is well shaded with historic-age elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) trees. Historically, the site was open, having been parceled off from existing farmland. This indicates that the trees were planted after the construction of the school in 1915, likely in the mid-1910s or 1920s based on their height and girth, and their appearance and younger specimens in class photographs from the 1930s and 1940s. The building faces north towards Center Street and has a flat lawn to its north and east. Just northwest of the front entrance is a steel flagpole. A historic concrete walkway curves around the building's north, east and south elevations; it is connected to a historic concrete walkway that extends east to Main Street. The north walkway connecting the main entrance to Center Street is a modern replacement, as is an additional walkway that provides access to the western building addition. A 170-foot span of non-historic sidewalk runs along the front of the lot at Center Street. A four-foot-tall chain link fence, believed to have been installed by the 1930s, runs along the east boundary of the lot and along approximately 170 feet of the northern boundary.

To the south of the school building is a modern play area that was historically open and is now filled with several picnic tables, basketball courts, and modern play equipment. West of the play area is the historic ball field which is located on a parcel acquired by the school in 1935. The historic diamond and infield was originally located near the northwest corner of the school building. According to aerial photographs, a new diamond and chain link backstop was built at the northwest corner of the parcel near 1st Street between 1999 and 2006. The outfield is maintained with sprinkler irrigation.

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Historic Integrity

The Lund Grade School retains good overall integrity to its historic period. It does have significant alterations that detract from its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. However, the school district completed the large-scale addition to its west elevation to continue the building's viability as an educational institution, and designed the expansion to be compatible with but distinguishable from the historic school.

The School retains strong integrity of location, setting, and feeling due to the fact that it remains in its original location in the small agricultural community of Lund along the town's Main Street, and shares its site with historic shade trees and a baseball diamond. The school also retains its integrity of association as a community education and assembly space. Although it no longer functions as a school, it remains in the real property inventory of White Pine County School District and continues to operate as a storage, assembly, and library space for the community. It retains strong integrity of setting within a quiet, rural landscape along a rural state highway.

Although the school has been subjected to several modifications over time to support its educational function, it retains its overall integrity. The *School Buildings in Nevada* MPDF outlines the key aspects of integrity for "Plan Book" type school buildings, which are specifically "design, workmanship, construction materials, and where possible, location." It further elaborates "Design is the crucial integrity factor, specifically, [. . .] architectural details and materials." Despite the additions and temporary window infill, the majority of character-defining elements of the school remain recognizable. The two additions onto the 1915 school were designed to have minimal impact to the historic school's design, being placed on side elevations. They were constructed of compatible but distinguishable materials, allowing the school to convey its evolution as an educational building over time. Most of the school's ornamental concrete block exterior walls remain exposed and clearly visible. Furthermore, although the historic wood sash windows have been removed, the historic window openings remain clearly distinguishable, and lend themselves to easy restoration based on historic photographs at a future date. The window openings, mullions, sash, and lintels are still in place.

Most importantly, the building's character-defining features remain largely intact, including its rusticated ornamental concrete block walls, cast concrete ornamentation, shingle-clad dormers, pyramidal cupola, exposed rafter tails, and simplified Classical entry. This is especially true on the building's two primary elevations along Main Street and Center Street. The historic portion of the school also retains most of its historic floorplan, anchored on a central north-south hallway, although the classrooms have been combined via partial demolition of the dividing walls. Overall, the school retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a long-standing educational institution in the Lund community from 1915 into the late-twentieth century.

Lund Grade School

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Lund Grade School

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1915-1968

Significant Dates

1915 - Construction

1931 - Construction of High School

1955 - Consolidation into White Pine County School District

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Lund Grade School is being nominated under the *School Buildings in Nevada* Multiple Property Documentation Form under Criterion A in the area of Education at the local level of significance. The Lund Grade School is a significant example of a rural schoolhouse in the White River Valley, and is significant to the community of Lund as the town's oldest surviving grade school and the historic anchor for public education in the White River Valley in the early twentieth century. The Grade School continuously operated as an educational facility for Lund and White Pine County from its construction in 1915 to its closure by the White Pine County School District in 2005. It has been altered in the recent past to facilitate expanded class sizes in the 1980s, including the construction of additional office and classroom space on the west elevation of the building, and the infill of window openings. However, it remains in its original location and retains overall integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. It also retains strong integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a small schoolhouse in a rural, agricultural landscape.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

The History of Lund and the White River Valley

Like many rural schoolhouses, the history of the Lund Grade School is intertwined with that of the community itself, and reflects a unique transition in the community's culture and community development in the early twentieth century. Like many of eastern Nevada's ranching communities, Lund owes its origin to settlement by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS Church) for agricultural development. Church members settled the town after the conclusion of a religious and political dispute between the LDS Church and the federal government that played an important role in the development of society in the Great Basin. Their development of the town, including the architecture and development patterns, reflect a Mormon culture in transition from its foundations in nineteenth century community design that collapsed all development and design into a communal identity into a modern culture in the twentieth century that was more aligned with the American mainstream. The Grade School itself reflects traditional Mormon community development patterns of placing civic buildings in the center of town, with national Progressive Era understandings of a school's proper design and function.¹

The community of Lund coalesced as a result of dramatic changes in the practices and structure of the LDS Church during the post-Civil War age. Over the mid-nineteenth century, Congress passed several laws aimed at limiting the power of the LDS Church, and restricting certain church practices deemed inconsistent with the values of the republic, especially polygamy and the LDS Church's relatively powerful role as both church and government for its church members. The Morrill Anti-Bigamy Act of 1862 banned polygamy in U.S. territories and divested the LDS Church of all assets in excess of \$50,000, although the law was not enforced for over a decade. In 1882, Congress passed an amendment to the Morrill Act declaring polygamy a felony, disenfranchised polygamists, nullified the eligibility of polygamists for public office, and placed territorial elections under the control of a presidential commission that would ensure no polygamists candidates attained public office. In 1887, the Edmunds-Tucker Act reinforced the 1882 penalties but authorized the federal government to effectively dismember the LDS Church's Corporation, which held most of its property used for non-religious purposes, such as tithed livestock, equipment, and property. The seized assets were to be used to finance the development of Utah Territory's public schools. Properties and large herds of cattle and some sheep were taken from the church and placed under the control of United States Marshall Frank Dyer. Marshall Dyer, who knew nothing about livestock care, placed the Church's cattle herds under the supervision of Ira Nichols and Elias H. Parsons, ranchers in White Pine County, Nevada. These men owned the Tom Plane ranch and the Maddox ranch in

¹ Leonard J. Arrington and Davis Bitton, *The Mormon Experience: A History of the Latter-day Saints*, 2nd ed. (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1992), 172; Margaret Reid Oxborrow, Charles Funk, Helen Carter Gardner, Ida Jensen Gubler, Lucille Gubler Terry, O. Merlin Terry, eds., *White River Valley – Then & Now 1898-1980*, (Provo, Utah: Melayne Printing Co, 1980), 9-11.

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White River Valley and the Dave McQuitty or Murry Creek ranch near the small mining settlement of Ely.²

However, reconciliation between the LDS Church and the federal government, the end of polygamy as a sanctioned LDS practice in 1890, and a severe winter in 1886-1887 that decimated cattle herds across the West, including Nichols and Parsons', precipitated the founding of the towns of Lund and Preston in the White River Valley. After the LDS Church's 1890 proclamation abandoning polygamy, the federal government moved to restore the church's lost property. However, due to the harsh winter of 1887, and subsequent drought into the 1890s, restoration of the cattle herds proved difficult as their numbers were significantly lower than what had been seized in the years prior. To make up for the economic loss, the federal government awarded the Church the ranch land and remaining livestock of Tom Plane and Maddox ranch land in 1897, which became the site of the two towns.³

With the newly acquired land in eastern Nevada, the LDS Church moved to colonize the area, similar to previous efforts to settle the region in Lincoln County to the south, appealing for settlers to move to the White River Valley. The Church augmented the Tom Plane and Maddox ranches with purchases of surrounding land. The first newcomers arrived in the spring and summer of 1898, occupying bunkhouses and other ranch buildings. Typical of Mormon settlement patterns throughout the west, the town served a medieval model of development, with people residing in the town and commuting out to farm land on the outskirts. A large spring highlighted in an 1871 USGS survey below a bluff southeast of the townsite provided water that flowed into the White River, just over two miles to the west, compelling settlers to establish a town near the spring named Lund. Most of the town's adjacent farmland was to the west, allowing for irrigation from the river. A drawing for town lots and farms was held in October, 1898. Soon, settlers began creating homes for their families. Some were houses moved from declining mining camps in the area such as Hamilton, Treasure City, and Taylor. Others were made from imported lumber, and still others were adobe. Soon after, the neighboring community of Preston emerged three miles north of Lund.⁴

Like most LDS settlement in Utah and eastern Nevada, the basis of the White River Valley economy was the production of beef cattle, hay, grain, and potatoes. Freightling between ranching and mining communities also developed into a major industry. At first the valley's farmers delivered produce to markets as far away as Pioche in Lincoln County and Cedar City, Utah. However, as the copper mining activity in central White Pine County increased in the first decade of the twentieth century, that area became the main destination for the products of White River Valley. Although fruit and vegetable produce was less important, local railroad museum director Mark Bassett noted that on occasion, the Nevada Northern Railway accepted shipments

² Arrington and Bitton, 180-181, 183; Oxborrow et. al, 10.

³ Oxborrow et. al, 10.

⁴ Oxborrow et. al, 17-28; Thomas Carter, *Building Zion: The Material World of Mormon Settlement*, (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015), 25; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Survey Plat 364135, White Pine County, January 20, 1871, General Land Office Records, https://glrecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=364135&sid=1glp2wpj.gax&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1#surveyDetailsTabIndex=0, accessed August 7, 2018.

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of vegetables freighted up from the White River Valley. Dairying began in the 1870s and carried on into the 1980s, originally started by Tom Payne who brought dairy cattle into the valley from Utah.⁵

Development of School Buildings in Nevada

The Lund Grade School is being nominated under the 2008 Multiple Property Documentation Form *School Buildings in Nevada*. The Lund Grade School exemplifies the importance of education to most of Nevada's rural communities, and is a significant example of a rural schoolhouse in the White River Valley. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, most schoolhouses were one room buildings that served small numbers of students in rural communities. By the early twentieth century, as cities and towns grew larger, school officials began constructing larger educational facilities to facilitate larger class sizes. Many of these schools in major cities were designed to maximize student capacity rather than creating a conducive learning environment. Reformers in the movement for public schools, such as Horace Mann, proposed standardized classrooms with neat rows of desks and other amenities. By about 1900 educators began to emphasize ventilation, lighting, the immediate surroundings of the school building, and other factors as being critical for the well-being of students and thus important in their education. These ideas influenced the design of thousands of school buildings across the United States until the 1930s, when "student-centered" learning concepts of the Progressive School Movement led by Maria Montessori, John Dewey, and others precipitated the use of outside classrooms and other innovations. In southern and eastern Nevada, early innovations took the shape of schools with central hallways, and with windows on the left side of the classroom to provide better lighting for right-handed students.⁶

During this period, educators in Nevada were also concerned with improving and standardizing the quality of education and social experience that the State afforded to rural students. This trend is seen in biennial reports to the Legislature by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Edward Bray. Bray used federal funding provided by the Emergency School Fund Act of 1909 to assist in organizing and standardizing Nevada's school districts. He also called for increased standardization and modernization of rural schools as well as increased vocational training, both industrial and agricultural, and for the use of the schools as centers of extracurricular activities. Four years later, Bray remarked in his report to the Nevada legislature that these changes were "now being done to a greater or less extent all over the country, and to the general satisfaction and advantage of the people—their owners." The 1917 Nevada legislature passed a

⁵ M. F. personal interview with Mark Bassett, 09-15-2017; Oxborrow, et. al., 1980, p. 97 – 115; John Edwards Bray, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1915-1916*, School of Education Library, Stanford University Libraries, 1915, 35; Nevada Dept. of Agriculture, *White Pine County Fact Sheet*; http://agri.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/agrinvgov/Content/Resources/Data_and_Reports/white_pine.pdf.

⁶ Lindsay Baker, *A History of School Design and its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900-Today*, (Washington, D.C.: National Clearinghouse for Educational Facilities a program of the National Institute of Building Sciences, 2012), <http://www.ncef.org/pubs/greenschoolhistory.pdf>, 3, 8; W.R. Briggs, *Modern American School Buildings - Being a Treatise Upon and Designs for the Construction of School Buildings*, (Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley & Sons, 1899); Hamlin, A. D. F., ed., *Modern school houses; being a series of authoritative articles on planning, sanitation, heating and ventilation*, Vol. 1, (New York, NY: The Swetland Publishing Co., 1910; W.T. Mills, *American School Building Standards*, (St. Louis, MO: Franklin Educational Pub. Co., 1915).

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law providing for standard blueprints for a model school, and by 1924, the State's Department of Education published the *Nevada Rural School Standards*, setting expectations for how certified school districts would provide facilities. These standards became the guiding principles for rural school districts until the state legislature, facing massive increases in class sizes in both urban and rural schools across the state's 230 school districts, moved to consolidate all districts into seventeen county-wide school districts in 1955. After consolidation, many school districts elected to construct new schools in Modern styles to allow for the centralization of more students into a smaller number of facilities. This mode of county-wide districts and consolidated facilities remains in most school districts today.⁷

The Lund Grade School and Education in the White River Valley

The Lund Grade School is the first of three surviving educational facilities constructed in the early-twentieth century in White River Valley as part of what was then the Lund School District. In 1898, when Lund's population was about thirty-five individuals, the town possessed no formal school house or district, and education was the responsibility of the individual settlers. The new settlement was in a relatively isolated valley far from most of the region's communities in eastern Nevada and southern Utah. Education both provided training in skills necessary to succeed in agriculture and prepared well-rounded students for participation in the American republic. For their first community school, the residents of White River Valley collectively hired a teacher from Eureka, seventy miles to the northwest, and held the first classes in a room in the house of M. W. Harrison. The Harrison house was located across the street from the Grade School, on the location of the current post office. By 1900, residents constructed a log building to serve as the LDS meetinghouse and church building. In 1908, the community added a formal, concrete block addition to the building to serve as the school.⁸

However, Lund's quickly growing school-age population required the construction of a dedicated school building within the decade. Ever since the town's early days, Lund's school-aged children have made up a significantly higher proportion of the total population compared to the neighboring mining towns. In 1898, the year Lund was founded, there were nineteen students out of a population of thirty-five. By 1915, there were seventy-two students out of approximately 300 people in town, a fact which propelled the town to construct the Lund Grade School in that year. As a comparison, the year after Hamilton was founded in 1869, there were 300 students in a population of 10,000 to 15,000 (Read, 1965). A large, wood frame schoolhouse was built in Hamilton at a cost of \$4,000, but the number of students began to dwindle as the town passed its mining peak in the early 1870s. By 1941 the last resident of Hamilton had moved away and the school was abandoned. The same trend is true of schools in other mining camps in White Pine County, such as Treasure City, Eberhart, and Cherry Creek, where a small frame schoolhouse was the highest form of educational building constructed, and typically found itself abandoned as mining prospects dwindled. These mining towns, including Ely in its early days, had a large proportion of single men and relatively few families. They boasted amenities that Lund never

⁷ Bray, 1911, 6-7, and 1915, 6-7, 9-10; Mary Ellen Glass, "Nevada Turning Points: The State Legislature of 1955," *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, XXIII, No. 4 (Winter 1980), 224.

⁸ Effie O. Read, *White Pine Lange Syne - A True History of White Pine County, Nevada*, (Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1965), 75; Oxborrow et al., 85.

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had, such as opera houses, law firms, courthouses, hotels, banks, Wells Fargo stage stations, and astonishing numbers of saloons and dance halls. Lund, in contrast, was made up almost entirely of families, making the need for permanent educational institutions critical to the town's success. With its stable, multi-generational population base, the school was from the start, and still is, a central part of the identity of the town. In addition to education, much of the social life of the town has revolved around the school, instead of other institutions as in the mining towns.

The process of constructing the Lund Grade School required the clarification of historic school district boundaries. As early as 1910, residents began planning for a new multi-room schoolhouse, preparing a bond issue in order to secure the needed funding. However, delays ensued as the superintendent for the Second Supervision District, A. B. Lightfoot, and his attorney, J. M. Lockhart, attempted to untangle the new school district from a prior district established for the White River Valley during Hamilton's mining heyday. Prior to the inquest in 1894, the State's Superintendent of Public Schools recommended that the White River Valley School District be abolished and the monies transferred to the County's general fund. This was approved by the County Commission and took effect on July 2, 1894. However, in 1896, three residents of White Pine County, C. A. Mathewson, Stephen Williams, and George Brandt, petitioned for the re-establishment of the White River School District "to its former boundaries." This was granted by the County Commission on December 7, 1896 although it is not clear where the boundaries of this district lay. Lockhart concluded that before the Lund School advocates could move forward on their bond issue, that the White River Valley, Lund, Preston, and Stockville school districts all be abolished, with Lund, Preston, and Stockville being reconstituted with new boundaries established by the County Commission.⁹

The residents of Lund and the County Commission followed Lockhart's recommendations, although they appear to have elected to combine the Preston and Lund districts into a single Lund School District. In 1915, the local school district completed construction on two new schools, one in Lund and one in Preston. Both were small, multi-room "plan book" schools designed to house students from the surrounding area in multiple grades, following what would become encoded in the State's school building standards established just two years later. Plan book schools like the Lund Grade School are not necessarily based on any specific set of standard blueprints, but rather incorporate standard educational design concepts established by Victorian and Progressive Era reformers. As the Progressive Era developed into the early-twentieth century, it became common for reformers to provide formal plans for schools that emphasized lighting, ventilation, and sanitation within schools to improve educational outcomes. Providing light from the left side of the room (to benefit right-handed students), providing vaulted ceilings, hallways, and transoms for ventilation, and outhouses or indoor plumbing became critical. Nevada's legislature formally established these practices in 1917. In their adoption, local schools during this period were generally free to commission their own buildings with their own stylistic preferences, but certain design principles for the above priorities had to be incorporated. Many of northern Nevada's rural school districts tended to follow Craftsman or Classical Revival stylistic patterns. Because Lund was the larger of the two communities, the

⁹ Lockhart, J. M., "Letter to the Trustees of Lund School," March 5, 1910, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV.

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school constructed there was a larger and more articulated example of Craftsman-style Plan Book school construction, containing approximately 3,500 square feet, with four classrooms and a sizeable basement. The Preston school was smaller, containing about 1,400 square feet with two classrooms, a library, and an office, and was constructed primarily of flat concrete block, with a hipped roof with flared eaves and a small open bell tower.¹⁰

The location and setting of the Lund Grade School reflects its position as the primary educational institution in a predominantly Mormon community in transition during the early twentieth century. As Mormon towns and Mormon culture incorporated mainstream American elements by the twentieth century, civic development patterns followed suit. As architectural historian Thomas Carter has observed, Mormon communities generally transitioned from "axial" development, with the LDS Meetinghouse centrally located, to "nonaxial" development more reflective of traditional American main streets. Architecture itself went from undifferentiated, with all buildings, whether they were religious, civic, commercial, or residential, following the same Classical Revival architectural design popular in Mormon architecture, into differentiated, with different styles and design features for different buildings. Communities began constructing churches with steeples, schools with bell towers, and commercial buildings in the traditional masonry blocks. The LDS church building, grade school, and later high school were all located at the center of town near the intersection of Main and Center Streets, reflecting the earlier of the two development patterns. However, the buildings are differentiated. The Grade School displays traditional rural school design in the Craftsman style with a prominent bell tower at the pyramid of the roof. The Church, a replacement for the 1900 building that burned in 1945, reflects Modern design principles reflective of the LDS Church in its postwar architectural vernacular. The 1931 High School directly to the south is a Mission Revival design typical of 1930s public buildings designed throughout southern and eastern Nevada.¹¹

Indicating the importance of the LDS Church to Nevada's ranching communities such as Lund, Preston, and Panaca, the Lund School District built the Lund Grade School on land owned by the church, who retained ownership until 1925. The church had acquired the land from local resident Henry Carter in 1916, who had purchased it initially from the Nevada Land and Livestock Company in 1906. Incorporating modern schoolhouse design concepts along with modest Arts and Crafts period stylistic details, the school boasted ornamental concrete block walls, tall two-over-two wood sash windows, a four-classroom layout with a wide hallway, and ventilation features such as dormers over the central hallway entries. In addition the building could serve as a "social, civic and community center" by means of a moveable partition that could be opened to combine the two eastern classrooms into a large meeting room. The school was built of large, ornamental concrete blocks. On the concrete lintel over the entrance are large raised concrete letters spelling "Lund School 1915."

¹⁰ Wakeling, Allen (secretary): *Minutes of a Citizen's Meeting Called and Held on April 22, 1911*, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV; National Register of Historic Places, *School Buildings in Nevada*, Nevada, NRIS 64501001, E15-E16.

¹¹ Carter, 180-182.

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Like most rural schools in Nevada, the new facility faced challenges to providing a good education for students in the early 1900s. The population was spread out, giving students a potentially long journey to the schoolhouse from their residences. Roads were in poor shape, as the State of Nevada formed no statewide highway bureau until 1917, leaving road construction and maintenance to private citizens or local governments. Administering the school district and ensuring adequate instruction was a challenge as well, with school administrators traveling long distances in between communities and schools to provide oversight. In his 1915-1916 biennial report by the new Second Supervision District superintendent, James V. Comerford elaborates that:

The area of White Pine County alone is greater than the area of area of Connecticut. ...In fact, the area of the Second Supervision District...is as large as the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, the duchy of Luxembourg, and German colonies in South Africa, and New York City....

...According to the census of 1910, the entire population of this Second Supervision District was only 11,059, or less than one person to every square mile. Unless the population has increased 7,626 in the past six years, this comparison still holds good. It is a lonesome land to travel through. The area of White Pine County is 8,807 square miles. As an average, there are not 4 schools to each 1,000 square miles of area. To be exact, the number of schools representing the average is 3.08....

...The larger valleys through which the work of supervision takes a deputy in this district are chiefly as follows: Snake Valley, Spring Valley, White River Valley, Diamond Valley, Pine Valley, Grass Valley, Carico Lake Valley, Reese River Valley, Smith Creek and Smoky Valleys, and the White Sage Flats....

Comerford faced those challenges amid a still-growing set of school districts, with the Lund Grade School's area growing from seventy-five students to 101 by April of 1916.¹²

A few years after the 1915 Lund School was completed, the School District began adding higher grades, eventually going through twelfth grade and also providing vocational education. The ever-expanding class sizes necessitated a constant growth and redevelopment of school facilities and programs in Lund. In 1928, the Lund School District began offering a complete high school course of study including programs in shop, home economics, and vocational agriculture. The large number of students in the region seeking to attend this program led to the construction of a separate high school in 1930-31. The School District remodeled the high school after the 1970s, which resulted in the removal of most of the building's historic character, including most of its original Mission Revival features. The former high school still stands but is in private hands, located to the southeast, about a block south and across the street from Lund School.

¹² John Edwards Bray, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1915-1916*; located in volume: *State of Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Reports: 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922*, School of Education Library, Stanford University Libraries; 32-38, 50; Oxborrow et. al, 86-87; 1915 historic photograph, White River Valley Museum Archives, Lund, Nevada.

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Some modifications to the school were made with the intent of meeting newer understandings of the experience students should be afforded in an up-to-date school building. There was no mass electricity in Lund until 1939. Houses and buildings were at first using oil lamps. In the 1920s, some homes and the church were lit using carbide gas lamps. The school, which was built in 1915, had oil lamps. In the early 1930s, some people purchased small diesel generators in an attempt to bring electricity to their own homes. Attempts were made to get the Rural Electrification Administration to bring power to Lund. However, these efforts failed and it was not until 1939 that electricity was made widely available. Udell "Booly" Gardner was always regarded as inventive and a "tinkerer." In the late 1930s he attended diesel engine school in Los Angeles. Upon his return to Lund, he got the backing to bring a used Caterpillar diesel generator, poles, and wire to town from Tonopah, 157 miles away. Booly's schoolmate, Roderick D. McKenzie, helped by using his truck to haul the poles and generator. Booly then set to work putting up poles, stringing them with wire, and wiring all of Lund's houses and buildings, including the school, for electricity. For the first time, the community and the school had reliable electricity, making such elements as natural lighting less important.¹³

The Lund community also contributed directly to education by inspiring and training many of its young people to become teachers. Some went on to earn university degrees and teach in other places. At least thirty-four local residents entered teaching careers. Some of the young people who were educated at Lund School and had chosen teaching as their vocation returned to Lund's schools to teach. Helen Carter Gardner was among the first students to attend Lund School in 1915. As an educator she returned to Lund to teach. Years later she recalled, "As I retired, Bob Oxborrow began his teaching career where his mother, Margaret Reid Oxborrow, taught so many years in the same school and where several other native-borns had studied and taught."¹⁴

With many school districts struggling to accommodate increased enrollment by the 1950s, the Nevada State Legislature reformed the state's fragmented school district system in an effort to improve the quality and size of available school facilities. While some economically vibrant areas suffered from inadequate facilities, other rural areas, especially former mining communities, suffered from under-enrollment. Facing declines in the quality of the state's educational system since the 1930s, in 1955 the Legislature voted to consolidate school districts into seventeen districts, one for each county, and to impose the State's first sales tax to help provide adequate funding for the state's floundering educational facilities. The Legislature intended the bulk of the new sales tax revenue to help finance the new education system, providing an alternative source of funding to augment local property tax revenue to school districts. The State collapsed the Lund School District into the new White Pine County School District. The new district shuttered the Preston School and bussed students from Preston into Lund to the Grade School. Although the consolidation aided with building maintenance costs, the number of students in Lund and neighboring Preston remained high enough to keep the Grade School and High School open under the new administration in Ely. It also necessitated the expansion of the building over the 1980s to provide additional classroom and program space, including a new lunchroom and library. By that time, the White Pine County School District

¹³ Oxborrow et. al, 117; McKenzie, Roderick, *Oral history given to Marion Francis*, September 6, 2017, Lund, NV.

¹⁴ Oxborrow et. al, 90; *Scenes from White River Valley Historical Committee*, 1998, p. 30.

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oversaw eleven school properties in eight communities (including the shuttered Preston School), with the larger schools located in Ely or East Ely.

Surviving White Pine County Schools – 2018 *highlighted schools represent facilities in the White River Valley				
Name	Address	Community	Date Built	Status
Baker Grade School	120 Main Street	Baker	1930 (circa)	Active
David E. Norman Elementary School	1001 E. 11 th Street	East Ely	1912 (circa)	Active
Steptoe Valley High School	700 Aultman Street	Ely	1923 (circa)	Active
White Pine High School	1800 Bobcat Drive	Ely	1992	Active
White Pine Middle School	844 Aultman Street	Ely	1923 (circa)	Active
Ely Public School	622 High Street	Ely	1923 (circa)	Vacant; Privately owned
Cherry Creek School	Garfield Street & Cherry Creek Road	Cherry Creek	1872	Vacant
Lane City School	U.S. Hwy 50 (west of Ely)	Lane City	1900 (circa)	Vacant; BLM land
Lund Grade School	30 W. Center Street	Lund	1915	Vacant; Community use
Lund High School	126 S. Main Street	Lund	1930	Privately owned; heavily modified
Lund School	301 E. Second Street North	Lund	2002	Active
McGill Elementary School	25 Avenue F	McGill	1930 (circa)	Active
Preston Grade School	Preston Avenue	Preston	1915	Active (Community Center)
Ruth School	20 Juniper Street	Ruth	1959	Vacant

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The legacy of comprehensive education, including preparing students for careers, continues today. The residents of Lund used and still use the Grade School as a community space outside of its educational function. For example, Pioneer Days events that celebrate the founding of the town of Lund on or about July 24th each year utilize the school and its grounds. When the church and original log meetinghouse burned down in 1945, for much of the next decade local organizations and individuals used the 1915 Grade School building for community and church-related activities until the construction of a new church. The school remained in operation as a Kindergarten to Eighth Grade educational space through the mid-2000s, with periodic additions made to accommodate expanding class sizes. White Pine County School District added a Kindergarten classroom to the building's south elevation in 1982, and an additional classroom and lunch space to the building's west elevation in 1986. The school remained in operation until 2005, when the District closed it and the High School, sending all remaining students to a combined K-12 facility at 301 E. 2nd Street. The Lund Grade School has played a vital role in the educational history of White Pine County and although it is not used as a formal educational space today, it is still an important gathering space for the Lund community.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Primary sources

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Bray, John Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction, *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1909-1910*, State Printing Office, Carson City, Nevada, 1911.

Bray, John Edwards, Superintendent of Public Instruction; *State of Nevada Biennial Report of the Superintendent Public Instruction, 1915-1916*; located in volume: *State of Nevada Superintendent of Public Instruction Biennial Reports: 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922*, School of Education Library, Stanford University Libraries.

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Gardner, Belle (Clerk); *Minutes, Lund School District Board of Trustees*, September 19, 1929 through April 15, 1930, White River Valley Museum, archives, Lund, NV.

Harrison, Benjamin; "Proclamation 346—Granting Amnesty and Pardon for the Offense of Engaging in Polygamous or Plural Marriage to Members of the Church of Latter-Day Saints" January 4, 1893. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=71164>.

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U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. General Land Office Records. <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>.

Wakeling, Allen (secretary). *Minutes of a Citizen's Meeting Called and Held on April 22, 1911*, White River Valley Museum archives, Lund, NV.

White Pine County Assessor, Parcels 006-024-01, 006-024-02, and 006-024-07, accessed January 19, 2018.

Secondary sources

Arrington, Leonard J., and Davis Bitton. *The Mormon Experience: A History of the Latter-day Saints*, 2nd ed. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1992.

Baker, Lindsay, UC Berkley Department of Architecture – *A History of School Design and its Indoor Environmental Standards, 1900-Today*, 2012, National Clearinghouse for

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

- Educational Facilities a program of the National Institute of Building Sciences,
Washington, DC, <http://www.ncef.org/pubs/greenschoolshistory.pdf>
- Briggs, W. R. *Modern American School Buildings - Being a Treatise Upon and Designs for the Construction of School Buildings*. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley & Sons, 1899.
- Carter, Thomas. *Building Zion: The Material World of Mormon Settlement*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2015
- Glass, Mary Ellen. "Nevada Turning Points: The State Legislature of 1955." *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, XXIII, No. 4 (Winter 1980): 223-235.
- Hamlin, A. D. F., ed. *Modern school houses; being a series of authoritative articles on planning, sanitation, heating and ventilation, Vol. 1*. New York, NY: The Swetland Publishing Co., 1910.
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- Mills, W. T. *American School Building Standards*. St. Louis, MO: Franklin Educational Pub. Co., 1915.
- National Register of Historic Places. *School Buildings in Nevada* (Multiple Property Documentation Form), Nevada, NRIS# 64501001.
- Nevada Department of Agriculture. *White Pine County Fact Sheet*, http://agri.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/agrinvgov/Content/Resources/Data_and_Reports/white_pine.pdf.
- Oxborrow, Margaret Reid; Funk, Charles; Gardner, Helen Carter; Gubler, Ida Jensen; Terry, Lucille Gubler; Terry, O. Merlin; (editors), 1980, *White River Valley - Then & Now 1898-1980*, Melayne Printing Co, Provo, Utah.
- Read, Effie O. *White Pine Lange Syne - A True History of White Pine County, Nevada*. Denver: Big Mountain Press, 1965.
- Scenes from White River Valley Historical Committee; (editors), 1998, *White River Valley Centennial 1898 - 1998: Celebration of the Century Pictorial Histories*, Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University

Lund Grade School

White Pine County, Nevada

Name of Property

County and State

☒ Other

Name of repository: Lund Historical Society; White Pine County School District

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.73 acres

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 11 North	Easting: 672838	Northing: 4302955
2. Zone: 11 North	Easting: 672657	Northing: 4302950
3. Zone: 11 North	Easting: 672660	Northing: 4302830
4. Zone: 11 North	Easting : 672751	Northing: 4302832
5. Zone: 11 North	Easting : 672750	Northing: 4302862
6. Zone: 11 North	Easting : 672841	Northing: 4302864

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary consists of three property parcels, specifically White Pine County Assessor parcels 0602401, 0602402, and 0602407. These are generally bound by Main Street on the east, Center Street on the north, First Street West on the west, and the chain link fence running along the southern property line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of this nomination encompasses the three parcels that were historically, and are currently, associated with the operation of the Lund Grade School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marion Francis
organization: White River Valley Museum
street & number: P.O. Box 52
city or town: Lund state: NV zip code: 89317
e-mail: mariondanfrancis@gmail.com
telephone : (714) 290-6446
date: January 31, 2018

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

All Photographs (unless otherwise indicated)

Name of Property: Lund Grade School

City or Vicinity: Lund

County: White Pine County

State: NV

Photographer: Jim Bertolini (NVSHPO)

Date Photographed: August 22, 2017

1 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Northeast corner of 1915 building, showing entry, looking southwest.

2 of 12.

Description of Photograph: East elevation (right) and south rear elevation (left) of 1915 building, looking northwest.

3 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Historic photograph of the Lund School shortly after construction, looking southwest across Main Street; courtesy of the Hamilton Family (private collection).

4 of 12.

Description of Photograph: West elevation of 1915 building, showing Kindergarten addition (right) and concrete courtyard (right), looking northeast.

Lund Grade School

Name of Property

White Pine County, Nevada

County and State

5 of 12.

Description of Photograph: 1982 Kindergarten addition attached to 1915 building's rear (south) elevation, looking west.

6 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Entry of 1986 Classroom addition, adjacent to 1915 building entrance, looking southwest.

7 of 12.

Description of Photograph: 1986 Classroom addition as viewed from the Ball Field, looking northeast.

8 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Historic photograph of a class at the school near the northeast corner, east of the entrance (photo right), Courtesy of the McKenzie Family (private collection).

9 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Central hallway in 1915 building, looking south from the entry. Historic classroom entries have been retained along with plaster wall and ceiling finishes, but new lighting and carpeting has been added.

10 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Basement entry at the south (rear) entry to the 1915 school, looking west from south end of central hallway. Note the pony wall impression along both walls. The brick wall (left) and ceiling were added with the 1982 Kindergarten addition.

11 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Doorway between classrooms in the west wing of the 1915 building, also showing pantry (right).

12 of 12.

Description of Photograph: Ball field at west end of property, looking northwest from play/picnic area, showing new diamond (historic diamond was at the right of the photo).

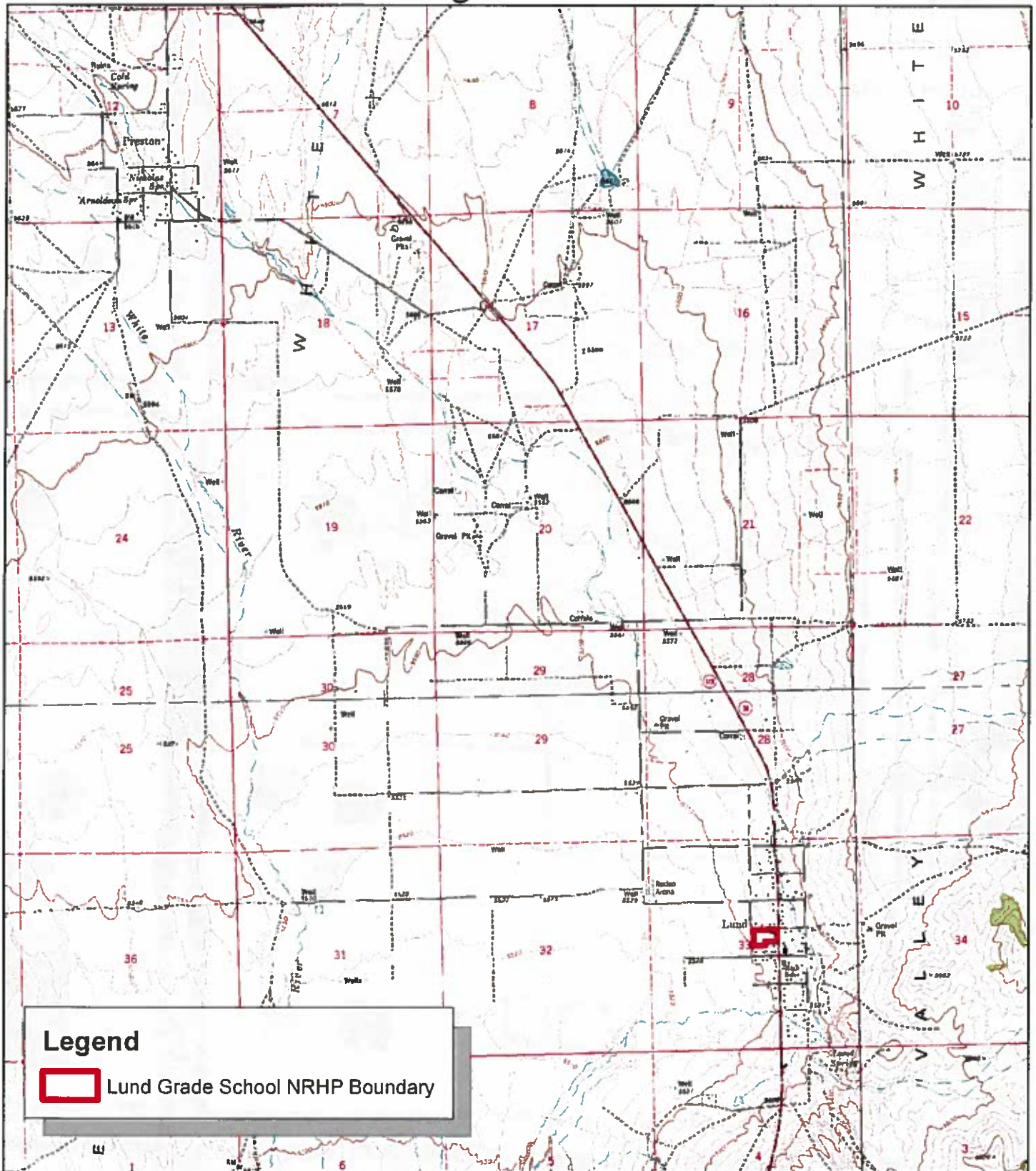
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Lund Grade School NRHP

USGS Topographic Map - Lund Quadrangle

Large Extent



Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)

Date: January 19, 2018

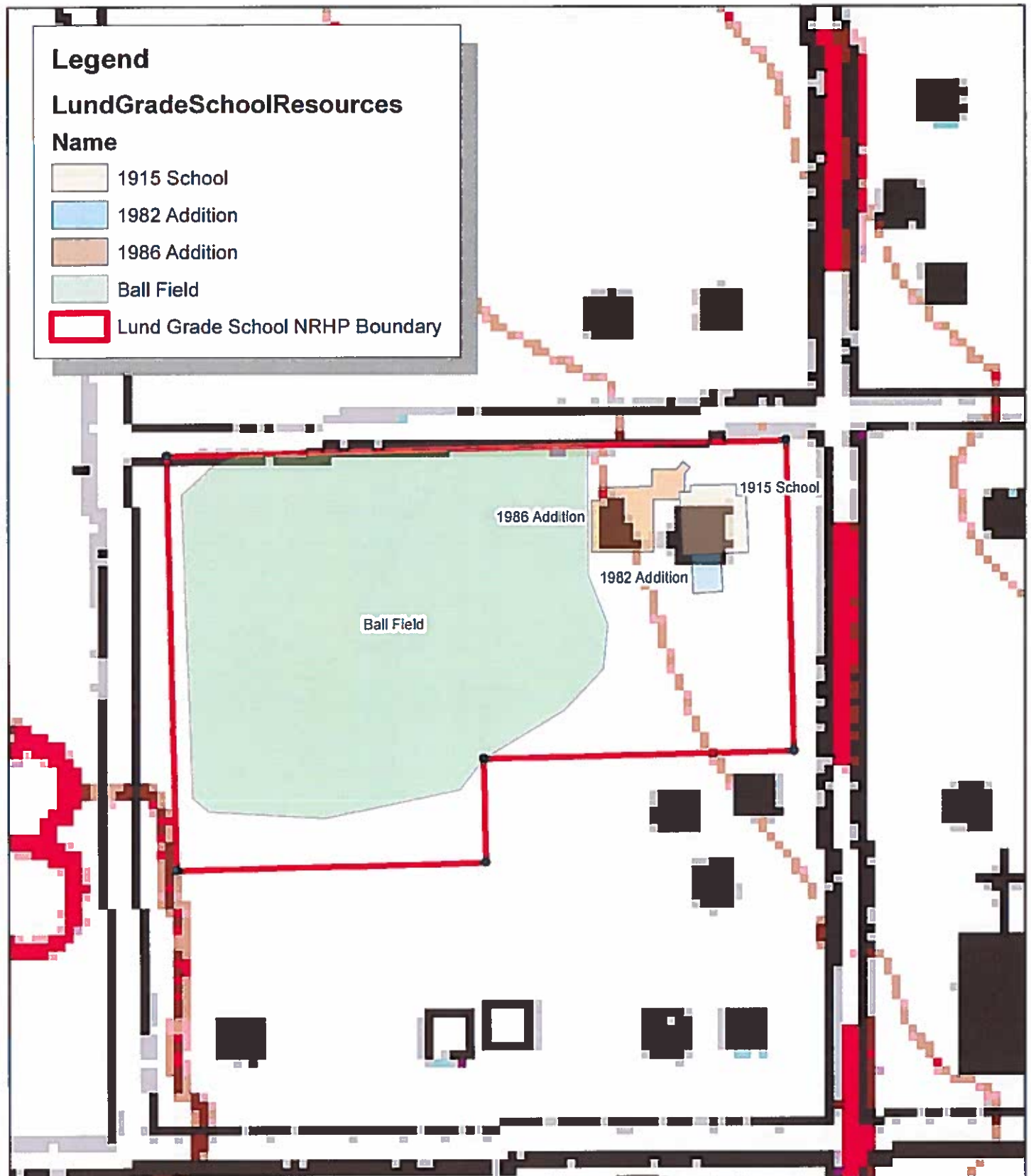
Datum: NAD 83

Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 500 1,000 2,000 Meters



Lund Grade School NRHP Topographic Map - Small Extent (Lund Quadrangle)



Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)
Date: January 19, 2018
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 20 40 80
Meters



Lund Grade School NRHP Aerial Site Map



Author: Nevada SHPO (Bertolini)
Date: January 19, 2018
Datum: NAD 83
Projection: UTM Zone 11 North

0 20 40 80
Meters



Chairman Stoldal and Fellow Board Members,

I regret I can't be there for your DMH board meeting in Ely, which is such a vital community for our department. I'll be representing Nevada in India, where TravelNevada's sales and industry partners (SIP) team and I are participating in the Brand USA sales mission, as well as engaging various commercial service officers, tech and sports industry people. TravelNevada looks to continue growing India's vast and lucrative tourism market for the State of Nevada.

Looking to the future of DTCA and more specifically, DMH, my goals for the division remain focused on progress. I will continue to push for bringing back additional services within DMH as well as staffing, to be able to meet or exceed the needs of our visitors and membership. Efforts are already underway over the past eleven months to drive home the importance of arts, culture, and heritage in Nevada within domestic and international marketing efforts. Cultivating this unique visitor audience will remain a priority. Below are some specific strategies that are/will be implemented to accomplish these goals:

- Nevada Magazine will handle the editorial and production of the Arts, Culture and Heritage guide in FY19. All seven of the DMH properties will be featured in next year's guide along with the Stewart Indian School.
- DMH, NAC and NIC will receive continued support from D4 Advanced Media to develop and refine the agencies websites and online revenue streams.
- PR specialist Guy Clifton will continue to serve the communications needs of the cultural agencies.
- An allocation of \$500k from the FY19 media budget has been made, and will serve the DMH, NAC and NIC programs through:
 - Paid social advertising for exhibits and events.
 - Print ads in appropriate publications like Cultural Traveler and True West.
 - Search engine optimization and marketing through Google and Bing.
 - Email marketing through TravelNevada's consumer database.
 - Print ads in Nevada Magazine including a featured ad for the museum gift stores in the November/December issue around the holiday gift guide.

Below are some of the highlights from the previous quarter (April - June) for the other agencies within DTCA.

TRAVELNEVADA

- Staff attended **International Pow Wow (IPW)** in May in Denver. IPW is the travel industry's premier international marketplace and the largest generator of travel to the U.S. For the first time, several Nevada DMOs, hotels and attractions were located in one spot to make a larger impact. The response was overwhelmingly positive. With the enhanced exhibit size, TravelNevada accommodated over a hundred scheduled industry appointments, expanding the awareness of Nevada with international travel buyers. Efforts will continue next year as we ramp up for the 2020 event, being held in Las Vegas, Nevada.



- In partnership with Meredith Media, TravelNevada produced the inaugural **Nevada Arts, Culture and Heritage Guide**. With support from the Nevada Arts Council, the guide was polybagged and distributed with Midwest Living Magazine. Additionally, the Division of Tourism has distributed the guide locally and in west Coast urban shopping areas and through the Nevada Museum locations. The guide is enhanced with an augmented reality cover and [a website experience](#).
- TravelNevada led a **Sales Mission to the United Kingdom** featuring Glasgow, Manchester and London. Representatives from throughout the state attended, presenting a statewide presence, including the Reno-Tahoe Territory, Grand Canyon Scenic Airlines, Cowboy Country Territory, Cirque du Soleil, Hard Rock Hotel and Casino Lake Tahoe, Las Vegas Territory, and entertainer Terry Fator. The mission began in Glasgow, Scotland with a blogger/influencer breakfast followed by a consumer event featuring the Nevada VR experience at the Barrhead Travel Agency, and a training mixer with over 50 travel agents from the Glasgow area in attendance. Another travel agent training event was hosted in Manchester, where more than 45 agents and the partners were able to present their destination/attraction to the agents in a fun game show style contest. In London, one-on-one meetings were held with the top product managers, giving our partners an opportunity to meet with the primary decision makers of their respective travel companies. We finished with a hosted breakfast for the top London travel journalists.

NEVADA MAGAZINE

- Published the **May/June edition** issue, which featured the history of gaming, trains of southern Nevada, the Carson City Train Museum, and the Reno Sesquicentennial.
- The July/August issue was printed containing stories on Tonopah's Revitalization, the Tonopah Mining Park, Carson City Mint and Transitory Train Towns. The **Best Of Nevada** contest winners were also announced in this issue.

NEVADA ARTS COUNCIL

- Grants Program - The Nevada Arts Council awarded \$130,870 through the Partners in Excellence Grant to local nonprofit arts organizations and cultural institutions statewide. These monies support the operating budgets of these organizations and help make them sustainable institutions within their respective communities. An additional \$50,606 was also awarded to support and expand arts education/learning programming within these organizations.
- Board Leadership – On June 28, the NAC board elected new leadership. Joe O'Neill of Las Vegas was elected board chair, Gail Rappa of Tuscarora was elected vice chair and Ryrie Valdez of Reno was elected Treasurer. Previous board chair, Julia Arger retired from the board after 10 years of exemplary service.
- Arts Learning - Roster teaching artist Judy Joustra (glass artist) conducted a STEAM workshop with elementary students at Veterans Memorial STEM Academy, Reno, for their unit on the properties of light.

This concludes my report as the interim director of the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs for the September 27th meeting of the Board of Museums and History.

Thank you,



David Peterson
Interim Director, DTCA



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

Agenda 86
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Brian Sandoval, Governor
Bradley Crowell, Director
Rebecca L. Palmer, Administrator, SHPO

August 23, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: BOARD OF MUSEUMS AND HISTORY

FROM: REBECCA PALMER, State Historic Preservation Officer

SUBJECT: STAFF REPORT

SHPO staff is currently evaluating the responses to the first survey for the development of the 2020-2028 Nevada Historic Preservation Plan. The SHPO received responses from 783 members of the public who either partially or completely answered the 20 general preservation questions. Staff is in the process of preparing draft preservation goals and objectives from these public responses. Although not available when my report was prepared, we plan to provide you with copies of the draft goals and objectives at your September 27, 2018 meeting. Please feel free to review these documents and provide any comments you wish until November 30, 2018.

The SHPO plans to hold public meeting in six locations around the state to gather comment on the draft goals and recommendations on tangible objectives that will further these goals in the next eight years. Meetings are currently scheduled for:

Ely	September 24, 2018 at 6:00pm at the East Ely Railroad Depot Museum
Tonopah	October 30, 2018 at 6:00pm at the Tonopah Convention Center
Minden	not yet scheduled
Elko	not yet scheduled
Las Vegas	not yet scheduled
Reno/Sparks	not yet scheduled

Once all meeting dates, locations, and time have been confirmed, I will provide you with the complete list and a copy of our flier.

Attached is the list of pending and listed National Register and State Register resources reviewed by the Board from 2000 to present as requested. This document only includes nominations reviewed by the Board.



**Board of Museums and History
National and State Registers – Staff Report
September 27, 2018**

National Register of Historic Places

Lund Grade School, Lund, White Pine County

The Lund Grade School is being nominated under the *School Buildings in Nevada* Multiple Property Documentation Form under Criterion A in the area of Education at the local level of significance. The Lund Grade School is a significant example of a rural schoolhouse in the White River Valley, and is significant to the community of Lund as the town's oldest surviving grade school and the historic anchor for public education in the White River Valley in the early twentieth century.

Constructed in 1915, the Grade School is a one-and-one-half story, Craftsman-style schoolhouse with Classical Revival elements. It continuously operated as an educational facility for Lund and White Pine County from that year to its closure by the White Pine County School District in 2005. The school property is located at the southwest corner of Center Street and Nevada Highway 318 / Main Street in central Lund, Nevada. The building sits on a large lot with historic-age elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and cottonwood (*Populus* sp.) trees, a baseball field, and a playground. It has been altered in the recent past to facilitate expanded class sizes in the 1980s, including the construction of additional office and classroom space on the west elevation of the building, and the infill of window openings. However, it remains in its original location and retains overall integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. It also retains strong integrity of setting, feeling, and association as a small schoolhouse in a rural, agricultural landscape.

The Lund Grade School is still owned by the School District but is no longer used as an instructional space, now serving as a storage, meeting, and community library facility.

Nevada State Register of Historic Places

None.

Certified Local Government Program

Over 2017, staff revised materials for the Certified Local Government program, a partnership program between the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, and local governments that create local historic preservation programs. The Office completed a public comment period over May and June, with comments solicited from the four existing CLGs (Storey County, Carson City, Reno, and Las Vegas), as well as direct contacts to representatives and/or elected officials of Nevada's other sixteen municipalities and fifteen counties. Revisions have been completed and are pending approval. If approved by the NPS, the Office will be completing new certification agreements with existing CLGs, and encouraging expanded participation by additional cities and counties. Staff would like to thank the Board for their review and input on the drafted materials.

Listed Properties Since June 2018

- None.

Pending Nominations to the National Register

- Staff continues to draft a nomination on behalf of the City of Fallon for the Maine Street Historic District. Due to predicted locations of future Board meetings, Board review is expected at either its March or June meeting. As a note, this historic district will have a large number of affected property owners who may wish to attend the review meeting and provide comment. Staff intends to submit the nomination for review at a meeting that is convenient for Fallon property owners.
- As part of a focus on large-scale history and documentation projects, staff continues the process of completing reconnaissance-level surveys of several rural downtown areas to evaluate potential as historic districts. Furthermore, efforts to document the state's agricultural history and built environment continue, with large efforts planned in 2018 for agriculture in Washoe and Storey Counties, and possibly other areas in the state. Staff is working with (and seeking) supportive property owners for nominations as part of these efforts. The assistance of the Board in this pursuit is encouraged.
- Staff continues to support private citizens and other entities that are pursuing nominations of property to the National Register. Nominations that are in draft at present include the El Rancho Hotel & Casino in Wells (Elko County). As staff is not authoring this nomination, the timeline for its submission to the Board is unknown at present. Staff hopes it will be available for review in the 2019 State Fiscal Year.

Pending Nominations to the Nevada State Register

- There are several active inquiries for State Register nominations, including for the Binion's Casino/Apache Hotel in Las Vegas, and Battle Mountain Grammar School in Lander County. However, no completed nominations have been received. It is unknown when any completed nominations will be available for Board review.

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Fire Stations in Nevada MPDF	State-wide	State-wide	11/30/2017	Approved for use, 2/5/2018	
Pioche Fire House	Pioche	Lincoln	11/30/2017	Listed, 2/5/2018	
Ely City Hall and Fire Station	Ely	White Pine	11/30/2017	Listed 2/5/2018	
Sandstone Ranch - Additional Doc. & Boundary Increase	Blue Diamond	Clark	11/30/2017	Returned by Keeper 6/13/2018	Staff reviewing comments / revising for resubmittal
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Administration & Cultural Center (Reed Whipple Center)	Las Vegas	Clark	11/30/2017	Returned by Keeper	Comments received from NPS; forwarded to CLG (Las Vegas) for decision on future action
Agriculture on the Carson River in Nevada's Douglas and Ormsby Counties	Multiple	Carson; Douglas	6/15/2017	Approved for use, 3/12/2018	
Lampe, Wilhelm & William, Ranch	Gardnerville	Douglas	6/15/2017	Listed, 4/12/2018	
Newlands Heights Historic District	Reno	Washoe	9/14/2016	Listed, 12/27/2016	
Douglass-Frey Ranch	near Fallon	Churchill	9/11/2015	Listed, 11/17/2015	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Las Vegas Grammar School - Amendment	Las Vegas	Clark	6/19/2015	Approved by Keeper, 10/2/2015	
Nevada State Prison	Carson City	Carson City	4/8/2015	Listed 10/2/2015	
Nevada Northern Railway - McGill Depot	McGill	White Pine	12/12/2014	Listed 2/17/2015	
Harrison's Guest House	Las Vegas	Clark	12/12/2014	Listed 5/3/2016	
Hampton-Sullivan House	Virginia City	Storey	3/7/2014	Returned by Keeper; already listed in NRHP under selected Area of Significance	No SHPO action pending
<i>de-ek wadapush</i> (Cave Rock)	Lincoln Park	Douglas	4/11/2013	Listed 1/31/2017	
El Cortez Hotel & Casino	Las Vegas	Clark	12/7/2012	Listed 2/13/2013	
Reno Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	Reno	Washoe	9/14/2012	Listed 11/12/2012	
Washoe County Library	Reno	Washoe	9/14/2012	Listed 2/13/2013	
Morelli House	Las Vegas	Clark	12/2/2011	Listed 6/3/2012	
Westside Historic District	Carson City	Carson City	9/9/2011	Listed 11/2/2011	
Galena Creek Schoolhouse	Reno	Washoe	3/11/2011	Listed 5/4/2011	
Piper, Henry, House	Virginia City	Storey	3/11/2011	Listed 5/4/2011	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
"Welcome to Fabulous Las Vegas" Sign	Las Vegas	Clark	3/13/2009	Listed 5/1/2009	
Las Vegas Post Office and CH - NHL (courtesy review)	Las Vegas	Clark	3/13/2009	Returned by NHL program; National significance not adequately demonstrated	No SHPO action pending
Berkley Square Historic District	Las Vegas	Clark	12/5/2008	Listed 10/23/2009	
Lorenzi Park	Las Vegas	Clark	12/5/2008	Returned by Keeper – Period of Significance and issues with context	No SHPO action pending
Las Vegas Main Street Historic District	Las Vegas	Clark	12/5/2008 and 12-14-2006	Significant owner objection in nominated area; the Board of Museums and History voted to adjust boundaries and reconsider district; application not resubmitted by the City.	No SHPO action pending. <i>Note on NRHP boundaries: boundaries should be based on historical extent of nominated area and integrity, not on owner objection. District nominations that exclude contributing elements due to owner objection may be rejected by the Keeper.</i>
Walking Box Ranch	Searchlight	Clark	9/5/2008	Listed 1/30/2009	
Cottage Schools, The	Fallon	Churchill	3/19/2008	Listed 6/10/2008	
Veterans of Foreign Wars Building	Reno	Washoe	3/19/2008	Listed 6/10/2008	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Smith Hotel--Cornelius Hotel	Caliente	Lincoln	3/19/2008	Listed 6/10/2008	
Schools in Nevada MPDF	Statewide	Statewide	12/3/2007	Approved by Keeper, 2/19/2008	
Gardnerville Elementary School	Gardnerville	Douglas	12/3/2007	Listed 2/19/2008	
Minden Elementary School	Minden	Douglas	12/3/2007	Listed 2/19/2008	
Bank of Sparks	Sparks	Washoe	6/14/2007	Listed 9/28/2007	
Robison House	Sparks	Washoe	6/7/2006	Listed 9/29/2006	
Woodlawn Cemetery	Las Vegas	Clark	6/7/2006	Listed 11/21/2006	
Fleischmann Atmospherium Planeterium - Amendment	Reno	Washoe	3/1/2006	Approved by Keeper, 4/21/2006	Amendment argued for national significance for the Planeterium, listed in the NRHP in 1994
Federal Building and Post Office	Fallon	Churchill	12/7/2005	Listed 3/8/2006	
Manhattan School	Manhattan	Nye	12/7/2005	Listed 3/8/2006	
Kind, J. Clarence, House	Reno	Washoe	6/1/2005	Listed 10/5/2005	
US Post Office, Ely, Nevada	Ely	White Pine	6/1/2005	Listed 10/5/2005	
McKeen Motor Car #70	Carson City	Carson City	6/1/2005	Listed 9/6/2005	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Foreman-Roberts House - Amendment	Carson City	Carson City	4/5/2005	Approved by Keeper, 5/27/2005	Amended to correct construction date to 1863-1864, changed name to Foreman-Roberts house, and period of significance to 1863-1874, along with corrections to errors in 1978 NRHP nomination.
Fernley and Lassen Railway Depot	Fernley	Lyon	4/5/2005	Listed 6/1/2005	
Las Vegas Post Office and CH - Amendment	Las Vegas	Clark	4/5/2005	Approved by Keeper, 5/27/2005	Amended 1983 NRHP listing to include role in the 1950 Kefauver Hearings
Miller-Rowe/Holgate House	Reno	Washoe	4/5/2005	Listed 5/26/2005	
Winnemucca Hotel	Winnemucca	Humboldt	4/5/2005	Listed 5/26/2005	
St. Thomas Memorial Cemetery	Overton	Clark	12/1/2004	Listed 1/20/2005	
Pioneer Theater-- Auditorium	Reno	Washoe	12/1/2004	Listed 1/19/2005	
Virginia and Truckee Railway Locomotive #27	Carson City	Carson City	9/8/2004	Listed 10/27/2004	
Fallon City Hall	Fallon	Churchill	9/8/2004	Listed 10/27/2004	
Burke--Berryman House	Reno	Washoe	6/8/2004	Listed 9/15/2004	
Reese--Johnson--Virgin House	Genoa	Douglas	6/8/2004	Listed 7/21/2004	
Midas Schoolhouse	Midas	Elko	6/8/2004	Listed 7/21/2004	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Central Pacific Railroad Depot	Lovelock	Pershing	3/3/2004	Listed 4/15/2004	
Wadsworth Union Church	Wadsworth	Washoe	3/3/2004	Listed 4/15/2004	
TAHOE (Shipwreck)	Glenbrook	Douglas	12/12/2003	Listed 2/11/2004	
Garvey, Luella, House	Reno	Washoe	12/12/2003	Listed 1/28/2004	
Clark Avenue Railroad Underpass	Las Vegas	Clark	12/12/2003	Listed 1/28/2004	
Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity House	Reno	Washoe	12/12/2003	Listed 1/28/2004	
Martin Hotel	Winnemucca	Humboldt	9/9/2003	Listed 10/24/2003	
Nevada Central Turntable	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
St. Augustine's Catholic Church	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Stokes Castle	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Austin Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
St. George's Episcopal Church	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Austin City Hall	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Austin Cemetery	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Gridley Store	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Austin Methodist Church	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Lander County Courthouse	Austin	Lander	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Upson, Pearl, House	Reno	Washoe	6/25/2003	Listed 8/14/2003	
Patrick Ranch House	Reno	Washoe	3/12/2003	Listed 5/16/2003	
Field Matron's Cottage	Reno	Washoe	3/12/2003	Listed 5/16/2003	
Gardnerville Branch Jail	Gardnerville	Douglas	3/12/2003	Listed 5/16/2003	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Fernley Community Church	Fernley	Lyon	3/12/2003	Listed 5/16/2003	
Holy Trinity Episcopal Church	Fallon	Churchill	3/12/2003	Listed 5/16/2003	
John S. Park Historic District	Las Vegas	Clark	3/12/2003	Listed 5/16/2003	
Nichols, Mary Lee, School	Sparks	Washoe	9/13/2002	Listed 10/31/2002	
Greystone Castle	Reno	Washoe	6/11/2002	Listed 8/22/2002	
Barnard, W.E., House	Reno	Washoe	6/11/2002	Listed 8/22/2002	
1938 Lincoln County Courthouse	Pioche	Lincoln	3/12/2002, returned w/ comment; 6/11/2002 approved	Listed 7/25/2002	
LDS Moapa Stake Office Building	Overton	Clark	6/11/2002	Listed 7/25/2002	
Hawthorne USO Building	Hawthorne	Mineral	3/12/2002	Listed 2/18/2005	
Hazen Store	Hazen	Churchill	12/11/2001	Listed 1/28/2002	
Churchill County Jail	Fallon	Churchill	12/11/2001	Listed 4/9/2002	
Douglass, Robert L., House	Fallon	Churchill	6/12/2001	Listed 8/13/2001	
Royal Rooming House	Reno	Washoe	6/12/2001	Not filed w/ Keeper due to owner objection	No SHPO action pending
Bethel AME Church	Reno	Washoe	3/21/2001	Listed 6/12/2001	
Gale, Lena N., Cabin	Zephyr Cove	Douglas	3/21/2001	Listed 6/12/2001	
Jobs Peak Ranch	Genoa	Douglas	9/18/2001	Listed 1/11/2001	

Status of all National Register Nominations Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History since 2005

Name of Resource	City	County	Date Reviewed by the Board of Museums and History	Current Status	SHPO Comments or Action
Boulder Dam - Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line	Boulder City (vicinity)	Clark	12/12/2000	Federal nomination by CA BLM submitted to Keeper without NV comment; BMH comments forwarded to Keeper; nomination still pending	No SHPO action pending
Whittell Estate	Incline Village	Washoe	6/5/2000	Listed 10/27/2000	
Lander County High School	Austin	Lander	6/5/2000	Listed 7/20/2000	
Withers Log House	Crystal Bay	Washoe	3/25/2000	Listed 4/6/2000	
Twaddle--Pedroli Ranch	Washoe Valley	Washoe	3/25/2000	Listed 4/6/2000	
Nystrom Guest House	Reno	Washoe	3/25/2000	Listed 4/6/2000	
Farmers' Bank of Carson Valley	Minden	Douglas	3/25/2000	Listed 4/6/2000	
Peavine Ranch	Reno	Washoe	3/25/2000	Listed 4/6/2000	



DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agenda 8c(3)

Division of  and History
Nevada Indian Commission

Capital Improvement Program

Public Works Board
August 22, 2018

NEVADA
TOURISM & CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Nevada Indian Commission

The mission of the Nevada Indian Commission is to ensure the well-being of American Indian and Alaska Native citizens statewide through development and enhancement of the government-to-government relationship between the State of Nevada and Indian Tribes and through education for a greater cultural understanding of the State's first citizens.



Stewart Living Legacy

The Stewart Indian School changed the course of generations of American Indians. For more than 90 years American Indian children were removed from their homelands, family and culture with profound impacts on their lives. The Stewart Indian School Living Legacy preserves their stories and cultural legacy – Never to be Forgotten.



Division of Museums and History

Mission

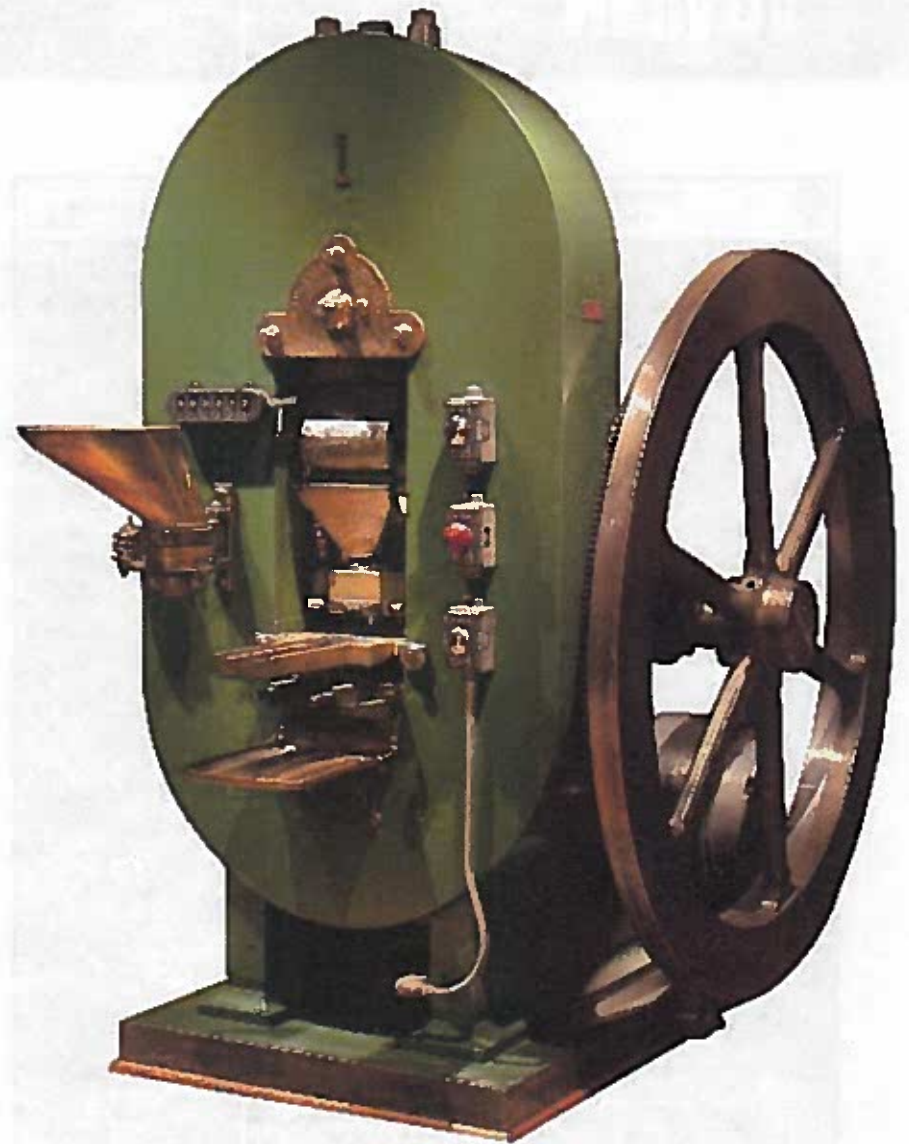
The Division of Museums and History preserves, shares and promotes the understanding and celebration of Nevada's natural and cultural heritage for the enrichment of all generations.

Vision

Recognized as the most trusted stewards and engaging storytellers of Nevada's heritage.

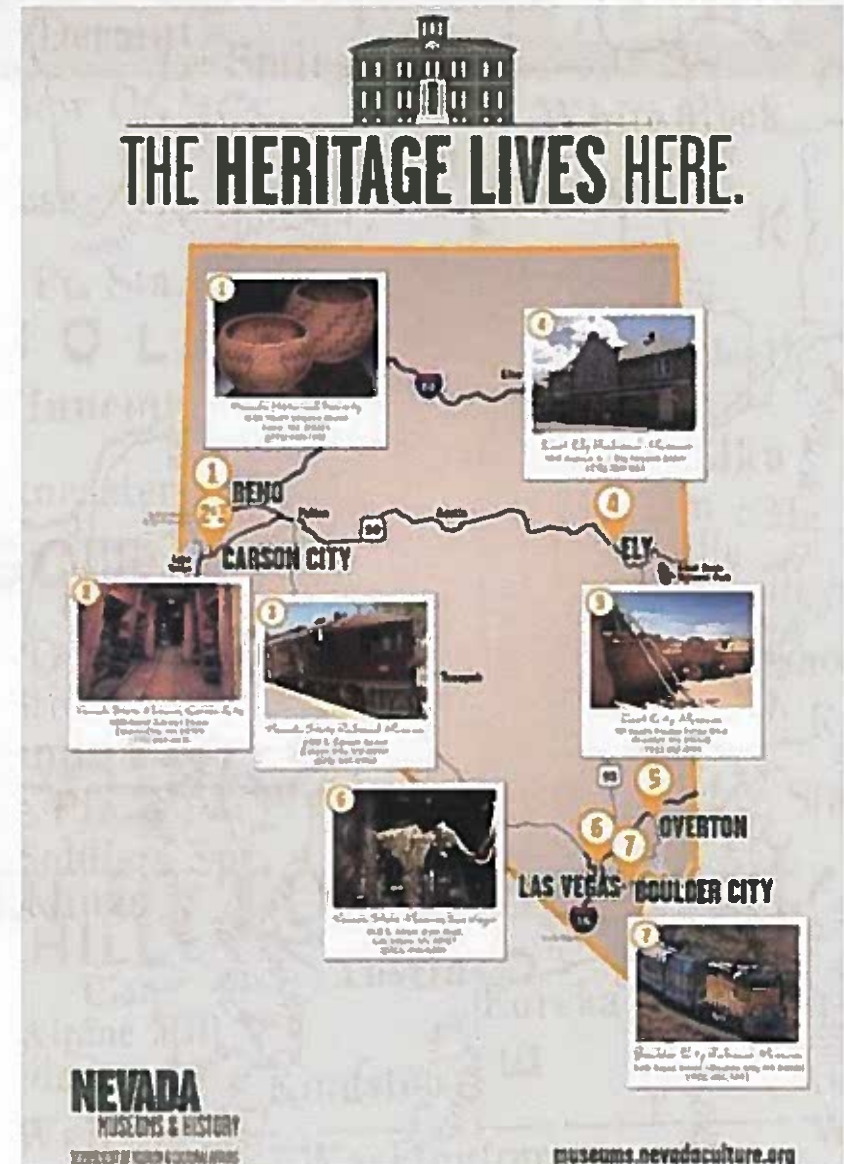
Philosophy

We will work as a team to build consensus and fulfill our vision, putting the public's needs first while adhering to the highest professional standards.



Snapshot

- 7 Museums
- 39 Buildings and structures
- \$108 million estimated replacement value [FCNI estimate, December 2017]
- \$10+ million estimated repair costs over next 10 years.
- Approximately \$2.8 million in immediate critical maintenance needs.



Nevada Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs

Projects

Indian Hills Curatorial Center, Nevada State Museum

Storage facility addition

SPWD #19190

DTCA Rank: #1

Page: 8

Type: New construction

SPWD estimate: \$828,111

State: \$728,111

Private: \$100,000

Overview

- This project will plan check and construct a 2,600 sf addition to the existing Indian Hills Curatorial Center on Topsy Lane in Carson City.
- The project will receive partial funding in the amount of \$100,000 from private sources.

Justification

The Collections Center is at capacity and hinders the museum's ability to fulfill the demands of legislation that require a portion of all artifacts excavated in Nevada be given to the Nevada State Museum (NRS381.207). The Bureau of Land Management requires that the vast majority of Nevada's archaeological artifacts remain in Nevada at the Nevada State Museum for materials discovered in the northern counties. Additionally, the lack of space poses a threat to proper care of all collections, and threatens the museum's accreditation with the American Alliance of Museums.



Background: The Indian Hills Curatorial Center, 15,400 sf, was constructed in 1980 and houses historical and cultural resource collections for northern Nevada museums and serves numerous federal agency customers, who must preserve archeological collections in order to allow continued economic development on Nevada public lands.

Lost City Museum

Replace sanitary sewer and upgrade restrooms

SPWD #7069

DTCA Rank: #2

Page: 10

Type: Critical maintenance

SPWD estimate: \$408,484

Overview

- The project will design and construct restroom, plumbing and site sanitary sewer improvements at the Lost City Museum.
- The project includes replacement of site sanitary sewer, complete remodel of the staff bathroom, a waste pipe connection to the archeology lab sink, capping of abandoned fixtures and waste vents, fixture replacements in the public restrooms and installation of a water softener system.
- The staff bathroom remodel will also bring the facility up to ADA standards, install a single stall shower, as well as replace the plumbing systems.

Justification

The site sanitary sewer line has collapsed and no longer accepts flows, as a result the staff bathroom and archeology sink are completely unusable. The staff bathroom fixtures are old and not ADA compliant. The waste piping in these areas is original to the 1935 caretaker's house and is disintegrating within the walls. This allows sewer gas into the building whenever these facilities are used. Fixtures in the public restrooms are rapidly deteriorating due to hard water and require constant repairs.



Background: The Lost City Museum is a 22,400 square foot facility. The original building was constructed in 1935. Building additions were completed in 1989 and 1991. The site sanitary sewer was previously replaced during a 1997 project.

Stewart Facility

Old Gym rehabilitation and seismic stabilization

SPWD #19270

DTCA Rank: #3

Page: 12

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$11,609,794



Overview

This project will complete the seismic stabilization and rehabilitation of the Old Gym (Building #20) at the Stewart Facility.

Justification

- The Stewart Indian School Master Plan designates Building 20 as a flexible meeting space for conferences, community events and gatherings.
- This use would provide a potential revenue stream for the sustainability of the Stewart Indian School Living Legacy initiative underway at the Stewart Indian School.
- It is the heart of the campus and has been identified by the Stewart Master Plan Team as an integral part of telling the story of the Stewart Indian School athletic program.

Background

- The Old Gym was built in 1938. The Stewart Indian School campus is 110 acres and over 65 buildings. The complex is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is under consideration as a National Historic Landmark. The Governor and the State Legislature have committed to preservation of the school by approving funds in the 2017 CIP to rehabilitate two additional buildings for the establishment of Cultural and Welcome Centers on the campus as well as for the roof replacement and seismic stabilization on the Old Gym.
- This project is a continuation of SPWD project number 17-C09. 17-C09 provided for a new roof and seismic stabilization of the roof on the Old Gym. Project number 17-S04-3 provided a conceptual level report. This project will address the seismic deficiencies in the remainder of the building

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Boulder City

Visitor's Center

SPWD #7247a

DTCA Rank: #4

Page: 14

Type: Final Design & Construction

SPWD estimate: \$13,693,463

Overview

- This project will complete advance planning and construct an approximately 9,700 square-foot visitor facility located at the southeasterly end of the railroad complex, adjacent to the original Boulder City railroad depot site.
- This facility will accommodate visitor contact services including ticketing, information and orientation, a visitor waiting area, retail sales, modest interpretive space, and staff offices.



Justification

- With the completion of the I-11 freeway project, the railroad line severed decades ago has been restored, enabling longer rides into Henderson and possibly to Las Vegas. Demand will only increase.
- In addition to an expanded depot capable of serving customers, a railroad boarding platform and tracks will be added. Other improvements to the property, including elements of a public park and an extension to the adjacent bikeway are planned.
- The current visitor facilities cannot adequately and comfortably accommodate this growing demand.

Background: The Nevada State Railroad Museum in Boulder City was first opened in 2001 and served 1,600 visitors the first year. By 2011, annual attendance grew to over 43,000, exceeding capacity of the two day-a-week operation.



[Play Video](#)

Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas

Replace existing lighting control system

SPWD #7094

DTCA Rank: #5

Page: 16

Type: Critical maintenance

SPWD estimate: \$213,510

Overview

- This project will replace the existing lighting control system for the entire building, including exhibit galleries.
- The Nevada State Museum Las Vegas is 78,145 sf on two levels and was constructed in 2008.

Justification

- The lighting control system requires frequent maintenance.
- The system is obsolete and parts and service are difficult to obtain.
- A catastrophic failure would negatively impact core public service.



Stewart Facility

Collections Storage Building (Building #19)

SPWD #19275

DTCA Rank: #6 Page: 18

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$998,889

Overview

- This project will design and renovate Building #19 (the former Bakery/Post Office at the former Stewart Indian School) at the Stewart Complex.
- The renovation work will include hazmat mitigation and complete interior renovation and the installation of high density mobile shelving for the storage of the Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum collections.



Justification

- The Nevada Indian Commission has a small but growing Stewart Indian School collection housed at the Commission Office, and a larger collection is currently housed at the Indian Hills Curatorial Center.
- The Stewart Indian School Cultural and Welcome Center is currently in the planning and renovation stage and will have limited collections storage on the second floor due to limitations of the structural load capacity. The collections storage requirements are for approximately 2,000 square feet of space.
- Renovating Building #19 will provide 1,646 square feet of space for the collections. This square footage, along with the collections storage space in the cultural center and in the Nevada Indian Commission building will provide adequate storage space.

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Install Fiber Optic Infrastructure

SPWD #19167

DTCA Rank: #7

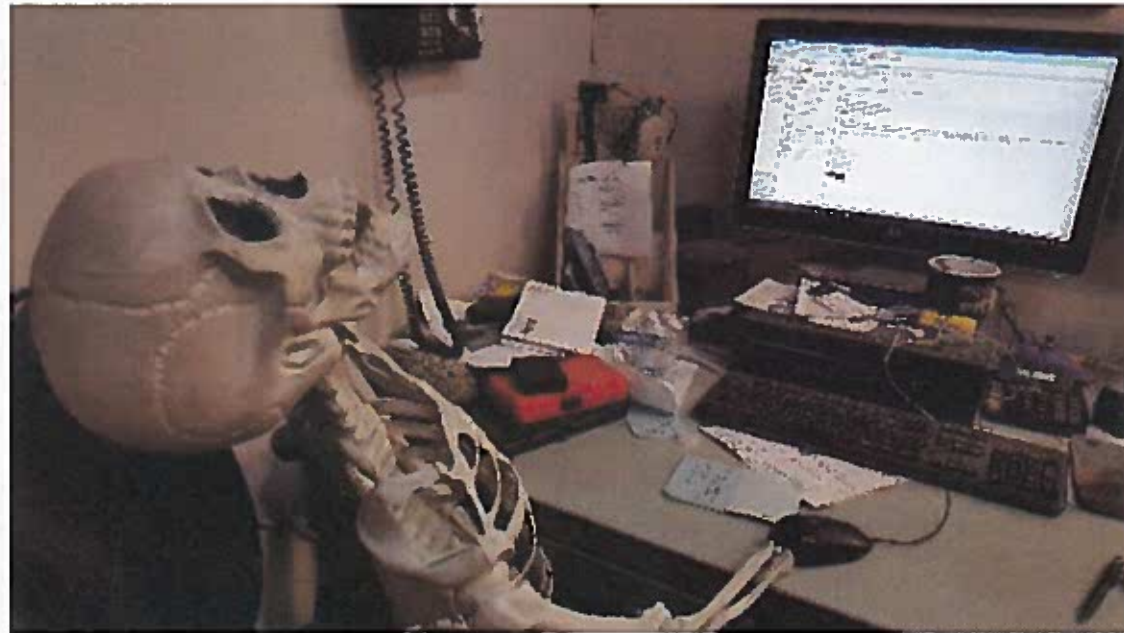
Page: 20

Type: Upgrade

SPWD estimate: \$204,381

Overview

- This project will provide for modern fiber optic infrastructure for data and communications within the Nevada State Railroad Museum campus.
- Installation will include conduit, vaults, and trenching, which will provide the required pathway for the installation of high-speed internet.



Justification

- The facility currently relies on obsolete dial-up speed communications.
- A high-speed connection is necessary for efficient research, data transfer, communications and to support museum exhibit technology needs.
- This infrastructure will allow a vendor to be able to install true broadband speed internet on the campus.

Indian Hills Curatorial Center

Curatorial Center Expansion

SPWD #19178

DTCA Rank: #8

Page: 22

Type: New construction

SPWD estimate: \$15,484,662

Overview

- This project will complete the design and construct a 27,700 sf Curatorial Center on Topsy Lane.
- This project is the first of multiple planned phases to construct the offices, workrooms, receiving areas and needed collections' storage.
- The project includes appropriate HVAC systems to control climate, a receiving area to manage and treat incoming materials, specialized curatorial work areas to examine, process and prepare incoming artifacts and expanded high density collection storage space.
- The center also provides space to numerous federal agency customers.



Justification

- The existing Indian Hills Curatorial Center (15,400 sf) is at full capacity, putting future collecting at risk.
- In addition, storage conditions at the current center are substandard and are potentially harmful to existing collections.
- Other storage areas maintained by the Nevada State Museum for state collections are also at full capacity, putting collections at risk and jeopardizing future reaccreditation.



Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas

Intrusion Alarm & Video Surveillance System installation

SPWD #19625

DTCA Rank: #9 Page: 24

Type: Installation

SPWD estimate: \$851,979

Overview

- This project will install an intrusion alarm on exterior doors, as well as provide motion sensing for intruders on the interior as well as enhanced security for high-value museum collections via a card key access system.
- It will also replace the existing video surveillance camera and recording systems for the entire building.



Justification

- There is no intrusion alarm on this facility at present, and there are many irreplaceable artifacts throughout.
- The video surveillance camera system is not completely functional, is obsolete, and there are no trained personnel available to service it due to its age.

Background: The Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas holds considerable State assets, totaling hundreds of thousands of objects related especially to the history of gaming, stage shows, and southern Nevada in general as well as unique historical documents with a total estimated value of several million dollars.

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Drainage & Fire Access road improvements

SPWD #19171

DTCA Rank: #10

Page: 26

Type: Maintenance

SPWD estimate: \$2,023,158

State: \$1,818,158

Other: \$205,000

Overview

- This project will design and construct improvements to the site drainage system and repair of the railroad track turntable.
- The project's drainage construction scope includes widening and riprap lining of the large drainage channel on the south perimeter, deepening of the pond, upgrade of culverts and smaller drainage ditches, repair of failing portions of the fire access road, slurry seal of fire access road, and regrading of open space north of the museum.
- Landscaping improvements to replace vegetation disturbed by grading activities.
- An overall site drainage study is included to help coordinate the site's drainage needs with the ongoing Carson City regional drainage needs.
- \$205,000 of insurance repair money is available and included with this project.



Justification

- A January 2017 flood event overwhelmed the site drainage system and caused significant damage to drainage channels, railroad tracks, turntable, fire access road, Interpretative Center and Shop Annex. Total cost of repairs was over \$500,000.
- The drainage study and implementation of the recommendations are critical to mitigate on- and off-site storm flows on the museum property.

Indian Hills Curatorial Center

HVAC System Renovation

SPWD #7391

DTCA Rank: #11

Page: 28

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$592,489

Overview

- This project includes installation of new heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment.
- The project would also add exterior wall insulation on the outside of the existing masonry walls (since interior insulation is not practical due to extensive anchored shelving that is installed against the walls inside the building) and would replace the existing southeast overhead door.
- The affected areas of this building are utilized to store historical and anthropological collections.

Justification

- New heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment is necessary to provide appropriate temperature conditions for the museum collections stored at this facility (ability to maintain space temperatures at or below 80 degrees in summer and at or above 60 degrees in winter).
- The existing equipment (heating and ventilation only) is approximately 30 years old, inefficient, and has reached the end of its useful service life. The southeast overhead door is not insulated and does not seal well.



East Ely Railroad Depot Museum

Energy conservation upgrades

SPWD #7455

DTCA Rank: #12

Page: 30

Type: Replacement

SPWD estimate: \$461,863

Overview

This project will replace failing windows and baseboard electric heaters at the historic 1907 East Ely Railroad Museum (Passenger Depot Building).

Justification

- The windows were last replaced in 1970 and the baseboard heaters were last replaced in 1990.
- Each of these components is nearing the end of its useful service life.
- Leaks around the existing windows cause drafts, unstable air temperature and the introduction of airborne particles (dust).
- The baseboard heaters are inefficient and cannot be easily controlled.



Marjorie Russell Research Center

Upgrade heating & air conditioning

SPWD #7390

DTCA Rank: #13

Page: 32

Type: Replacement

SPWD estimate: \$146,595

Overview

- This project includes replacement of the existing heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment at the Marjorie Russell Clothing and Textile Research Center.
- The affected areas of the building are utilized to store historical clothing and textile collections.



Justification

- The existing equipment is more than 25 years old and has reached the end of its useful life.
- A catastrophic failure could quickly harm historic objects and fabrics and risk forfeiture of accreditation.

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Install security system & exterior lighting

SPWD #7067

DTCA Rank: #14

Page: 34

Type: Upgrade & installation

SPWD estimate: \$1,322,090

Overview

- This project will install a site wide security system, pole lighting, and lighting controls at the Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City.
- The security system will be centrally located in the Interpretive Center and will include the Annex buildings, Restoration Shop, Wabuska Depot, and the Nelson House.
- The additional lighting will include perimeter and parking area mounted 30-foot tall light poles with LED fixtures, and lighting controls.

Justification

- The Nevada State Railroad Museum sits on a 13-acre site with several buildings and houses historical documents and irreplaceable artifacts related to the history of Nevada railroads.
- Thefts of irreplaceable museum artifacts have occurred in recent years.



Background: The Nevada State Railroad Museum in Carson City holds a unique collection of 19th century railroad equipment, including two operating 1875 steam locomotives. Each of these objects are irreplaceable and valued in the millions of dollars.

Lost City Museum

Upgrade exterior lighting

SPWD #7434

DTCA Rank: #15

Page: 36

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$467,779

Overview

This project will add pole mounted area lighting to the campus, and upgrade the existing lighting, which will provide energy efficient LED lighting to replace the existing high pressure sodium light fixtures.

Justification

- In addition to the core museum, there are numerous exterior exhibits and shop buildings.
- There is very little light available for the parking lot and picnic areas of this facility.
- The staff cannot see if there are people present on the property after dark, which results in possible safety and security issues.
- Evening events are seriously limited by the lack of adequate lighting.
- The existing lighting is orange and makes it difficult to see anything, especially when the staff is called after hours to investigate security alarm issues.



Nevada State Museum, Carson City

Advance planning: Event Hall Addition

SPWD #19164

DTCA Rank: #16

Page: 38

Type: Planning & Initial Design

SPWD estimate: \$103,452

Overview

- This project will program and design through schematic design a 3,000 sf, 180-seat event hall addition to the Nevada State Museum.
- The Event Hall will include a lecture/assembly room, serving kitchen, storage, and modern technology including A/V and lighting systems.
- Technology will support lectures with presentation materials, cultural programs that include music and dance, and enough space to move outdoor events inside during inclement weather.



Justification

- The museum does not currently have appropriate or adequate space for lectures and events.
- The default space used for these types of programs seats a maximum of 85 people. Offered programs quickly reach capacity requiring the museum to limit attendance.
- The default space is also not optimal for all events due to its configuration and location inside the museum.

Nevada Historical Society

HVAC System Renovation

SPWD #7460

DTCA Rank: #17

Page: 40

Type: Replacement

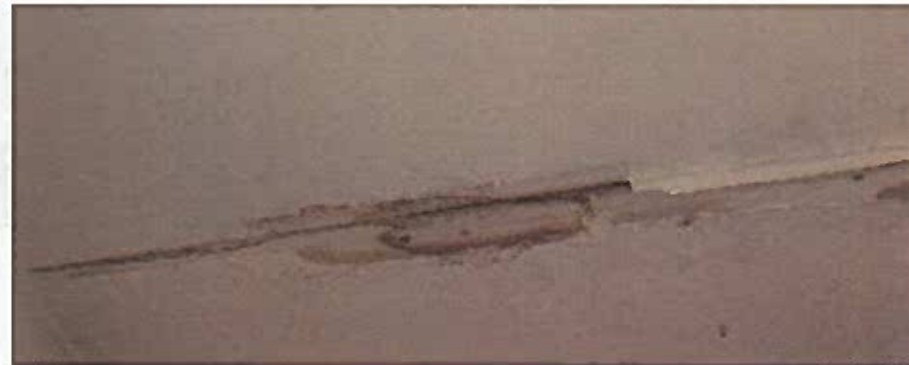
SPWD estimate: \$487,506

Overview

- This project will replace five rooftop packaged gas-electric HVAC units and the associated ductwork on the roof of the Nevada Historical Society Building in Reno.
- These heating and cooling units serve the collection storage portion of the building.

Justification

- The existing rooftop units are more than 20 years old and have reached the end of their useful service life.
- They also utilize R-22 refrigerant which can no longer be manufactured or imported into the United States starting January 1, 2020.
- The ductwork that is exposed on the roof has begun to leak and is a source of potential water damage inside the building.
- A system failure could create an emergency condition and the need to relocate collections.



Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Insulate Walls & Replace Exterior Doors

SPWD #7066

DTCA Rank: #18

Page: 42

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$585,036

Overview

- This project will insulate the exterior walls and replace 10 exterior man doors and 12 overhead doors at the Annex, Annex Addition & Restoration Shop.
- The exterior man doors and hardware will include commercial grade locks to match the existing site master lock system.
- The new overhead doors will be upgraded with motorized operators and controls.

Justification

- These doors are approximately 40 years old and are failing and difficult to open and close.
- Repairs to these doors are challenging as the doors are no longer manufactured and parts are not available.
- Due to the lack of exterior wall insulation, the overnight interior temperatures of spaces drops very low. When the spaces are heated in the morning condensate collects on the steel structure which drips down onto the material, artifacts, equipment and people below.



Nevada Historical Society

Advanced planning: Relocation of Nevada Historical Society Building

SPWD #19299

DTCA Rank: #19

Page: 44

SPWD estimate: \$1,044,663

Overview

This project will advance plan the feasibility and complete schematic design for the Nevada Historical Society to relocate to and renovate UNR's Warren Nelson Building located at 401 West 2nd Street in Reno.

Justification

- The Nevada Historical Society, presently located at 1650 N. Virginia Street in Reno is acutely and critically short of space.
- The Agency has a land-lease from NHSE to occupy their 22,000 sf building for another 48 years but the property no longer meets Agency needs.
- Limited parking and the inability to expand the Historical Society at its present location limit the ability of the Agency to meet its mission in a sustainable manner.
- During special events at the University, the Agency must close to the public as no parking is available.
- Lack of space has forced the Agency to curtail collecting, a fundamental tenant of its mission.



Background: The Nevada Historical Society and the real estate division of the University of Nevada began a discussion about relocating the Historical Society in 2017. This has led to both parties seeing the benefit of relocation and the parties are focused on the Nelson building in Downtown Reno as a possible new home for the Nevada Historical Society.

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Railroad tie replacement

SPWD #19172

DTCA Rank: #20

Page: 46

Type: Maintenance

SPWD estimate: \$468,168

Overview

- The project will replace deteriorated railroad track crossties at the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Carson City.
- The scope of work includes removal and replacement of existing ties, addition of new ballast as needed and compaction of material under the existing railroad track as well as track alignment.

Justification

- The railroad track at the Nevada State Railroad Museum was constructed in 1986. However the railroad crossties used in the construction were a used material, many of which date back to the 1930's.
- Approximately one third of these ties no longer meet federal track safety standards and must be replaced.



Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

HVAC System Renovation

SPWD #19175

DTCA Rank: #21

Page: 48

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$979,215

Overview

- This project will replace the unit heaters, furnace, and condensing unit serving the Jacobsen Interpretive Center and Restoration Shop.
- Evaporative cooling units will also be added to serve the visitors area in the Jacobsen Interpretive Center.
- This project also includes the addition of a temperature control system to control the new equipment.

Justification

- The mechanical equipment is over 25 years old and is past its useful life.
- Several of the unit heaters do not function and the heating capacity is inadequate for the spaces served.
- The cooling equipment contains R-22 refrigerant which can no longer be manufactured or imported into the United States starting January 1, 2020.



Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Upgrade Electrical Panels

SPWD #19174

DTCA Rank: #22

Page: 50

Type: Renovation

SPWD estimate: \$195,621

Overview

This project will replace electrical panels and feeders in the Jacobsen Interpretive Center and Restoration Shop at the Nevada State Railroad Museum.

Justification

- The panels are approximately 21 years old and are at the end of their useful life.
- Additional capacity for new interpretive exhibits using electronic technology cannot presently be supported with existing panels.



Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

Site Exhibit Master Planning

SPWD #19166

DTCA Rank: #23

Page: 52

Type: Advance Planning

SPWD estimate: \$289,159

Overview

- This project will provide Master Planning for the conceptual design for exterior interpretive exhibits to be located on the museum's 13-acre site, on the impact of railroads in Nevada.
- This goal will be to incorporate large themed immersive exhibits that will educate the public on key elements of the growth of early Nevada and railroads.
- The envisioned exhibits will take visitors to mining, logging and agriculture themed vignettes as related with railroads.
- The interpretation will describe the movement and transportation of goods and materials from creation to end user.
- Finally, the exhibits will discuss how the world changed with the rapid, safe and inexpensive transportation of people, material and goods.

Justification

- With the already established interpretive railroad experience at the Nevada State Railroad Museum, the site offers additional potential to expand the visitors experience at the Nevada State Railroad Museum.
- This preliminary design will provide the vision of future programming and will allow a thoughtful progression to development and construction.

for:
PLANNING

Interpretation

And

Visitor

Experience

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Boulder City

Extend Display Pavilion

SPWD #7250

DTCA Rank: #24

Page: 54

Type: New construction

SPWD estimate: \$815,761

Overview

- The scope of this project is to build a 50 feet wide, 200 feet long pre-engineered metal building canopy extension display pavilion at the Boulder City Railroad Museum.
- The display pavilion is an open sided building installed over two existing railroad tracks with new ADA compliant concrete walkway between the tracks.
- Once completed, the pavilion will provide a needed shaded area for the protection and interpretation of passenger cars and the railroad museum exhibits.



Justification

- The railroad museum display pavilion is critical to preserving the railroad equipment collection and to provide visitor access to the exhibits.
- The proposed extension will prevent premature paint failure from severe sun exposure and provide shaded space for the passenger cars.

Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City

McKeen Car Addition

SPWD #7065

DTCA Rank: #25

Page: 56

Type: New Construction

SPWD estimate: \$5,459,603

Overview

- This project would fund the design and construction of an approximately 5,600 sf addition to the west side of the Jacobsen Interpretive Center.
- The west wall of the Interpretive Center was originally built as “temporary” anticipating the need for future expansion.
- The addition will house and exhibit the historic McKeen Motor Car as well as two additional restored pieces from the collection.
- The restoration of the McKeen car is now complete, but it must remain in the Railroad Museum’s restoration shop until additional space can be constructed to house it. The restoration shop is not a suitable long term location as it does not allow adequate public access to the car.

Justification

- The McKeen Motorcar represents a significant advancement in technology in the railroad industry in the early 20th century.
- The McKeen car was the first practical application of an internal combusted, self-propelled car using lightweight materials.
- The State has invested nearly \$1.0 million in restoring the car and now needs a protected location to store, maintain, and exhibit the car for the public. The requested addition will provide that location as well as new opportunities for additional exhibits and classroom space.



Statewide Program

ADA Compliance – Lost City Museum 19052.2 (19188)

Type: Compliance

SPWD estimate: \$30,000

Overview

- This project would provide for interpretive signage that complies with the Americans With Disabilities Act.
- Present directional and interpretive signage and labels do not meet current standards and best practices for those with limited sight.
- Poor contract, small font and type style limits visitor access.

Justification

- Museums must provide signage and labels that meet federal legal requirements.
- Past legal actions have been initiated for failure to meet standards.

Statewide Program

Roof replacement

Type: Maintenance

Nevada State Museum – Las Vegas	19501.07 (7108)	\$1,453,000
Nevada State Railroad Museum – Carson City	19170	\$1,240,574

Overview

These projects would replace failing roof membranes on two State museums.

19501.07 replaces the roof membrane on the 78,145 sf, Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas.

Constructed in 2008, the membrane has numerous penetrations that require increased maintenance to prevent rainwater from entering the museum and damaging structures and historic assets.

19170 would replace the roof on three buildings at the Nevada State Railroad Museum, Carson City campus. Age and significant recent storms and accumulated wind damage has allowed rain and snow to penetrate the roof structures.

Statewide Program

Fire Suppression

Type: Life Safety

Stewart Gym	19503(10) (7223)	\$140,940
Nevada State Railroad Museum – Carson City	19503(3)	\$112,752
East Ely Freight Depot	19503(15)	\$847,712

Overview

- 19503(10) would install a fire alarm system in the Old Gym at the Stewart Indian School complex. The building is under consideration for seismic stabilization and rehabilitation under a separate CIP in this cycle.
- 19503(3) would overhaul and update the existing fire suppression system at the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Carson City. Flooding in one vault has caused repeated problems with false notification and alarms. Other issues stemming from lack of heat in other historic structures has led to system failures.
- 19503(15) would install a fire detection, alarm and suppression system in the 1906 historic East Ely Railroad freight building. This is necessary as a next step in rehabilitating the building for use as a public exhibit hall.

Statewide Program

Paving

Nevada State Railroad Museum Boulder City

Russell Textile Center (NSMCC)

Nevada State Railroad Museum Boulder City

Type: Maintenance

19505.3 (11) \$36,300

19503(3) \$72,200

19505.3(15) \$709,600



Overview

- 19505.3(11) will slurry seal and stripe the existing parking area at 601 Yucca Street, Boulder City
- 19505.3(3) will rehabilitate the paved parking lot at the Marjorie Russell Textile Center in Carson City
- 19505.3(15) will construct a new overflow parking lot the Nevada State Railroad Museum Boulder City with lighting to accommodate guests during peak demand.

Division of Museums and History
2020-2021 SPWD
Capital Improvement Program
Project Submission

4.2.2018
rev. 7.13.2018
rev.8.3.2018
rev.8.15.2018
rev.9.17.2018

Project Number: 2019 [New Projects]	Project Number: 2017	Previous Project Number: 2015	Previous Project Number: 2013	FCA Reference	ApprovedC IP No.	Museum	Project Title	Agency/Previous SPWD Estimate	2018 SPWD Estimate (2020 Construction)	Matching Funds	FCA Priority	Statewide Program	DTCA Initial Rank/Tab	DTCA Final Rank	SPWD Rank
19190				New Construction	CAP-020	NSM-CC IHCC	Existing Collections Storage Addition Project recommended at \$1,446,445	400,000	\$828,111	\$100,000/ Agency, private	N/A		1	1	1
	7069	NEW		0267PLM1 0267INT3	DM-036	Lost City	Sewer pipe / plumbing replacement	\$175,000	\$408,484		2		5	2	2
19270				0439SEC1	HP-001	NIC	Old Gym (Building # 20) seismic & rehabilitation		\$11,609,794				14	3	3
	7247a	5012	3130	New Construction		NSRM-BC	Final Design and Phase 1 Construction Visitor's Center, Museum Store, Waiting Room, Interpretive Space & Offices ¹	\$14,300,000	\$13,693,463		N/A		2	4	4
	7094	NEW		2811SEC1	DM-050	NSM-LV	Lighting, Surveillance & Alarm Systems: Rescope: 7/20/2018 to \$200K project focused on lighting controls and possibly intrusion alarm. See also # 19625 below	\$300,000	\$213,510		2		7	5	5
19275				0442EXT2	HP-002	NIC	Stewart Collections (Bldg # 19)		\$998,889				6	6	6
19167				N/A		NSRM-CC	Install Fiber Optic Infrastructure	\$125,000	\$204,381		N/A		8	7	7
19178				New Construction		NSM-CC	Construction: Phase 1 expansion: IHCC	\$13,293,587	\$15,484,662	Anticipated federal	N/A		9	8	8
19625				2811SEC1		NSM-LV	Install intrusion alarm/interior security and upgrade video surveillance system		\$851,979		2		7	9	9
19171				9932SIT3		NSRM-CC	Facility Drainage Repair: Flood mitigation	\$1,438,500	\$2,023,158	\$205,000/Ins/ FEMA	1		3	10	10
	7391	5216	3241	0860 EXT1 0860HVA1		NSM-CC	HVAC installation, painting & insulate exterior: IHCC (incorporates #7392)	\$224,203	\$592,489		1		16	11	11
	7455	5283		2227HVA1 2227EXT3		NSRM-EE	Passenger Depot Energy Conservation: window replacement & heating	\$238,000	\$461,863		2		12	12	12
19502.2 19188				0267ADA2, 0267ADA1, 9964ADA2	?	Lost City	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: ADA Compliance	\$75,000	\$30,000		1	Yes	10	13	
19173	7415	NEW		2027EXT3 (North Bldg)	?	NSM-CC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Nevada State Museum Roof	\$240,000	\$150,000		3	Yes	11	14	
	7390	5215	3229	0208HVA1		NSM-CC	HVAC installation; Marjorie Russell Textile Center	\$107,917	\$146,595		2		17	15	13
	7067	NEW		9932SEC1 9932ELE2		NSRM-CC	Install Security Alarm System & Pole Lighting	\$275,204	\$1,322,090		1		18	16	14
	7434	5230	3135	9964SEC1		Lost City	Install solar-Powered LED Security Exterior Lighting	\$176,650	\$467,779		2		22	17	15
19501.07	7108	NEW		N/A	?	NSM-LV	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Roof access and membrane replacement	\$200,000	\$1,453,000		N/A	Yes	26	18	

Division of Museums and History
2020-2021 SPWD
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4.2.2011
rev. 7.13.2011
rev.8.3.2011
rev.8.15.2011
rev.9.17.2011

Project Number: 2019 [New Projects]	Project Number: 2017	Previous Project Number: 2015	Previous Project Number: 2013	FCA Reference	ApprovedC IP No.	Museum	Project Title	Agency/Previous SPWD Estimate	2018 SPWD Estimate (2020 Construction)	Matching Funds	FCA Priority	Statewide Program	DTCA Initial Rank/Tab	DTCA Final Rank	SPWD Rank
19501.07 19170				N/A	?	NSRM-CC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Roof replacement; 3 bldgs	\$669,939	\$1,240,674		N/A	Yes	27	19	
19164				N/A	?	NSM-CC	Advance Planning: Event Hall Addition	\$45,000	\$103,452		N/A		23	20	16
19503(10)	7223				?	NIC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Fire Alarm Installation Stewart Gym		\$140,940		N/A	Yes		21	
	7460	NEW		N/A		NHS	Replace HVAC Units & Updated Duct Systems	\$175,000	\$487,506		N/A		25	22	17
	7066	NEW		9932SEC2, 0969INT1, 0971INT2		NSRM-CC	Insulate Shop and Annex and Replace Exterior Doors and Openers on Annex	\$112,000	\$585,036		2		33	23	18
19503(3) 19169				9932FST1*	?	NSRM-CC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Overhaul Fire Suppression System	\$214,939	\$112,752		N/A		29	24	
	7461	NEW		0401EXT3		NHS	Building Envelope: Stucco Exterior Finish	\$111,000			3		24	25	
19299				N/A		NHS	Advance Planning, master site planning and schematic design for Phase 1	\$4,435,000	\$1,044,663		N/A		35	26	19
19503(15)	7456	New		2128SFT3	?	NSRM-EE	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Install Fire Suppression System: Freight Building ²	\$175,000	\$847,712		1	Yes	28	27	
19172				N/A		NSRM-CC	Railroad ROW Maintenance	\$470,000	\$468,168		N/A		31	28	20
19175				N/A*		NSRM-CC	HVAC Replacement	\$495,000	\$979,215		N/A		34	29	21
19505.3	7712			9951SIT1	?	NSRM-BC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Slurry Seal Parking Area	\$40,000	\$36,300		3	Yes		30	
19174				9932ELE1*		NSRM-CC	Electrical Utility Service Upgrade	\$179,200	\$195,621		N/A		32	31	22
19166				N/A		NSRM-CC	Conceptual Exhibit Design: Outdoor exhibits	\$200,000	\$289,159		N/A		40	32	23
19505.3	7433	NEW		9852SIT1	?	NSM-CC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Russell Center Paving	\$120,000	\$72,200		1	Yes	37	33	
	7250	NEW		N/A		NSRM-BC	Extend Display Pavilion	\$500,000	\$815,761		N/A		36	34	24
	7065	5308	3333	N/A		NSRM-CC	Expansion of Jacobsen Interpretive Center	\$3,708,730	\$5,459,603		N/A		39	35	25
19505.3	7331	5015	3129	9951SIT2	?	NSRM-BC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Overflow parking lot/lighting	\$554,849	\$709,600		N/A		XXX	36	
	7392	NEW		0860EXT1		NSM-CC- IHCG	Insulation: IHCC-See # 7391	\$120,000	\$310,000		3		15	X	
CMPLT 19159							STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Pavement Maintenance: IHCC		completed 2018						
				9874SIT2	15-505(10)	NSM-CC	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Asbestos Mitigation - locomotives: Removed: 7/20/2018, SPWD considers programmatic/interpretive	\$40,000	\$24,220		2	Yes	19	X	
19261				N/A		NSRM-BC		\$400,000	\$639,111		N/A	Yes	4	X	

Division of Museums and History
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rev.8.15.2018
rev.9.17.2018

Project Number: 2019 [New Projects]	Project Number: 2017	Previous Project Number: 2015	Previous Project Number: 2013	FCA Reference	Approved CIP No.	Museum	Project Title	Agency/Previous SPWD Estimate	2018 SPWD Estimate (2020 Construction)	Matching Funds	FCA Priority	Statewide Program	DTCA Initial Rank/Tab	DTCA Final Rank	SPWD Rank
10050				2811FT2, 2811PLM1, 2811PLM2		NSM-LV	Fire Suppression & Plumbing Retrofit; Removed: 7/20/2018 fire suppression deemed not an issue; plumbing (kitchen water heater) deemed too expensive to justify	\$65,000			1		13	X	
CMPLT 10163				9907SIT3	15-S05(9)	NSM-CG	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Pavement Maintenance: Main Museum	\$40,000	completed 2018 w/funds from 15-S05(9), \$16,820		2	Yes	20	X	
10047				N/A		NSM-LV	Access to rotunda Removed: 7/23/2018: Inadequate space to retrofit; suggest relamping in place with LED	\$150,000			N/A		24	X	
10051				2811EXT1, 2811INT1		NSM-LV	Painting Interior & Exterior of museum; Removed: 7/20/2018 as painting is ineligible as a CIP [SAM 1904/2508]	\$1,562,000			3		28	X	
10271						NIG	Old Gym {duplicate?}						XXX	X	
10272						NIG	Old Gym {duplicate?}						XXX	X	
10273						NIG	Old Gym {duplicate?}						XXX	X	
10283				N/A		NHS	Offsite collection Storage Modifications	\$65,000			N/A		XXX	X	
10284				N/A		NHS	Modernize Infrastructure				N/A		XXX	X	
CMPLT	7418	NEW		0205HVA3	17-M59	NSM-CG	Nevada State Museum Boiler Replacement	\$443,370					XXX	X	
	7045	NEW		02675FT3- 09735FT1		Lost City	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Fire Suppression Installation, fire panel upgrade, extend alarms to workshop	\$315,576			1	Yes	XXX	X	
CMPLT	7159	5112		N/A	17-M74	NSM-LV	Loading dock reconfiguration	\$200,000	\$171,452		N/A		XXX	X	
10171	7068	5210	3341	99325IT3		NSRM-CG	STATEWIDE PROGRAM: Pave Fire Access Road	\$195,000			1	Yes	XXX	X	
TOTALS:								\$44,439,718							

NOTES:

¹ Anticipated cost share of up to 50%. City of Boulder City, Redevelopment, Boulder City Chamber working in tandem to identify partners which might include SNPLMA funding and other local, private and public sources.

² Previous application for consideration for installing fire suppression in this building was not advanced as City of Ely water infrastructure could not support water flow required for sprinkler system. This effectively limited future use of the building for public purposes. New mist type system requires much lower water volume and may be an option.

State Public Works Division

**2019 CIP
Administrator's Recommendation**

Ward Patrick, SPWD





Outline

- * Vision - Mission - Philosophy
- * Deferred Maintenance Overview
- * Prioritization of Projects
 - Deferred Maintenance
 - Capital Construction
 - Historic Preservation
- * Summary



Vision - Mission - Philosophy

Vision:

State agencies will occupy exemplary facilities.

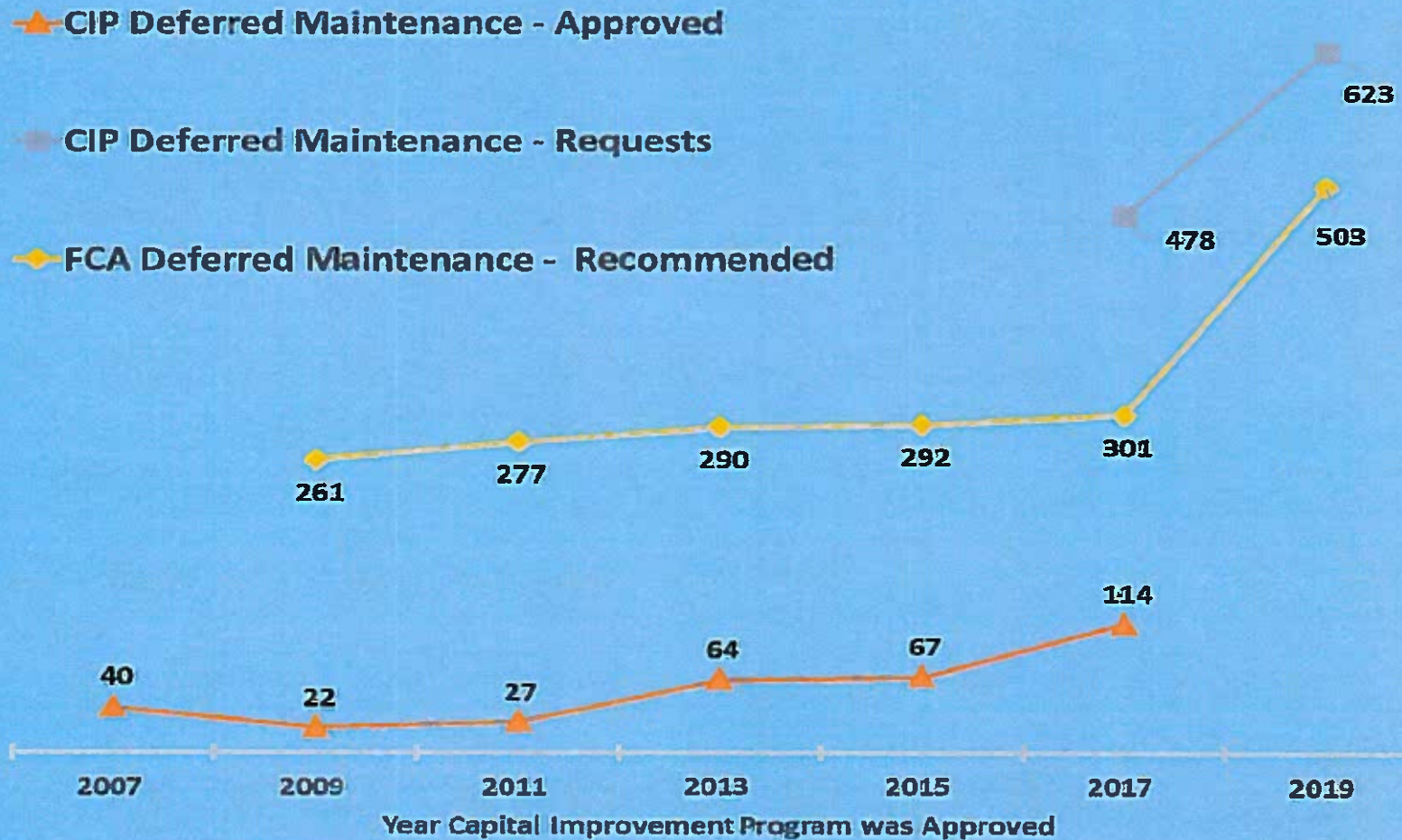
Mission:

To provide well planned, efficient, and safe facilities to State Agencies so they can effectively administer their programs.

Philosophy:

We work as a team to build consensus, take pride in our work, and serve with humility.

Deferred Maintenance Overview (millions)



Prioritizing Criteria for Deferred Maintenance



1. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- a. ADA
- b. Court Orders / Legal Requirements
- c. Life Safety / Code Violations / Seismic

3. DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

- a. Essential Facilities
 - i. Institutional
 - ii. Governance
 - iii. Public Safety
 - iv. Nevada National Guard
 - v. Division of Forestry (e.g., Fire & Dispatch)
 - vi. Agriculture (e.g., Food Distribution)
 - vii. Department of Motor Vehicles
- b. Statewide Programs (Roofing, ADA, Fire Sprinklers, Paving, IAQ)

2. PROJECT CONTINUATIONS

- a. Ongoing phases from previously funded construction or planning projects.

3. DEFERRED MAINTENANCE (Continued)

- c. Other Facilities
 - i. Agriculture
 - ii. Division of Forestry (e.g., Tree Nursery)
 - iii. Administration
 - iv. Department of Wildlife
 - v. Veterans Services
 - vi. Museums / Cultural Affairs
 - vii. Parks
 - viii. Higher Education
- d. Historic Preservation

Deferred Maintenance Legal Requirements



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-008	Statewide Indoor Air Quality - Environmental Program	100,000	188,380	288,380
DM-008	Fire Alarm System Replacement (Carson City DMV)	675,081	-	675,081
DM-010	Statewide Fire & Life Safety Program	-	2,441,631	2,441,631
DM-012	Freezer Replacement (Department of Agriculture Purchasing Warehouse)	-	2,131,381	2,131,381
DM-016	Electrical Outlet & Cable Upgrades (High Desert State Prison)	-	1,653,626	1,653,626
DM-026	Statewide ADA Program	-	2,445,373	2,445,373
DM-035	Replace Emergency Generator (Sierra Regional Center)	-	693,587	693,587
DM-042	Domestic Hot Water Storage Tank Replacement (Boulder City Veterans Home)	-	194,054	194,054
DM-060	ADA Upgrades (Donovan Way Express DMV Office)	211,466	-	211,466
DM-063	Groundwater Well Abandonments (Carson City)	-	103,478	103,478
DM-065	Statewide Building Official Program	1,089,157	-	1,089,157
DM-072	Replace Culinary Refrigeration Units (Boulder City Veterans Home)	-	363,424	363,424
DM-074	Replace Emergency Generator (Reno Purchasing Warehouse)	-	1,083,524	1,083,524
Total		2,075,704	11,248,458	13,324,162

Deferred Maintenance

(1 of 5)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-001	Deferred Maintenance (HECC/SHECC)	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
DM-002	Boiler Replacement (Ely State Prison)	-	6,101,353	6,101,353
DM-006	Statewide Roofing Program	-	9,975,568	9,975,568
DM-007	HVAC Systems Renovation (Nevada Youth Training Center Classroom/Infirmary Building)	-	2,859,275	2,859,275
DM-009	Construct Water Wells and Water Systems (Various Fish Hatchery Sites)	-	2,606,412	2,606,412
DM-011	HVAC Replacement (Ely State Prison - Building 9)	-	1,844,192	1,844,192
DM-013	Upgrade Door Controls (Summit View Youth Center)	-	1,625,495	1,625,495
DM-015	Building Renovation (Department of Public Safety - Training Division)	-	3,106,842	3,106,842
DM-017	Replace Magnetic Door Controls (Southern Nevada State Veterans Home)	-	226,668	226,668
DM-018	Advance Planning: Replace Domestic Water and Sanitary Sewer (NNGC)	-	1,515,608	1,515,608
DM-019	Flooring Replacement (Caliente Youth Center Multi-Purpose Building)	-	1,691,370	1,691,370
DM-020	Generator, Pump and Controls Replacement (Marietta Hobart Water System)	-	953,680	953,680
DM-021	Boiler Replacement (Caliente Youth Center - Administration Building)	-	489,496	489,496
DM-022	Install Security Cameras (High Desert State Prison)	-	4,658,968	4,658,968

Deferred Maintenance

(2 of 5)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-023	Surveillance System Replacement (Casa Grande Transitional Housing)	-	1,720,849	1,720,849
DM-024	Install Panic Alarm System (Dini-Townsend Hospital)	-	854,658	854,658
DM-025	Install Emergency Generator (Washoe County Armory)	742,046	842,385	1,584,431
DM-027	Pavilion Renovation (Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery, Fernley)	-	161,623	161,623
DM-028	Construct Parking Addition (Washoe County Armory)	732,100	313,867	1,045,967
DM-029	Advance Planning: HVAC Renovation (Department of Motor Vehicles - Carson City)	515,823	-	515,823
DM-030	HVAC Systems Renovations (Northern Nevada Correctional Center - Administration Building & Housing)	-	1,863,293	1,863,293
DM-031	Central Plant Renovation (Paul Laxalt State Office Building)	-	1,664,419	1,664,419
DM-032	Central Plant Renovation (Attorney General's Office Building)	-	1,567,051	1,567,051
DM-033	HVAC Systems Renovation (Washoe County Armory)	1,076,505	1,212,411	2,288,916
DM-034	HVAC Systems Renovation (Office of the Adjutant General)	857,865	976,226	1,834,091
DM-036	Replace Sanitary Sewer and Upgrade Restrooms (Lost City Museum)	-	408,484	408,484
DM-037	Replace Overhead Coiling Doors, Seals, and Operators (Various Locations)	311,616	356,159	667,775
DM-038	Replace Door Locks and Controls (Ely State Prison) - Phase 1	-	4,218,060	4,218,060

Deferred Maintenance

(3 of 5)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-039	Visitor Center Renovations (Valley of Fire State Park)	-	1,159,697	1,159,697
DM-040	Rooftop Unit Replacement (Department of Motor Vehicles - Carson City)	475,431	-	475,431
DM-041	HVAC Systems Renovation (Department of Wildlife - Various WMA Sites)	404,493	170,491	574,984
DM-043	Advance Planning: Electrical Distribution Upgrade (NNOC)	-	1,888,184	1,888,184
DM-044	HVAC Systems Renovation (Department of Wildlife - Various Fish Hatchery Sites)	-	623,844	623,844
DM-045	Construct Water Wells and Water Systems (Various WMA Sites)	894,680	382,064	1,276,744
DM-046	Upgrade Security Cameras (Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp)	-	1,884,540	1,884,540
DM-047	Install Sanitary Sewer Macerator (Caliente Youth Center)	-	468,539	468,539
DM-048	Replace Cooling Towers (Southern Desert Correctional Center - Central Plant Building)	-	3,818,124	3,818,124
DM-049	Packaged Rooftop Unit Replacement and Lighting Upgrade (Plumb Lane Armory)	295,805	128,887	424,692
DM-050	Replace Lighting Control System (Nevada State Museum Las Vegas)	-	213,510	213,510
DM-051	Statewide Paving	-	2,816,436	2,816,436
DM-052	Install Security Cameras (Southern Desert Correctional Center)	-	6,301,871	6,301,871
DM-053	Elevator Renovation and Modernization (Blasdel Building)	-	260,068	260,068

Deferred Maintenance

(4 of 5)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-054	Install Security Fencing (SDCC, and HDSP)	-	571,412	571,412
DM-055	Electrical Upgrade (Caliente Youth Center)	-	980,496	980,496
DM-056	Comfort Station Replacement (Valley of Fire State Park)	-	657,953	657,953
DM-057	Advance Planning: Central Plant Renovation (High Desert State Prison)	-	758,911	758,911
DM-058	Perform Electrical Coordination Studies (Various State Buildings)	-	627,897	627,897
DM-059	Main Electrical Switchgear Replacement (SNAMHS - Building 3)	-	388,875	388,875
DM-061	Park Facilities Maintenance & ADA Upgrades (Fort Churchill State Park)	-	1,332,353	1,332,353
DM-062	Pavement Maintenance (Las Vegas Readiness Center)	98,615	113,666	212,281
DM-064	Upgrade Warehouse Loading Dock (Carson City DMV)	203,318	-	203,318
DM-066	Exterior Building Repairs (DMV - Carson City)	712,626	-	712,626
DM-067	Statewide Paving Program (Henderson and Decatur DMV Buildings)	928,690	-	928,690
DM-068	Boiler Replacement (Henderson DMV)	523,475	-	523,475
DM-069	HVAC Replacement (DMV Express Office - Donovan Way Location)	338,220	-	338,220
DM-070	Heat Pump Water Piping Distribution Replacement (Carlin Readiness Center)	280,486	1,231,483	1,511,969

Deferred Maintenance

(5 of 5)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-071	Replace Domestic & Heating Hot Water Piping (Ely State Prison - Housing Unit 1)	-	2,121,998	2,121,998
DM-073	HVAC System Renovation (Capitol Building)	-	2,217,184	2,217,184
Total		14,391,794	94,932,895	109,324,689

Deferred Maintenance Project Continuations



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
DM-004	Underground Piping and Boiler Replacement (Lovelock Correctional Center)	-	13,143,165	13,143,165
DM-005	Central Plant Renovation (Northern Nevada Correctional Center) - Phase 2	-	7,988,708	7,988,708
DM-014	Central Plant Renovation (State Library and Archives)	-	2,155,409	2,155,409
Total		-	23,287,282	23,287,282

Prioritizing Criteria for Capital Construction



1. ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

- a. Institutional
- b. Governance
- c. Public Safety
- d. Nevada National Guard
- e. Nevada Division of Forestry (e.g., Fire & Dispatch)
- f. Agriculture (e.g., Food Distribution)
- g. Department of Motor Vehicles

2. OTHER STATE FACILITIES

(not in a prioritized order)

- a. Agriculture
- b. Division of Forestry (e.g., Tree Nursery)
- c. Administration
- d. Department of Wildlife
- e. Veterans Services
- f. Museums / Cultural Affairs
- g. Parks
- h. Higher Education

CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRIORITY

(Applicable to Essential and Other Facilities)

Mandated by law

Life Safety

FF&E from previously funded construction projects

Commitments from Legislature (e.g., prior session continuation project)

Own vs. Lease

Percentage of non-State Funding

Required level of control (e.g., custody level, etc.)

Level of service to the public

Facility Condition Needs Index (FONI)

Capital Construction

(1 of 2)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
CAP-001	Completion of South Reno DMV	8,660,000	-	8,660,000
CAP-002	Readiness Center Completion (NNG Speedway Readiness Center)	-	3,393,905	3,393,905
CAP-003	Cemetery Expansion (Southern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery)	4,619,239	173,790	4,793,029
CAP-004	Columbarium Expansion (Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery)	4,418,769	175,370	4,594,139
CAP-005	Southern Nevada Fleet Services Maintenance Building (Grant Sawyer Site)	8,580,165	-	8,580,165
CAP-006	Statewide Advance Planning Program	-	1,843,071	1,843,071
CAP-007	Advance Planning: Grant Sawyer Office Building - Remodel	-	8,101,788	8,101,788
CAP-008	Advance Planning: Heavy Equipment Shop & Renovation (Elko)	-	458,392	458,392
CAP-009	State Office Building (Las Vegas)	79,189,946	7,192,077	86,382,023
CAP-010	Advance Planning - Headquarters Building (Department of Public Safety)	181,310	368,114	549,424
CAP-011	Security Fence Upgrades (TLVCC)	-	1,689,855	1,689,855
CAP-012	Marlette Dam Rehabilitation (Marlette Lake Water System)	10,000,000	3,780,132	13,780,132
CAP-013	Entry Lobby Security Barrier Wall (Attorney General's Office Building)	-	199,525	199,525
CAP-014	Lobby Remodel (Desert Regional Center Building 1391)	-	238,604	238,604

Capital Construction

(2 of 2)



Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
CAP-015	Housing Expansion (Southern Desert Correctional Center)	-	108,519,400	108,519,400
CAP-016	Advance Planning: NNOC Housing Unit and Core Expansion	-	2,533,282	2,533,282
CAP-017	Entry Lobby Security Barrier Wall (Education Building)	-	205,870	205,870
CAP-018	Heavy Equipment Simulator Classrooms (High Desert State Prison)	225,000	677,987	902,987
CAP-019	Knowledge and Innovation Center (Nevada State Library & Archives Building)	13,191,285	13,191,286	26,382,571
CAP-020	Storage Facility Addition (Indian Hills Curatorial Center)	100,000	1,346,465	1,446,465
CAP-021	Advance Planning: Reno Sparks Livestock Events Center Masterplan	844,387	1,500,000	2,344,387
CAP-022	Building Demolition (Sierra Regional Center Buildings 16, 17, & 18)	-	279,521	279,521
CAP-023	Education Academic Building (Nevada State College)	6,000,000	55,852,093	61,852,093
Total		136,010,101	211,720,527	347,730,628

Prioritizing Criteria for Historic Preservation



1. Historic Value (on register)
 - a. On Historic Register
 - b. Important Occupancy
 - c. Architectural Significance
 - d. Continuation of Existing Project
2. Degree of Deterioration
 - a. Severe Structural Issues
 - b. Architectural Issues
3. Functional Use of the Building
 - a. Need
 - b. Is it an attraction (visitor count)
 - c. Outside Funding Availability
4. Un-Reinforced Masonry Construction in Occupied Building
 - a. Occupancy change to a more restrictive use
 - b. Nighttime use
 - c. Daytime use

Historic Preservation

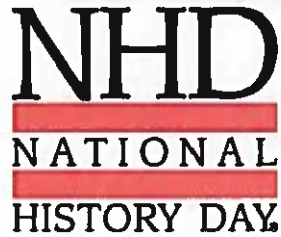


Priority	Project Name	Other	State	Total
HP-001	Building Seismic Stabilization and Rehabilitation (Old Gym - Stewart Facility)	-	11,609,794	11,609,794
HP-002	Renovation of Collections Storage Building 19 (Stewart Facility)	-	998,889	998,889
HP-003	Advance Planning: Exterior Envelope Protection (Spring Mountain Ranch State Park)	-	125,719	125,719
HP-004	Advance Planning: Renovation and Seismic Retrofit (Heroes Memorial Building & Annex)	-	1,482,615	1,482,615
Total		-	14,167,017	14,167,017

2019 CIP Priorities Summary by Priority Groups



	Priority Item	Other Funding	State Funding	Total
1	Deferred Maintenance (Legal)	2,075,704	11,248,458	13,324,162
2	Deferred Maintenance	14,391,794	94,932,895	109,324,689
3	Deferred Maintenance (Continuation)	-	23,287,282	23,287,282
4	Capital Construction	136,010,101	211,720,527	347,730,628
5	Historic Preservation	-	14,167,017	14,167,017
	Grand Total	152,477,599	355,356,179	507,833,778



NATIONAL HISTORY DAY AND AFFILIATE PROGRAMS OVERVIEW

September 2018

About National History Day

National History Day began in April 1974 on the campus of Case Western Reserve University. The idea was the brainchild of history professor David Van Tassel, who was worried about the decline of the humanities in general and history in particular in America's schools. Van Tassel was particularly distressed by the boring rote memorization he saw in most history classrooms. He wanted to reinvigorate the teaching and learning of history.

He employed a contest format to motivate students to study the past—and engage in the art of historical inquiry. Van Tassel didn't want a history-light spelling bee, instead he based his contest on the science fair model, in which students ask provocative questions, conduct research, and analyze information to draw conclusions. He called it "History Day." The name stuck, but the day turned into a year-long educational experience.

From its humble beginnings, National History Day (NHD) has expanded in ways Dr. Van Tassel never imagined. Today, NHD contestants become writers, filmmakers, playwrights, web designers, and artists as they create unique, contemporary expressions of history. National History Day is a learning adventure that teaches critical thinking, writing and research skills and boosts performance across all subjects – not just history.

You don't have to be academically gifted to participate and succeed. NHD reaches and motivates disadvantaged and special needs children, those in the middle of the pack as well as academic superstars.

Sometimes, NHD students even change the course of history. The court-martial of World War II Navy Captain Charles McVay was overturned as a result of the research conducted by an NHD student, Hunter Scott, who became a Navy helicopter pilot. Four NHD students from Kansas City, KS, discovered the forgotten story of Irena Sendler, a Holocaust heroine who saved the lives of 2,500 children from the Warsaw Ghetto. As a result of their work, the impoverished and overlooked Sendler was recognized, memorialized, and had a trust fund established to care for her until her death.

And three 16-year-old NHD students in Illinois who produced a group documentary about Mississippi Burning, the murder of three Civil Rights workers in 1964, led the U.S. Congress to pass a bipartisan resolution calling on federal prosecutors to reopen the high profile case. Because of these high school students' exhaustive research – reviewing more than 2,000 documents and conducting dozens of interviews – more than 40 years later, in 2005, the FBI's original prime suspect, Edgar Ray Killen was

finally arrested, tried, and convicted of the murder of James Chaney, Michael Schwerner, and Andrew Goodman.

More than five million NHD students have gone on to careers in business, law, medicine, and countless other disciplines where they are putting into practice what they learned through NHD.

National History Day is a non-profit organization based in College Park, Maryland.

What NHD Does

1. **Annual Contest** – National History Day is best known for its annual contest for students in grades 6-12. The contest reaches over 600,000 students across 57 affiliates.
2. **Curriculum Resources and Online Programs** – In addition to and in support of the contest, NHD seeks to improve history education through programmatic materials, curriculum assistance to schools and teachers, and participation in national forums. Over the past two years, NHD has developed an increasing presence online through webinars, Google + Hangouts, and an online graduate course for teachers. These resources bring the program to more teachers and more students on a very accessible scale.
3. **Summer Institutes for Teachers** – As NHD recognizes the critical role that teachers play in the promotion of history education, NHD conducts summer teacher institutes. These intensive programs for about 30 educators from across the affiliate spectrum focus on a topic or period in history. Renowned historians provide lectures and tours, drawing connections between broad historical concepts and local/regional people and events. Teachers receive a reading list prior to the institute and are required to make presentations about their experience upon their return home. In recent years and continuing through 2019, NHD is offering institutes related to WWI and WWII, supported by contracts with the American Battle Monuments Commission and the World War I Centennial Commission.
4. **Teacher Recognition** – NHD awards teachers who succeed with the program in their classrooms. Through the generous support of former Chair of the NHD Board of Trustees James F. Harris, two teachers annually are chosen to be national winners, each receiving \$5,000.

Affiliate Programs

NHD has affiliate programs in every U.S. state, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and international schools in Asia. Each affiliate sends its top two entries in each contest category to the National Contest and each has a voice in the growth of the program overall.

Role of the Affiliate Sponsoring Institution

NHD's affiliate programs are administered by a variety of institutions, all of which operate independently of the national organization. Some are private or state-run historical agencies, while others are humanities councils or educational institutions. A few are newly established non-profit organizations that exist for the sole purpose of administering an affiliate program. Regardless of the institutional home, NHD values the sponsors of its affiliate programs for all that they do to support a

coordinator, run a contest, build a program, commit to fundraising, and assist teachers and students along their History Day journey.

Affiliate Agreement and Mutual Expectations

As many expectations exist between the national office and the affiliates, an annually signed affiliate agreement speaks to mutual expectations of utilization of the NHD brand, quality, fairness, and integrity. NHD expects that its affiliates will conduct contests in accordance with the *Contest Rule Book* and Judging Instructions, that all student entries will be judged fairly and equally, and that continual efforts will be made to strengthen the quality of the program through training of judges and outreach to teachers and students. In return, affiliates expect that NHD will provide contest and program materials as well as other resources that affiliates need to administer their NHD programs.

To formalize this agreement and to provide materials and services to coordinators at a significant discount, NHD annually collects an affiliation fee from each affiliate.

Benefits for Affiliate Sponsoring Institutions

In addition to supporting a nationally recognized program, there are many benefits to institutions that administer affiliate programs of NHD.

- **Visibility:**
 - NHD helps an institution fulfill its mission, especially in education and outreach, through a program that directly promotes history education.
 - NHD improves name recognition through many opportunities for direct contact with teachers, students, and community members.
 - NHD provides national exposure through affiliation with the nation's premier history education program.
 - NHD is a showpiece program. It has a tangible, visible result that will enable an institution to show off its resources to potential members and participants. Many affiliate competitions engage 500 or more students, accompanied by their parents and teachers. Also in attendance are close to 100 or more community members serving as judges and volunteers.
- **Audience-Building:**
 - NHD helps an institution get out into the community, connecting directly with students, teachers and community members and building a loyal constituency.
 - NHD provides a platform for building awareness of other programs and initiatives.
 - NHD expands audience diversity, as participants are varied in age, ethnicity and socioeconomic background.
- **Civic Engagement and Development:**
 - NHD offers an opportunity to have input into social studies/history education policy.
 - NHD is a way to be seen as engaged with education and interested in long-term outcomes for students.
 - NHD provides opportunities for multi-affiliate and/or regional partnerships to leverage funding.
- **Internal Engagement:**
 - NHD promotes intra-organizational cooperation and teamwork, fostering a sense among staff that they are really making a difference.
 - NHD is fun and exciting for all staff, volunteers, board, and engaged stakeholders!

Affiliate Programs – All Shapes and Sizes

Depending on a variety of factors (e.g., resources, staffing, level of commitment), sponsoring organizations of NHD affiliate programs vary in the way in which they structure their support. While some affiliate programs have the resources to support an affiliate coordinator who is devoted to the History Day program full-time (or nearly so), others are not yet there but working their way toward that goal. Greater resources enable affiliate institutions to offer teacher and student workshops, visits to classrooms and development of instructional materials. This level of commitment results in greater participation and a heightened reputation for the sponsoring institution as a leader in history education.

Budgets

Because programs vary, budgets do as well. Excluding salaries, which skew the totals, many programs operate on less than \$20,000 per year. A few at the higher end have budgets well over \$400,000. The average is somewhere between \$50,000 and \$70,000. Whether salaries are included depends upon how an institution does its budgeting.

The Ideal

To optimize the benefits of sponsoring NHD, the organization should:

- Secure a full-time NHD coordinator who will develop and execute the annual contest and strengthen the program throughout the year with outreach to teachers and students;
- Support the coordinator's efforts to expand the program through the development of independently-run regional programs;
- Provide the coordinator with full access to institutional support and resources;
- Adopt best practices of other affiliates;
- Maintain records on participation and programmatic history;
- Participate fully in national office efforts to collect, aggregate and learn from data from all affiliate programs;
- Know the "common voice" of NHD and advocate for the program at all levels;
- Believe, at all levels, that delivering a program of the highest quality for the benefit of students is why we all do NHD; and
- Consider the affiliate program to be the player of a critical part in an international federation that improves the teaching and learning of history.

Coordinators

The role of the National History Day affiliate coordinator is crucial to the success of the entire NHD program from local through national levels. The coordinator plays an important part throughout the year in guiding the program and helping young people learn history with the tools of original research, creative expression through project-based learning, and competition.

Representation

Together, the full body of affiliate programs is divided geographically into regions for the purpose of election of representatives to an executive council of coordinators. Affiliate coordinators have access to one another and have a voice in the national program through their elected representatives.

Training

The national office provides training for coordinators, including a professional development conference held biannually in the fall. One-on-one training is conducted with all new coordinators. The national office works closely with each new coordinator and also pairs each person with a veteran in a similar program configuration. Also, webinars and online gatherings are available for all coordinators throughout the year.

In addition to assistance from the national office, other affiliate coordinators are a tremendous resource for just about everything. Coordinators soon find that they have a network of friendly, helpful people who are happy to share all of their work. Coordinators also benefit from a designated Google Drive packed with resources to help them with everything from recruitment and training of judges to outreach to new schools and guidance in developing regional programs. Finally, coordinators frequently post questions to a lively listserv. Replies from fellow coordinators usually come within the hour. Essentially, coordinators become part of the NHD family and soon find that they have a wealth of resources available to them.

Division of Museums and History
Personnel Vacancy Log

Agenda 8e(6)

rev. 09.17.2018

MUSEUM	POSITION	PCN #	FTE	VACANT	STATUS
Nevada State Museum, CC	Curator I/Registrar	00030	1.00	6/29/2018	Recruitment complete; appointment pending
Nevada Historical Society	Curator II/Education	00016	1.0	12/3/2017	Candidate selected, unable to successfully negotiate terms; reopened search with appointment pending
Nevada State Museum - LV	Custodial Worker II	00009	1.0	9/9/2018	Recruitment underway
Nevada State Museum - LV	Museum Attendant II	00056	1.0	5/22/2017	Agency placed hold
Nevada State Railroad Museum, CC	Custodial Worker II	00006	1.0	9/3/2018	Incumbent retired
Lost City Museum	Curator II/Archaeology	00002	1.0	8/6/2018	Became vacant when incumbent promoted to Museum Director; recruitment underway
Lost City Museum	Exhibit Preparator	00003	1.0	1/11/2018	Under review for reclass to Curator II/exhibits-collections

AGENCY	FTE Authorized
LCM - 1350	7.05
NHS - 2870	7.00
NSM-CC - 2940	20.53
DMH - 2941	4.00
NSM-LV - 2943	19.51
NSRM - 4216 (combined)	15.51
Total FTE Count:	73.60

NEVADA

MUSEUMS & HISTORY



PIO Report

September 2018

By Guy Clifton

The media coverage of Nevada museums in the past quarter was overwhelmingly positive, reached all corners of the state and into national publications, television, magazines and web-based publications.

Probably the biggest national news was President Trump's posthumous pardon of former heavyweight boxing champion Jack Johnson. From USA Today to the wire services and other top publications, the Nevada Historical Society was credited in photos that were distributed of the famous Johnson-Jeffries "Fight of the Century," which was held in Reno in 1910. (Even your humble PIO was dragged into the fray on this as I did a phone interview with a Los Angeles-based sports radio program on the pardon.)

If you haven't seen the July/August issue of Nevada Magazine, it featured a drone shot of the Nevada State Railroad Museum Carson City locomotives on the cover; included a feature on historic Coin Press No. 1 inside the issue and also recognized the Nevada State Museum Carson City as the best museum in rural Nevada in its annual reader poll. We made a video and posted it on our YouTube Channel. You can see it here https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XExZz2_uZPY&t=12s or go to YouTube and search for NSM Staff Video.

A great feature on NSRRMCC's Coach 17 that ran in the Las Vegas Review-Journal was picked up by the wire services and gave us some nice national publicity – a taste of what is coming as we prepare for the new transcontinental railroad exhibit at the museum.

Following are screen shots of some of the coverage of the past three months:



DNJ.com Gregory Korte · USA · May 25 · 8:41 am



'It's about time:' The 97-year history of Jack Johnson's quest for a pardon

first wife, Etta Duryea, in Reno, Nev. in 1910. (Photo: [Nevada Historical Society](#)) "I assume it had to do with Johnson's checkered past and



15 more articles · Reach 32k

Negative



Las Vegas Review-Journal Jill Colvin · Jill Colvin The · USA · May 24 · 11:16 am



Trump pardons late boxer Jack Johnson in racially-charged case

(AP Photo/The [Nevada Historical Society](#)) FILE*** In this photo taken in 1910 and provided by the [Nevada Historical Society](#), Jack Johnson





NEVADA

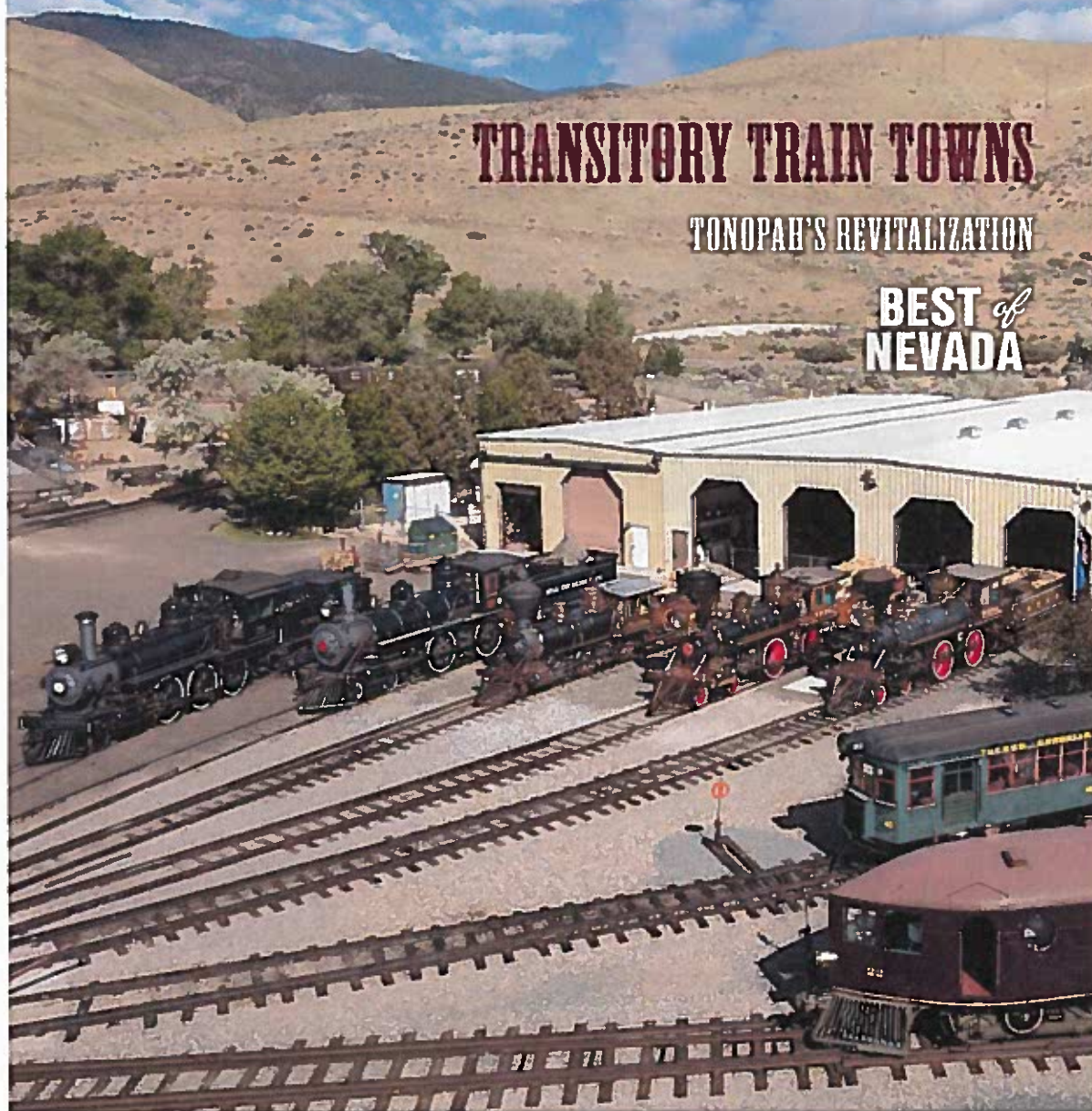
JULY/AUGUST 2018


M A G A Z I N E

TRANSITORY TRAIN TOWNS

TONOPAH'S REVITALIZATION


BEST *of*
NEVADA





Lake Tahoe News

USA · Jul 29 · 8:32 pm



Historical railroad car finds new life in N. Nev.

as Coach 17, it was sitting in a storage shed at the Nevada State Railroad Museum, collecting dust as it had once picked up passengers. It

Reach 8k

Neutral



Las Vegas Review-Journal

John M. Gionna · USA · Jul 28 · 11:48 pm



Historical railroad car finds new life in Northern Nevada

, will be on display at the Nevada State Railroad Museum in early 2019. (Photo courtesy of the Nevada State Railroad Museum) CARSON CITY —



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Conditions at 9:30am on 8/2/18






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Carson City museum to mint 'Finding Fremont' medallion

Submitted by Kasey Penrose on Wed, 08/08/2018 · 4:50pm










Carson Jewelry and Loan

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#WeddingWednesday

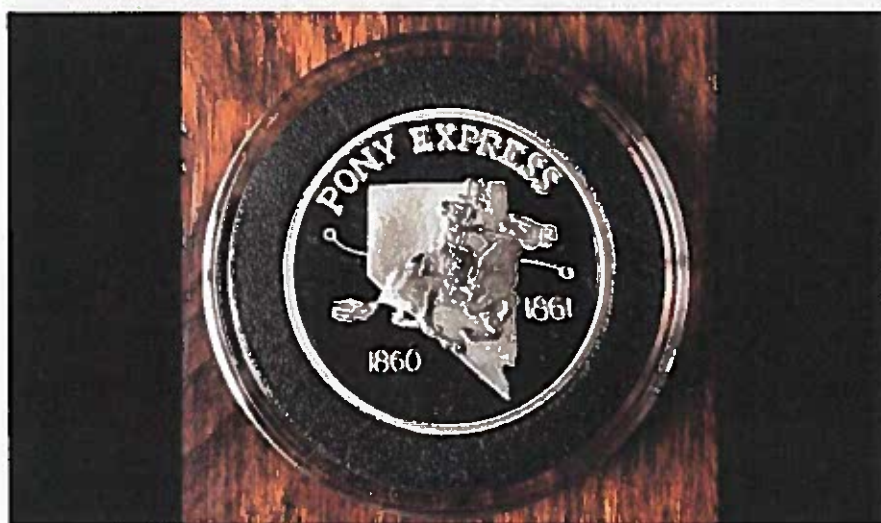




Pony Express medallion rides again at Nevada State Museum

Aug 6, 2018

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AP

Museum asks fans for Golden Knights souvenirs for exhibit

Jun. 11, 2018

<https://apnw>

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Museums
Stanley Cup Finals
Las Vegas
Nevada

More from
Sports

LAS VEGAS (AP) — A museum is asking Golden Knights fans for souvenirs for an exhibit.

Ilana Short with the Nevada State Museum tells KLAS-TV she wants to turn the team's inaugural season and its bond with the Las Vegas community into a lasting memory.

The Knights lost the Stanley Cup Final last week, but they went farther and accomplished more than any expansion team in modern sports history while playing a significant role in healing a city scarred by a mass shooting.

They blew past the NHL expansion records for victories and points while winning the Pacific Division. They then cut a swath through the Western Conference playoffs with 12 wins in 15 games.

The museum is asking for T-shirts, white towels and other souvenirs. Its first sports exhibit will debut in 2020.

Information from: KLAS-TV, <http://www.klas-tv.com>



FOX5Vegas.com Faith Tanner · USA · Jun 7 · 11:21 pm



Nevada State Museum collecting Golden Knights memorabilia

LAS VEGAS (FOX5) - The Nevada State Museum at Springs Preserve wants to put the Golden Knights' record-breaking inaugural season on display.



Reach 155k

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Different Century, Same Old Political Chicanery

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Schrantz et English Wikipedia, via Wikimedia Commons

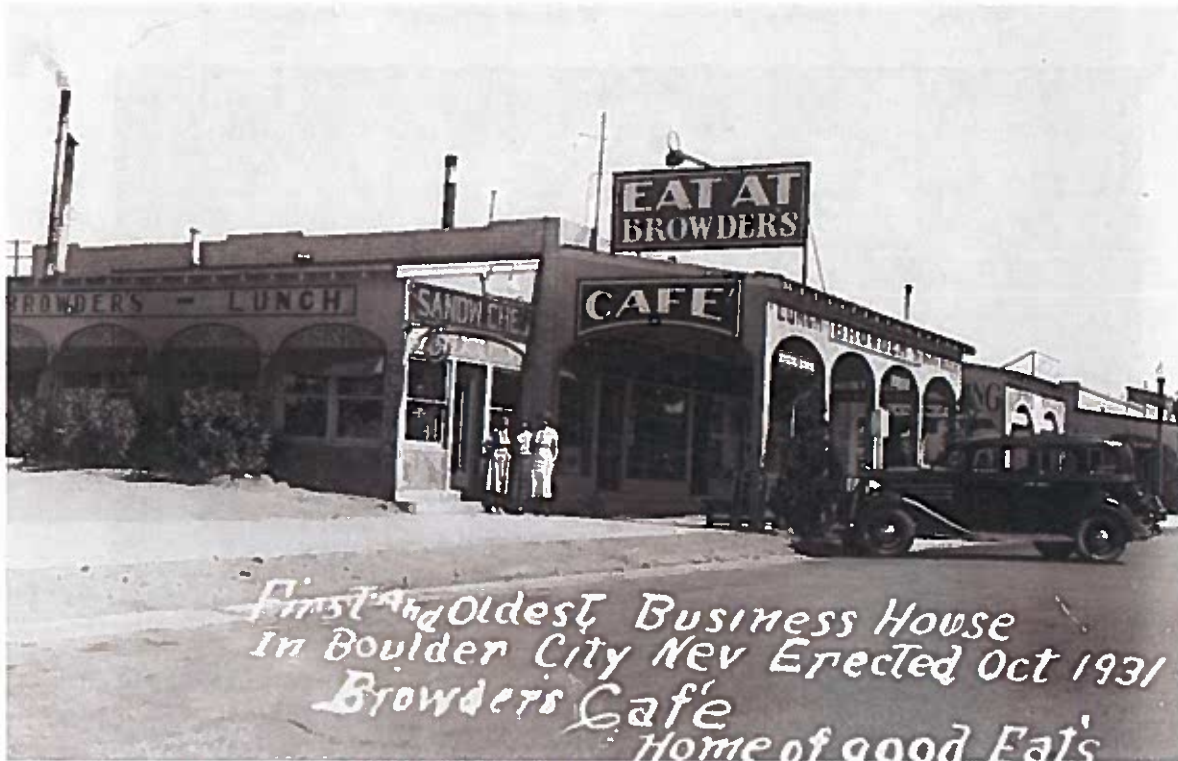
Nevada State Museum in Carson City.

Aug 21, 2018 by Joe Schoenmann

We all tend to think politics today is worse than ever.

But just take a tour of the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, and you quickly learn that the mediums might be different but the messages and the divides are age-old.

Historian to bring tales of 'Dam Women' to life



This picture of Ida Browder's cafe was used on a postcard made by the Boulder City Visitor Service

By Hali Bernstein Saylor Boulder City Review

August 15, 2018 - 4:12 pm



Ever since his childhood, Boulder City native Dennis McBride has been fascinated by the stories told by the women who helped transform the community from tents and temporary houses into homes and a fledgling city.



Elko Daily Free Press

NEVADA HISTORICAL - NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY - USA - Aug 15 - 1:38 pm



Historical Society exhibit celebrates 50 years of Reno Philharmonic

and provides educational outreach to children across Northern Nevada. The **Nevada Historical Society** is located at 1650 N. Virginia St., on



Reach 33k

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Las Vegas Review-Journal Art Marroquin - USA - Jun 25 - 5:57 pm



Grant to aid expansion of Nevada State Railroad Museum

A \$350,000 state grant will go toward expanding the **Nevada State Railroad Museum** in Boulder City, museum officials said Monday. Money from



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