

# Commission for Cultural Centers & Historic Preservation

# 10-YEAR PLAN



NEVADA

**STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

**2023**

Department of Conservation & Natural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

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## THE 10-YEAR PLAN SETS THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE COMMISSION.

**The Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation (CCCHP) was established by NRS 383.500.**

**This 10-Year Plan is Required under:**

**NRS 383.510 Plan for preservation and promotion of cultural resources.**

1. The Commission shall maintain, and revise at least once every 2 years, a 10-year plan to:

- (a) Preserve and promote Nevada's cultural resources; and
- (b) Develop a network of cultural centers and activities in this State.

2. The plan must include:

- (a) A description of the means by which a statewide network of cultural centers and activities is to be developed;
- (b) A program for awarding financial assistance to pay the actual expenses of preserving or protecting historical buildings to be used to develop a network of cultural centers and activities; and
- (c) A detailed list of the initial projects to be undertaken.

3. The plan must be submitted to:

- (a) The Governor;
- (b) The Legislative Commission; and
- (c) The State Board of Examiners.

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# The Commission

NRS 383.5

**ESTABLISHED 1991**



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SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1991, THE COMMISSION HAS EXPERIENCED SEVERAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND ENCOUNTERED NUMEROUS OBSTACLES. NEVERTHELESS, ITS ROLE IN DISTRIBUTING GRANT FUNDS TO SAFEGUARD NEVADA'S HISTORICAL SITES AND PROMOTE A CONNECTED NETWORK OF CULTURAL CENTERS HAS CONSISTENTLY HELD GREAT SIGNIFICANCE.

The Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation operates within the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and is administered by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This commission consists of representatives, or their chosen delegates, from various organizations, including the Nevada Arts Council, the Board of Museums and History, the State Library and Literacy Council, and the Nevada Humanities Committee. Furthermore, the Governor appoints a second member from the Board of Museums and History who specializes in historic preservation, and also selects an “at-large” Commissioner well-versed in Nevada’s tourism industry. The Governor takes into account any recommendations by the Nevada Indian Commission for an enrolled member of a Nevada Indian tribe.

The SHPO not only provides administrative assistance but also offers technical expertise in the preservation and treatment of historic properties.

**HUMANITIES**  
Arts Council  
Museums & History  
INDIAN COMMISSION  
STATE LIBRARY, ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS

**CCA TO CCCHP**  
IN 2015, THE NEVADA SENATE APPROVED THE COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS (CCA) TO BE RENAMED THE COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL CENTERS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP). THE COMMISSION WAS ALSO TRANSFERRED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES (SB 20- DEC 20, 2014 , NRS 383.5). THERE WERE NO CHANGES TO THE ORIGINAL NRS.

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# The Grant Program

The Commission grant program has remained robust since the first grant round in 1993 with each year's request exceeding available funding.

CCCHP funds support projects involving the restoration or pre-development of historical properties, which are at least 50 years old, with the objective of transforming them into cultural centers. These grants cover pre-development and planning activities like engineering studies, historic structures reports, and architectural drawings. They can also be used for construction expenses such as ADA ramps, electrical systems, HVAC systems, plumbing, roofing, and seismic retrofitting. Importantly, all rehabilitation work must adhere to the National Park Service Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Competitive grant rounds are conducted biennially, offering funding opportunities for governmental agencies and 501(c) non-profit organizations established for educational or charitable purposes. Non-profit religious organizations can apply if their properties are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places and are intended to serve as cultural centers.

For every CCCHP grant awarded, the property owner is required to file covenants to ensure the historical integrity of the property is maintained and Nevada's investment is safeguarded. Grant recipients are also expected to adhere to a strict reporting schedule and receive funding through reimbursement.

CCCHP funding is derived from state bond sales and varies from one grant round to the next, ranging from no funding to \$3 million annually. Applicants, particularly those with larger multi-million dollar projects, are encouraged to divide their projects into phases. For instance, notable cultural centers like the Fourth Ward School Museum, Western Folklife Center, and Northern Nevada Railway Museum have collectively received 17 grants, totaling over \$7 million, by spreading the funding across multiple years. Despite this approach, these properties have successfully transformed into significant cultural centers, attracting local, national, and international tourists.

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## FUNDING PRIORITIES

ACCESSIBILITY TO THE COMMUNITY; AND

PROMOTION OF TOURISM; AND

PROMOTION OF PRESERVATION OF SOME HISTORIC OR PREHISTORIC FEATURE OF NEVADA; AND

PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AFTER COMMISSION SUPPORT HAS ENDED; AND

SUCCESSFUL INCORPORATION OF THE VARIOUS DISCIPLINES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH  
SUPPLEMENT TRAINING IN CLASSROOMS IN THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES; AND

PRESERVING AND DEVELOPING NEVADA'S CULTURAL RESOURCES; AND

QUALITY; AND

MULTIPLE USES FOR MANY TYPES OF CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS.





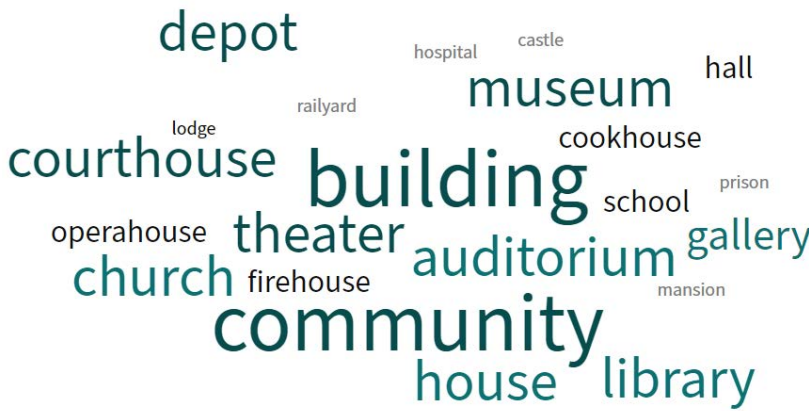


# Highlights

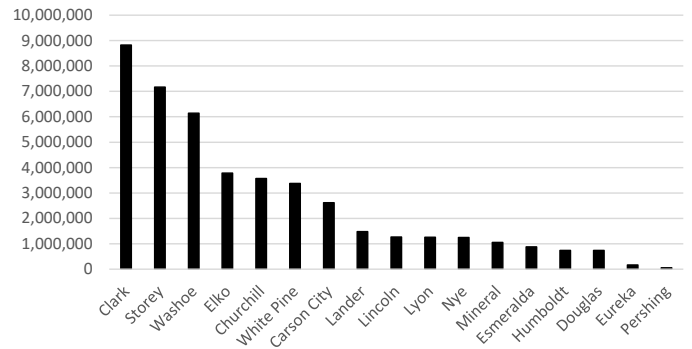
## OUR WORKS

**Preservation is not the act of saving old buildings but of growing communities. The CCCHP has been an integral part of maintaining the cultural character of Nevada's past while also shaping its future.**





Amount of funds received (1993-2019)



**>100 DIFFERENT PROJECTS SUPPORTED & 87 DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT ENTITIES & NONPROFITS FUNDED**

CCCHP funds have been employed to restore a diverse array of properties, spanning from mining head frames to former hospitals. Previous grant recipients also exhibit a broad spectrum, encompassing government entities like the City of Reno, non-profit organizations such as the Friends of Dangberg Home Ranch, and religious institutions like the First United Methodist Church.

**EVERY COUNTY FUNDED**

The Commission encourages communities of all sizes to seek CCCHP funding for their historical properties. Projects that contribute to a more equitable geographic distribution of funds are given extra consideration by the Commission.

**>44.7 MILLION DISTRIBUTED SINCE 1993**

During each grant round, the Commission evaluates numerous applications. Most applicants have been successful in securing at least partial funding to support the progress of their projects.

**TOURISM, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, & MORE**

CCCHP-funded projects, particularly in rural communities, have yielded substantial long-term economic benefits. For example, since receiving their initial grant in 1993, the Northern Nevada Railway Museum (NNRY) in Ely has expanded its workforce from six to twenty-four employees. Visitor numbers have surged from just a few thousand to tens of thousands of tourists annually. This boost in tourism has played a role in the establishment of two new hotels in the area. The NNRY estimates their economic impact on the state since 1993 to be in excess of \$80,000,000.

NO	PROPERTY	MILLION
1.	Oats Park Arts Center	\$3.33
2.	Piper’s Opera House	\$2.70
3.	Fourth Ward School	\$2.57
4.	Western Folklife Center	\$2.52
5.	Mob Museum	\$2.09
6.	Nevada Northern Railway Museum	\$2.05
7.	Huntridge Theater	\$1.58
8.	Lear Theater	\$1.41
9.	Brewery Arts Center	\$1.31
10.	St. Mary’s Art Center	\$1.25



# Past Goals & Accomplishments

The Commission establishes its objectives through the development of 10-Year Plans. To date, there have been two of these plans. The first was formulated at the inception of the program in 1992, while the second was crafted in 2005.

In 2008, Nevada faced the economic recession, leading to a reduction in CCCHP funding in the subsequent years. The Commission managed to conduct a partial grant

round in 2010 before experiencing a complete cessation of funding. The Commission remained inactive until funding was reinstated in 2014, after which grant rounds were held in 2016, 2017, and 2019.

The subsequent pages provide summaries of the objectives outlined in the 2005 10-Year Plan, along with a list of actions taken by the Commission to address these goals.

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# #1 (2005)

The Commission should continue to use historic resources as broadly defined cultural centers by working to complete existing projects and to undertake significant new ventures throughout the state.



## Since 2005, the Commission has:

- Continued to use historic resources as broadly defined cultural centers, funding 37 different types of properties ranging from a wedding chapel to a tavern.
- Encouraged and assisted new grant applicants. Over 200 grants were awarded to 68 different entities, half of which were new to the grant program. A total of 72 different properties received funding with 31 of those properties receiving funds for the first time.
- Publicized accomplishments by sending out press releases when projects were completed.
- Allowed religious organizations to apply for funding for properties they owned as long as those properties were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Included historic or prehistoric features or resource of cultural significance to the evaluation criteria.
- Brought attention to the Commission by requiring that all projects over \$100,000 have signage crediting the Commission's funding both during construction and at the end of the project.



## #2 (2005)

The Commission should play a broader role in assisting communities and local organizations plan for and realize the active use of their cultural resources. This could be done with technical assistance and local planning.

### Since 2005, the Commission has:

- Created a program website.
- Provided funding for project feasibility and planning.
- Instituted a Letter of Intent for new applicants.
- Added “quality of planning” to the list of considerations for funding.
- Encouraged larger projects to be broken into phases.
- Required quarterly progress reports.
- Created a technical guidance process for applicants to request assistance from specialists at the State Historic Preservation Office.



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# #3 (2005)

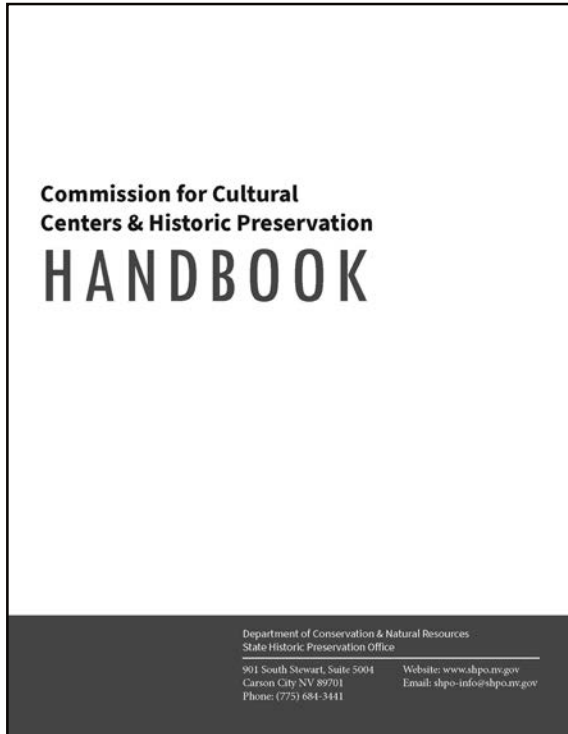
The Commission should seek major grants from state and national foundations to match state funds. This funding could address needs such as programming and staffing, which cannot be supported with state bonds.



Tom Gilbertson, Ed Shepard, and Larry Williamson, exhibiting artists in "Among Friends" show. Photograph by Nolan Preece at St. Mary's Art Center

## Since 2005, the Commission has:

- Without additional staff, the Commission was unable to conduct any type of formalized inquiry into generating additional funds for grantees. However, a list of local, state, and national funding sources is now included in the CCCHP Handbook.
- Two new historic preservation programs were developed: In 2005, Las Vegas created a Centennial Grant. In 2017, the state legislature approved the creation of a Main Street program within the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED).
- Many of the grant recipients have applied for and received funding from other sources. Many of the sources are within the Commissioner's agencies. See article on Agency Funding on page 16.
- Grant recipients have continued to develop creative programming in order to generate income. For example many host art exhibitions, workshops, weddings, and festivities.



## #4 (2005)

The Commission should continue to formalize the grant-making process.

### Since 2005, the Commission has:

- Created and regularly updated a comprehensive grant manual for each grant cycle.
- In 2023, the Commission integrated the grant manual into a program handbook which guides the applicants as well as the Commissioners and SHPO through the entire grant process.
- Established and maintained an open system for evaluating applications.
- Created a system for ensuring Covenants are filed before any funding is provided.
- Consistently complied with open meeting laws and regulations.



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# Expanding Applicants

Religious Organizations can now apply for funding to rehabilitate their historic properties.

In 2017, the CCCHP made the decision to permit religious organizations to seek funding for properties they owned, on the condition that these properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places and intended to function as cultural centers. This adjustment was influenced by an update to the National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund Grant Manual in 2017.

The Commission has a substantial history of supporting restoration projects for historic churches; however, in the past, the funding was exclusively granted to 501c3 nonprofits or government entities. For instance, dating back to 1996, the Lear Theater received its initial grant for the First Church of Christ, Scientist property. In 2001, the White Pine Community Choir Association began receiving funding for the Latter-Day Saints Stake building, also known as the Centennial Fine Arts Building, in Ely.

Once religious organizations became eligible to apply during the 2017-2018 grant cycle, the First United Methodist Church in Reno received funding for their property. In the subsequent cycle (2019-2020), the Western Missionary Museum Corporation received funding for their work on St. Paul the Prospector Episcopal Church in Virginia City. It is expected that more religious organizations will seek CCCHP funding in the future.



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# Agency Funding

The agencies, whose representatives make up the Commission, offer a variety of grants. These grants have assisted many CCCHP Grantees.

The majority of current CCCHP grant applicants have applied for or received alternative funding. During Covid 19, Nevada Humanities, and the Nevada Arts Council assisted many CCCHP funded cultural centers through economic uncertainty.

## **Nevada Humanities**

Recently the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) provided funding to Nevada Humanities as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The Nevada Humanities awarded \$368,873.69 in Emergency Relief Grants to 46 organizations to provide rapid-response, short-term operating support for Nevada nonprofit humanities and cultural organizations facing financial hardship and duress resulting from the COVID-19 health emergency.

Almost 25%, \$86,550.03, of that funding went to 10 cultural centers that have

received CCCHP funding including:

\$15K Awards - Mob Museum, Neon Museum, and Western Folklife Center

\$7.5K Awards - Brewery Arts Center, Springs Preserve, and Stewart Indian School

\$5K Awards - Children's Museum of Northern Nevada, St. Mary's Art Center, Sparks Heritage Foundation and Museum, and Friends of Dangburg Home Ranch

## **Nevada Arts Council**

The Nevada Arts Council also received federal funding to award American Rescue Plan Grants to support organizations and jobs in the arts sector that have been impacted by the pandemic. There is no listing for awardees; however, it is likely CCCHP funded cultural centers will be on the recipient list.

A list of funding opportunities is also now provided in the CCCHP Handbook.

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# Improved Access to Resources

As part of the 10-Year Plan process, the SHPO became aware of some improvements that could be made to how information is shared.

During the public input meetings and survey for this 10-Year Plan, the public, applicants, grantees, Commissioners, and others emphasized the need for more education. In response, the State Historic Preservation Office created a grant handbook to replace the former grant manual. Unlike the previous manual, the handbook is a comprehensive guide for all. It provides a program overview, a grant timeline with roles, responsibilities, associated forms, and instructions, and a list of planning, funding, and other useful resources.

The Grant Application and all associated forms were also simplified into one file type (Adobe PDF). On each form, directions and reference to the associated handbook pages are provided. Additionally, mathematical calculations are automatic where applicable.

The Commission website, managed by the SHPO also received an update. In addition to reorganizing information, past applicants' grant proposals have been added for grant cycles 2019/2020 and 2021/2022. Moving forward, submitted grant applications will continue to be posted for each grant cycle.

Grantees can also share information on their projects with others. For example, the Fourth Ward School in Virginia City and the Brewery Arts Center in Carson City have provided videos on their properties. Links to these videos are posted on the CCCHP website.

Past applications and videos provide a great resource for new applicants, new Commissioners, and those who are not able to get out and visit these cultural centers to see the impact of CCCHP funding.

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# Community Input

Public meetings, surveys, and interviews provide the basis for the suggested goals and objectives.

## COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

### Public Survey



Help determine what goals the CCCHP will focus on over the next 10 years.

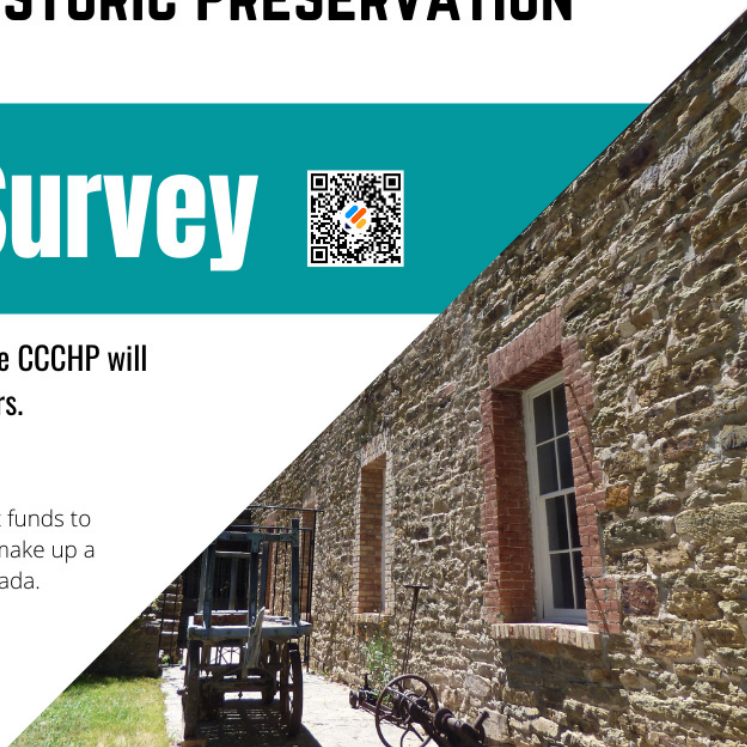
Open until March 31st

This Commission distributes grant funds to preserve historic properties that make up a network of cultural centers in Nevada.



NEVADA  
STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICE

Visit <https://shpo.nv.gov/CCCHP>



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## PUBLIC MEETINGS

# 51

### ATTENDEES

Public meetings were held in each of Nevada's 16 counties and one in the Consolidated Municipality of Carson City. Attendee's backgrounds varied from the Mayor to interested citizens. Forty percent of the 51 participants worked for nonprofits or at facilities that had received CCCHP funding.

Surprisingly the meetings in Sparks and Las Vegas had relatively few participants (seven people or 14% of the total) and small communities like Austin and Pioche had larger turnouts (16 people or 31%).

There were two goals for these meetings: To educate the community on CCCHP grant opportunities and to get feedback on what was and was not working for those involved in projects.

## COMMISSIONER INTERVIEWS

# 6

### COMMISSIONERS

Individual interviews were held with six of the seven 2022 Commissioners. Each were asked the same set of ten questions. The questions focused on the successes and challenges of the program and areas that they would like to see improved.

They were also asked to describe their vision for the Commission over the next 10 years.

Each Commissioner spoke candidly about their experiences on the board. Newer Commissioners spoke for the need for more education to prepare them for their responsibilities.

All Commissioners saw the value of the CCCHP Grant program and are invested in its future.

## PUBLIC SURVEY

# 85

### RESPONDENTS

From the meetings and interviews, a proposed list of goals and objectives was prepared. Eighty-five survey respondents were asked to rank each goal and objective in order of importance, list those they thought should be removed, and write in any they thought were missing.

The goals and their objectives were broken into five categories. The respondents placed them in the following order of importance:

1. Education
2. Networking
3. Sustainability
4. Research
5. Policy

Education-related write-in goals and objectives far surpassed all other written categories.

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# Future Goals & Objectives

- #1 EDUCATION**
- #2 NETWORKING**
- #3 SUSTAINABILITY**
- #4 RESEARCH**
- #5 POLICY**

The following suggested goals, objectives, and example tasks are intended to direct the actions of all parties involved in the Commission for Cultural Centers and Historic Preservation grant program for the next 10 years.



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# #1 Education

**Make it easier for all Nevadans to learn about the Commission, the funding and rehabilitation process, and the positive impacts that occur when CCCHP funds support brick and mortar projects to accommodate cultural centers in historic properties.**

## **Objectives & Tasks**

### **1. Engage a broader and more diverse audience through advertising the CCCHP.**

- Create a branding and marketing campaign.
- Solicit proposals that represent the diverse identities, backgrounds, and experiences of Nevadans.
- Commission organizations to share advertisements, accomplishments, and opportunities.
- Request that Grantees celebrate their accomplishments by writing articles or developing videos that can be shared publicly to highlight their efforts and educate the public on the CCCHP grant program.
- Utilize preservation partners to share CCCHP information by posting on their social media accounts, posting announcements in community spaces, and emailing their followers, members, and employees.

### **2. Make application and information on best practices more accessible.**

- Develop a CCCHP handbook that explains the entire grant process, from evaluating if a project is eligible for CCCHP funding to following covenants that remain for years after a project is completed.
- Create video tutorials that walk grantees through the paperwork involved with managing a CCCHP grant.

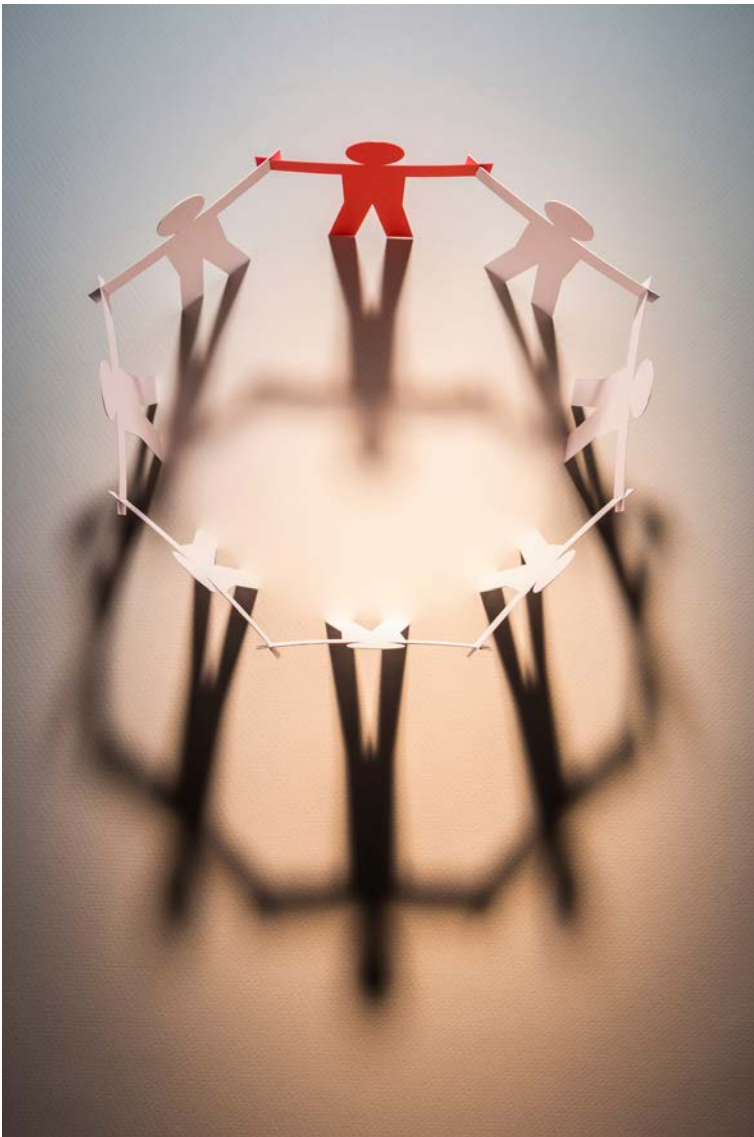
### **3. Provide more guidance on project planning.**

- Encourage applicants to consult with Commission organizations to evaluate their ideas for cultural center programming before applying for CCCHP funding. For example, if the applicant is interested in arts programming, they should be able to consult with the Nevada Arts Council.
- Post completed applications for each grant cycle and final reports at project end. Potential applicants can see the vendors used, associated costs, time frames, and before and after photographs.
- Work with structural engineering and historic preservation specialists to publish a structural rehabilitation planning road-map to success.

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# #2 Networking

**Strengthen existing partnerships and foster opportunities for expanding a network of cultural centers across disciplines and space.**



## **Objectives & Tasks**

- 1. Facilitate mentorship opportunities by encouraging communication between past and future applicants.**
  - Encourage applicants with similar rehabilitation challenges and/or similar cultural center programming to develop collaborative partnerships or working groups.
  - Provide online access to past applications and final reports. Future applicants can review these projects and reach out to those who have gone through similar rehabilitation scenarios.
- 2. Encourage applicants to engage with other cultural and community centers in their respective areas.**
- 3. If possible, provide in-person interaction with past, current, and future applicants at their historic properties.**
  - Increase visits from the Commission and SHPO staff to the properties that have received CCCHP funding.

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# #3 Sustainability

Encourage applicants to consider the impact their project has on society, the economy, the environment, and if their efforts will ensure the historic property's longevity.

## Objectives & Tasks

1. Provide education on how applicants can incorporate sustainability into grant projects.
  - Direct applicants to The Secretary of the Interior's [Illustrated Guidelines on Sustainability for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings](#)
  - Encourage applicants to review the National Park Services' [Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy Publication](#) especially the section on [Climate Change Related Impacts by Cultural Resource](#).
2. Provide acknowledgment for grantees who incorporate sustainability measures into their projects.

THE SECRETARY  
OF THE INTERIOR'S  
STANDARDS FOR  
REHABILITATION &

ILLUSTRATED  
GUIDELINES ON  
SUSTAINABILITY  
FOR  
REHABILITATING  
HISTORIC  
BUILDINGS



### Planning:

Identifying ways to reduce energy use, such as installing fixtures and appliances that conserve resources, including energy-efficient lighting or energy-efficient lamps in existing light fixtures, low-flow plumbing fixtures, sensors and timers that control water flow, lighting and temperature, before undertaking more invasive treatments that may negatively impact the historic building.

### Windows:

Weather stripping and caulking historic windows, when appropriate, to make them weather tight.

### Solar Technology:

Considering on-site, solar technology only after implementing all appropriate treatments to improve energy efficiency of the building, which often have greater life-cycle cost benefit than on-site renewable energy.

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# #4 Research

**Better understand the impact CCCHP grant projects have on the communities they serve.**

**Objective**

- 1. Complete an economic impact study for the CCCHP grant program.**



# #5 Policy

**Continue to review and update policies for the operations of the CCCHP.**

**Objectives & Tasks**

- 1. Revisit funding objectives.**
  - Determine if one organization can put in more than one application per grant round.
- 2. Continue to define aspects of the granting process.**
  - Determine what type of feedback should be provided when a Statement of Intent is received and reviewed.
- 3. Review Commissioner obligations.**
  - Decide if there should be a minimum or maximum term expectancy for Commissioners.

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# Diversity, Inclusion & Access

## Places, Properties, and Programming

It is recognized nationally that the field of historic preservation as well as the sites and places systematically preserved lack diversity, inclusion, and accessibility.<sup>1</sup>

While the Commission has always considered how a project's place may help distribute funding across the state, and provided funding for properties to be more accessible by complying with ADA recommendations, diversity in the properties and their intended programming should be encouraged.

The places, properties, and programming that come before the Commission are controlled by the government, nonprofit, and religious organizations that prepare the grant proposals and manage the properties and programs. Therefore, advertising and educating a more diverse public on Commission grant opportunities is the first step in broadening not only the applicant pool, but the properties they want to rehabilitate, and the programming they

will provide. An advertisement campaign should be developed to provide the basic information on the grant program while emphasizing that the Commission is looking for proposals that represent the diverse identities, backgrounds, and experiences of Nevadans.

The distribution of ads needs to be broad, statewide, and target a variety of organizations and media outlets.

The Commission does not provide funding for programming but does consider if the programming will contribute to a network of cultural centers. Commissioner's agencies (Nevada Arts Council, Board of Museums and History, State Library and Literacy Council, Nevada Humanities) review statements of intent and can comment on the proposed programming. These specialist reviewers can assist in ensuring proposed programming is nondiscriminatory, inclusive, and accessible.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.preservationpriorities.org/>

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# Sustainability Challenges in Nevada

## Environment, Economy, and Society

Sustainability can refer to both the impact the project has on the environment, economy, or society, and how the project is addressing threats from the environment, economy, or society.

In Nevada, the climate is shifting with increasing temperatures, drought conditions, and wildfires which pose environmental challenges to preservation. Recent economic changes including a reduction in tourism during Covid, record breaking gas prices, and unprecedented inflation have increased the cost of preservation while reducing revenues. While not a threat but rather a change, society has been calling for cultural center properties and programming that addresses class, gender, and racial inequalities.

Commission grant projects do not need to address all of the aspects of sustainability discussed above but should be mindful of these needs and issues as their projects and programming develop.

### **Sustainable project scenario:**

An organization wants to open a museum on Asian immigrants' contributions to Nevada. It will be the first museum in Nevada of its kind. The organization solicits local and regional support for their project, partners with related organizations, and chooses to rehabilitate the historic home of a notable Chinese businesswoman.

Increasing high temperatures have overtaxed the property's outdated heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system. The organization proposes to install environmentally friendly insulation, address the drafts from the historic window frames, and install a more energy efficient HVAC system. They know this change will reduce their electric bill and allow them to stay open in the summer which will increase community support and help generate more revenue. They plan to use this revenue to continue to maintain the property, develop new programming, and loan their space to other organizations in the evenings.



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# Preparing for Climate Changes

## Adaptation

National historic preservation organizations have been working with advocates from across the country to address issues related to sustainability and climate action. Climate related threats like rising sea levels have received international attention and much of the media coverage focuses on heritage sites on the brink of disaster.

Nevada faces its own climate change threats including, severe drought, flood events, and the loss of sites to wildfires. However, more subtle impacts like the increase in UV rays also warrant attention.

How does a changing climate affect preservation efforts? Both the project planners and the reviewers should consider not only the historical integrity of the project but how rehabilitation efforts will contribute to the property's longevity in a changing environment.

In order to plan for the future, it is important to document and monitor the current condition of the property and surrounding area, identify and assess relevant risk

factors, review and understand applicable codes/regulations, and research treatment options before making a treatment decision.

Treatment options may be found outside of traditional publications for rehabilitation. Modifications that may not have been approved in the past may be the best adaptations to protect against future threats. For example, FEMA has a helpful publication titled "Protect Your Property from WILDFIRES." One of their suggestions to fireproofing structures is to enclose foundations to lower the chance of wind-blown embers getting underneath a property. With the right type of material, this modification could fit with the historic integrity of the property and prevent future damage.

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is a regional resource that provides information on assessing and addressing local threats including earthquake, extreme heat, flood, thunderstorms & lightning, and tornados.



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# Appendix A

## Public Input Results

Public Meetings  
Commissioner Interviews  
Public Survey

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# Public Meetings

## Summary

A total of 17 public input meetings were scheduled between November 1st and 15th in 2021. A meeting was arranged in each county and one in Carson City. If possible, meetings were arranged in previously funded properties. A press release and social media posts were sent out by the Public Information Officers with the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Targeted emails were also sent out to past applicants and those from a CCCHP interest list maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office.

Four of the 17 meetings had no attendees. These included those in the towns of Lovelock, Yerington, Hawthorne, and Goldfield. Although, the president of the Goldfield Historical Society did notify us that he had a conflict and could not attend.

The 13 other meetings were attended by a total of 51 members of the public and three State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) staff members. Aside from the contracted employee hosting the public meetings, an additional SHPO staff member was present at the Sparks, Virginia City, Carson City, and Gardnerville meetings. The most well attended meeting was in Austin, with eight attendees in person and two online. The meeting in Sparks was the lowest attended with just one attendee; however, that attendee is new to CCCHP grants and was able to learn about the history of the grants at her property and how to apply in the future.

The majority of attendees (21) were either employed or otherwise affiliated with a nonprofit that received previous CCCHP grant funding. The second largest group of attendees (8) were members of the general public interested in the Commission and how grant funds may be used for properties they are interested in. The rest of the attendees had a mix of different affiliations ranging from historical societies or committees for historic preservation to tourism, town councils, and chambers of commerce.

A short survey was distributed at the end of the meeting. Out of 43 returned surveys, a little more than half indicated they had no experience with CCCHP grants. Those that did have experience with CCCHP grants, responded that their experience had been good. This was mirrored during the meetings when attendees with CCCHP grant experience were asked to provide feedback on any part of the grant process where there could be improvements and no feedback was given for the actual application process. Suggestions were made in general that applicants may benefit from application workshops and from clarifying the purpose and process for the Letter of Intent.

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Attendees did make suggestions that could improve the program itself.

### **Improvements to the CCCHP website**

- A specific area for new applicants with summary sheets on the grant application, covenants, and the reimbursement process.
- References and links to the SOI Rehabilitation web resources.
- Make it well known early that these grants are reimbursement grants.
- Emphasize the importance of planning including phasing projects.
- Provide more guidance as to what does not qualify for grant funding.
- Post previously funded grant applications.

### **Access to past applications**

Attendees want access to past grant applications for a number of reasons including but not limited to:

- Reference for writing their own grant proposals.
- Ability to reach out to past applicants for recommendations on trusted specialists for their properties. Rural areas find it extra difficult to get qualified contractors to town.
- Provide a record of projects on properties. This is particularly helpful if there is turnover at an organization or if new Commissioners are interested in the history of funding for a property.

### **Provide more guidance on project planning**

While the grant manual is quite thorough, a separate resource for assisting applicants with planning was requested at multiple meetings. Many tips were provided such as emphasizing the importance of preserving the building envelope first. Working to get the contractors to break out their billing so that writing quarterly reports and reimbursement request will go more smoothly as well as helping project managers adhere to timelines. One attendee suggested creating a Committee of Grantees to provide guidance and support. Another proposed a fund that could be developed specifically to address applicant planning costs. Many applicants do not have construction backgrounds and may need to be reminded of larger issues like seismic retrofitting, building codes, and ADA compliance. A few attendees suggested creating a document to walk applicants through a project. To provide a generic road-map for success. It can include flow charts with “if this, then that” type of scenarios.

It is important to note that planning should not be limited to the rehabilitation aspects of the project but to the cultural center programming as well. Success stories and other helpful advice for programming would also be appreciated.

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### **More In-Person Meetings**

Attendees, even those who indicated they knew a lot about the Commission, marked that they learned useful information during the meetings provided by the contractor. While some enjoy the move to the virtual platform for traditional CCCHP meetings, many discussed the benefits of being able to meet with the Commission and other applicants in person. Furthermore, many expressed the desire to have more visits from the Commission and SHPO staff to their properties.

### **Updating Strategies for Community Outreach**

Of the 42 attendees who indicated how they learned about the meeting, 12 were contacted via an email from SHPO, 19 found out through friends or colleagues, seven were contacted directly by SHPO staff to book a venue for the meeting, three read social media posts, and one found out through the Nevada Site Stewardship Program email. With the small turn out, participants were asked if there is a good way to get information out to their communities. The top suggestion was to use Social Media. For example, the Lincoln County Trading Post Facebook page notified the community of the meeting in Pioche and the Humboldt Museum Facebook page was useful for the meeting in Elko. To best use social media, staff should be sending requests to entities to post our information to their social media pages. This way their followers will get the information.

In rural areas people still read publicly posted fliers. Public posting locations include but are not limited to the Post Office, Grocery Store, and Gas Station.

The way people use the newspaper has changed with the digital age. If people read the newspaper at all, many only read the sections they are interested in. Not a single attendee learned about the meetings through the newspaper. To further complicate matters, rural newspapers are small and usually come out once a week. Sending a press release to the newspaper has not been beneficial. It is possible that paying for advertisements in the papers would at least ensure the information's inclusion but there is still no guarantee viewership.

Other ideas for increasing reach is to put together a public service announcement for local radio stations, request to be put on the agenda for commissioner meetings, notify the local tourism facilities and Chamber of Commerce.



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# Commissioner Interviews

Each of the Commissioners were contacted to participate in a short phone interview for the updated 10-Year Plan. They were each asked the following questions.

## Questions

1. How long have you been on the board or been working with the CCCHP board?
2. What has been the most rewarding part of being a Commissioner or staff member?
3. What has been the most challenging part of being a Commissioner or staff member?
4. From your experience, can you describe an example of a CCCHP funded success story?
5. From your experience, can you describe a project that provided a learning opportunity?
6. Over the next ten years what would you like to see the CCCHP grant funds accomplish?
7. Are there any aspects of the program that you believe would benefit from changes?
8. Are there any aspects of the program that you think should be highlighted as successful?
9. Are there any specific goals you would like to see in the updated 10-Year Plan?
10. Based on the goals for the previous 10-Year Plan how do you think things have progressed?

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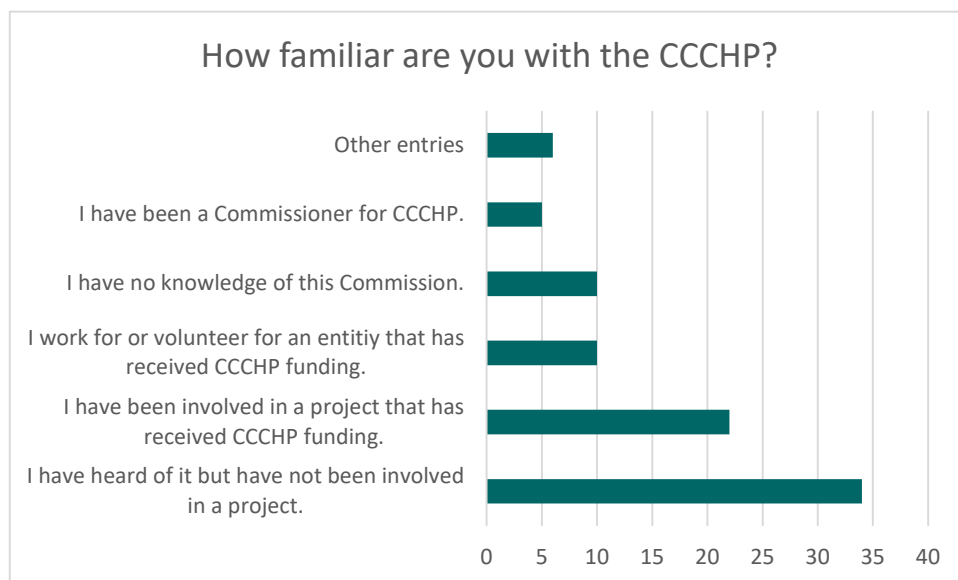
# Public Survey

Announcements for the Public Survey were released between Feb 25th and March 1, 2022. The survey link was available until March 31. The 19 question survey focused on proposed goals and objectives for the updated 10-Year Plan. Each section of the survey had an opportunity for respondents to rank proposed goals or objectives, choose any that they did not want included, and were provided an opportunity to write-in any suggestions. Goals and objectives that received 10% or more votes for removal are discussed in each summary. A summary of all the write-in suggestions are also provided in each section.

Eighty-five respondents took the survey. Eighty percent of respondents learned of the survey through an email from the SHPO. Seventeen percent were notified by email from another source.

Over 20% had attended one of the Public Meetings held in November the previous year.

Participant's familiarity with the CCCHP and its grant program varied. Almost 40% had heard about the CCCHP but had not been involved in a project. Another almost 40% work or volunteer for an entity that has received funding and/or has been involved in a CCCHP funded project. Six percent had served on the Commission and about 11% had never heard of the CCCHP.



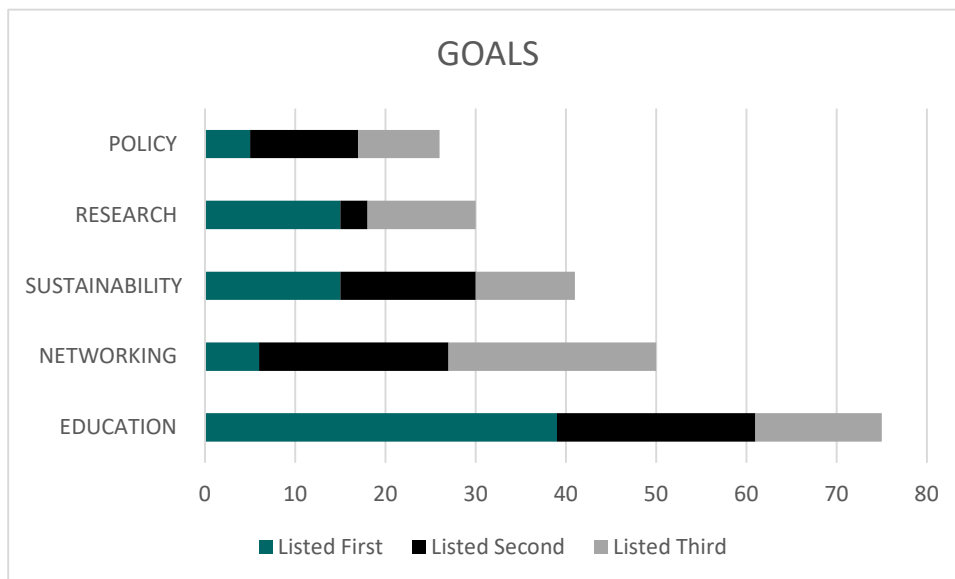
Respondents were able to check all options that apply.

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# 10-Year Plan Goals

Five goal categories were developed from the public meetings and Commissioner interviews. A brief description of their meaning was provided and are listed below the chart. Respondents were asked to rank their first, second, and third choices. Education far surpassed all the other categories as the first and most popular goal for the next 10 years. It was 49% of respondents first priority and made up 34% of all the choices combined. Networking was second and made up 22% of all the choices combined.

As for removing goals from the proposed list, 11% of respondents did not want to see research or sustainability as goals for the updated plan.



- POLICY - Review and update policies for the operations of the CCCHP.
- RESEARCH - Complete an economic impact study for the CCCHP grant program.
- SUSTAINABILITY - Provide incentives for applicants to incorporate climate and environmental conservation into grant projects.
- NETWORKING - Strengthen existing partnerships and foster opportunities for expanding a network of cultural centers across disciplines and space.
- EDUCATION - Educate the public, applicants, commissioners, and legislators on relevant aspects of CCCHP grant opportunities, applications, best practices, and success stories.

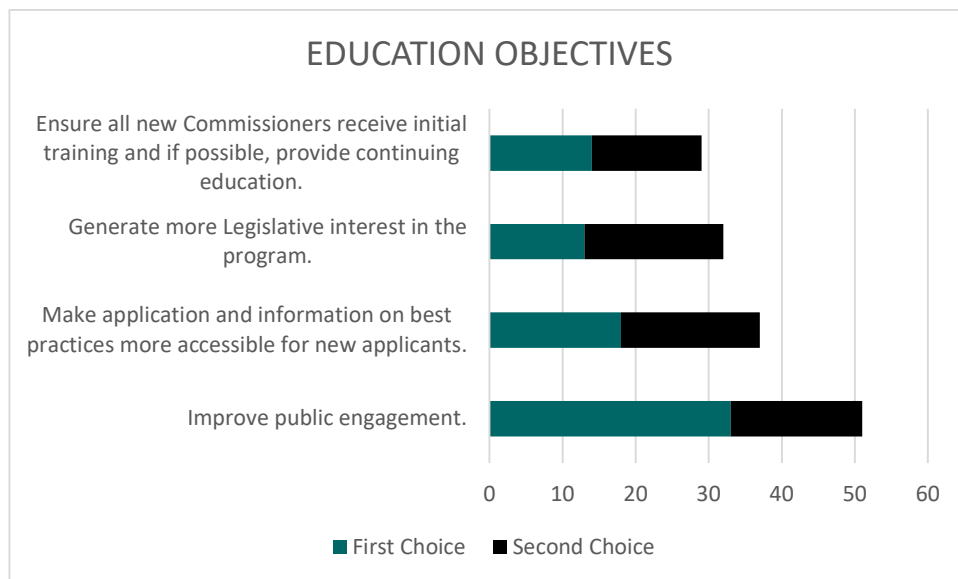
# Education Objectives

Respondents were asked to select their first and second choice from four education objectives. The most popular was improving public engagement which received 42% of respondents first choice and over 34% of all the choices combined. The other three were ranked fairly closely by percent of all choice combined:

25%, Making application and information on best practices more accessible for new applicants.

21% Generate more Legislative interest in the program.

19% Ensure all new Commissioners receive initial training and if possible, provide continuing education.



## Selection of Education Write-ins:

### General Population

- Educate people on the importance of saving our history.
- Educate people on Nevada’s Indigenous people.
- Educate all, including the Commissioners, on how important CCCHP funding can be to a small community or area.

### Underrepresented Communities

- Specifically within underrepresented communities, it would be vital for CCCHP to offer education and training to Native American Tribes.
- Many in rural areas need recognition for what can be

profound positive economic impacts but also need help with understanding how to promote tourism, insure positive economic impact, demonstrate such impact in their application, etc.

### Grant Applicants and Grantees

- Guidelines for organizations to determine eligibility and the types of projects that have been funded.
- Education for applicants and grantees going beyond just how to apply and how best to work on the building. For example, how to fill out reimbursement requests, how to do covenant reviews in the future, etc.

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### Selection of Education Write-ins Continued:

- Education resources to better understand the construction process, what professionals to hire, order of operations, etc.
- Educate communities on what it means to be a historic building during remodel.

### Commissioners

- Need more training and oversight on what is funded.
- Need education on the importance of planning and use of design and management professionals.

- Need to know how much CCCHP funding has done and can do, how large the implications can be.

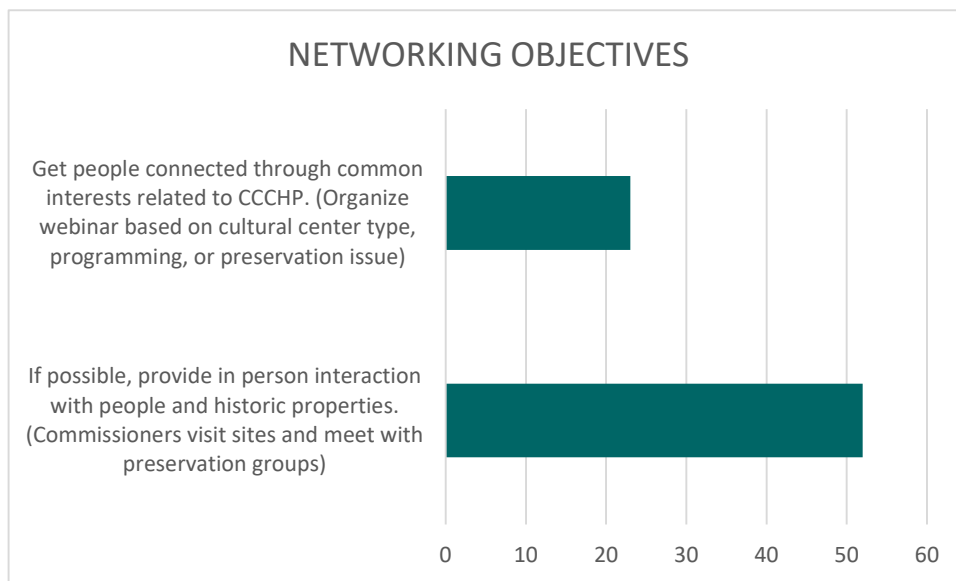
### Commissioners and Staff

- Make sure everyone is getting diversity training.
- Inclusion and incorporation of diverse perspectives, especially that of Tribal nations, across all areas.
- Educate oversight staff in challenges faced by their applicants, in the field.

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# Networking Objectives

Respondents were asked to select between two networking objectives. The most popular was: If possible, provide in person interaction with people and historic properties, which was selected by over 69% of respondents. Get people connected through common interests related to CCCHP, was selected by 30% of respondents.



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## **Selection of Networking Write ins:**

### **Inclusion:**

- Target outreach to underrepresented or undeserved communities.
- Determine whether education materials and outreach should be provided in languages in addition to English. (In other words, determine whether lack of fluency in English a barrier to participation in the program and, if it is, identify strategies such as bi- or multi-lingual brochures and outreach to overcome that barrier.)
- Increase projects related to diversity and LGBTQ communities.

### **Outreach:**

- Make sure all interested parties feel connected to the Commission.
- Encourage more community based preservation groups.
- Publicize accomplishments.
- Drive numbers to heritage sites in Nevada by creating a meaningful branding and marketing campaign.
- People in rural Nevada hardly ever hear from anyone at the CCCHP or SHPO. There are lots of important historic structures in rural Nevada that are mostly being ignored by elected officials and public employees.
- Be available to sit down with interested parties and help.
- Get out of the office, increase oversight staff so they can get into the reality of historic preservation challenges.
- In person meetings and at historic sites that have used this process.

### **Partnerships:**

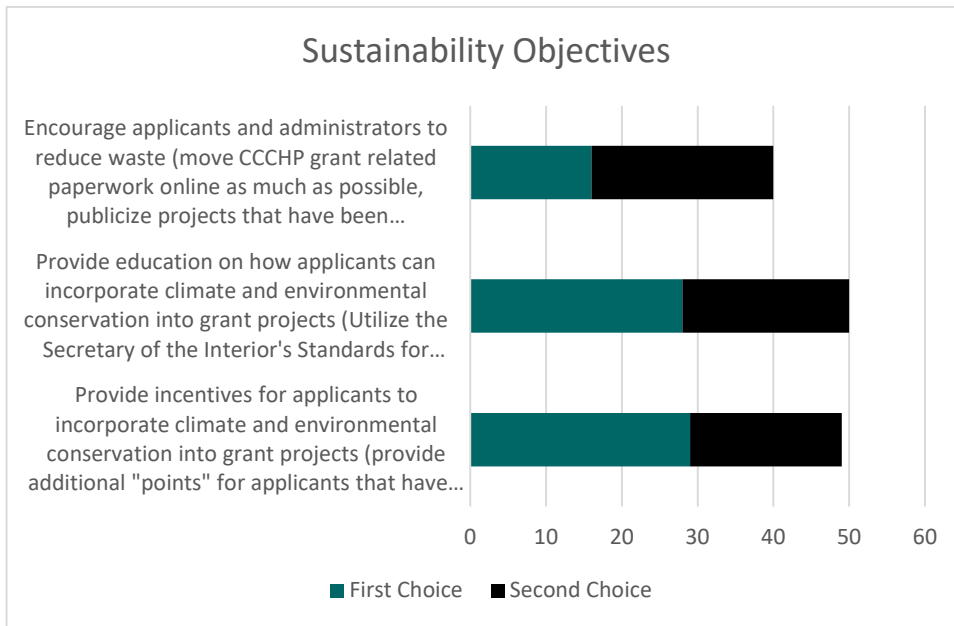
- Collaborate with nonprofits.
- Work with all state, county, city agencies.
- Inclusion and incorporation of tribal nations across all areas.
- Creation of working groups for various sections of the state regarding preservation issues.
- As participating cultural centers identify common issues and receive training in those issues via webinars and other means, work to leverage those shared interests into collaborative grant applications (e.g., from NPS competitive grants programs) where two or more participating centers work together to pool their finite capacity to their mutual benefits.



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# Sustainability Objectives

Respondents were asked to select their first and second choice from three sustainability objectives. Two objectives were close to tied for both first choice and popularity. Provide education on how applicants can incorporate climate and environmental conservation into grant projects, received 36% of all choices combined. Provide incentives for applicants to incorporate climate and environmental conservation into grant projects, received 35% of all choices combined. The third option was not that far behind with 29% of all choices combined. It was to encourage applicants and administrators to reduce waste.



## Selection of Sustainability Write-ins:

- Incorporate the LEED program in project planning and execution.
- Expand historic property use requirements to meet sustainability metrics such as affordable housing.
- I believe sustainability is the most important goal because we are in a climate crisis.
- Environmental justice should be a part of this goal.
- How is this program helping low-income communities and communities of color?

## Against Sustainability

- If environmental issues become part of the requirements, it is going to make expensive projects even more expensive and make even fewer people be able to afford your assistance.
- Please consider the difficulties in carrying out these objectives for projects located in remote areas.

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# Research

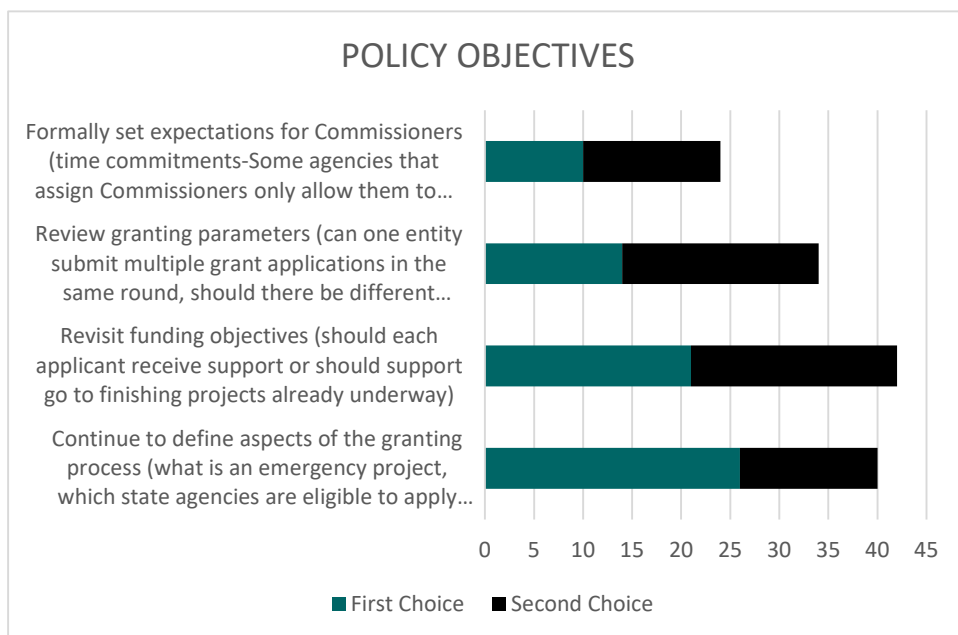
Respondents were not provided any objectives for this goal. The goal is to complete an economic impact study for the CCCHP grant program. Many respondents wrote in additional objectives for research and evaluation.

## **Selection of Research Write-ins:**

- Evaluate the non-tangible impacts the CCCHP projects provide.
- Study of historic preservation and education stakeholders and annual economic impacts of heritage tourism.
- Assessment and inventory of historic sites and properties.
- Data-driven commissioners training and policy making can enable meaningful preservation and education.
- There should be an internal review policy for Native American Institutions to ensure they are receiving an amount of support that is equitable as well as beneficial for CCCHP's networking policies.
- Work with National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) and other national experts to explore sustainability goals and strategies tailored to Nevada cultural site's needs across the state (may differ quite a bit from high desert to Southern Nevada, for instance).
- In order to encourage better sustainability efforts, review should be conducted as to why some underrepresented communities are not meeting the goal of reducing environmental impact and offering support for these programs. Some underrepresented communities might be left out of the CCCHP program due to lack of funding or infrastructure, which will create a divide between communities who can afford to put these policies in place and those lacking the ability to do so.

# Policy Objectives

Respondents were asked to select their first and second choice from four policy objectives. The most popular was revisit funding objectives which received 30% of all the choices combined. However, the most popular first choice, which received 37% of the votes, was continue to define aspects of the granting process. The two less popular options were, review granting parameters at 24% of all the choices combined and formally set expectations for Commissioners received 17% of all the choices combined.



## Selected Policy Write-ins:

- Vary projects being funded.
- Fully fund or don't fund at all.
- Whether to fully fund one project to completion or spread smaller amounts across many projects is one of the most difficult tasks of the Commission faces.
- Commission should reconsider whether it is fair for one organization to submit multiple requests in any one cycle.
- Grant support should be one time and not funding same groups over and over.
- Funding needs to be spread around to different organizations and not just to those in the know.
- A new ranking system should be considered to be more inclusive of smaller organizations.
- New applicants have no idea what the priorities are and it is not clear at all during the evaluation process.
- Fund applicants to get initial research into property assessments etc needed for a detailed application.
- Make grants less cumbersome and requirements for eligibility less strict.
- Don't penalize well funded organizations.
- More staff to better be able to provide assistance instead of just policing.
- CCCHP Commissioner terms should be limited. Maybe more than two years but certainly not eight or 10 or more years. Or, alternatively, the leadership should rotate.