

City of Las Vegas

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CITY HALL, 495 S. MAIN STREET
CITY CLERK'S 2ND FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM
CITY OF LAS VEGAS INTERNET ADDRESS: www.lasvegasnevada.gov**

AGENDA SEPTEMBER 23, 2015 12:00 PM

ITEMS LISTED ON THE AGENDA MAY BE TAKEN OUT OF THE ORDER PRESENTED; TWO OR MORE AGENDA ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION MAY BE COMBINED; AND ANY ITEM ON THE AGENDA MAY BE REMOVED OR RELATED DISCUSSION MAY BE DELAYED AT ANY TIME. BACKUP MATERIAL FOR THIS AGENDA MAY BE OBTAINED FROM LUANN D. HOLMES, CITY CLERK, AT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE AT 495 SOUTH MAIN STREET, 2ND FLOOR OR ON THE CITY'S WEBPAGE AT www.lasvegasnevada.gov.

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ANNOUNCEMENT RE: COMPLIANCE WITH OPEN MEETING LAW
3. PUBLIC COMMENT DURING THIS PORTION OF THE AGENDA MUST BE LIMITED TO MATTERS ON THE AGENDA FOR ACTION. IF YOU WISH TO BE HEARD, GIVE YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD. THE AMOUNT OF DISCUSSION, AS WELL AS THE AMOUNT OF TIME ANY SINGLE SPEAKER IS ALLOWED, MAY BE LIMITED
4. For possible action to approve the Final Minutes by reference of the Regular Meeting of August 26, 2015
5. Report by Department of Planning regarding the development of a mobile application for historic, cultural and public art sites, All Wards
6. Report by Department of Planning regarding Code Enforcement history for 801 Park Paseo, a contributing resource within the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District, (APN 162-03-511-021), R-1 (Single-Family Residential) Zone, Ward 3 (Coffin)
7. Report by Department of Planning regarding the status of the rehabilitation of the Historic Westside School, located at 330 - 350 West Washington Avenue (APN 139-27-201-004), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow)
8. Report by Department of Planning regarding the 2015 Mayor's Urban Design Awards
9. Report by Department of Planning regarding the Historic Preservation Commission Centennial Legacy Budget
10. Report by Department of Planning regarding an administrative approval (HPC-60762) for an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness to construct a fence at the rear and side yard of the property located at 1229 8th Place, a contributing resource within the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District, (APN 162-03-515-094), R-1 (Single-Family Residential) Zone, Ward 3 (Coffin)
11. Report by Department of Planning regarding historic and archaeological resources in local media
12. Report by Department of Planning regarding Project Update list

City of Las Vegas

13. Discussion regarding topics for future agenda items by the Historic Preservation Commission. Comments made during this portion of the agenda by individual Commission Members shall refer solely to proposals for future agenda items and any discussion shall be limited to whether or not any such proposed item(s) is/are within the purview of the Commission and/or whether such proposed item(s) shall be placed on a future agenda. No discussion regarding the substance of any such proposed topic shall occur and no action shall be taken regarding the proposal
14. CITIZENS PARTICIPATION: PUBLIC COMMENT DURING THIS PORTION OF THE AGENDA MUST BE LIMITED TO MATTERS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE BOARD. NO SUBJECT MAY BE ACTED UPON BY THE BOARD UNLESS THAT SUBJECT IS ON THE AGENDA AND IS SCHEDULED FOR ACTION. IF YOU WISH TO BE HEARD, GIVE YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD. THE AMOUNT OF DISCUSSION ON ANY SINGLE SUBJECT, AS WELL AS THE AMOUNT OF TIME ANY SINGLE SPEAKER IS ALLOWED, MAY BE LIMITED
15. ADJOURNMENT

Facilities are provided throughout City Hall for the convenience of disabled persons. Reasonable efforts will be made to assist and accommodate physically handicapped persons. If you need an accommodation to attend and participate in this meeting, please call the City Clerk's office at 702-229-6311 and advise of your need at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. Dial 7-1-1 for Relay Nevada.

THIS MEETING HAS BEEN PROPERLY NOTICED AND POSTED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

City Hall, 495 South Main Street, 1st Floor
Clark County Government Center, 500 South Grand Central Parkway
Grant Sawyer Building, 555 East Washington Avenue
City of Las Vegas Development Services Center, 333 North Rancho Drive



STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding the development of a mobile application for historic, cultural and public art sites, All Wards

BACKGROUND

- 12/12/05 Las Vegas Centennial Commission approved funding of \$75,000 from Centennial Legacy funds, "History Grant" for historic preservation to be administered by the HPC.
- 03/22/06 HPC approved acceptance of Legacy funds from Centennial Board.
- 10/04/06 City Council approved Memorandum of Understanding by and between the Las Vegas Centennial Commission and the city of Las Vegas on behalf of the HPC for a grant in the amount of \$75,000 to be administered by the HPC for specified historic preservation projects.
- 02/20/13 City Council approved the first amendment to the amended and restated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by and between the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial and the City of Las Vegas on behalf of the Historic Preservation Commission.
- 01/22/14 HPC approved the HPC Centennial Legacy Budget (HPC-52545).
- 05/28/14 HPC approved (HPC-54140) amendments to the First Amendment to the Amended and restated Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial and the City of Las Vegas.
- 06/25/14 HPC approved (HPC-54502) for the reallocation of \$25,000 of the Historic Preservation Commission funds for small grants, and to supplement the 2014 Historic Preservation Fund grant with the remaining balance.
- 06/25/14 HPC approved (HPC-54503) to amend the First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial and the City of Las Vegas to increase the Historic Preservation Commission budget to \$100,000, approval of specific projects to be funded by this amount and amend approved project categories to include education and public outreach.
- 03/25/15 HPC approved (HPC-58299) to expand public outreach activities on behalf of the Historic Preservation Commission to include social media.

ANALYSIS

At the August 26, 2015 HPC meeting, the Commission received a report by staff regarding options for purchasing and maintaining a mobile app that is capable of displaying the city's historic maps and brochures. The Commission requested that the app also display historic trails, cultural and public art sites, and have the ability to be expanded in the future with audio capabilities and regional sites.

Research and development for the app will now be funded through the 2015 Historic Preservation Fund grant program. Commissioner Cosgrove has volunteered to assist with the project.

Next steps:

- Schedule a meeting with Commissioner Cosgrove and Information Technologies (IT) staff to develop an outline for the app.
- The HPF 2015 funding agreement is scheduled for the November 4, 2015 City Council meeting.
- The city of Las Vegas will solicit proposals from interested parties to research and compile content, and coordinate with the app developer and staff.
- The city of Las Vegas will solicit proposals from mobile app developers if necessary.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

NONE



STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding Code Enforcement history for 801 Park Paseo, a contributing resource within the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District, (APN 162-03-511-021), R-1 (Single-Family Residential) Zone, Ward 3 (Coffin)

BACKGROUND

- 03/19/03 The City Council approved a request (DIR-1208) to designate parcels of land as a Historic District in the City of Las Vegas generally bound by Park Paseo in the north, Ninth Street in the east, Franklin Avenue in the south, and Fifth Place in the west, (APN: Multiple), containing approximately 31 acres, Ward 3 (Reese).
- 05/16/03 The John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 03/19/03 The City Council approved a request (DIR-1208) to designate parcels of land as a Historic District in the City of Las Vegas generally bound by Park Paseo in the north, Ninth Street in the east, Franklin Avenue in the south, and Fifth Place in the west, (APN: Multiple), containing approximately 31 acres, Ward 3 (Reese).
- 05/14/14 Code Enforcement received a complaint (Case #141345) that the home was being converted to offices.
- 06/05/14 Building Permit (#260613) was issued for a single family dwelling interior remodel. The permit was finalized on 12/08/14.
- 07/02/14 Code Enforcement performed an inspection and found the property to be in compliance with Permit #260613 and closed the case (Case #141345).

ANALYSIS

At the August 26, 2015 HPC meeting, the Commission requested information about code enforcement activity at this property.

Code Enforcement has investigated the matter and has found the home to be rented to no more than four individuals at one time.

REPORT BY STAFF: ITEM 6

Per Title 19.18.020, the definition of a Dwelling, Single Family Detached is a dwelling unit: 1) that is not attached to any other dwelling by any means; 2) that is located on a separate and individually owned lot; 3) that is surrounded by open space or yards; 4) that is for the exclusive use of a single family maintaining a household; 5) that has no more than one kitchen with full kitchen facilities; and 6) in which all rooms used for human habitation must have interior access to one another.

Title 19.18.020 also defines a family with respect to the occupancy of a dwelling unit as: 1) one or more individuals related by blood, marriage, adoption, guardianship or legal custody; or 2) no more than four unrelated individuals living together as a single housekeeping unit.

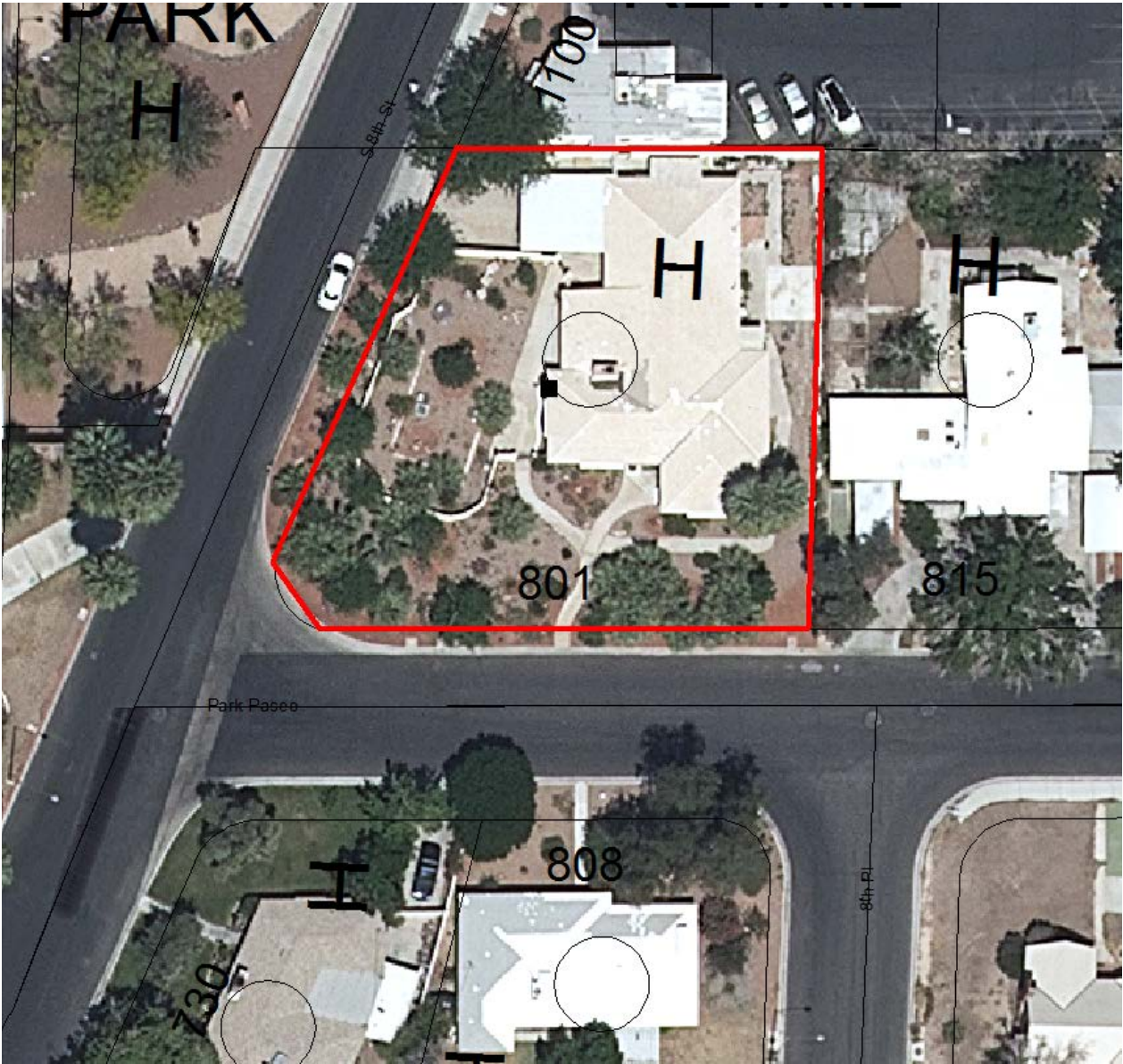
STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

- Image and aerial of 801 Park Paseo
- Plan drawings of 801 Park Paseo





801 Park Paseo
Las Vegas, NV 89104

 DEMO WALL

 NEW WALL (Up to 12'-0" = 2x4 At 24" OC)

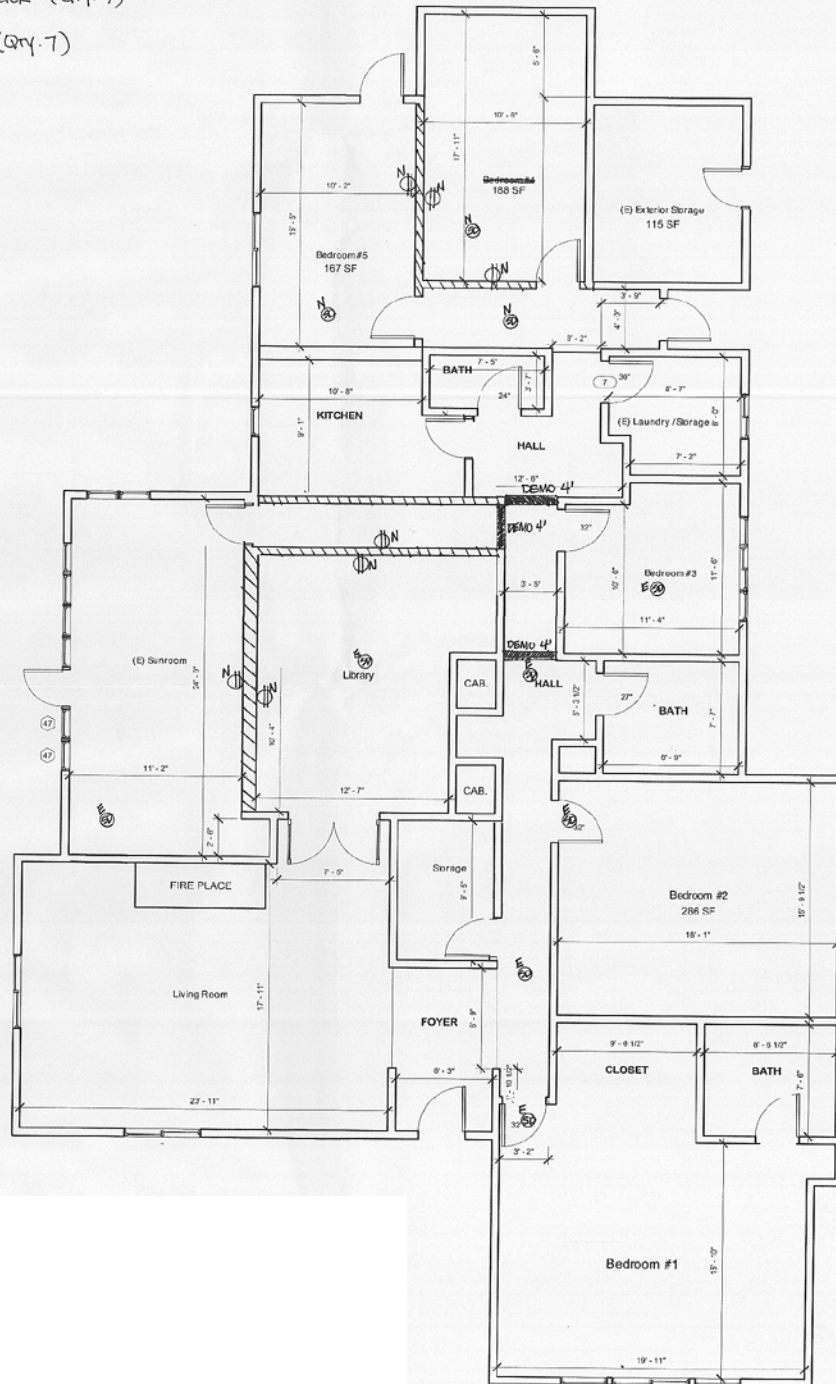
 NEW SMOKE DETECTOR (Qty. 3)

 EXISTING SMOKE DETECTOR (Qty. 7)

 NEW RECEPTACLE (Qty. 7)

OWNER / OPERATOR

GINA WEBB





STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding the status of the rehabilitation of the Historic Westside School, located at 330 - 350 West Washington Avenue (APN 139-27-201-004), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow)

BACKGROUND

- 09/24/08 HPC approved a request for the selection of plaques for properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (HPC-30085) within the city of Las Vegas. Locations included the Westside School, located at 330 West Washington Avenue (APNs 139-27-211-053 and 058), Ward 5 (Barlow).

- 11/19/08 City Council approved a Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Las Vegas and the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial for grant funding in the amount of \$250,000.00 for certain improvements to the Historic Westside School located at 330 West Washington Avenue - Ward 5 (Barlow).

- 05/28/09 The Planning Commission recommended approval of a petition to vacate a 20-foot wide by 300-foot long public right-of-way (alley) generally located 139 feet northeast from the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and "D" Street.

- 07/01/09 The Las Vegas City Council approved petition to vacate a 20-foot wide by 300-foot long public right-of-way (alley) generally located 139 feet northeast from the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and "D" Street.

- 08/26/09 HPC approved a request for HPC Centennial Legacy budget funding (HPC-35662) in the amount of \$2,000 for transcription of oral history interviews for the Westside School, located at 330 West Washington Avenue (APNs 139-27-211-053 and 058), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow).

- 02/24/10 HPC approved a request to designate the Westside School (HPC-37298), located at 330 West Washington Avenue (APNs 139-27-211-053 and 058), C-V (Civic) Zone, on the city of Las Vegas Historic Property Register as an Historic Landmark, Ward 5 (Barlow).

- 04/22/10 Planning Commission recommended approval of request to designate the Westside School as an Historic Landmark on the city of Las Vegas Historic Property Register(DIR-37526), as approved by Historic Preservation Commission (HPC-37298).

REPORTS BY STAFF: ITEM 7

- 05/19/10 City Council approved request to designate the Westside School as an Historic Landmark on the city of Las Vegas Historic Property Register (DIR-37526), as approved by Historic Preservation Commission (HPC-37298).
- 02/02/11 City Council approved an award of Agreement No. 110135-TF, Master Planning, Community Outreach and Architectural Programming Services for the Historic Westside School & Variety Early Learning Center.
- 02/02/11 City Council approved a Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Las Vegas and the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial for grant funding in the amount of \$300,000.00 to fund a master plan for the Historic Westside School and Variety Early Learning Center and Historic Preservation Plan for the Historic Westside School located at 330 West Washington Avenue (APNs 139-27-211-053 & 139-27-211-058), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow).
- 09/28/11 HPC approved an application with conditions for a Certificate of Appropriateness (HPC-43283) for the Historic Westside School Master Plan which provides recommendations for the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the Historic Westside School, located at 330 West Washington Avenue (APNs 139-27-211-053 & 139-27-211-058), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow).
- 12/10/14 HPC approved with comments the draft amendment to the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (HPC-56942) to include the 1948 building of the Historic Westside School, located at 330-350 West Washington Avenue (APN 139-27-201-004), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow).
- 01/28/15 HPC approved the revised amendment to the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (HPC-57512) to include the 1948 building of the Historic Westside School, located at 330-350 West Washington Avenue (APN 139-27-201-004), C-V (Civic) Zone, Ward 5 (Barlow).

ANALYSIS

The following update was provided by KME Architects, the lead architect on the Historic Westside School rehabilitation project:

- Days of construction: Approximately 247 days from beginning of construction contract
- Percentage of construction complete: Approximately 45%
- Estimated completion: August 2016

1948 Building:

- All sidewalk slabs have been completed on the exterior of the 1948 building. Courtyard grading is in progress.
- Exterior of building in process of being painted.
- Large windows are installed.
- Northeast patio exterior ready for painting.

REPORTS BY STAFF: ITEM 7

- Gypsum Board walls are complete for entire building, including partitions in KCEP tenant improvement area and painted.
- Work on existing historic windows is in process.
- Exterior and interior door are in process of being installed.
- KCEP Tenant Improvement Plans are approved. The contract was awarded to Whiting-Turner. The team is currently working on project schedule.
- Electrical switchgear is been installed.
- Interior plumbing is complete including restrooms.
- Ceramic Tile work is complete for restrooms.
- Installation of fire suppression sprinkler system is completed.

Site:

- KCEP temporary parking has been relocated to east side of building.
- Curbs and gutters are complete on east side of building. Asphalt paving is partially complete on the east parking lot.
- Site fencing pilasters are complete.
- Underground utilities are complete to the 1948 building.
- One-way street is graded and curbs and gutters installed.
- Driveway to site is currently being constructed.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

NONE



STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding the 2015 Mayor's Urban Design Awards, All Wards

SUMMARY

Nominations are open for the annual Mayor's Urban Design Awards.

Categories include:

- A: Building(s) and Environment: May include buildings of any size or use that masterfully incorporate their surroundings, such as open space, urban trails or streets and adjacent buildings, into the design. The design should also strive to incorporate significant passive environmental controls that take advantage of prevailing winds, solar patterns, etc.
- B: Public Places: May include buildings or portions of buildings, such as lobbies and atriums, and open spaces that are accessible to the public such as plazas, parks, agoras and amphitheaters. The design may or may not include public art which can be submitted separately under the Public Art category.
- C: Public Art: May include murals, free standing sculptures, and monuments to artist designed infrastructure and transportation environments created specifically to enhance that particular site such as, sidewalks, seating, subways and bus stops.
- D: Historic Preservation and Adaptive Reuse: May include buildings that are over 50 years old that have been preserved, rehabilitated for adaptive reuse or have incorporated green energy technology. Priority will be given to projects that have retained as much of the significant historic fabric as possible.

2014 MUDA winners included:

- Building and Environment: Inspire
- Public Places: Cedar Trail Retrofit and Mural
- Public Art: First Street Art Trail
- Historic Preservation and Adaptive Reuse: John E. Carson Building

Nominations are due November 2, 2015. Nomination forms can be accessed at www.lasvegasnevada.gov/muda.

Winners will be announced at the second City Council meeting in January 2016.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

MUDA Judging Criteria

Mayor's Urban Design Awards General Judging Principles

- ☐ Individual architectural projects should be seamlessly linked to their surroundings. This issue transcends style.
- ☐ That urban architecture and landscape design is the physical definition of streets and public spaces as places of shared use.
- ☐ The revitalization of urban places depends on safety and security. The design of streets and buildings should reinforce safe environments, but not at the expense of accessibility and openness.
- ☐ In the contemporary metropolis, development must adequately accommodate automobiles. It should do so in ways that respect the pedestrian and the form of public space.
- ☐ Streets and squares should be safe, comfortable, and interesting to the pedestrian. Properly configured, they encourage walking and enable neighbors to know each other and protect their communities.
- ☐ Civic buildings and public gathering places require important sites to reinforce community identity and the culture of democracy. They deserve distinctive form, because their role is different from that of other buildings and places that constitute the fabric of the city.
- ☐ Architecture and landscape design should grow from local climate, topography, history and building practice.
- ☐ All buildings should provide their inhabitants with a clear sense of location, weather and time. Natural methods of heating and cooling can be more resource-efficient than mechanical systems.
- ☐ Historic buildings and landscapes should be preserved and reused as living representatives of Las Vegas' unique history and identity. Historic resources contribute to Heritage Tourism, increase community ownership and are a more sustainable form of urban development.
- ☐ Public Art should enhance the urban landscape, attract attention and economic benefit, connect artists with communities and enhance public appreciation of art. Great public art adds beauty to our shared environment, commemorates, memorializes, and celebrates.

Judging Criteria

- ☐ Adaptive reuse of space or materials
- ☐ Innovative paint application
- ☐ Planting the seeds of good design
- ☐ Design as branding, heritage, ethnicity
- ☐ Creative use of common materials
- ☐ Imaginative lighting, sign design
- ☐ Creative application of a theme
- ☐ Homegrown design
- ☐ Sustainable design
- ☐ Relationship of buildings to the street



STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding the Historic Preservation Commission Centennial Legacy Budget

BACKGROUND

- 12/12/05 Las Vegas Centennial Commission approved funding of \$75,000 from Centennial Legacy funds, "History Grant" for historic preservation projects to be administered by the HPC.
- 03/22/06 HPC approved acceptance of Legacy funds from Centennial Board.
- 05/24/06 HPC approved Legacy fund budget.
- 06/28/06 HPC approved amendment to Legacy fund budget to include "Commissioner Training and Development," to fund commissioners travel, lodging and registration expenses to historic preservation conferences.
- 10/04/06 City Council approved Memorandum of Understanding by and between the Las Vegas Centennial Commission and the city of Las Vegas on behalf of the HPC for a grant in the amount of \$75,000 to be administered by the HPC for specified historic preservation projects.
- 02/26/07 Las Vegas Centennial Board of Directors approved Centennial History Grant application.
- 03/28/07 HPC approved revisions to MOU.
- 09/05/07 Las Vegas City Council approved revisions to MOU.
- 09/26/07 HPC approved list of projects to be funded by Centennial Legacy funds.
- 01/28/08 The Las Vegas Centennial Board of Directors approved list of projects to be funded by Centennial Legacy funds and requested project cost estimates and timelines.
- 02/27/08 HPC approved Centennial Legacy fund project budget and timeline.
- 08/17/11 HPC Budget Subcommittee approved a request for the allocation of HPC Centennial Legacy funds (HPC-42781) for FY 2011-2012, All Wards.
- 09/28/11 HPC approved a request for HPC Centennial Legacy budget (HPC-43284), including fund allocations and proposed line items for operational expenses and small grants, All Wards.
- 01/25/12 HPC approved a request for HPC Centennial Legacy funds (HPC-44311) not to exceed \$1,000.00 in Historic Preservation Commission Centennial Legacy Funds to print 1,000 historic preservation brochures for the 2012 National Genealogical Society conference, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9-12, All Wards.

REPORTS BY STAFF: ITEM 9

- 02/20/13 City Council approved the first amendment to the amended and restated Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by and between the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial and the City of Las Vegas on behalf of the Historic Preservation Commission.
- 03/27/13 HPC approved the revised HPC Centennial Legacy Budget (HPC-48630).
- 01/22/14 HPC approved HPC Centennial Legacy Budget (HPC-52545).
- 03/26/14 HPC approved (HPC-53249) the HPC Centennial Legacy Grant Program for Bricks and Mortar Projects for residential properties designated on the city of Las Vegas Historic Property Register, Ward 3 (Coffin) and Ward 5 (Barlow).
- 05/28/14 HPC approved (HPC-54140) amendments to the First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Memorandum of Understanding Between the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial and the City of Las Vegas, All Wards.
- 02/04/15 City Council approved amendments to the First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Memorandum of Understanding Between the Commission for the Las Vegas Centennial and the City of Las Vegas, All Wards.

ANALYSIS

Please see attached HPC Centennial Legacy Budget Sheet for FY16 expenses and total amount in Operating and Small Grant funds.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

HPC Centennial Legacy Budget sheet with FY16 expenditures.

Fund 201200
 Org 20411
 Acct 247200
 Project EE3280

**Historic Preservation Commission
 Department of Planning
 Centennial Legacy Funding
 FY-16**

Category	Amount	Project Commitment	Budgeted Amount	Total Funds Encumbered and/or Expensed	Remaining Available Funding
Operating	\$117,660			350.00	\$117,309.84

Approved Project List

Historic Resource nominations to the city of Las Vegas Historic Property Register or National Register of Historic Places					
Amendment to Floyd Lamb Park NRHP to include Old Adobe			\$10,000.00		
Amendment to Floyd Lamb Park NRHP on National level of significance			\$0.00		
JC Penney's Building on Fremont Street			\$10,000.00		
Historic Resource Surveys and Inventories					
Mid-Century Motor Courts			\$30,000.00		
Historical Research and Documentation					
Conservation Ordinance			\$10,000.00		
Adaptive Reuse Ordinance			\$10,000.00		
Public Outreach to include costs associated with printing brochures and Historic Connection, historical tours, honorariums and lectures			\$2,000.00		
Advertisement in LVRJ for 2014 HPF public meeting 07/30/15			\$100.00	\$100.00	
Historical Interpretation to include historical markers, exhibits and National Register plaques for designated properties			\$2,000.00		
Commissioner training (CAMP, lectures, seminars, conferences)					
Commissioner Assistance and Mentor Training - National Alliance of Preservation Commissioners			\$5,000.00		
Annual Commission memberships			\$500.00		
Historic Preservation Conferences			\$2,000.00		
Historic Preservation and Archaeology month events to include costs associated with the Helldorado Parade, historical tours, honorariums, lectures, brochures and awards			\$2,000.00		
Awards and Scholarships			\$1,000.00		
HPC annual membership on Preservation Action!			\$100.00		
HPC annual subscription to NAPC			\$130.00		
HPC annual NTHP Forum membership fees			\$250.00		
		Total Operating Encumbered		\$100.00	

Small Grants	\$25,000			\$0.00	\$25,000.00
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Approved Grant Projects

Total Available Small Grant \$25,000.00

HPC Centennial Legacy Fund Expenses			
Description	Payment Type	Amount	Date
Facebook Advertisement Cost for a Public Meeting	Communications Dept.	100	7/20/2015
National Trust for Historic Preservation - Leadership Forum Membership	P- Card	250	8/25/2015



STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding an administrative approval (HPC-60762) for an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness to construct a fence at the rear and side yard of the property located at 1229 8th Place, a contributing resource within the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District, (APN 162-03-515-094), R-1 (Single-Family Residential) Zone, Ward 3 (Coffin)

BACKGROUND

- 03/19/03 The City Council approved a request (DIR-1208) to designate parcels of land as a Historic District in the City of Las Vegas generally bound by Park Paseo in the north, Ninth Street in the east, Franklin Avenue in the south, and Fifth Place in the west, (APN: Multiple), containing approximately 31 acres, Ward 3 (Reese).
- 03/19/03 The City Council approved a request (DIR-1208) to designate parcels of land as a Historic District in the City of Las Vegas generally bound by Park Paseo in the north, Ninth Street in the east, Franklin Avenue in the south, and Fifth Place in the west, (APN: Multiple), containing approximately 31 acres, Ward 3 (Reese).
- 05/16/03 The John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 04/22/15 The Historic Preservation Commission recommended DENIAL on an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness (HPC-58734) for a window installed at 1229 8th Place, a contributing resource within the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District, (APN 162-05-515-094), R-1 (Single Family Residential) Zone, Ward 3 (Coffin).

ANALYSIS

The applicant is requesting approval of an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness to install a fence at the rear and side yard of the home located at 1229 8th Place. This home was constructed in 1949 and is a contributing resource in the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District.

Chapter 19.10.150 of the city of Las Vegas Unified Development Code requires that all work requiring a zoning or building permit on the exterior of a building designated on the city's Historic Property Register is subject to review by the Historic Preservation Commission.

FINDINGS

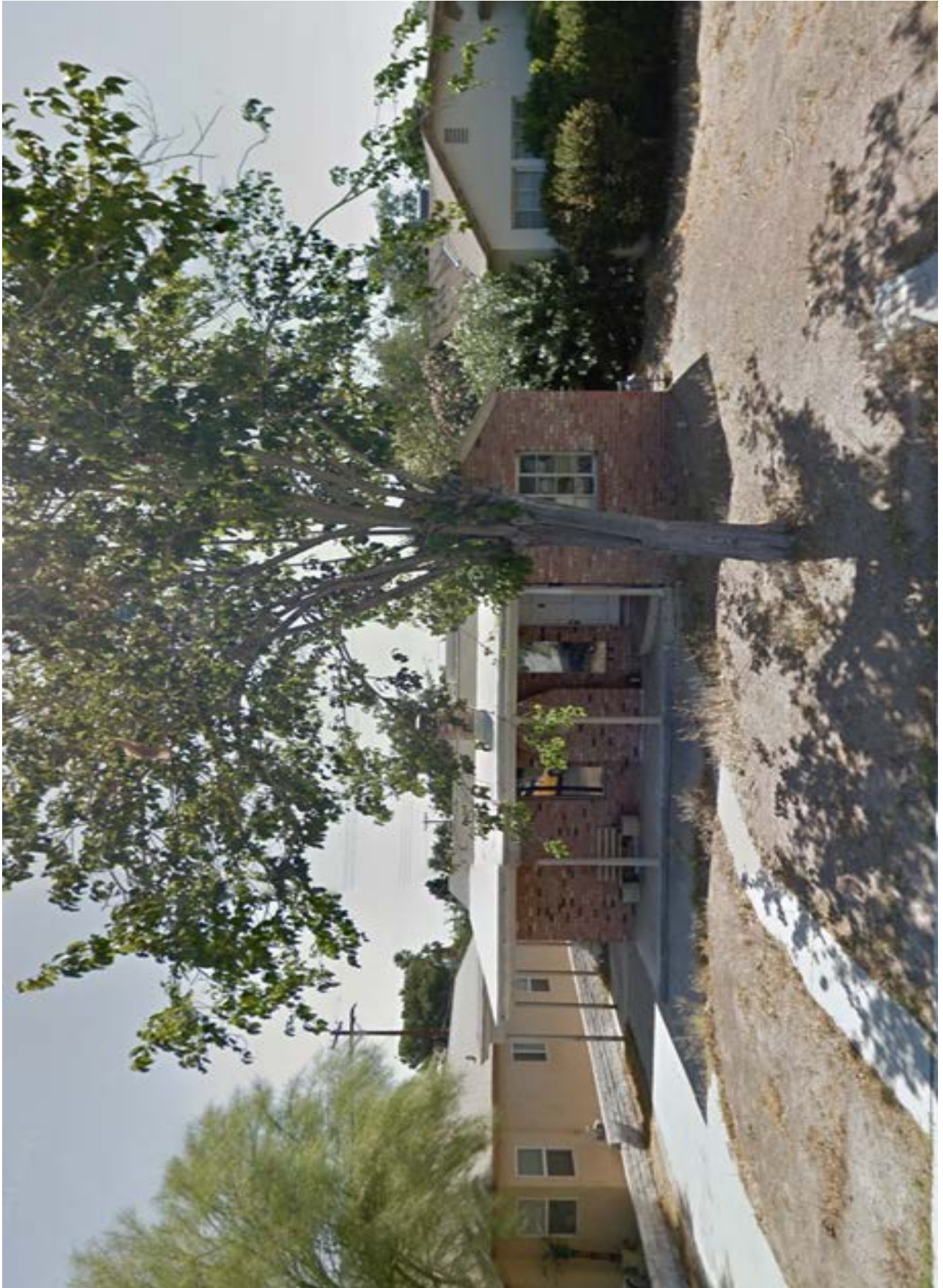
The Historic Preservation Officer reviewed the application for compliance with the city of Las Vegas Unified Development Code, Chapter 19.10.150 and has found the work to be minor in nature because of its location at the side and rear of the property and all materials are complimentary to the primary structure. Therefore, the work is considered compatible with the recognized distinctive character of the historic building and district.

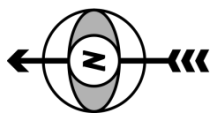
STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

Application for Certificate of Appropriateness for 1229 8th Place, with images.







DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Page 1 of 3

Application/Petition For: Fence at rear and side of property

Project Address (Location) 1229 8th Place

Project Name _____

Assessor's Parcel(s)# 162-03-515-094 Ward# 3

General Plan Designation: _____ Existing Zoning Designation: R-1

Gross Acres .17 acre

Additional Information Contributing resource within the John S. Park Neighborhood Historic District

PROPERTY OWNER D-Cash Properties, LLC

Address 2654 West Horizon Ridge Parkway #B5-320

City Henderson State NV Zip 89052

E-mail Address silziller@aol.com Phone 636-346-7060 Fax _____

APPLICANT/REPRESENTATIVE Fidel Solano

Address ~~1200 S 4th Street #100~~ 6180 Brent Thurman Way #100

City Las Vegas State NV Zip ~~89141~~ 89148

E-mail Address fidel@nevadafs.com Phone 702-340-4109 Fax _____

Property Owner Signature* Fidel A. Solano

* An authorized agent may sign in lieu of the property owner for Final Maps, Tentative Maps, and Parcel Maps.

Print Name Fidel Solano

~~Subscribed and sworn before me
This _____ day of _____, 20____~~

~~Notary Public in and for said County and State~~

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Case # <u>HPC-60762</u>
Approved for administrative review? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Project meets P&D #297286 requirements? Yes <u>X</u> No _____
Meeting Date: <u>9/23/15</u>
Date Accepted: * <u>8/24/15</u>
Accepted By: <u>C. MOONEY</u>

*The application will not be deemed complete until the submitted materials have been reviewed by the Department of Planning for consistency with applicable sections of the Zoning Ordinance.

Type of Application

- ☐ **Conceptual Review (recommended):** Discuss with the commission preliminary design ideas for a project. The commission will address the appropriateness of the proposal and provide helpful advice.
- ☒ **New Construction:** Construction of a new building, additions or garages, sheds, etc. See Unified Development Code for guidance.
- ☐ **Exterior Building Alteration:** Includes, but is not limited to, all exterior changes to an existing building that require a building permit, such as windows, doors, roofing, etc. See Unified Development Code for guidance.
- ☐ **Signage or Graphics:** Installation of a sign or graphic on a building, or on the site, or directly behind the window or on a window.
- ☐ **Variance or Zoning change:** Complete this application and submit a stamped copy of the variance or rezoning application filed with the city's Department of Planning for the requested variances.
- ☐ **Demolition:** Removal of any building feature(s) or razing of any structure(s). For all demolitions, the applicant must include a written reason for the demolition, the proposed reuse of the site, evidence of funding and a time frame for project initiation. See Unified Development Code for guidance.
- ☐ **Lot Split**
- ☐ **Other:** _____

Work Description

Describe the proposed project in detail, including all changes to the building, site, lot or zoning. Include all features to be removed, altered and/or added. Indicate all materials to be used and the manufacturer. Attach additional sheets as needed.

Please refer to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (below) for additional information.

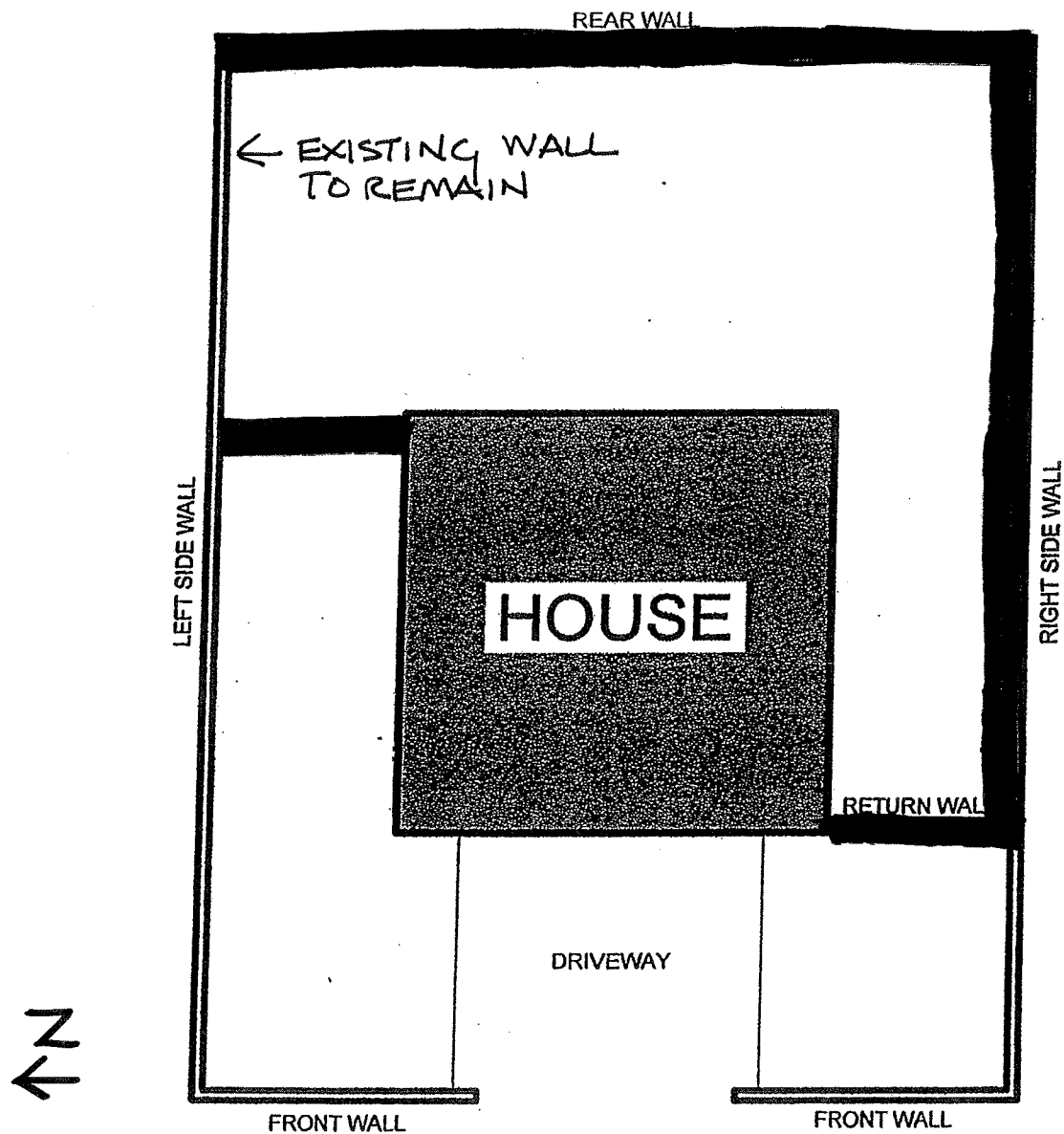
Construct a fence at the rear and side of the property.

Materials to submit with the application (as needed):

- ☒ **Color photos:** 35mm or digital only. Polaroids will not be accepted. Include photos of each side of the building; the site to be altered and close ups of the specific areas to be changed.
- ☐ **Drawings for conceptual review, new construction or graphics/signage:** One complete set, color where applicable, must be submitted, no larger than 11" x 17". If presentation boards will be used, copies of the boards must be submitted in no larger than 11" x 17" format.
- ☐ **Material Samples/Manufacturer's Brochures:** material samples and brochures which show and describe the materials to be used (i.e., paint chips, brochures on doors, windows, etc).
- ☒ **Site Plan:** A site plan must be included for new construction, additions, site graphics, demolition, lot splits, and fencing. The plan must show property lines, all existing structures, and their relationship to adjacent structures. One complete set, color where applicable, must be submitted, no larger than 11" x 17".
- ☐ **Elevations:** Elevations must be included for new construction, additions, site graphics, demolitions and fencing. Elevations must show all existing structures on the parcel. One complete set, color where applicable, must be submitted no larger than 11" x 17".

CLV WORKSHEET

■ LOCATION OF NEW WALL



HPC-60762
EXAMPLE -
NOT ACTUAL
PHOTO



City of Las Vegas

STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding historic and archaeological resources in local media

BACKGROUND

No relevant case history.

SUMMARY

Please enjoy the attached articles.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

- “Golden Gate President Mark Brandenburg: Five gems at Las Vegas’ original casino hotel,” www.lasvegassun.com, 08/23/15
- “In Downtown News: Illuminating Neon Museum, Boxing In Buskers,” www.dtlv.com, 07/29/15
- “Knowing Vegas: Who are some of Southern Nevada’s streets named for?,” www.reviewjournal.com, 09/02/15
- “Midcentury Las Vegas home converted to net-zero home,” www.reviewjournal.com, 08/21/15
- “Researcher doubts Sinatra role in LV integration,” www.reviewjournal.com, 09/01/15
- “The Long, Hot Summer of ‘55,” www.vegasseven.com, 08/06/15

Golden Gate President Mark Brandenburg: Five gems at Las Vegas' original casino hotel



LEILA NAVIDI

Mark Brandenburg, president and co-owner of the Golden Gate Hotel, stands in front of a new mural in the new entrance of the Golden Gate in downtown Las Vegas on Monday, March 19, 2012.

By Mark Brandenburg
Sunday, Aug. 23, 2015 | 7 p.m.

Editor's Note: As Robin Leach spends family time in La Jolla, Calif., after returning from his annual Italian travels, many of our Strip personalities have stepped forward in his absence to pen their words of wisdom.

We continue today with guest columns from Golden Gate President and owner Mark Brandenburg on the hidden gems at the oldest casino hotel in town and Fine Restaurant Group chef Yvonne Maatouk. Here's Mark:

It's difficult to believe that in 2016, we will celebrate Golden Gate's 110th anniversary. That's right: Our doors opened at 1 Fremont St. in



The Golden Gate in downtown Las Vegas.

1906 when there were no neon lights overhead, definitely no Slotzilla and not even a paved street — just a dusty road traveled by horse and buggy. We are the Las Vegas original!

My history with Golden Gate started in the eighth grade, when Italo Ghelfi, the managing partner and my stepfather, introduced me to the basement (something out of “The Addams Family”) and handed me a mop.

While Italo was less interested in teaching me lessons in Las Vegas history than working for a living, I would learn to appreciate both. Today, I proudly serve as the president and owner of this classic hotel casino and would like to share five hidden gems that you might otherwise miss:

Mini museum

When you approach the Golden Gate lobby, you'll find a display case holding artifacts. This includes 1907 gaming ledgers, authentic model of Las Vegas' first telephone (the phone number was 1!) and Prohibition-era whiskey bottles found in walls during our renovation.

These pieces are a testament to Golden Gate's history dating to when the property was Hotel Nevada and Sal Sagev.

Drink like The Rat Pack

We've been pouring drinks for fun-loving partygoers for more than a century, including fabulous flappers during The Roaring '20s, plus Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Sammy Davis Jr. during The Rat Pack era.

Tip your glass at Bar Prohibition!, our vintage bar serving specialty drinks in tribute to the dynamic people who made Las Vegas what it is today.

Best 'tail in town

OK, this gem is not so hidden. People from all over America — and world — know where to find the best shrimp cocktail in town. When my stepfather introduced shrimp cocktail in 1959, he started a Las Vegas tradition.

That tradition thrives today served in the same classic tulip sundae glass with our secret cocktail sauce that'll clear your sinuses.

Posh penthouses

Where can you find a patio balcony downtown with fireplace, HDTV and grill? Our two penthouses feature these amenities, along with two master bedrooms and elegant living/entertainment area with three flat-screen TVs and island bar.

Times have changed since 1906. Light up a cigar, throw on some steaks and invite 20 to 30 of your closest friends.

Old-school surveillance with mirrors

Security cameras are everywhere today, but, in the 1950s, my stepfather installed two-way mirrors in the ceilings and walls and crawled inside 100-plus-degree attic space to catch cheaters.

So the next time you play blackjack at Golden Gate, look up at the ceiling. We kept that mirror to remind us that surveillance is a lot cooler than it used to be.

Here's something you never heard Sinatra say: Tweet us at @GoldenGateVegas if you find any of these hidden gems during your next visit!

Be sure to check out our other guest column today from Fine Restaurant Group chef Yvonne Maatouk. Also check out my visit with Shania Twain for her “Rock This Country Tour” stop Saturday night in San Diego.

We'll have our final guest columns as I wrap my family vacation in La Jolla and return for Thursday's premiere of Celine Dion at Caesars Palace and a star-studded Labor Day Weekend.

Robin Leach of “Lifestyles of the Rich & Famous” fame has been a journalist for more than 50 years and has spent the past 15 years giving readers the inside scoop on Las Vegas, the world's premier platinum playground.



The Golden Gate in downtown Las Vegas.



The Golden Gate in downtown Las Vegas.



In Downtown News: Illuminating Neon Museum, Boxing In Buskers

DOWNTOWN NEWS

DAILYFIASCO

Wednesday, July 29 3:21pm

By **Geoff Carter**

In Downtown News is a digest of news stories and blog posts about downtown Las Vegas compiled from local, national and international sources. Seen something? Say something: Editor@DTLV.com.

STAY IN THE LIGHT: We always love to hear from our good friends at the Neon Museum, but we especially enjoy hearing from them on weeks like these, when they

have not one, but two discrete pieces of wonderful news. Firstly: A sign that formerly hung on the Riviera—a relatively new addition to the boneyard; it came to the Museum when the Riviera closed last May—has been powered up, joining the small but growing collection of vintage Vegas signs that the Museum has restored to operation. The Riviera sign will continue glowing even as its namesake resort is demolished later this year.

Sadly, the nearby Desert Rose sign can't make the same claim: It doesn't light up, and its parent property was torn down years before the Neon Museum even existed. But that doesn't dampen our enthusiasm for Wonderful Announcement Number Two: The Neon Museum is currently raising funds to partially restore this beautiful sign, via Kickstarter. Here's the word directly from the campaign page:

We've already raised \$10,000 but it's not enough. We need approximately \$50,000 to resurface and repaint the 1960 Desert Rose Motel cabinet and reattach the elegant rose trellises to the billboard-style sign. Repainting a sign like the Desert Rose Motel protects the sign from the elements and secures its long-term stability.

The Desert Rose is one of the jewels of the Neon Museum's collection, and there isn't much we wouldn't do to see it in something closer to its original condition. Plus, the contributor swag is great. [Donate to the Desert Rose campaign here](#), and help the Neon Museum to continue delivering great news on the regular.

MUSIC, BOXED: The Fremont Street Experience and the City of Las Vegas are moving ahead with plans to limit Fremont's street performers to "performance zones." [James DeHaven of the Review-Journal reports](#) that this new ordinance, scheduled to be introduced next week, would require Fremont's outdoor entertainers—which at present includes a bucket drummer, some elderly gentlemen dressed up as KISS, and a incomprehensibly large-breasted pirate wench, topless but for a set of pasties—to register with the city and to stay within one of several six-foot diameter zones on Fremont, rotating from one space to another on the hour. City and Fremont Street Experience officials probably hope this will reign in some of the skeeviness that still exists under the canopy, despite tightened restrictions on open containers. Our advice to the Fremont Street Experience group: Remove the canopy and reopen Fremont to automobile traffic on weekdays, closing it to cars at night and on weekends. And keep the KISS guys. They were made for lovin' you, baby.

Posted September 2, 2015 - 12:10pm

Knowing Vegas: Who are some of Southern Nevada's streets named for?



(Review-Journal file photo)



By Kristen DeSilva
reviewjournal.com

Navigating Las Vegas' major roads isn't very difficult when you realize most correspond with the major hotel on the same street or by traveling via the Las Vegas Valley's surprisingly simple highway system.

While many locals will grumble at a few streets that don't seem to make sense around Southern Nevada, many were named with purpose.

In some subdivisions, it's obvious that street planners seem to have a little fun with it, between a Beatles-themed neighborhood, a subdivision all named for J.R.R. Tolkien and various other cleverly-named areas of town referencing movies, sports, landmarks and popular culture.

Major roads — intersecting the Strip — are mostly named along with a hotel of the same name. Flamingo Road intersects the Strip at the Flamingo hotel-casino, Tropicana Avenue intersects the Strip at the Tropicana hotel-casino, and so on.

Many others, however, named for specific people, often go unrealized by Las Vegas locals and visitors alike. Most people are aware of streets named for Frank Sinatra and Elvis Presley, but others, named for pioneers, innovators, entertainers and politicians are passed without a second thought.

Here's the background on some of those streets around Southern Nevada, for those of you who don't know:

Fremont Street: John Charles Fremont, born in 1813 in Georgia, was a military man leading surveys into the West who's responsible for multiple namings in Nevada. According to "Nevada: a History of the Silver State" by historian Michael Green, Fremont officially identified Las Vegas on an American map and named Mount Charleston for the town in which he grew up. There's no telling how much Fremont would have enjoyed a zipline or eclectic selection of bars.

Dean Martin Road: Sure, you know Sinatra, but some (especially those under 30) in and out of the city may not know Martin's name. For nearly three decades, Martin was one of [the hottest entertainers in town](#). He was an actor, singer and performer — among other things — who later befriended Sinatra and formed "the Rat Pack." Dean Martin Drive and Frank Sinatra Drive run parallel on either side of the I-15. He's one of a few who has had the lights of the Las Vegas Strip dimmed in his honor after death.

Stephanie Street: In naming the Las Vegas valley, one will find a lot of nepotism around familiar names. Stephanie's family may not be familiar these days, but she lends an example. [According to Mark Hall-Patton](#), Stephanie Page Wurzer was the oldest daughter of a manager at Stauffer Chemicals — Harold J. Wurzer — whose friend named the street. At the time, of course, the always-busy major Henderson street was just a small road.

Carson Avenue: Anyone who grew up in Las Vegas will remember what happens when [you follow the old "Kit" Carson trail](#), but do you remember what he did? As part of Ewing Young's party in 1829, Christopher "Kit" Carson helped publicize the Old Spanish Trail through Southern Nevada, according to Green's book. He later led a group of surveyors that included Fremont. If you follow the new "Kit" Carson trail, you'll find a few eateries and government buildings.

Lamb Boulevard: No, this isn't *that* Lamb. Many are familiar with Floyd Lamb Park and various other valley things that have taken the name of the former Nevada senator. Lamb Boulevard was actually named for another member of family, Press Lamb, [Hall-Patton told the Review-Journal](#) in 2009. Other Lambs included a sheriff and county commissioner, Ralph and Darwin, respectively.

Joe W. Brown Drive: Five decades ago, an area called Las Vegas Park became known as the failed horse-racing track after legislation passed in order to merge industry with tourism, Green says. Joe W. Brown, who owned the Horseshoe [while Benny Binion went to prison](#), bought the complex and transferred the land to the city. The drive snakes around the property from Sahara to Desert Inn.

Stewart Avenue: Helen Stewart became known as "[the first lady of Las Vegas](#)" for her involvement in the development of Las Vegas. While raising multiple kids and running a ranch, Stewart became the first woman on the Clark County School District's Board of Trustees and at one point owned the most land in Lincoln County.

For more background on the namesakes of places and roads in Las Vegas, check out [Naming Las Vegas](#). Contact Kristen DeSilva at kdesilva@reviewjournal.com. Find her on Twitter: [@kristendesilva](#)

Posted August 21, 2015 - 1:39pm

Midcentury Las Vegas home converted to net-zero home



Former builder Craig Savage bought this 1963 home at auction, then converted it to a net-zero home — producing as much energy as it consumes — for the 2010 International Homebuilders Show. TONYA HARVEY/REAL ESTATE MILLIONS

By Felicia Mello
REAL ESTATE MILLIONS

Think green design is just for brand-new homes? Think again. Former builder Craig Savage bought [a 1963 Palmer & Krisel](#) at auction, then converted it to a net-zero home — producing as much energy as it consumes — for the 2010 International Homebuilders Show.

A seamless blend of midcentury-style and energy-saving technology, the three-bedroom, two-bath Paradise Palms home recently sold for \$320,000, \$20,000 above the asking price.

"It was literally a crack house," said Savage of his project. "We found a bullet in the door."

But the 2,000-square-foot house was also a classic example of the architectural style pioneered by the famous duo who designed thousands of affordable, modern homes in Southern California and Las Vegas in the 1950s and 1960s.

Their homes used open floor plans and large, strategically placed windows to maximize space and bring the outdoors in. Savage maintained those and other characteristic design elements, like a floating hearth that blends seamlessly into the avocado-colored living room wall that surrounds it.

"Our goal was to get to net zero, and do it in the least invasive way that we could — not turn it into an igloo or some other shape but absolutely to retain the midcentury look."

His team added solar panels to the roof and replaced all the plumbing, electrical and finishes — soliciting donations of green products from major manufacturers and documenting the process in an educational video for builders produced by his company, Building Media Inc.

A crushed granite countertop in the kitchen incorporates leftovers from other Dupont products, while the carpet in the TV room was made from recycled soda bottles.

A Thermo-Miser solar water heater takes care of hot water, with an on-demand gas system for backup. LED bulbs illuminate the rooms and can be controlled remotely from anywhere in the house.

Savage painted the exterior in calming, period-appropriate aqua and gray tones. A glass door in the front entryway gives a view of the backyard, bathing in light the long, wood-floored corridor that leads to the bedrooms. Sliding glass doors and clerestory windows provide the same effect in the living area.

A gate in the artificial-turf backyard opens straight onto the Las Vegas National Golf Course.

There's a small island in the swimming pool with a built-in umbrella, a whimsical holdover from the home's original design.

Other midcentury design elements took more work to preserve. The windows were replaced with newer fiberglass ones, but painted silver on the outside to mimic the original aluminum. In the master bedroom, south-facing clerestory windows provided light but let in heat that put demands on the house's cooling system.

"You just couldn't get to net-zero with those windows, even with triple-pane glass," said Jack LeVine, a Realtor and member of Las Vegas' historic preservation commission who consulted on the rehab.

The solution? Workers got rid of the windows, but installed panels that were painted turquoise on the outside so they stood out from the rest of the facade.

The master suite includes a walk-in closet and bathroom with low-flow showerhead and cultured marble surrounds. It overlooks the xeriscaped front yard, where weather gauges on the sprinkler system avoid watering when it's not necessary, and water-pervious pavers allow Las Vegas' infrequent rains to reach the ground.

Technology has changed rapidly in just the five years since the renovation. If he were to undertake a similar project today, Savage said, he might take advantage of solar's lower cost and improved efficiency, converting more of the home's systems to electric and using rooftop panels to power it all.

Nevertheless, the home's energy-saving features clearly drew interest from buyers. Savage received multiple offers in just a few days of putting the home on the market, he and LeVine said.

"Vegas is a great place to do this because you suffer from both heat and cold, so you get more bang for your zero-energy dollar," Savage said.

Posted date September 1, 2015 - 10:26pm

Researcher doubts Sinatra role in LV integration



Claytee White, director of oral history at UNLV, poses inside the special collections department at the university Thursday, Jan. 22, 2015. (Samantha Clemens-Kerbs/Las Vegas Review-Journal)

By Norm Clarke
Las Vegas Review-Journal

The director of the Oral History Research Center at UNLV is writing a book that will include a chapter titled: "**Frank Sinatra** Did Not Integrate Las Vegas: The Black Community's Attainment of Equal Public Accommodations."

Claytee White said her research doesn't support the widely reported view that Sinatra was the force behind the integration of Las Vegas.

"In all my research over many years, I cannot locate the substance behind this comment and a few others like it that are attributed to Sinatra," she said.

threatened to stop performing at Las Vegas hotels that banned black entertainers from entering through the front door.

Vera Goulet and her husband, singer **Robert Goulet**, spent many years in the company of **Sammy Davis Jr.**

"I think Frank probably did say it," Vera Goulet said. "Frank was very much for it."

Was he the one who made it all happen?

"I would hesitate to say yes," she said. "I would love to say it was Frank. I think he was instrumental in making it happen. But I think it was a combination of a number of people."

Peggy King, the widow of longtime Las Vegas performer **Sonny King**, said "Sonny told me that Frank told **Jack Entratter** (who ran the Sands) that he was leaving if the black entertainers had to come through the backdoors."

Corrine Sidney, who was twice married to Entratter, recalls seeing a Movietone news reel in a theater that showed black singing star **Lena Horne** "on Jack's arm going into the Sands. That was the first time a black was allowed to go through the front door of the Sands."

Sidney believes Sinatra was a key catalyst.

"Frank Sinatra did more for ending segregation than anyone I ever knew," she said. "He was the power in show business. That's how he felt. He was a fervent believer in equality. So was Jack."

She should know, she said. "I was the boss's girlfriend (and wife)."

"Frank not only talked the talk, he walked the walk," she said.

The scene and heard

Co-host **Carlos Diaz** is at out after nine months on the morning show at CBS affiliate KXNT-radio, 840 AM and 100.5 FM. The former host of the syndicated news magazine "Extra" was let go Friday. Back in November, when he started, he told me, "This is not a stop. This is something I want to do for the next 10 years." Sources said the 6-9 a.m. show with Diaz, **Dayna Roselli** and **Nate Tannenbaum**, had trouble getting traction in ratings. Diaz had worked for ESPN and Headline News (HLN) and was a Peabody Award-winning anchor in Indianapolis. ...

Longtime political consultant **Sig Rogich**, initially a partner in the new downtown restaurant Therapy, says he has given his interest in the venture to his wife, **Lori**, and daughter **Britten**. The 150-seat restaurant and bar is in the former Dollar Store space at 520 E. Fremont St. Rogich was a former part owner of Walden Pond on West Sahara Avenue, across from Palace Station, and the Bar of America in Truckee, Calif. ...

Peter Sellers movie buffs will get a chuckle out of the replica of the fountain statue Manneken Pis, which was unveiled Tuesday by The D hotel-casino's **Derek Stevens**. A replica of statue, which depicts a small boy urinating, had a role in Sellers' film "The Party," which co-starred **Claudine Longet**. The statue in the film was set up to have different levels of flow. Sellers' character hit the wrong button and soaked a house guest. The original statue was completed in the early 1600s in Brussels.

On this day

Sept. 2, 1989: Basketball star **Michael Jordan** marries **Juanita Vanoy**, who had threatened him with a paternity lawsuit over their 10-month-old son, at 3:30 a.m. at the Little White Chapel. After years of rumors about marital problems and infidelity, they divorced in 2006. (Thanks to **Mike Precker** for this item.)

The punch line

"A 108-year-old message in a bottle washed up on a beach in Europe. Actually, it wasn't a message, it was **Larry King's** to-do list." — **Conan O'Brien**

Norm Clarke's column appears Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He can be reached at 702-383-0244 or norm@reviewjournal.com. Find more online at www.normclarke.com. On Twitter: [@Norm_Clarke](https://twitter.com/Norm_Clarke)

The Long, Hot Summer of '55

How a season of hubris and disappointment helped reinvent Vegas



The New Frontier, circa 1955.

The black and white marble lobby floor, the 75-foot mural behind the lobby bar, the pink and purple flying saucers—the New Frontier really was *new*. The Las Vegas resort had swept aside the cowboy dust (and pretty much everything else) of its predecessor, the Last Frontier, and presented its opening-night guests with stratospheric glamour befitting the mid-1950s. But the crowds on April 4, 1955, were really there for the show: Mario Lanza, live in the Venus Room. Lanza—charismatic, tumultuous and brilliant—was coming out of semi-retirement for the gig. The word was that the one-time heartthrob who had battled with his weight—and movie producers—had spent the previous three months in Palm Springs getting into shape for Las Vegas. Like the New Frontier itself, this was a comeback that had to be seen. ¶ An assortment of celebrities and fans, including Lanza’s mother and father, enjoyed

Then a hush settled across the room. The moment had arrived: The famous tenor and movie star Mario Lanza, backed by Garwood Van's house orchestra, would sing at last. The crowd held its breath, ready for the first strains of "Be My Love."

For too long, there was silence. Then Jimmy Durante walked onstage to make an announcement: "Mario is too ill to perform."

The audience was bitterly disappointed—one Lanza superfan who had flown in from Pittsburgh burst into tears—but the show went on. Actor Ray Bulger—Scarecrow from *The Wizard of Oz*—and singer Mindy Carson improvised a show that satisfied most of those in attendance, but it didn't stem anger at Lanza, who refused to even walk onstage or attend a post-show press conference.

Lanza's no-show aside, opening night at the New Frontier was regarded as a success. One of the Strip's first resorts had reinvented itself for the Atomic Age, bigger and better. It whet the appetite for what was to come.

The spring and summer of 1955 promised to be the wildest stretch in the brief history of the Las Vegas Strip. The New Frontier, the Royal Nevada, the Dunes, the Moulin Rouge, the Riviera and the Stardust were all planning to open, nearly doubling the number of hotels on what had until recently been known simply as Highway 91. On the surface, it seemed a reasonable bet: Clark County's population had ballooned from 16,414 in 1940 to more than 50,000 in 1955. The postwar boom, fueled by what one might call the military-industrial-vacation complex, showed no sign of abating, and for would-be resort developers, the old Highway 91 looked a lot like the promised land.

The 1940s had seen the pioneering arrivals of El Rancho Vegas, the Last Frontier, the Flamingo and the Thunderbird. In the early 1950s, the Desert Inn, Sands and Sahara joined them on the Strip. The resorts had prospered—likely because of the contacts and marketing acumen that operators such as Moe Dalitz and Carl Cohen brought with them—but, on the surface, it looked like opening a successful Las Vegas casino was as easy as tripping and hitting the ground.

By the early 1950s, the Tax Commission—then the casino industry's governing body—was flooded with proposals for new hotels. In August 1953, the commission deferred acting on four gambling licenses, representing more than \$15 million in new investment, pending more information about the projects' finances—a sensible move. The original names of all four potential properties will be unfamiliar even to Las Vegas history aficionados, although three of the places ultimately opened their doors.

The Casablanca, planned for the Strip and Race Track Road, would be owned by brothers David and Lou Gensburg (who held the land) and a combination of Los Angeles and Miami businessmen, including Harpo and Gummo of the Marx Brothers. The Araby, slated for land across the highway from the Flamingo, was fronted by Rhode Island restaurateur Joseph Sullivan; Al Gottesman, a Floridian who formerly owned a chain of theaters; and Bob Rice, a Beverly Hills costume jewelry dealer. And the Sunrise, slated for north of the Last Frontier, was headed by Los Angeles hotelier Frank Fishman.

Nearby, on the other side of the Strip, a consortium of investors led by developer William J. O'Connor planned to enlarge the existing Desert Spa motel—which was chiefly used to accommodate performers at the Last Frontier—into a full-fledged hotel and casino at a cost of \$3.5 million. In February 1954, prolific film actor Pat O'Brien was attached to the project; in return for his regular hosting duties and appearances at the casino, it would be named

“Pat O’Brien’s Desert Spa.”

Showing just how speculative the Strip development game has always been, none of these hotels opened under their original names. The Casablanca morphed into the Riviera, and Race Track Road became Riviera Boulevard. The Araby kept its Middle Eastern theme but opened as the Dunes. The Sunrise became the Royal Nevada, and did open, but not with its original owner. And the Desert Spa became an obscure piece of Vegas trivia.

Adding four casinos to a seven-property market in the span of a few months might have seemed like a recipe for disaster, but potential builders, emboldened by the growing tourist trade, clambered aboard. Former gambling boat owner Tony Cornero announced in April 1954 plans for a place called the Stardust, but financing difficulties meant he wouldn’t be anywhere near finished by its scheduled 1955 opening date. (Indeed, he died shooting craps at the Desert Inn while his project was still in hiatus.)

Soon after Cornero announced his plans, the owners of the Last Frontier revealed that they were meeting the new competition head-on. In June 1954, they began work on the New Frontier, a casino, dinner theater and lounge expansion that would replace the Last Frontier’s existing focal point. Built in 1942, the Last Frontier’s main building was ill-adapted to the larger scale of the 1950s Strip. It had severe design limitations—guests had to go outside to get from the casino to the showroom—so, in the spirit of the times, the Little Church of the West wedding chapel was moved out of the way and new construction begun.

The New Frontier would develop into more than an addition; the Last Frontier name would be retired and the entire resort given a Space Age theme after a \$2 million renovation and expansion; and the Silver Slipper, which had been an adjunct gambling hall in the Last Frontier Village, would ultimately become a standalone property.

By the summer of 1954, there was a building frenzy on the Strip—and beyond. The Showboat on Boulder Highway was racing toward completion. Downtown, ground was broken for the \$5 million, 10-story-tall Fremont. And on Bonanza Road, near the primarily black Westside neighborhood, the Moulin Rouge was announced. This project, owned chiefly by Louis Rubin and Alexander Bisno of Los Angeles, pledged a “cosmopolitan” admission policy—a coded announcement that, in contrast with the segregated resorts and gambling halls of the Strip and Downtown, the Moulin Rouge would be racially integrated.



Camp Desert Rock soldiers prepare to get a sneak peek of the new Royal Nevada on April 18, 1955. | New Frontier courtesy UNLV Special Collections; Royal Nevada courtesy Las Vegas News Bureau

As 1955 began and work continued on the Stardust, Royal Nevada, Moulin Rouge, Dunes, Riviera, Desert Spa and New Frontier, it became clear that there would be many choices facing Las Vegas visitors that summer—perhaps too many.

No one was deluded enough to think that just opening the doors would guarantee success. So hotel owners turned their focus to the one area where they could make a distinctive impression: entertainment. The Royal Nevada hired 33-year show business veteran Eddie Rio as entertainment director. Rio pledged to bring “legitimate theater” that would rival Broadway to the Royal Nevada’s technically outstanding stage. Rio brought in television and radio veteran Jerry Fielding to conduct the house orchestra and hired away the Sands’ George Tapps as chief show producer and choreographer.

Rio opted for sophistication when positioning his theater, bringing out former Metropolitan Opera star Helen Traubel as the centerpiece of the opening show. Traubel had also previously played nightclubs, including New York’s Copacabana, and, thanks to television exposure, was well known to audiences. Comedian Dave Barry and ballerina Phyllis Ponn rounded out the revue, which was supported by Jerry Fielding’s orchestra and the Coronet Dancers.

Big names all, but there was one little problem: Even after Traubel was announced as the opening attraction, it wasn’t clear that the casino would even open. In February, the Tax Commission decreed that majority partners Frank Fishman, Sam “Game Boy” Miller and Herbert “Pittsy” Manheim were “totally undesirable citizens for Nevada,” and that it would not approve the casino’s application for a gaming license until those three were removed from the organization entirely. Miller and Manheim were, the commission found, well-known illegal gambling operators in Michigan and Florida. Having received its fair share of heat from the anti-gaming Kefauver Committee for allowing gamblers from elsewhere to set up shop in Nevada, the Tax Commission refused to continue granting licenses to those with demonstrated illegal gambling backgrounds.

The Royal Nevada ultimately reorganized and was granted a license in time for an April opening. Meanwhile, other hotels forged ahead. The Riviera planned to win what was becoming a less-than-friendly competition, not through class or mass but by star power: The hotel lured Liberace to be its opening headliner for an unheard-of \$50,000-a-week performance fee. The New Frontier matched the Riviera’s ante, paying Lanza \$100,000 for a two-week opening engagement.

The Dunes, by contrast, was gunning for sheer volume. Its stage was to be wider than any in town, with enough room for 40 chorus girls, and its dinner theater was the first in Vegas to add balcony seating.

The Moulin Rouge had its own star attraction, unique in Las Vegas and more subversive socially than Liberace: the lack of a color line. Early in 1955, a campaign to bring former first lady Eleanor Roosevelt to the opening began—clearly, this was not business as usual.

One member of the class of 1955 stumbled as it approached the starting line. Despite publicly announcing a January opening, the Desert Spa failed to get the green light from the Tax Commission, which had deferred definitive action on a casino license for months, citing the unsuitability of various investors and principals. Finally, in March, it granted the Spa a conditional license, but, come the hotel’s scheduled April opening, it was unable to meet those conditions. The Desert Spa never opened its casino, struggling as a hotel and nightclub before collapsing into a bankruptcy from which it never emerged—a visible sign of the increasing commitment of Nevada gaming regulators to maintaining the state’s integrity.

After the New Frontier’s lanza-less opening on April 4, the Royal Nevada was next in line. On April 18, the property held a special sneak preview for the “atomic soldiers” of Camp Desert Rock, who had just completed the Operation Teapot nuclear test. The next night, the Royal opened to civilians.

The resort's owners were determined to dazzle. In addition to the sophisticated entertainment—which would include Rio's promised Broadway shows—the Royal Nevada showcased the Dancing Waters, an attraction that had been developed by Hans Hasslach and Harold Steinman, who staged its first demonstration at the West German Industrial Exhibition in West Berlin. The Waters made their American debut in early 1953 at Radio City Music Hall, and now the international sensation had come to the Nevada desert.

A 48-foot mechanism held 4,000 jets, which forced 38 tons of water as high as 50 feet in the air, as the water (lit in various colors) moved in rhythm with the music. Co-creator Hasslach himself came out to work the console at the Royal Nevada.

The Riviera opened the very next day, April 20. Liberace sparkled in the showroom, and the hotel's nine stories stood out on the mostly two-story Strip. The "New High in the Las Vegas Sky" had been anticipated since groundbreaking; locals took pride in having the state's tallest building in their backyard, although there didn't seem much else to set the new casino apart from its competitors.



Dancers from the *Tropi Can-Can* revue help christen the *Moulin Rouge* on May 24, 1955. | Photo courtesy of UNLV Special Collections

The Dunes debuted next, on May 23. Its opening show didn't quite match the New Frontier's or Riviera's star power; Al Gottesman, in charge of entertainment, opted for a revue entitled *New York—Paris—Paradise* starring, in the show's first stint, dancer Vera-Ellen. With only 194 rooms, the Dunes was smaller than the other properties on the Strip, and its chief owners had no experience with gambling, although they had hired a staff with extensive hotel and restaurant experience.

The Dunes boasted that it had the country's largest swimming pool, and the 30-foot fiberglass sultan that welcomed new arrivals gave

the resort an identity. But that was not enough; the casino struggled immediately, and the public firing of headliner Wally Cox after a disappointing July debut brought the hotel the wrong kind of attention.

The Moulin Rouge, by contrast, opened the following day to good publicity. Eleanor Roosevelt was not, in the end, available to cut the ribbon, so that duty fell to Las Vegas Mayor C.D. Baker. The May 24 opening featured the *Tropi Can-Can* revue, whose dancers were featured on the cover of *Life* magazine. Former heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis, who owned a small share of the resort, was on hand to greet gamblers.

Entertainment was an attraction at the Moulin Rouge (its lounge featured groups led by jazz all-stars Wild Bill Davis and Ahmad Jamal), but it was the resort's racially inclusive policies that set it apart. "The owners," Alan Jarlson declared in the *Las Vegas Sun*, "are deserving of orchids for the magnificent job they accomplished in introducing a new and pleasant atmosphere to the resort world."

This was the story that Las Vegas wanted told: progress, social and economic, in the atomic boomtown. Almost immediately, however, it was clear that progress on the latter front would

not be as easy as hoped.

The Moulin Rouge has become part of the Las Vegas legend. As a social institution, it was a success; with Strip musicians, including Frank Sinatra, attending the Westside casino's after-hours jam sessions, it became one of the city's hottest places. But that did not translate into profits.

From the start, the casino lost money. Whether it was inexperience in running a hotel-casino or just bad circumstances, Bisno and Rubin found themselves unable to meet their mortgage payments. In November, they closed the doors.

Other properties were struggling as well. The Dunes' owners, eager to cut their losses, leased their new casino to the operators of the Sands, led by Jake Freeman. An attorney for Gottesman, Sullivan, Rice and the other major Dunes investors cited a "persistent losing streak" at the casino as the reason for its financial difficulties, but in fact players were too scarce—having less than 200 rooms severely handicapped the resort—to provide much income for the casino, even if the house had been unlucky.

The Sands hoped to turn around the Dunes' fortunes by replicating its own success, based in no small part on quality entertainment. Sinatra, riding on a camel, kicked off the "new" Dunes' three-day Arabian Nights-themed opening celebration in early September. Sands entertainment director Jack Entratter took over booking duties for the Dunes as well, but aside from opening night with Sinatra, he kept the big guns for the Sands; in November, for instance, Billy Gray and Georgia Gibbs headlined the Dunes, while Nat King Cole was the top attraction at the Sands.

Under Sands management, the Dunes wasn't much improved; the following year, Sands executives declined to renew their lease, and for a time the \$5 million resort operated without its casino. It was not until Chicago transportation magnate Jake Gottlieb bought the property and hired fellow Chicago trucking kingpin Major Riddle that the casino found its footing. Riddle added rooms and, in early 1957, brought to the resort *Minsky's Follies*, the first show to feature bare-breasted showgirls.

By late August, it was obvious that a problem extended beyond the Dunes and Moulin Rouge. A number of casinos old and new had fired key executives and public relations people, but that did not turn the tide. "Is it just possible," *Magazine Las Vegas* gossip columnist Carmen Tempereau wondered, "that we have reached the ultimate in resort hotel [growth]?"

Tempereau noted that "money [was] not as plentiful" as it had been a few years earlier, adding that there were fewer hotels back then. The only solution, she thought, was for all hotels to begin "sincerely" promoting Las Vegas as a city for conventions with 5,000 to 15,000 delegates.

Meanwhile, as the losses mounted, owners became increasingly frantic. In September, eight new investors pumped a half-million dollars into the New Frontier. The Space Age casino turned to technology as well, installing in the Cloud 9 Lounge what it claimed to be the "world's largest television screen"—a 9-by-12-foot projection set that was used to broadcast Wednesday night boxing matches. "Bigger than life-size and better than ringside," regularly scheduled events also included Saturday morning broadcasts of East Coast baseball games.

Around this time the Royal Nevada was taken over by a group led by former Sands executive Bill Miller. Miller's group was no more successful than the original owners, and the end came on New Year's Day, 1956. Sheriff's deputies arrived to serve a writ filed by the Culinary union for \$3,900 in unpaid wages, setting off a panic among employees, who feared the hotel was

being closed. A mass hysteria swept through the casino, as dealers snatched cash and chips from their tables and bartenders swiped bills from their registers. Royal Nevada management, hoping to save something, closed the resort that night.



The Dunes welcomes guests in this undated photo from the 1950s. | Photos courtesy of UNLV Special Collections

A month later, Jake Kozloff of the New Frontier announced a lease on the property, but it never operated profitably (as the Sands had attempted with the Dunes, Kozloff tried to run the Royal Nevada as a junior partner to the New Frontier, which was itself having problems). The Royal was ultimately absorbed by the Stardust, and its casino became the Stardust Auditorium.

These economic disasters up and down the Strip were not slowing the pace of construction. In addition to several motels such as El Morocco and La Martinique, the Tropicana, Stardust and Hacienda had all started building or made strides toward groundbreaking in the summer of 1955. If the Strip couldn't survive with 10 resorts, how could it handle 13?

What's more, the storm clouds over the Strip were becoming a national story, with *The Wall Street Journal* running a particularly scathing piece. Then came the cover of the June 20, 1955, issue of *Life*—the very one with the photo of the Moulin Rouge revue—that bore the foreboding headline: “Las Vegas—Is Boom Overextended?”

Something had to give.

The first local response to national reports of Las Vegas' decline was denial. Indeed, conditions were not as bad as some reported. Statewide, gaming revenue rose from \$94.4 million in fiscal 1955 to \$113.1 million the following year—a 20 percent increase. Much of that growth was in Las Vegas.

Still, change was quick in coming. On July 1, the Resort Hotels Association announced that seven of its members would be instituting a \$2 minimum cover charge in its dinner theaters—too many guests were enjoying the music without buying anything or gambling once the show was over.

Even before the various financial woes, though, sentiment had been building that the city was missing something: occupied hotel rooms between Sunday and Thursday. The only solution seemed to be conventions. As early as 1949, a convention hall was proposed, but nothing ever came of it.

In 1953, the Chamber of Commerce established a convention bureau, but it was limited in its effectiveness. The city simply did not have the facilities to host major groups, and resort owners flatly refused to book any conventions over the weekend; those rooms were needed for gamblers.

“WHY DRAG OUR FEET?” asked an April 1954 *Las Vegas Sun* editorial headline, in reference to building a convention hall. “The need is so basic,” the author wrote, “that it should occur to every 10-year-old child.”

To this point, owners of the resort hotels, content with the profits from their casinos, were happy to let someone else bear the burden of building a hall that could accommodate thousands of delegates. That attitude would no longer do; with as many as six new resort hotels opening, there would be a crunch of competition that could doom the town. “The problem of an off-season business slack” is already here, the *Sun* warned.

Clark County Commissioner George Albright led the charge for a convention hall, a thankless task in 1954. Even before the Dunes opened, Albright and John De Luca, chairman of the chamber’s convention hall committee, were looking with envy at the newly opened Coliseum in Spokane, Washington, declaring that their city deserved a similar convention hall, only larger.

The disappointing summer of 1955—and the promise of even more new resorts to come—put wind in Albright’s sails. After a visit to Las Vegas by Benjamin Moore, the designer of the Spokane convention hall, the chamber approved plans for a convention center that could, at maximum, seat 8,500 delegates. The chamber even found the perfect location: Joe W. Brown’s bankrupt racetrack on Paradise Road.

Meanwhile, Albright kept pushing. He received authorization from the Legislature to assemble a board to run a convention center and tried to find ways to pay for the center that would be acceptable to voters and the resort industry.

Financing the convention center was Albright’s major headache. Voters refused, on principle, to pay a dime to fund a project that would benefit the hotels; the hotels were willing to chip in, but not pay the entire bill; and motel owners, complaining that they would host few conventioners, had no desire to ante up.

Albright was able to engineer a compromise: The hotels, led by Desert Inn owner Moe Dalitz, would pay a tax of 5 percent of gross room revenues to repay bonds taken out to build the center; motels would contribute 3 percent. The voters, satisfied that they wouldn’t be saddled with the bill, approved a bond measure in March 1956. With additional assessments based on the number of games in operation, Albright successfully got the money he needed for the center.

Construction started the following year and, in 1959, the dome-shaped Convention Center opened with a seemingly limitless 90,000 square feet of exhibit space. Albright, who had by this time resigned his seat on the commission, was named the center’s executive director.

So how did the class of '55 fare?

The Desert Spa never opened as a casino; by 1960 it had been converted into a shopping center.

The New Frontier soared into the Space Age despite money problems; in 1967, after several ownership changes, it was remodeled as the Western-themed (again) Frontier, then was bought by Howard Hughes. It closed in 2007 and was imploded for the never-built Plaza Las Vegas. Today, the land is slated for Alon Las Vegas.

The Royal Nevada failed and was swallowed by the Stardust; its rooms remained open until that property's 2006 closure.

The Riviera struggled but righted itself under Gus Greenbaum and remained a Strip contender until its closure in May.

The Dunes also struggled, but managed to remain open until 1992, when Steve Wynn bought, closed and demolished it to make way for Bellagio.

The Moulin Rouge, padlocked after its November 1955 closure, reopened as a hotel in 1956 but operated only sporadically for years. Eventually it was run as an extended-stay motel, until a series of fires in the 2000s made it uninhabitable.

The Stardust did open—at last—in 1958, and gave Las Vegas some of its most notorious stories (Nicholas Pileggi's Casino, among others) before being bought by Boyd Gaming in 1985. Boyd closed it in 2006 to make way for the never-built Echelon. The land is now slated for the under-construction Resorts World.

Of the seven resorts that were scheduled to open in 1955, none ended the year with their original ownership and management; two did not open (although the Stardust ultimately did); two closed (almost) before the year was out; and the remaining three—Riviera, Dunes and the New Frontier—became viable casinos but only after significant changes.

The catastrophes of 1955 muddy the story of the 1950s boom, but they actually helped put the city on its path to growth. City leaders learned that casino failures not only were possible, but were almost routine. And the prospect of a greater collapse of the local hospitality economy prodded property owners and voters to finally take action on a convention center.

That convention center—and the convention bureau created to fill it—would evolve into the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, which has successfully marketed Las Vegas to the world for more than half a century. That Las Vegas survived both national gambling expansion and the recent recession relatively intact is a testament to two things: the LVCVA's work in promoting the city as a destination and individual operators keeping the city's attractions current.

That another expansion of the convention center will soon occupy the site of the Riviera may be fitting: Were it not for the scare that the Riviera and its rivals threw into town in the summer of 1955, there may not have been a convention center at all. In which case Las Vegas would be a very different place today.

City of Las Vegas

STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Report by Department of Planning regarding Project Update list

SUMMARY

The project update list is updated every month, with updated information showing in red.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

NO ACTION REQUIRED

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

Project Update List.

PROJECT	STATUS / ANALYSIS	NEXT MILESTONE	PROJECT DEADLINE	COMMENTS/NOTES
Updates				
HPF GRANT APPLICATIONS / PROJECTS				
2014 HPF Grant	HPC voted to request funding for historic resource survey and inventory of a portion of the Huntridge Neighborhood 10/23/13; application submitted 12/01/13; received \$24k of \$45k request; staff met with SHPO 6/9/14 to discuss revised scope; HPC to vote on revised scope 6/25/14; SHPO approved revised scope 7/15/14; Funding agreement signed 09/16/14; LS selected and kick-off meeting with SHPO held 12/31/14; LS completed field work 1/31/15; LS submitted draft 4/15/15 and revised draft 5/11/15; LS presented findings to HPC 5/27/15; Rec'd final 6/22/15; public meeting held 07/30/15; financial close-out submitted 08/15/15; Rec'd SHPO final approval	Complete	9/30/15	Work includes historic context and windshield survey of WWII and FHA homes in Las Vegas and administration of the Certified Local Government program in the city of Las Vegas.
2015 HPF Grant	HPC approved scope at 10/22/14 meeting; grant submitted and accepted by SHPO; Awarded \$20,700 of \$45,350 requested; public meeting held 07/30/15; Revised scope and budget approved by SHPO	Funding Agreement scheduled for October 21 City Council meeting	09/30/16	MPNF based on findings from 2014 HPF grant
HISTORIC PROPERTY UPDATES (*City-owned properties)				
Berkley Square Historic District	Intern has submitted the draft state nomination to HPO for review; draft state nomination submitted to state for review	Pending SHPO	N/A	District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places
Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs - Adobe*	Centennial Commission approved request for \$21,150 for archaeological, engineering and feasibility study for restoration of adobe 10/17/11; draft engineering study has been submitted; CCA awarded \$98,000 for the rehabilitation of the Old Adobe; SHPO approved revised scope; site visit with engineer 8/14/14; Funding agreement signed 09/22/14; permits approved 6/8/15; pre-bid site visit 7/15/15; Contractor selected; Work has begun	Expected completion October 29, 2015	N/A	Property is listed on the local and National Registers of Historic Places; Phase I funded by the NV Commission for Cultural Affairs
Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs – Gun Club*	HPC approved \$6k for structural analysis of the Gun Club 5/28/14; site visit with engineer 8/14/14; Public Works reviewed engineer's report; cost estimate received	Staff to research funding opportunities for rehabilitation plan	N/A	Property is listed on the local and National Registers of Historic Places
Floyd Lamb Park at Tule Springs – Horses for Heroes Lease Area*	Site visit 11/12/14 revealed violations by lessee; email sent by staff 11/13/14 with notice to discontinue unsanctioned work or risk a review of lease agreement; staff provided recommendations for interior tile 11/20/14	HPO to conduct regular site visits	N/A	Property is listed on the local and National Registers of Historic Places
Harrison Boarding House	Nevada Board of Museums and History approved listing on the state register of historic places 06/27/14; Planning Commission recommended approval for local listing 07/08/14; Local designation approved at 8/20/14 CC; Mayor Carolyn G. Goodman sent a letter dated 11/17/14 to SHPO stating support for the designation of the Harrison House on the NRHP	National Register nomination pending	N/A	Property is listed on the City and State Register of Historic Places
La Concha Motel Lobby at Neon Museum	State Register nomination approved by the Nevada State Board of Museums and History on 06/19/15	No pending action.	N/A	Property is listed on the City and State Register of Historic Places
Motor Court Survey	HPC requested motor court survey and public outreach plan	HPO to prepare RFP	N/A	

PROJECT	STATUS / ANALYSIS	NEXT MILESTONE	PROJECT DEADLINE	COMMENTS/NOTES
Updates				
Westside School*	HPC tour of site 6/17/15; State Register nomination to be heard by the Nevada State Board of Museums and History on 06/19/15; National Register amendment approved by the Nevada State Board of Museums and History on 06/19/15	National Register amendment to be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for final approval	N/A	Property is listed on the local, state and National Register of Historic Places

PROJECT	STATUS / ANALYSIS	NEXT MILESTONE	PROJECT DEADLINE	COMMENTS/NOTES
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Updates

ENDANGERED PROPERTIES, SITES				
Victory Hotel	Property owned by Oakbrook Realty and Investment II, LLC since 2008; entire city block including Victory Hotel is for sale; Councilman Coffin has requested a rehabilitation assessment – RFP released 03/05/13; RFP review 4/16/13; Logan Simpson Design submitted draft historic rehab analysis 09/19/13; LSD submitted final report 10/21/13; HPC approved resolution of support for preservation of Victory Hotel 12/11/13	Application for funding from the Centennial Commission to be considered 04/28/14; staff and Ward 3 council office to work with property owner on next steps	N/A	Report funded by the Las Vegas Commission for the Centennial

City of Las Vegas

STAFF REPORT

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 09/23/15

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING

ITEM DESCRIPTION: Discussion regarding topics for future agenda items by the Historic Preservation Commission. Comments made during this portion of the agenda by individual Commission Members shall refer solely to proposals for future agenda items and any discussion shall be limited to whether or not any such proposed item(s) is/are within the purview of the Commission and/or whether such proposed item(s) shall be placed on a future agenda. No discussion regarding the substance of any such proposed topic shall occur and no action shall be taken regarding the proposal

SUMMARY

NO ITEMS TO REPORT

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION

BACKUP DOCUMENTS

NONE