

**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
TOWN BOARD OF BATTLE MOUNTAIN & AUSTIN  
BOARD OF COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS**

July 12, 2018

LANDER COUNTY COURTHOUSE  
COMMISSIONERS' CHAMBER  
50 STATE ROUTE 305  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NEVADA

Also Via Teleconference At

AUSTIN COURTHOUSE  
COMMISSION OFFICE  
122 MAIN STREET  
AUSTIN, NEVADA

9:00 A.M      Call to Order  
                  Pledge of Allegiance  
                  A Moment of Silence  
                  **Lander County Commissioners may break for lunch from 12:00pm to 1:15pm**  
                  Any agenda item may be taken out of order, may be combined for consideration by the public  
                  body, and items may be pulled or removed from the agenda at any time.  
                  Commissioners Reports on meetings, conferences and seminars attended  
                  Staff Reports on meetings, conferences and seminars attended

Public Comment - For non-agendized items only. *Persons are invited to submit comments in writing and/or attend and make comments on any non- agenda item at the Board meeting if any, and discussion of those comments at the discretion of the Board. All public comment may be limited to three (3) minutes per person, again at the discretion of the Board. Reasonable restrictions may be placed on public comments based upon time, place and manner, but public comment based upon viewpoint may not be restricted.*

**\*CONSENT AGENDA\***

All matters listed under the consent agenda are considered routine, and may be acted upon by the Board of County Commissioners with one action, without extensive discussion. Any member of the Board or any citizen may request that an item be taken from the consent agenda, discussed and acted upon separately during this meeting. Consent agenda materials are available at the Lander County Clerk's office for viewing and copies are available for a nominal charge.

- \* (1) Approval of July 12, 2018 Agenda Notice
- \* (2) Approval of May 24, 2018 Meeting Minutes
- \* (3) Approval of June 14, 2018 Meeting Minutes
- \* (4) Approval of June 28, 2018 Meeting Minutes
- \* (5) Approval of the Payment of Bills
- \* (6) Approval of Payroll Change Requests

**\*COMMISSIONERS\***

- \*(1) Discussion only regarding a presentation by John Packham, PhD, on the health status of the population in Lander County, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(2) Discussion only regarding a presentation from Nevada Chapter of the American Planning Association and the Nevada Leadership Program UCED regarding the February 2017 Nevada Planning Guide and Professional Development opportunities offered by the Chapter and Nevada Leadership Program by Fred Steinmann, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(3) Discussion and update concerning the 2014 County Economic Development Strategy Assessment and possible workshop regarding local government "Tool Box" by Fred Steinmann, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(4) Discussion and possible action regarding the purchase of land and existing 3840 square foot hanger, APN 003-092-24 191 aka 101 Toiyabe Street (consisting of 1.34 acres), at the Kingston Airport in an amount not to exceed \$40,000.00 to be utilized by the Town of Kingston Volunteer Fire Department for a new fire station, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(5) Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove Resolution 2018-11 amending Resolution 2017-10 approving and adopting the inclusion of production (infusion and extraction), and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(6) Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove Resolution 2018-12 authorizing the County to sell a 1998 Ford F-550 4-WD ambulance, VIN 1FDWE30F0WHA14522 to Newmont Mining with a fair market value amount of \$15,000.00 pursuant to NRS 332.185, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*



**\*SHERIFF\***

- \*(7) Discussion and possible action regarding the hiring of a temporary part-time food services worker, for the Lander County Sheriff's Office, whose employment is not to exceed December 31, 2018, utilizing existing budgetary funds, while the current part-time food service worker is on extended medical leave, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

**\*PUBLIC WORKS\***

- \*(8) Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove the fee schedule regarding hook-up fees for the Battle Mountain Water Line, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(9) Discussion and possible action regarding the new Golf Course Well, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(10) Update from Public Works regarding the status of projects, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

**\*COMMISSIONERS\***

- \*(11) Discussion and possible action regarding the annual merit increase and/or annual bonus for Lander County employees for FY 2018-2019, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(12) Discussion and possible action to set a date and time for a Lander County Board of Commissioners meeting to be held in Austin, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(13) Discussion and possible action regarding the continuation of or dissolution of the Battle Mountain Livestock Events Center Advisory Board, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(14) Discussion and possible action regarding North Fork Road, Battle Mountain, Nevada, and the gate crossing a county road, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(15) Discussion and possible action to create, redesign, and/or update an organizational chart for the Lander County Administrative offices to include all pertinent departments under/or attached thereto; to define positions and duties and to request the Lander County District Attorney to update the Lander County Code to comply with and all actions taken by the Board on the agenda item, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(16) Discussion and possible action regarding the water and sewer direct deposit payment, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(17) Discussion and possible action regarding the water and sewer liens, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

- \*(18) Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove the by-laws, policies and procedures, roster, and to ratify the Chief of the Battle Mountain Volunteer Fire Department, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

**\*FINANCE\***

- \*(19) Discussion for possible action to approve/disapprove Resolution 2018-10 directing the

apportionment of net proceeds in an amount not to exceed \$82,512.53 for FY 17/18, and all other matters properly related thereto.

*Public Comment*

**\*CORRESPONDENCE**

\*(20) Correspondence/reports/potential upcoming agenda items.

*Public Comment*

Public Comment - For non-agendized items only. *Persons are invited to submit comments in writing and/or attend and make comments on any non- agenda item at the Board meeting if any, and discussion of those comments at the discretion of the Board. All public comment may be limited to three (3) minutes per person, again at the discretion of the Board. Reasonable restrictions may be placed on public comments based upon time, place and manner, but public comment based upon viewpoint may not be restricted.*

**ADJOURN**

\*Denotes "for possible action". Each such item may be discussed and action taken thereon with information provided at the meeting. Action may be taken according to the "Nevada Open Meeting Law Manual" via a telephone conference call in which a quorum of the Board members is simultaneously linked to one another telephonically.

**NOTE: TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE**

This is the tentative schedule for the meeting. The Board reserves the right to take items out of order to accomplish business in the most efficient manner. The Board may combine two or more agenda items for consideration. The Board may remove an item from the agenda or delay discussion relating to an item on the agenda at any time.

**Notice to persons with disabilities:** Members of the public who are disabled and require special assistance or accommodations at the meeting are requested to notify the County Executive Director in writing at the Courthouse, 50 State Route 305, Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820, or call (775) 635-2885 at least one day in advance of the meeting.

NOTICE: Any member of the public that would like to request any supporting material from the meeting, please contact the clerk's office, 50 State Route 305, Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820 (775) 635-5738.

**AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING**

State of Nevada     )  
                                      ) ss  
County of Lander    )

Keith Westengard, Lander County Executive Director of said Lander County, Nevada, being duly sworn, says, that on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018, he posted a notice, of which the attached is a copy, at the following places: 1) Battle Mountain Civic Center, 2) Battle Mountain Post Office, 3) Lander County Courthouse, 4) Swackhamer's Plaza Bulletin Board, 5) Kingston Community Hall Bulletin Board, and 6) Austin Courthouse in said Lander County, where proceedings are pending.

Keith Westengard, Lander County Executive  
Director



Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018.

Witness



Name of Agenda: Lander County Board of Commissioners

Date of Meeting: July 12, 2018



*Cindy Benson*  
*Lander County Fiscal Officer*

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107331**

  
Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer

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H.E. HUNEWILL CONST.CO.,

COUNTY OF LANDER  
INCORPORATED

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/28/18	195 FA-19	178,358.08	5/31/18 RD REHAB PRJCT

CHECK NO 107331 \$178,358.08 \*\*

COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107331

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

H.E. HUNEWILL CONST.CO.,

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
06/28/18 **VOID**	107331 **VOID**	\$178,358.08 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*178,358DOLLARS AND08CENTS\*\*\*

H.E. HUNEWILL CONST.CO.,  
1410 W. RAILROAD STREET

INCORPORATED

WINNEMUCCA

NV 89445

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

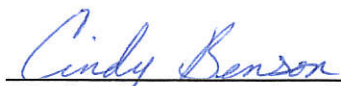
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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107336**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**



# COUNTY OF LANDER

L N CURTIS & SONS

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/27/18	INV178941	441.25	4/25/18 FIRE CONTROL FOAM
06/27/18	INV181167	673.64	5/2/18 PWR SUPPLY ADAPTER
06/27/18	INV182862	473.64	5/9/18 BATTERY CHARGER
06/27/18	INV184838	334.20	5/16/18 RESCUE GLOVES

CHECK NO 107336 \$1,922.73 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107336

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

L N CURTIS & SONS

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
06/28/18 **VOID**	107336 **VOID**	\$1,922.73 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*1,922DOLLARS AND73CENTS\*\*\*

L N CURTIS & SONS  
DEPT. 34921  
P.O. BOX 39000  
SAN FRANCISCO

CA 97139

NON-NEGOTIABLE

*Cindy Benson*  
*Lander County Fiscal Officer*

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107338**

  
Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer

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MARIANNA MCWILLIAMS

COUNTY OF LANDER

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/27/18	1806220029		
06/27/18	6/22/18	100.00	6/22/18 AUSTIN EMS RUN
06/27/18	6/23/18	100.00	STANDBY AUSTIN EMS
		100.00	STANDBY AUSTIN EMS

CHECK NO 107338

\$300.00 \*\*

COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107338

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

MARIANNA MCWILLIAMS

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
06/28/18 **VOID**	107338 **VOID**	\$300.00 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*300DOLLARS AND00CENTS\*\*\*

MARIANNA MCWILLIAMS  
394 RAMAH PLAZA

SPRING CREEK NV 89815

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

*Cindy Benson*  
*Lander County Fiscal Officer*

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107348**

  
Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer

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# COUNTY OF LANDER

ELIZABETH ANN TANNER

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/27/18	6/18/18 - 6/22/18	397.92	ELECTION PROJECT

CHECK NO 107348 \$397.92 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

ELIZABETH ANN TANNER

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*397DOLLARS AND92CENTS\*\*\*

ELIZABETH ANN TANNER  
450 ELQUIST DRIVE

BATTLE MOUNTAIN NV 89820

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107348

94-7074  
3212

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
06/28/18 **VOID**	107348 **VOID**	\$397.92 **VOID**

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

*Cindy Benson*  
*Lander County Fiscal Officer*

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107361**

  
Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer

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# COUNTY OF LANDER

JUKEBOX PARTY EXPRESS

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
07/02/18	14201	4,250.00	2/16/18 4TH OF JULY PARK

CHECK NO 107361 \$4,250.00 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107361

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

JUKEBOX PARTY EXPRESS

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/02/18 **VOID**	107361 **VOID**	\$4,250.00 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*4,250DOLLARS AND00CENTS\*\*\*

JUKEBOX PARTY EXPRESS  
P.O. BOX 745

MERIDIAN

ID 83680

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

*Cindy Benson*  
*Lander County Fiscal Officer*

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107363**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**



# COUNTY OF LANDER

LP INSURNACE SERVICES, INC

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
07/02/18	319791/11020	2,800.00	6/5/18 JULY 2018
07/02/18	322628/11020	2,800.00	6/18/18 AUGUST 2018

CHECK NO 107363 \$5,600.00 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107363

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

LP INSURNACE SERVICES, INC

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/02/18 **VOID**	107363 **VOID**	\$5,600.00 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*5,600DOLLARS AND00CENTS\*\*\*

LP INSURNACE SERVICES, INC  
300 E 2ND STREET,  
SUITE 1300  
RENO

NV 89501

NON-NEGOTIABLE

*Cindy Benson*  
*Lander County Fiscal Officer*

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107364**

  
Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer

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JUDICIAL REITIREMENT

COUNTY OF LANDER  
SYSTEM OF NEVADA

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
07/02/18	FY 2019	1,292.00	LANDER COUNTY JRS

CHECK NO 107364 \$1,292.00 \*\*

COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107364

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

JUDICIAL REITIREMENT

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/02/18 **VOID**	107364 **VOID**	\$1,292.00 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*1,292DOLLARS AND00CENTS\*\*\*

JUDICIAL REITIREMENT  
693 NYE LANE

SYSTEM OF NEVADA

CARSON CITY

NV 89703

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107365**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**

# COUNTY OF LANDER

TODD A. PLIMPTON

DBA: BELANGER & PLIMPTON

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
07/02/18	2018 3RD QUARTER	23,346.58	6/20/18

CHECK NO 107365 \$23,346.58 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107365

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

TODD A. PLIMPTON

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/02/18 **VOID**	107365 **VOID**	\$23,346.58 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*23,346DOLLARS AND58CENTS\*\*\*

TODD A. PLIMPTON  
P.O. BOX 59

DBA: BELANGER & PLIMPTON

LOVELOCK

NV 89419

NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107368**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**

TETON SIGNS

COUNTY OF LANDER

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
07/02/18	5070	6,835.00	6/26/18 REFLECTIVE WRAP

CHECK NO 107368 \$6,835.00 \*\*

COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107368

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

TETON SIGNS

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/02/18 **VOID**	107368 **VOID**	\$6,835.00 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*6,835DOLLARS AND00CENTS\*\*\*

TETON SIGNS  
537 SOUTH 5TH STREET

ELKO NV 89801

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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**LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING**

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107377**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**



# COUNTY OF LANDER

BUSINESS CARD

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/30/18	AMAZON	659.63	6/1/18
06/30/18	AUGASON FARMS	119.34	6/18/18
06/30/18	CRUCIAL.COM	272.97	6/8/18
06/30/18	FRED PRYOR	199.00	5/29/18
06/30/18	HOME DEPOT	505.33	6/15/18
06/30/18	LEG. COUNSEL	1,185.00	6/1/18
06/30/18	NV ENV HLTH	166.00	5/24/18
06/30/18	NV SEC OF STATE	45.00	6/6/18
06/30/18	WAL-MART	279.42	6/13/18

CHECK NO 107377 \$3,431.69 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107377

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

BUSINESS CARD

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/03/18	107377	\$3,431.69
**VOID**	**VOID**	**VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*3,431DOLLARS AND69CENTS\*\*\*

BUSINESS CARD  
P.O. BOX 15796

WILMINGTON

DE 19886-5796

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107378**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**

# COUNTY OF LANDER

TINA MARIE BISIAUX

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/30/18	5/26/18 - 6/26/18	220.00	PATCH CHANGES

CHECK NO 107378 \$220.00 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107378

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

TINA MARIE BISIAUX

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/03/18 **VOID**	107378 **VOID**	\$220.00 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*220DOLLARS AND00CENTS\*\*\*

TINA MARIE BISIAUX  
P.O. BOX 652

BATTLE MOUNTAIN MV 89820

NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107382**

  
**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**

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**COUNTY OF LANDER**  
INCORPORATED

H.E. HUNEWILL CONST.CO.,

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/30/18	197 FA-18	478,250.27	6/30/18 WATER TRANS MAIN
06/30/18	198 FA-19	890,316.72	6/29/18 RD REHAB PRJCT

CHECK NO 107382 \$1,368,566.99 \*\*

**COUNTY OF LANDER**

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

**WELLS FARGO BANK**  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107382

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

H.E. HUNEWILL CONST.CO.,

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/03/18 **VOID**	107382 **VOID**	\$1,368,566.99 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*1,368,566DOLLARS AND99CENTS\*\*\*

H.E. HUNEWILL CONST.CO.,  
1410 W. RAILROAD STREET

INCORPORATED

WINNEMUCCA

NV 89445

**NON-NEGOTIABLE**

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107383**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**

KING CONSTRUCTION, INC.

COUNTY OF LANDER  
C/O SYRBERUS, INC.

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
06/30/18	4041 FA-16	238,497.50	6/27/18 WWTP OVERFLOW PND

CHECK NO 107383 \$238,497.50 \*\*

COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107383

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

KING CONSTRUCTION, INC.

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/03/18 **VOID**	107383 **VOID**	\$238,497.50 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*238,497DOLLARS AND50CENTS\*\*\*

KING CONSTRUCTION, INC.  
4164 AUSTIN BLUFFS PKWY  
SUITE 362  
COLORADO SPRINGS

C/O SYRBERUS, INC.

CO 80918

VOID  
NON-NEGOTIABLE

***Cindy Benson***  
***Lander County Fiscal Officer***

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***LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION MEETING***

**July 12, 2018**

**APPROVE**

**Check #107391**



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**Cindy Benson – Fiscal Officer**



# COUNTY OF LANDER

ELIZABETH ANN TANNER

DATE	INVOICE	AMOUNT	REMARKS
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06/30/18	6/25/18 - 6/26/18	165.80	ELECTION PROJECT
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CHECK NO 107391 \$165.80 \*\*

## COUNTY OF LANDER

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
(775) 635-2573

WELLS FARGO BANK  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
GENERAL ACCOUNT

No. 107391

94-7074  
3212

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

ELIZABETH ANN TANNER

VOID IF NOT CASHED  
WITHIN 90 DAYS

DATE	CHECK NO.	AMOUNT
07/03/18 **VOID**	107391 **VOID**	\$165.80 **VOID**

\*\*\*VOID\*\*\*\*\*165DOLLARS AND80CENTS\*\*\*

ELIZABETH ANN TANNER  
450 ELQUIST DRIVE

BATTLE MOUNTAIN NV 89820

NON-NEGOTIABLE

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_1\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion only regarding a presentation by John Packham, PhD, on the health status of the population in Lander County, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background: presentation attached

Recommended Action: This is a non-action item.

# Population Health Status in Lander County

John Packham, PhD  
Associate Dean and Director of Health Policy Research  
Office of Statewide Initiatives  
University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine

Lander County Commissioners Meeting  
Battle Mountain, Nevada  
July 12, 2018



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[www.CountyHealthRankings.org](http://www.CountyHealthRankings.org)



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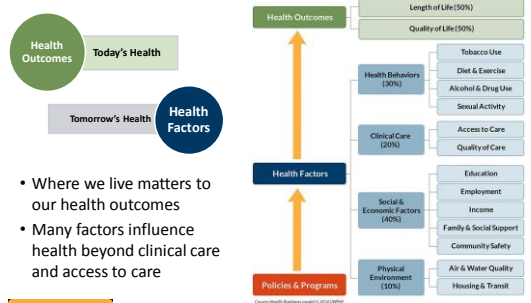
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## Two Sets of Rankings



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2018 Nevada County Health Rankings  
Health Outcomes

1. Pershing (+1)\*

2. Douglas (+1)

3. Lincoln (-2)

4. Elko (+1)

5. Storey (+6)

6. Humboldt (+2)

7. Eureka (0)

8. Churchill (+2)

9. Washoe (-5)
10. Clark (-4)

**11. Lander (-2)**

12. Carson City (0)

13. Lyon (+1)

14. White Pine (-1)

15. Mineral (+2)

16. Nye (0)

Not ranked: Esmeralda

\*Change versus 2017



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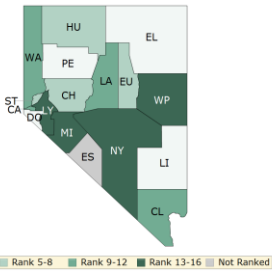
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2018 Nevada County Health Rankings  
Health Outcomes



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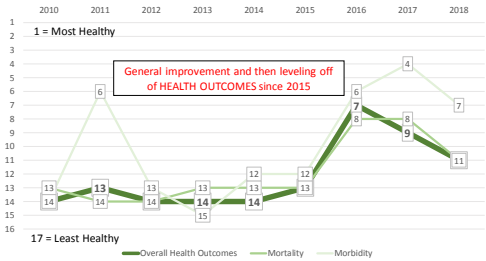
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Lander County Health Outcomes  
2010 to 2018



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2018 Nevada County Health Rankings  
Health Factors

1. Douglas (0)\*

2. Eureka (0)

3. Washoe (+6)

4. Elko (+3)

5. Lincoln (+4)

6. Storey (-1)

7. **Lander (-3)**

8. White Pine (-2)

9. Humboldt (-1)
10. Carson City (0)

11. Churchill (0)

12. Clark (0)

13. Pershing (+1)

14. Lyon (+1)

15. Nye (+)

16. Mineral (+1)

Not ranked: Esmeralda

\*Change versus 2017



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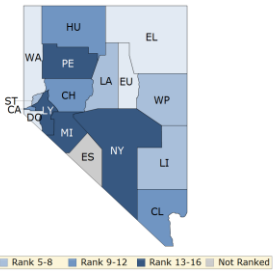
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2018 Nevada County Health Rankings  
Health Factors



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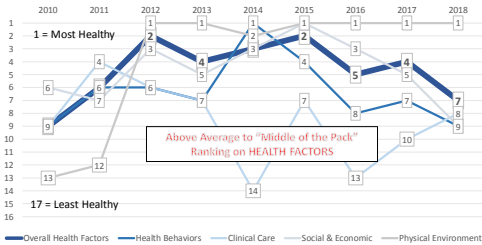
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Lander County Health Factors  
2010 to 2018



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Lander County – Opportunities for Improving Population Health

Measure	Carson City	Churchill	Douglas	Elko	Eureka	Lander	Lyon	Pershing	Washoe
Health Outcomes	12	8	2	4	7	11	13	1	9
Length of Life	13	7	2	6	9	11	12	1	5
Quality of Life	9	8	5	6	3	7	13	10	11
Health Factors	10	11	1	4	2	7	14	13	3
Health Behaviors	7	8	1	11	5	9	16	12	2
Clinical Care	3	11	2	14	6	8	9	12	1
Social & Economic	12	10	2	1	3	9	14	13	5
Physical Environment	10	14	9	5	2	1	11	6	15



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Factors Driving Population Health Outcomes in Lander County

– Health Behaviors –

- Adult smoking prevalence (16%)
- Adult obesity (31%)
- Physical inactivity (20%)
- Alcohol-impaired deaths (27%) and excessive drinking (22%)

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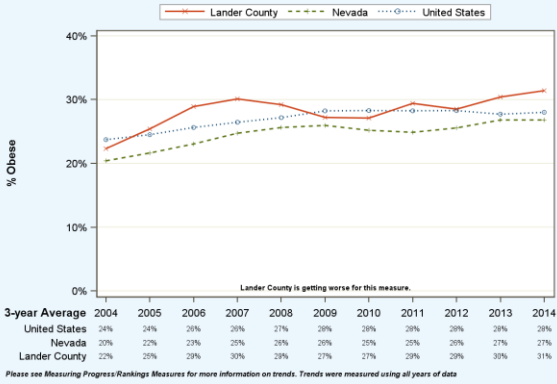
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Adult obesity in Lander County, NV  
County, State and National Trends



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Factors Driving Population Health Outcomes in Lander County

– Clinical Care –

- Primary care, mental health, and dental health professional shortages
- Lower rates of chronic disease management, including diabetes monitoring
- Low mammography screening rates (38%)

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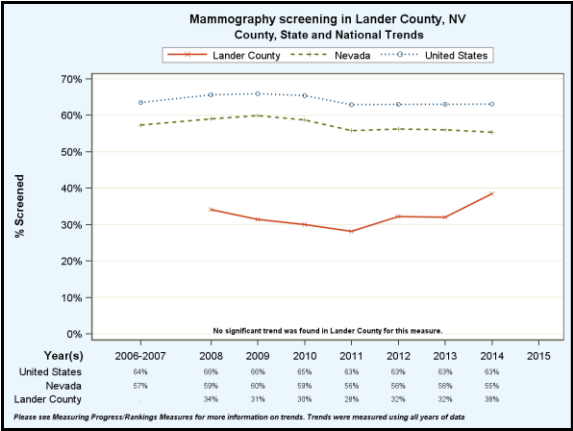
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Factors Driving Population Health Outcomes in Lander County

– Social and Economic Environment –

- High school graduation rate (78%) and college-educated population
- Child poverty and children in single-parent households
- Injury deaths

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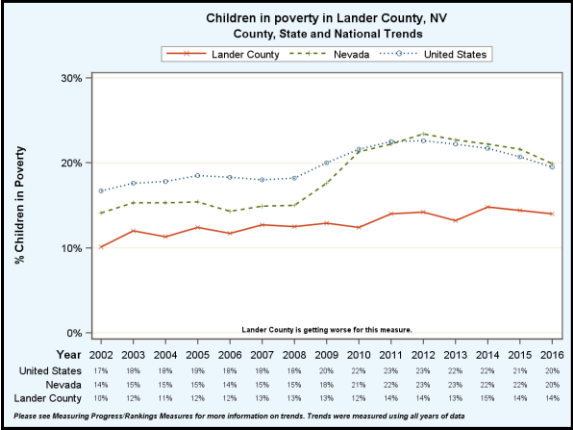
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### Public Health and the Promise of Prevention

**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

**Public health** is concerned with **preventing** health problems from happening in the first place, **promoting** healthy behaviors and choices, and **protecting** the health of entire populations – from neighborhoods, to towns and cities, to entire countries.

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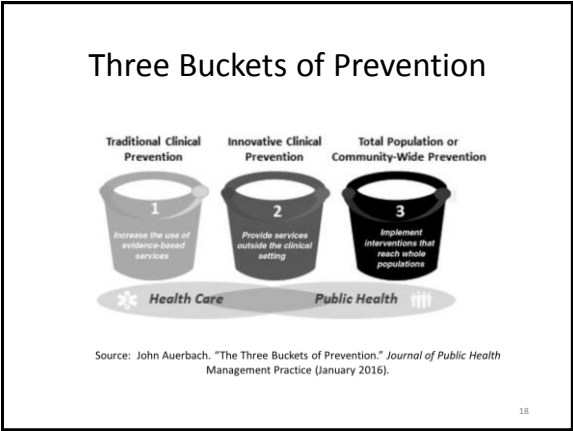
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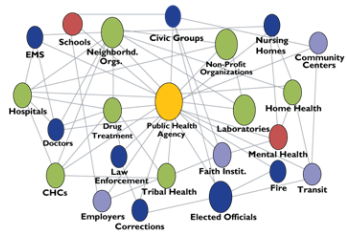
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Public Health System



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Goals of Governmental Public Health

- Prevent epidemics and spread of disease
- Protect against environmental hazards
- Prevent injuries and disability
- Promote and encourage healthy behaviors
- Respond to disasters and assist communities in recovery
- Ensure the quality and accessibility of health services

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Governmental Public Health

- Federal Government (e.g., CDC, FDA, HRSA)
- States Governments (51) and local health departments (2,565) have primary responsibility for health under the US Constitution

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State Public Health Responsibilities

- Screening for diseases and conditions
- Treatment for diseases
- Technical assistance and training
- State laboratory services
- Epidemiology and surveillance

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Local Public Health Responsibilities

- Adult immunization provision
- Communicable/infectious disease surveillance
- Childhood immunizations
- Food establishment inspections
- Food safety education
- Tuberculosis treatment
- Schools/daycare center inspections
- Population-based nutrition services

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Local Public Health Authorities in Nevada

- Southern Nevada Health District  
[www.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org](http://www.southernnevadahealthdistrict.org)
- Washoe County Health District  
[www.washoecounty.us/health](http://www.washoecounty.us/health)
- Carson City Health and Human Services  
[www.gethealthycarsoncity.org](http://www.gethealthycarsoncity.org)
- Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health  
[www.health.nv.gov](http://www.health.nv.gov)

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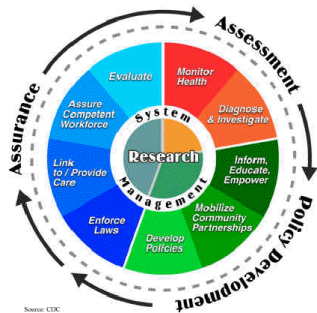
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Ten Essential Public Health Services



Source: CDC

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County Board of Health in Nevada

- NRS 429.280
- Consists of
  - County Commissioners
  - Sheriff
  - County Health Officer
- County Health Officer is Chair
- County Clerk is Clerk of the BOH

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County Health Officer

- Selected on the basis of his or her graduate education in public health, training, experience, and interest in public health and related programs
- Term of office of the county health officer is 2 years or until a successor has been appointed and qualified
- Oversee sanitary conditions
- Adopt necessary regulations for prevention, suppression, and control of any contagious disease
- Quarantine powers
- Administration supplied by county/city

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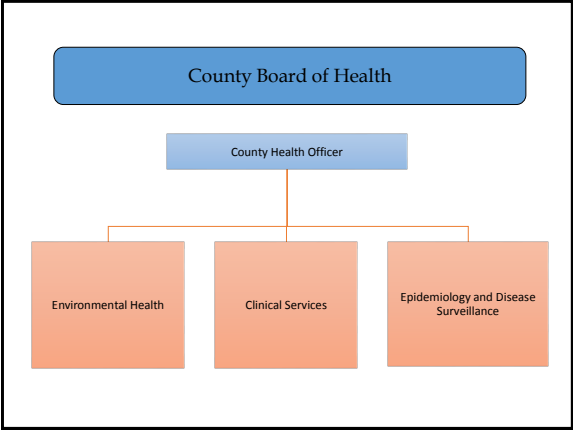
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### What Works?

#### Strategies to Improve Rural Health

- Strategies that Work  
[www.countyhealthrankings.org/whatworks](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/whatworks)
- Choosing the Right Strategies for Current Population Health Needs in Lander County
- Nevada Association of Local Health Officials, includes health officers from Clark County, Washoe County, and Carson City

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[www.med.unr.edu/statewide](http://www.med.unr.edu/statewide)



University of Nevada, Reno  
School of Medicine  
Office of Statewide Initiatives

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LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_2\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion only regarding a presentation from Nevada Chapter of the American Planning Association and the Nevada Leadership Program UCED regarding the February 2017 Nevada Planning Guide and Professional Development opportunities offered by the Chapter and Nevada Leadership Program by Fred Steinmann, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background: **Presentation Attached**

Recommended Action: **Review of the 2017 Nevada Planning Guide**



## Lander County Commission Agenda Request Form

COMMISSIONER MEETING DATE 7-12-18

NAME Fred Steinmann REPRESENTING Nevada Chapter of the American Planning Association & the Nevada Leadership Program UCEDs

ADDRESS Ansari Business Room 415J mail stop 0024 Reno, NV 89557

HOME PH \_\_\_\_\_ WORK 784-1655 CELL 997-4636 FAX 784-1773

WHICH NUMBER SHOULD WE CALL DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS? Either

WHO WILL BE ATTENDING THE MEETING Fred Steinmann

JOB TITLE Chapter Secretary (NVAPA) PH 997-4636

SPECIFIC REQUEST TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA Presentation from Nevada Chapter of the American Planning Association and the Nevada Leadership Program - UCEDs regarding the February 2017 Nevada Planning Guide, & professional development opportunities offered by the Chapter and Nevada Leadership Program; by Fred Steinmann.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION Attached to Request

WHAT ACTION WOULD YOU LIKE THE BOARD TO TAKE TO RESOLVE THIS ISSUE? Review 2017 Nevada Planning Guide

ARE THERE ANY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR REQUEST? YES \_\_\_ NO X  
AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_

HAS THIS ISSUE BEEN DISCUSSED AT A PRIOR COMMISSION MEETING? YES \_\_\_ NO X  
WHEN? \_\_\_\_\_

HAS THIS ISSUE BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY AFFECTED DEPT HEADS? YES X NO \_\_\_

ALL BACKUP MATERIAL MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AGENDA REQUEST, NOT AT THE MEETING:

IS ALL THE BACK UP MATERIAL ATTACHED TO THIS AGENDA REQUEST? YES X NO \_\_\_

IF THE ITEM IS A CONTRACT AND/OR AGREEMENT, OR REQUIRES LEGAL REVIEW, IT MUST BE REVIEWED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PRIOR TO AGENDA SETTING OR IT WILL NOT GO ON THE AGENDA.

HAS THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PROVIDED THE REQUIRED REVIEW? YES \_\_\_ NO X

THE COMMISSIONERS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REJECT OR RECOMMEND TABLING ALL AGENDA REQUESTS FOR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

ALL INFORMATION STATED IS CORRECT AND TRUE TO MY KNOWLEDGE:

SIGNATURE [Signature] DATE 6-12-18

The Lander County Board of Commissioners meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month







# NEVADA PLANNING GUIDE

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Nevada Planning Guide began in 2014 and involved assistance from many members of the Nevada APA Chapter. The following people volunteered their time and expertise to this publication:

**Skip Canfield** is Program Manager of the State Land Use Planning Agency (SLUPA) and the Nevada State Clearinghouse.

**Polly Carolin, FAICP** is a retired planner and lives in Southern Nevada.

**Seth Floyd, Esq.** is an attorney with The Urban Law Firm in Las Vegas, where his practice focuses on land use, labor law, and appeals. Mr. Floyd formerly worked as a city planner and lobbyist for the City of Las Vegas.

**Mike Harper, FAICP** is a retired planner and lives in Reno. Mike is the Treasurer of the Nevada APA Chapter.

**Julie Hunter, MS** is a Senior Air Quality Specialist in the Planning Program at the Washoe County Health District Air Quality Management Division. Julie is the Planning Official Development Officer of the Nevada APA Chapter.

**Fred Steinmann, DPPD** is an Assistant Research Professor in the College of Business at the University of Nevada, Reno. Fred is the Secretary of the Nevada APA Chapter.

**Candace H. Stowell, AICP** is a sole proprietor urban planning consultant in Carson City and a Senior Associate with Wells Barnett Associates.

**Marco Velotta, AICP** is a Planner with the City of Las Vegas Planning Department. Marco is the Professional Development Officer of the Nevada APA Chapter.

**Thank you to the University of Nevada, Reno for printed copies of the Nevada Planning Guide**

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Nevada Chapter  
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Reno, NV 89509  
<http://www.apanevada.org>  
<http://www.planning.org>



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### PURPOSE

The Nevada Planning Guide provides information for professional planners, citizen planners, and elected officials on how planning works in Nevada.<sup>1</sup> This Guide includes information on Master Plans, implementation strategies (e.g., zoning and subdivision regulations), fiscal tools, and legal issues. In addition, this Guide provides practical advice on the Nevada Open Meeting Law and ethics. The Nevada Planning Guide also includes commonly used acronyms as well as a Nevada Planning Glossary.

### WHAT IS PLANNING?

From its earliest days<sup>2</sup>, the city and regional planning profession has been focused on addressing existing and future issues in a community through the development of plans. While many issues have changed over the decades, the planning process remains grounded in the use of data, public input, and development of specific recommendations, in the form of goals, policies, and strategies, to address these issues. The analytical process allows a planner to look at the physical, social, and economic aspects of a community. The planning process is used different kinds of plans, such as Master Plans, Neighborhood Plans, or Regional Plans. To be effective, plans must be monitored and updated to reflect new and changing priorities for a community. The purpose of planning is to develop and implement strategies that create better neighborhoods and communities.

### PLANNING IN NEVADA

In Nevada, the first state planning laws were adopted in 1921. Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 268.100 through 268.220 allowed communities to establish planning commissions. In 1924, NRS was amended to allow cities to adopt zoning regulations. Today's main planning enabling laws for Nevada were adopted by the state legislature in 1941 and 1947 and are contained in NRS 268 and NRS 278. In 2013, the state planning laws were amended again when the Nevada legislature revised the requirements for Master Plans (AB 55) and added a new requirement for above ground utility plans.

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<sup>1</sup> Some of the material in the Nevada Planning Guide was previously published in the Planner's Guide (State Lands Division, 2008) and the Planning Commissioners Handbook (Nevada APA Chapter, 2005)

<sup>2</sup> The first City Planning Conference took place in Washington, D.C in 1909

## ORGANIZATION OF NEVADA PLANNING GUIDE

The Nevada Planning Guide includes six chapters. Chapter 1 provides information on Master Plans in Nevada, including the Master Plan Elements that are required for different jurisdictions. Chapter 2 discusses planning at the State level, including the role of the State Land Use Planning Agency. Chapter 3 discusses implementation tools such as zoning and subdivision regulations. Fiscal tools, such as Redevelopment Districts and Impact Fees, are discussed in Chapter 4. Important information on Nevada's Open Meeting Law and Ethics are provided in Chapters 5 and 6. Chapter 7 provides a concise discussion of key legal decisions. Finally, a Nevada Planning Glossary is included as well as commonly used planning acronyms.



## CHAPTER ONE – MASTER PLANS IN NEVADA

### INTRODUCTION

A Master Plan, or Comprehensive Plan, is an official public document adopted by a governing body as a guide to decisions about the physical development of the governed area. The area included in the Master Plan can be a city, a county, or a region. The Master Plan identifies current issues and needs in the community based on research, analysis, and extensive public input, and sets forth goals, policies, and actions to address issues. The plan has four main aspects:

1. It is comprehensive, encompassing all portions of the area under consideration and all facets of the community that will be impacted by physical development. It should address current issues in the community and provide strategies to help solve problems in the community, such as stormwater management or affordable housing.
2. The plan is general and it summarizes goals, but does not indicate specific locations or detailed regulations necessary to achieve the goals. Policies are also included, but only as directions, not as laws.
3. It is long range, setting goals for a set period, commonly twenty years, looking forward.
4. To be effective, the Master Plan should include specific actions to achieve the goals adopted for each element in the Plan.

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) requires communities to adopt a Master Plan when a Planning Commission has been established. Planning Commissions with seven members are mandated for counties that have more than 40,000 people or cities with more than 25,000.

### MASTER PLANS IN NEVADA

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) requires communities to adopt a Master Plan when a Planning Commission has been established. Planning Commissions with seven members are mandated for counties that have more than 40,000 people or cities with more than 25,000. Many communities do not meet the NRS threshold for a Planning Commission, but still have Master Plans, such as the City of West Wendover. The difference is that all the functions of a Planning Commission are handled by the governing body. In the City of West Wendover, for example, the City Council acts as the Planning Commission.

NRS Chapter 278 was amended by the Nevada Legislature in 2013 to include an amended section on Master Elements as well as a new section requiring utility plans. Senate Bill 55 amended NRS Section 278.160 to reduce the number of Master Plan Elements from 18 to 8. In addition, the Nevada Legislature approved a new section in state planning law (AB 239) which requires communities to adopt an aboveground utility plan (NRS 278.165) by December 31, 2014. The eight Master Plan Elements spelled out in state law are as follows:

1. Conservation Element. The Conservation Element must include a conservation plan as well as a solid waste disposal plan.
2. Historic Preservation Element. The Historic Preservation Element must include a historic neighborhood preservation plan and a historic properties preservation plan.

3. Housing Element. The Housing Element must include 8 components including an inventory of housing conditions, a determination of present and prospective need for affordable housing, and a plan for maintaining and developing affordable housing to meet the housing needs of the community for at least 5 years.
4. Land Use Element. The Land Use Element must include a land use plan that includes an inventory and classification of types of natural land and of existing land cover and uses. The Land Use Element may include plans or policies regarding the acquisition and use of federal land (see NRS 321.7355). For any county with a population greater than 700,000 (Clark County), the Land Use Element must include a rural neighborhoods preservation plan.
5. Public Facilities and Services Element. The Public Facilities and Services Element must include an economic plan to support the implementation of the element, a population plan, an aboveground utility plan, a plan for utilities, and a school facilities plan.
6. Recreation and Open Space Element. The Recreation and Open Space Element must include a recreation plan which includes parks, trails, and reserved riverbank strips.
7. Safety Element. The Safety Element must include a seismic safety plan and for counties with populations greater than 700,000 (Clark County), a safety plan which identifies natural and manmade hazards.
8. Transportation Element. The Transportation Element must include a street and highways plan, a transit plan, and a transportation plan showing a comprehensive transportation system.

When a city or county adopts a Master Plan, state law requires the adoption of specific Master Elements, based on the size of the jurisdiction, as depicted in the table below.

<b>Jurisdiction Size</b>	<b>Master Plan Elements Required</b>
<b>Jurisdictions within counties less than 100,000</b>	If a city or county adopts any elements as part of a Master Plan, the Plan must include an above ground utility plan of a Public Services and Facilities Element
<b>Jurisdictions within counties over 100,000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Plan of the Conservation Element</li> <li>• Housing Element</li> <li>• Population Plan of the Public Services and Facilities Element</li> <li>• Aboveground Utility Plan of Public Services and Facilities Element</li> </ul>
<b>Jurisdictions within counties over 700,000</b>	<p>All Elements are Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation Element</li> <li>• Historic Preservation Element</li> <li>• Housing Element</li> <li>• Land Use Element</li> <li>• Public Facilities and Services Element, including an aboveground utility plan</li> <li>• Recreation and Open Space Element</li> <li>• Safety Element</li> <li>• Transportation Element</li> </ul>

Nevada planning law does not mandate how often Master Plans should be prepared or updated. However, NRS 278.190 does require that the Planning Commission prepare an annual report to the governing body with any recommendations concerning the Master Plan. Typically, the planning staff will prepare this report for the Planning Commission.



Public Land Policy Plans are not required under NRS 278.160 but are often incorporated in county master plans to address public land issues. Chapter 2 provides information about the public land policy plans authorized under NRS 321.7355

## MASTER PLAN COMPONENTS

Master Plans usually contain four main components: 1) A Community Profile; 2) A Survey of Existing Conditions; 3) Master Plan Elements, such as the Land Use Element and the Housing Element; and 4) the Action or Implementation Section. More information on each component is described below.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

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Most plans begin with an introduction to the community. The community profile creates familiarity for both residents of the community and nonresidents as well. It might begin with a description of the geography, followed by a brief summary of the history of the community. Graphics, maps and photographs help to provide a clearer picture of the community for the reader. Other information to include in the community profile:

- Geographical location
- Regional setting
- Population
- Housing summary
- Major economic activities
- Form of government
- Educational and recreational activities
- Special features and attractions

### EXISTING CONDITIONS

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All Master Plans need to include information on current conditions and trends for different functional areas, such as housing, land use, and transportation. The information on existing conditions needs to include population projections and future housing demand. This information provides the basis for determining community needs. This information may be contained within each element of the Master Plan or else treated as a separate section of the Master Plan, such as an inventory section.

### MASTER PLAN ELEMENTS

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All Master Plans contain specific elements and these elements typically cover functional areas such as land use and transportation. The Master Plan element contains goals, policies, and actions to meet the needs of the affected community, as described below.

**Goals.** The goals of the community are fundamental to the planning process. They provide the means for making choices and affirming decisions. For this reason goals need to be clear, simple declarations of what the community hopes to achieve. The goals do not necessarily have to be fully achievable for a plan to be successful. Goals should instead represent long term targets towards which planning efforts are directed. Goals do not have a specific time frame other than



the typical 10 or 20 year time frame of a Master Plan. Goals are broad general statements on what is ultimately desired and form the basis for the Master Plan. An example of a housing element goal would be: Increase the supply of affordable housing for families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

*Policies.* A policy provides a framework to achieve a goal. Master Plan elements may often contain many policies to guide how a jurisdiction achieves specific goals, but policies are not actions. An example policy may be to carry out redevelopment projects in an historic business district which are in character with the existing buildings.

*Strategies/Actions.* Successful implementation of a Master Plan requires the adoption of specific strategies or actions to meet the goals for each element. These actions are specific tasks which are often contained in an action matrix that provides information on when the action will be completed and which departments or entities are responsible for completing the action.

## FUTURE LAND USES V. ZONING DISTRICTS

Master Plans include land use elements that depict the most appropriate future land uses for a community. Future land designations, such as conservation, rural, open space, residential, or industrial, are general land use categories and are not the same as zoning districts, which are regulatory tools that help to implement a Master Plan. A future land use depicts the desired development pattern for a community. The future land use may represent what actually exists, such as an industrial land use, or may represent a future land use that is more appropriate, such as commercial land uses. Where is the best location for future residential development? Where should urban development be located? Where are sensitive lands located? Where should urban development be prohibited? Is there adequate land for industrial development? The future land uses need to represent general categories of land uses that are most appropriate for a particular community. Typically, a community will include a chart in the Master Plan to depict the zoning districts which are compatible with each future land use.

Most communities in Nevada have adopted zoning districts to regulate the location and intensity of different types of land uses, such as commercial uses. Nevada law states that jurisdictions may establish zoning districts and regulations for each district but zoning regulations must be "adopted in accordance with the master plan for land use..." (NRS 278.250).

Chapter 3 provides more information about zoning and subdivision regulations in Nevada and explains how development regulations should be used to implement the Master Plan.

## CHAPTER TWO – STATE PLANNING IN NEVADA

### INTRODUCTION

Nevada has the unique distinction of consisting of almost 86% federally-managed lands. The majority of Nevada's counties have less than 25% of their land area available for economic development on private lands and the associated tax base. Some counties have less than 5% private land area available.

This situation has led to challenging land use and natural resource planning at the State level. Mechanisms have been established and authorized by statute to help in these endeavors.

### NEVADA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Authorized by gubernatorial executive order in 1989, the Nevada State Clearinghouse, within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Division of State Lands, exists to inform Executive Branch agencies of significant federal projects and policy initiatives that affect our state. The Clearinghouse has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with Federal agencies to ensure that the consultation requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are met.

The Nevada State Clearinghouse is the single point of contact (SPOC) for NEPA proposals statewide and should be notified of all NEPA projects that occur on public land in Nevada. Pursuant to NEPA, federal agencies must coordinate with the State and local governments whenever a project or policy initiative is proposed on public lands.

- The Clearinghouse ensures that pertinent State agencies are notified about the projects and then provides their comments back to the federal agencies to help facilitate the consultation process.
- In addition to State agencies, the Clearinghouse notifies pertinent local governments of the projects and seeks comments. The Clearinghouse notifications act as outreach to ensure local-level entities are informed.

### 60-DAY GOVERNOR'S CONSISTENCY REVIEW PROCESS

To ensure State and local coordination and consistency review, an additional final step is afforded the State. Pursuant to 43 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 1610.3-2 (e), prior to the approval of a proposed Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Resource Management Plan (RMP), or amendment to a management framework plan or BLM RMP, the 60-Day Governor's Consistency Review process is required and gives the State and local governments an additional review opportunity that follows NEPA consultation and coordination criteria.

When the 60-Day Governor's Consistency Review process is triggered, there is a set sequence of events that occur:

- The BLM State Director shall submit to the Governor the proposed plan or amendment and shall identify any known inconsistencies with State or local plans, policies or programs.
- The Governor shall have 60 days in which to identify inconsistencies and provide recommendations in writing to the BLM State Director.



- If the Governor does not respond within the 60-day period, the plan or amendment shall be presumed to be consistent.
- If the written recommendation(s) of the Governor recommend changes in the proposed plan or amendment which were not raised during the public participation process on that plan or amendment, the BLM State Director shall provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the recommendation(s).
- If the BLM State Director does not accept the recommendations of the Governor, the BLM State Director shall notify the Governor and he shall have 30 days in which to submit a written appeal to the National BLM Director in Washington DC.
- The National BLM Director shall accept the recommendations of the Governor if he determines that they provide for a reasonable balance between the national interest and the State's interest.
- The National BLM Director shall communicate to the Governor in writing and publish in the Federal Register the reasons for his determination to accept or reject such Governor's recommendations.

## NEVADA JOINT MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Nevada Joint Military Affairs Committee (NJMAC) is held twice a year and is facilitated by the Nevada State Clearinghouse. NJMAC was created to increase dialogue and coordination between the State and its military partners. NJMAC is composed of personnel from the military, federal land managers, state agencies, Congressional staff and one representative from the Nevada Association of Counties. The intent of NJMAC is to meet and discuss topics of mutual interest, increase dialogue and be proactive regarding emerging issues of importance to Nevada.

## STATE LAND USE PLANNING AGENCY

The State Land Use Planning Agency (SLUPA) provides technical planning assistance to local governments and other agencies, and represents the state on a wide variety of federal land management activities.

- In cooperation with other state agencies and local governments throughout the State, SLUPA helps develop and update county-level public land policy plans for the use of public lands which are managed by agencies of the federal government.
- These plans provide local governments with a strong voice in federal planning-related matters such as land use and natural resource plan updates and NEPA reviews for public land development proposals. NEPA requires coordination between Federal, State and local governments. These plans are a major tool in fostering collaboration between various levels of government.
- SLUPA also publishes the *"Laws Relating to Planning"*. This document is a compilation of the Nevada Revised Statutes relating to planning, zoning, land division, planned use development, housing, and other land use and natural resource planning subjects.

## STATE LAND USE PLANNING ADVISORY COUNCIL

SLUPA is staff to the Nevada State Land Use Planning Advisory Council (SLUPAC). SLUPAC (NRS 321.740) is the only Governor-appointed council that has a county commissioner

representative from each of Nevada's seventeen counties as well as Nevada Association of Counties (NACO).

Nevada has an existing infrastructure for meaningful coordination between counties, State agencies, and Federal agencies through the Nevada State Clearinghouse and SLUPAC. The Clearinghouse has a recently-adopted MOU with the BLM specifying consistency and coordination responsibilities between the State and BLM. Meaningful coordination and principled consistency review between the BLM, State and local governments using SLUPAC as the avenue for dialogue, is an explicit goal of this MOU.

- SLUPAC is the State-level avenue for local governments to express concerns or discuss issues related to land use and natural resource planning.
- SLUPAC is the mechanism for local governments to elevate local level land use and natural resource related issues to the State.
- The Clearinghouse notifies the county representative on SLUPAC regarding NEPA projects and it is the responsibility of that representative to conduct additional outreach at the local level to determine the need for any further review, comment or follow up. The Clearinghouse coordinates with the NACO representative on SLUPAC as an additional avenue for outreach to local governments.

**NRS 321.750 Duties.** The State Land Use Planning Advisory Council shall:

- Advise the Administrator on the development and distribution to cities and counties of information useful to land use planning.
- Advise the State Land Use Planning Agency regarding the development of plans and statements of policy.

The State Land Use Planning Advisory Council shall develop recommendations and proposed regulations relating to land use planning policies in areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC's).

The Executive Council of the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council, which consists of the Administrator and four persons selected by the Advisory Council from among its members shall resolve inconsistencies between the land use plans of local government entities when requested.

## PUBLIC LAND POLICY PLANNING

Since Nevada is so unique in the union, with the most federally-managed lands (86%) of any other state, it is important to maintain "local voice" in the planning process on Nevada's public lands. SLUPA is authorized by statute to assist in preparation of public land policy plans at the county level. Typically, these plans are adopted as an element of the master plan to facilitate coordination and consistency review pursuant to NEPA.

**NRS 321.7355:** Plan or statement of policy concerning lands under federal management.

The State Land Use Planning Agency shall prepare, in cooperation with appropriate Federal, State and local governments, plans or statements of policy concerning the acquisition and use of lands in the State of Nevada that are under federal management.

The purpose of a Public Land Policy Plan is to:



- Detail a county's vision and strong policy voice concerning public lands and potential Congressional actions.
- Define public land-related issues and needs.
- Provide locally developed land management policies that enable the federal land management agencies to better understand and respond in a positive fashion to the concerns and needs of a county in a collaborative process through meaningful coordination and principled consistency review.
- Increase the role a county has in determining the management of the federal lands.
- Provide an opportunity to positively address federal land use management issues directly and thereby offer a proactive alternative rather than an after-the-fact response.
- Encourage public comment and involvement.

Public land policy plans represent a review of existing and emerging public lands issues that are of importance to counties and the State in working with federal agencies under NEPA and other public processes, including, for example, BLM's organic act – the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA).

Within these plans are descriptions of issues and opportunities relating to public lands and how best to work collaboratively with the federal planning partners, most notably Bureau of Land Management (BLM), US Department of Energy (DOE), US Department of Defense (DOD), US Forest Service (USFS), US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the US Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA).

- These plans enable the federal land management agencies to better understand and respond to the concerns and needs of counties and the State through meaningful coordination and principled consistency review.
- Planning, effective communication and coordination by Nevada's governments, in concert with its citizens, can establish a set of policies for the proper use of these lands and to take advantage of the "consistency" language in Section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).
- Section 202(c)(9) governs BLM Planning and directs the BLM to give consideration to appropriate state, local, and tribal lands in the development of land use plans for federal lands.
- The BLM is to provide for meaningful public involvement of state and local government officials in the development of land use plans, regulations and decisions for federal lands.
- The BLM will review each Resource Management Plan (RMP) and proposed federal action for consistency with public land policy plans, and all other plans, policies, programs and processes, and will attempt to make the RMPs and proposed actions consistent to the extent that the Secretary of the Interior finds them consistent with federal law and the purpose of FLPMA.

Forest Service regulations for land management planning and for implementing NEPA requires that the Forest Service determine the consistency of any project proposal with state and/or local laws and plans.

The agency is required to describe any inconsistencies and the extent to which the agency would reconcile its proposal with the state/local laws and plans. This consistency review is also provided for by the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR 1506.2(d)) developed to implement NEPA.

Other Federal agencies have similar coordination and consistency requirements.

## CHAPTER THREE – IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

### INTRODUCTION

When units of government in Nevada adopt plans to carry out and achieve their goals, objectives, and policies, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and capital project budgeting and finance are the primary methods and tools of plan implementation. As is the case in states across the country, Nevada's governments enact zoning ordinances to divide their communities into districts, regulate land use activities, and establish methods of dividing land into multiple parcels to ensure future land uses are incorporated in to the comprehensive plan are achieved, that existing land uses are protected from incompatible land uses or nuisances, the development is adequately served by infrastructure, and that development avoids sensitive areas. As a part of their duties established by laws, counties, cities, and special units of government also establish budgets based on their respective revenues to expend money for improvements. Finally, special authorities that have been created to ensure certain areas or regions plan for growth in a coordinated fashion and that efforts by multiple units of government do not come into conflict by various methods of conformance.

### POWERS FOR PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION

The roots of Nevada planning are embedded within key laws through delegation of power from the [\*Nevada Constitution\*](#).

- As a condition for being admitted into the Union in 1864, Nevada's Constitution contains an Ordinance that allows Federal control of unappropriated land. As a result, approximately 85% of Nevada is under control by Federal agencies in 2015, divided between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Fish and Wildlife Services, Forest Service and National Park Service. The remaining land that is held is subject to control by state and local governments.
- The Legislature has held that planning authority resides with the local governments, which are closest to the people. Article 4 required the Legislature to establish a uniform system of County and Township government and defined powers for commissions and officers of Nevada's 17 counties. Similarly, Article 8 charged the Legislature to establish laws to allow for the creation and organization of cities and towns, either by special act or charter or through general law. Article 8 also establishes Nevada as a Dillon's rule state by restricting powers of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning credit.
- While limited functional home rule was granted to cities and counties at the 2015 Legislative Session, Nevada's municipal corporation have effectively derived their powers and rights wholly from the Nevada Legislature.

In the early 20th Century, the Progressive movement saw the national passage of reforms at the national, state, and local levels to help protect public safety and welfare. Although planning was still in its infancy, Nevada's earliest state and local laws established a rudimentary framework for city planning. By 1925, Nevada and eighteen other states had adopted the Standard State Zoning Enabling Act wholly or in part. By the 1930's and 1940's, new powers for city planning were established through Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS).



Over time and as Nevada has grown, the Legislature and local governments would amend these laws and create, adopt, and utilize these tools for implementation. The Legislature has further refined its stance on planning, finding that unregulated growth and development results in harm to the public safety, health, and general welfare; that cities have a responsibility for guiding the development of areas within their respective boundaries for the common good, and the counties have similar responsibilities with respect to their unincorporated areas; and that city, county, regional and other planning must be done in harmony to ensure the orderly growth and preservation of the state.

There are two titles of NRS that specifically govern planning:

- Titles 20 and 21 – The chapters of NRS within these two titles establish uniform rules and powers for county government and specific officers (NRS Chapters 243 – 260), general laws for cities ([NRS 266](#) – Ely, Fallon, Fernley, Lovelock, Mesquite, West Wendover, Winnemucca), and powers common to both chartered and general law cities ([NRS 268](#) – Boulder City, Caliente, Carlin, Carson City, Elko, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Reno, Sparks, Wells, Yerington), including the creation of city planning commissions. While many of the laws within these titles aren't necessarily specific to planning or plan implementation, they do establish powers and methods for adoption of codes, local government finance, provision of public infrastructure and services, and means of protecting health, safety, and welfare.
- Title 22 – The chapters within this title are specific to Planning and Zoning, Regional Transportation Commissions, and Development and Redevelopment. The most pertinent chapters include:
  - [NRS 278](#) specifically covers Planning and Zoning. This chapter covers:
    - A wide range of planning definitions (NRS 278.010 – NRS 278.0237)
    - [Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition](#) ([NRS 278.02507 – NRS 278.029](#))
    - [Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency](#) ([NRS 278.026 – NRS 278.029](#))
    - City and County Planning Commissions ([NRS 278.030—278.140](#))
    - Subdivision law ([NRS 278.320 – 278.5695](#))
    - [Tahoe Regional Planning Agency](#) ([NRS 278.780 – NRS 278.828](#))
  - [NRS 278A](#) – Chapter 278A establishes standards and conditions for planned unit developments (PUD) and authorizes cities and counties to enact ordinances to exercise chapter's provisions. PUD ordinances must specify minimum standards of design (NRS 278A.090-278A.370):
    - Permitted uses and types of housing in the PUD
    - Density and intensity of land uses
    - Design, bulk, and location of buildings
    - Common open space areas and jointly owned areas
    - Public facilities and Provision of utilities
    - Minimum site areas
    - Drainage
    - Fire protection systems
    - Streetlighting
    - Parking
    - Setbacks
    - Sewers and wastewater treatment

- Public and private street construction, design, and addressing
- Approval or disapproval of a PUD must be consistent with NRS 278A.440 - 278A.590.
- [NRS 278B](#) – Authorizes governing bodies to charge impact fees for new development. Specific procedures for capital improvement plans and collection of fees are provided (See Chapter 4 for more information about impact fees).
  - Chapters governing community redevelopment include [NRS 279](#) (Redevelopment), [NRS 279A](#) (Rehabilitation of Property in Residential Neighborhoods), and [NRS 278C](#) (Tax Increment Areas). In general, the chapters require formation of redevelopment plans and grant powers and special implementation tools to local governments to create redevelopment agencies for the purpose of planning, constructing or operating redevelopment projects within blighted areas with social or economic liabilities. In addition, other powers for economic development and local improvements may be utilized by local governments under [NRS 271](#) (Local Improvements), [NRS 271A](#) (Tourism improvements), [NRS 271B](#) (Economic Diversification districts – utilized for attracting TESLA to Storey County), [NRS 274](#) (Zones for Economic Development). See Chapter 4 for more information about these different financing mechanisms.
  - Transportation capital improvement planning by Regional Transportation Commissions (RTC) is covered in [NRS 277A](#), as are powers and duties as a metropolitan planning organization (MPO).

Nevada's local government bodies and Planning Commissions are empowered with plan implementation. All cities with a population of 25,000 or more (Carson City, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Reno, and Sparks) and all counties with a population of 40,000 or more (Clark, Douglas, Elko, Lyon, Nye, and Washoe) are required to create a planning commission. In cities and counties below the population threshold, creation of a planning commission is optional and the council or commission may perform the functions and duties that would otherwise be performed by a planning commission (NRS 278.030).

Under NRS 268 and NRS 278, city and county planning commissions are empowered to perform, recommend, and advise their governing bodies and other public authorities on several important functions:

- Prepare and adopt a comprehensive, long-term, general plan for the physical development of the city, county or region (see Chapter 2) and promote public interest in and understanding of the plan, and consult and advise public officials, agencies, utilities, and the public on carrying out the plan. The "master plan" must then be adopted by the governing body; the Planning Commission is then required to make annual make recommendations to its respective governing body for implementation of the plan ([NRS 278.190](#)).
- Recommend to the city council and all other public authorities plans and regulations for the future growth, development and beautification of the municipality in respect to its public and private buildings and works, streets, parks, grounds and vacant lots, and the development of affordable housing.
- Recommend the laying out, widening, extending, paving, parking and locating of streets, sidewalks and boulevards.



- Recommend betterment of housing and sanitary conditions, establish zones or districts within which lots or buildings may be restricted to residential commercial or industrial use that limit the height, area, and bulk of buildings and structures.
- Conduct public hearings on land use applications and take final action subject to a possible appeal to the governing body.
- Perform any other acts, study, and propose measures for municipal welfare and in the interest of protecting the area's natural resources.

## ZONING

[NRS 278.250](#) grants authority to Nevada's local governments to implement zoning to divide the city, county or region into zoning districts in accordance with their master plan. While there is no requirement or mandate in Nevada law to adopt zoning as a tool to implement a master plan, it has been favored by Nevada's cities and counties. The statute provides the process and guidelines for design of a typical ordinance, such as districts and uses, heights, setbacks, bulk, parking, design, signage, and non-conformance, but grants discretion to the governing body about their contents, including:

- Health and general welfare
- Air and water quality
- Adequate housing supply, including the development of affordable housing.
- Conservation of open space and natural and scenic resource protection.
- Solar access, solar and wind energy, and use of materials that increases building energy efficiency
- Recreational needs
- Protection of life and property from natural hazards
- Conformance with an adopted population plan
- A timely, orderly, and efficient transportation network for pedestrians and bicycles.
- Development is commensurate with the character and the physical limitations of the land
- Immediate and long-range financial impact of the application of particular land to particular kinds of development and the relative suitability of the land for development
- Protection of existing neighborhoods and communities, including rural preservation neighborhoods and historic neighborhoods (Clark County).
- Compatibility of land uses with military installations
- Use of additional controls that may be deemed appropriate, including density bonuses, inclusionary zoning, and minimum density zoning

The local government council or commission must take action on zoning ordinances and maps, including amendments; planning commissions and zoning hearing examiners typically make recommendations for approval. In Washoe County, conformance of zoning regulations with the master plan is mandatory.

To adopt or amend a zoning ordinance, a local government must place a 10 day notice in a newspaper of the new or amended regulation (NRS 278.260). In Clark County, the regulation cannot become effective until 5 days after transmittal of adopted regulation to an unincorporated town board. Similarly, zoning map adoptions and amendments have notification and adoption processes that vary for individual counties and their respective jurisdictions:

- In general for all counties, a notice is mailed to the applicant requesting action and to all property owners within 300 feet of the subject property within 10 days of a zoning hearing. A provision to notify base commanders is also in place if the property is within 3,000 feet of a military installation. At least 30 separate property owners must be noticed, no matter their distance from the subject property. In addition, notice must also be provided to town boards, should an application involve a change within unincorporated towns. If a proposed amendment involves a change in the boundary of a zoning district which reduces the density or intensity, the notice must have a section that allows owners of surrounding property to indicate approval or opposition of the amendment.
- Within Washoe and Clark Counties, notification remains the same, but the notice area is within 750 feet of the subject property. In Clark County, there are additional notification requirements: notices must include official notices of a public hearing; signage is required on-site, including information about the proposed zoning, the day and time of the meeting, and contact information. Finally, while downzoning may occur, an amendment involves a change in the boundary of a zoning district that reduces the density or intensity and 20 percent of the property owners to whom notices were sent oppose the amendment. The city or county cannot approve the amendment unless it separately considers the merits of each aspect of the proposed amendment to which the owners expressed opposition and it makes a written finding that the public interest and necessity will be promoted by approval of the amendment.

## VARIANCES AND SPECIAL USE OR CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

The local government council or commission must take action on zoning ordinances and maps, including amendments; the jurisdiction's planning staff, planning commissions and zoning hearing examiners typically make findings of fact for recommendations for approval or denial that establish and confirm that zoning regulations and actions are in line with other actions and plans. In Washoe County, conformance of zoning regulations with the master plan is mandatory.

As can be found in many jurisdictions nationwide, [NRS 278.315](#) allows local governments to authorize variances and special or conditional use permits by a board of adjustment, the planning commission or a hearing examiner. Special exceptions are usually reviewed by local government staff and focused on the physical issues of the exception; they may also be reviewed by advisory bodies, such as town boards. A public hearing on an application is required within 65 days of submittal, while findings of need or detriment are determined by local government staff. NRS 278.319 also allows a process for minor deviations of less than 10 percent to be determined by a planning director or other designated staff member.

- **Variances** – In Nevada, variances are treated as an exemption from a local government's established standard; they are not granted in order to permit uses in zoning districts in which a use is not allowed, vary minimum spacing requirements, or relieve hardships that are solely personal, self-created or financial in nature. Variances are intended to provide relief to individual property owners where the regulations would create an undue hardship.
- **Special Use Permits** – A use requiring some type of special review as determined by a local government can require an additional permit. Conditions of approval typically accompany a special use permit, but these must be rationally related to the use, and may have impacts to both the property and off the premise. Certain land uses may require



special use permits in some zoning districts whereas the same land use may be allowed by right in more intense land use districts.

Application requirements are determined by each jurisdiction, but noticing requirements are established by statute – in all counties except Washoe and Clark, notices must be sent to all property owners within 300 feet of the subject parcel, and all tenants of manufactured housing within 300 feet of the subject parcel. A provision to notify base commanders is also in place if the property is within 3,000 feet of a military installation. In Washoe and Clark counties, if the deviation is less than 30%, notifications must be sent to all property owners and tenants of manufactured housing within 100 feet of the subject parcel; however, if the deviation is greater than 30%, the notification radius expands to 500 feet and also includes the 30 closest separately owned parcels if they are not otherwise duplicated. Additional notification requirements are in place for Clark County establishments that serve alcoholic beverages (on or off premise) in districts that are not defined as gaming enterprise districts.

A process for an appeal of a decision made by a planning commission, board of adjustment, hearing examiner, or planning director may be made to either the elected governing body or district court, as required by NRS 278.3195

## GROWTH MANAGEMENT TOOLS: CONSERVATION EASEMENTS AND TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Nevada law authorizes growth management tools that are commonly utilized across the country. [NRS 111.390 – NRS 111.440](#) enact the Uniform Conservation Easement Act which imposes limits or obligations on government or charitable organizations property owners, typically for unlimited duration, that:

- Retains or protects natural, scenic or open space values of land,
- Assures property availability for agricultural, forest, recreational, or open space uses,
- Protects natural resources,
- Maintains or enhances air or water quality, or
- Preserves historical, architectural, archaeological, paleontological, or cultural aspects of land and property.

The easements can be created, conveyed, modified, assigned, transferred, or terminated in the same manner of other easements. These easements provide a valuable mechanism that restrict sensitive lands, including farmland or riparian habitat, from development or improper usage, often while being protected on the tax roll in perpetuity.

Conservation easements often work in tandem with transfer of development rights (TDR) programs. These programs, such as those in place through TRPA, Douglas County, and [Churchill County](#), can be established and designed by local governments to prevent environmental impacts and manage growth by properly allocating development, retiring or restoring previously developed areas, or transferring development from more sensitive land to land more appropriate for development. A conservation easement restricts development on property, while the development rights, such as land coverage, density, floor area, or residential units, are sold and moved from the property to other property suitable for development. These programs are voluntary and incentive based and intended to reduce pressure on sensitive areas. Some TDR programs provide bonus rights and incentives between sending and receiving

properties for benefits that occur by conserving land or natural features given specific conditions of each location. Overall, TDR provides a market-based solution that supplements local government regulation, open space acquisition programs, and growth management plans.

## DIVISION AND SUBDIVISION OF LAND

[NRS 278.320 – 278.5695](#) is Nevada's subdivision law that establishes provisions and procedures for tentative maps, final maps, parcel maps, divisions of large parcels, map amendments, and other miscellaneous provisions. NRS 278.326 requires local subdivision ordinances be adopted by all local governments and define the application process and map requirements for each type of land division. Ordinances for subdivisions must establish regulations that govern improvements, mapping, surveying, and engineering and must include provisions specifying the time within which improvements must be completed and authorize security by a performance bond, letter of credit, or cash escrow.

In general,

- A subdivision (for which a map is required) is defined as a division of land into five or more parcels for the purpose of transfer or development.
- Whenever a division of real property into four or fewer lots is proposed for sale, transfer or development, the submittal, approval and recordation of a parcel map is required (NRS 278.461 – NRS 278.469).
- If a division of land does not meet the criteria for a parcel map, applicants are required to file a tentative map of the proposed subdivision. A final map (or series of final maps), prepared in accordance with the approved tentative map, establish the proposed boundaries, new legal lot lines, dedications, and easements and is ultimately recorded
- A map of division into large parcels is (or may be) required for land divided into areas covering large acreages, as provided by NRS 278.471 – NRS 278.4725.

Tentative maps (NRS 278.330) are the initial action in connection with making any subdivision; notifications and action by commissions or council are required within 60 days (45 days in Clark County). In addition to review by the governing body, these maps are subject to review by state and local agencies, including school districts, the county, other cities, irrigation and general improvement districts, the Division of Water Resources, Public Utilities Commission, and a district board of health (NRS 278.330 – NRS 278.349) for the following:

- Conformity with the zoning ordinances and master plan, except that if any existing zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the master plan, the zoning ordinance takes precedence
- Physical characteristics of the land such as floodplain, slopes, and soils
- Conformity with the governing body's master plan of streets and highways

Environmental and health laws and regulations concerning water and air pollution solid waste, water supply, and wastewater treatment

- Availability and accessibility of water and utilities
- Availability and accessibility of public services such as schools, police and fire protection, transportation, recreation, and parks and the availability and accessibility of water for the prevention of fires, including wildfires



- The effect of the proposed subdivision on existing public streets and the need for new streets or highways
- Payment of real estate transfer taxes imposed by NRS Chapter 375
- NRS 278.4979 authorizes local governing bodies to require, by ordinance, the dedication of land for parks or playgrounds to serve future residents of the subdivision or development, with a corresponding increase in density to compensate for the loss of property.

Upon review, the local government's council, commission or planning commission, within four years after the approval of a tentative map, can take action for a final map (NRS 278.360; NRS 278.380); extensions of time may be granted. Final maps also have specific requirements for survey (NRS 278.371), contents (NRS 278.372), and certificates from overseeing authorities and reviewers (NRS 278.373 to NRS 278.378). Upon approval, the final map is the recorded with the County (NRS 278.460).

Requirements and procedures for parcel maps may similarly be established by local governments. Parcel map applicants proposing subdivisions of land must provide copies of their maps to the planning commission or clerk of the local government, in addition to Nevada Division of Water Resources if served by a well or in certain hydrographic basins (NRS 278.461). Parcel maps aren't required for rights of way, easements, small adjustments of parcel lands in transfers, or transfer of space between apartments or commercial buildings, nor are they required for certain legal transactions. Local governments may require street grading, drainage and lot designs, as well as certain improvements if necessary based on the type of development. Parcel mapping procedures are similar to tentative and final map procedures, with respect to their survey, form and contents, preparation, and recordation (NRS 278.463 – NRS 278.468).

## CAPITAL PROJECT PLANNING

Local governments in Nevada are required to prepare a capital improvement plan (CIP) covering 3-20 fiscal years that conforms with its master plan, typically for public buildings and facilities, police and fire protection, water and wastewater treatment plants, parks, and street and highway improvements (NRS 278.0226). The plan for capital improvements, which may be done internally by city staff, planning and public works departments, or special committees, must identify both the costs that the local government expects to incur during this period and the sources of revenue that the local government will use for capital projects.

Capital projects may be funded through a local government's general fund, capital project fund, bonds, fees, or through a collaborative entity, such as an RTC, school district, redevelopment agency, or an improvement district. Impact fees may be imposed by local governments on new development (NRS 278B.020) to finance the costs of new infrastructure, a capital improvement, or a facility expansion necessitated by and attributable to the new development. Some developers, including Summerlin in Southern Nevada, may enter into development agreements with local governments to construct new infrastructure and facilities which substitutes for the need of an impact fee. Nevertheless, prior to imposing an impact fee, the local government must establish by a capital improvements advisory committee and hold a public meeting to consider land use assumptions and conformance with the master plan that will be used to develop the capital improvements plan and approve or disapprove of them (NRS 278B.150). After a CIP is developed, another hearing is held to consider the adoption of the plan and the imposition of an impact fee. If adopted, the CIP and impact fees go in to effect. While there are some uses of

impact fees that are prohibited, including for operations and maintenance, statutes clarify the amount, use, and collection of fees (NRS 278B.220 – NRS 278B.280), as well as provide a provision to review and revise a CIP within three years of adoption of the CIP (NRS 278B.290).

NRS 278.4983 – NRS 278.4987 authorizes city councils and county commissions to impose a residential construction tax is to raise revenue for neighborhood parks and facilities, provided a master plan has been adopted and included locations of future or present sites of parks. The tax is imposed on the construction of new apartment houses, residential dwelling units and developing mobile home lots and may not exceed one percent of the valuation of each building permit issued or \$1,000 per residential dwelling unit. PUD's may receive credit for dedications of park space.

As part of their duties as MPO's, each RTC is a funder of transportation capital improvements, including streets and highways, bicycle facilities, pedestrian areas, and public transportation. In addition to revenues that can be expended through an RTC, county commissions may impose taxes for transportation improvements on new residential, commercial, industrial construction and other development after receiving the approval from county or transportation district voters in a general election. Revenues from the tax must be used exclusively to pay the cost of projects related to the construction and maintenance of sidewalks, streets, and highways and other public rights of way used primarily for vehicular traffic. The tax cannot exceed \$500 per single-family dwelling unit or 50 cents per square foot on other new commercial development. (NRS 278.710).

## PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION BY SPECIAL AGENCIES

While plan implementation may be the role of local governments, there are more than one hundred special purpose districts (controlled under NRS Chapter 308) and units of government in Nevada. These other special agencies, including regional planning entities, RTC's, school districts, health districts, housing authorities, water and wastewater authorities, redevelopment agencies, and other special purpose districts and agencies provide necessary services and play a role in the planning process. While the role of implementation might not necessarily be related to zoning, subdivisions, or capital improvements, these other agencies may collaborate with city and county governments to achieve single purpose or shared purpose goals, such as the provision of public transportation, improvements to air quality, increased economic development, targeted development along a street or highway corridor, or redevelopment of a downtown, as examples:

- With the exception of Washoe County, a board of county commissioners of any county may establish a regional planning commission (NRS 278.090). In Washoe County, Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency (NRS 278.026 – NRS 278.029) was specifically created to ensure that comprehensive planning is carried out with respect to population, conservation, land use and transportation, public facilities and services, annexation, and intergovernmental coordination. The Regional Planning Commission and Governing Board develop and approve a plan for managed growth over a twenty year window that considers conformance of ordinances, regulations, and master plans made by Washoe County, Reno, and Sparks, projects of regional significance, and growth and development within respective jurisdictions and spheres of influence.
- Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's (TRPA) bi-state governing body is required to adopt a regional plan that considers land use, transportation, conservation, recreation, public facilities, and services, as required by the Tahoe Bi-State Compact (NRS 278.780 – NRS 278.826). The plan is specifically designed to preserve, restore, and enhance the



unique natural and human environment of the Lake Tahoe region. TRPA is also granted specific powers that implement the Regional Plan that supersede those of local governments and authorities, including:

- Review of construction applications referred to TRPA by a local authority
  - Review and approval of all public works
  - Enforce permitted and conforming uses subject to a moratorium
  - Adoption and enforcement of ordinances, rules and regulations that carry out the regional plan and transmit them to all regional political subdivisions.
- Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA), the regional water purveyor serving the Las Vegas metro area's local governments and water districts, collaboratively develops long-range resource and conservation plans. While SNWA was developed as a cooperative utility with member agencies, it is charged with managing regional water resources and facilities for both present and future water needs. Its nearly \$3 billion CIP is necessary to ensure Nevada's share of Colorado River water is delivered to residents, while at the same time develops strategies, plans, and ordinances for adoption by Clark County and Southern Nevada's cities.

## ZONING AND SUBDIVISION CODES OF NEVADA'S CITIES, COUNTIES AND TOWNS

Most zoning and subdivision codes can be accessed through the Nevada Legislature's County and City codes page:

<https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Research/Library/Links/Codes.html>

Cities		
<a href="#">Carson City</a>	Title 18 - Zoning	Title 17 - Division of Land, Subdivision of Land
<a href="#">City of Boulder City</a>	Title 11 - Zoning and Subdivisions	
City of Caliente		
City of Carlin	Title 3 - Zoning Regulations	Title 4 - Subdivision Regulations
City of Elko	Title 3 - Zoning Regulations	
City of Ely	Title 11 - Subdivision Regulations	Title 12 - Zoning Regulations
<a href="#">City of Fallon</a>	Title 20 - Subdivisions	Title 21 - Zoning
<a href="#">City of Fernley</a>	Title 10 - Community Development and Building	
<a href="#">City of Henderson</a>	Title 19 - Henderson Development Code	
<a href="#">City of Las Vegas</a>	Title 19 - Unified Development Code	
City of Lovelock	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
City of Mesquite	Title 9 - Unified Development Ordinance	
<a href="#">City of North Las Vegas</a>	Title 16 - Development Code	Title 17 - Zoning Ordinance
<a href="#">City of Reno</a>	Chapter 18 - Land Development Code	
<a href="#">City of Sparks</a>	Title 17 - Subdivisions	Title 20 - Zoning Code
City of Wells	Title 10 - Zoning Regulations	Title 11 - Subdivision Regulations
City of West Wendover	Title 8 - Zoning Regulations	
City of Winnemucca	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
City of Yerington	Title 10 - Zoning Regulations	Title 11 - Subdivision Regulations



Counties		
<a href="#">Churchill County</a>	Title 16 - Consolidated Development Code	
<a href="#">Clark County</a>	Title 30 - Development Code	
<a href="#">Douglas County</a>	Title 20 - Consolidated Development Code	
Elko County	Title 4 - Zoning Regulations	Title 5 - Subdivision Regulations
Esmeralda County		
Eureka County	Title 8 - Division of Lands	
Humboldt County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
Lander County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
Lincoln County	Title 13 - Planning and Development	
Lyon County	Title 10 - Land Use Regulations	Title 11 - Division of Land
Mineral County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
Nye County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Comprehensive Land Use Planning and Zoning
Pershing County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
Storey County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning
<a href="#">Washoe County</a>	Chapter 110 - Washoe County Development	
White Pine County	Title 16 - Subdivisions	Title 17 - Zoning

## CHAPTER FOUR – FISCAL ISSUES

### INTRODUCTION

According to Gerasimos A. Gianakis and Clifford P. McCue, in their 1999 book titled *Local Government Budgeting: A Managerial Approach*, "Budget deliberations tend to focus on total spending or spending in specific expenditure categories, such as travel, printing or contracts. Important policy decisions may emerge as consequences of spending decisions, but budget deliberations are focused on fiscal policy rather than substantive policy." The decisions that policy makers make during the public budgeting process becomes a formal expression of the policies that a government entity will pursue in the coming budget year. As a result, planners, and the elected and appointed officials, other government executives, and those members of the public that have a hand in the development of land use and planning decisions in Nevada, should have a comprehensive understanding of the public budgeting process used in Nevada.

This chapter presents a discussion regarding the relationship between planning and public budgeting and finance in Nevada. A brief discussion regarding the public budgeting process in Nevada as outlined in Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) Chapter 354 *Budgets of Local Governments* is also presented. The remaining portion of this chapter focuses on specific approaches to funding local government in Nevada including the use of impact fees, the use of Special Assessment Districts, Tourism Improvement Districts, Tax Increment Areas, Redevelopment Districts, General Improvement Districts, and Conservation Districts.

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PLANNING AND PUBLIC BUDGETING AND FINANCE

According to Gianakis and McCue (1999), based upon the work completed by Allen Schick in 1966, the public budgeting process serves four primary functions in the administration of local government. First, the public budgeting process serves as a control mechanism. In order to ensure public accountability and transparency, the public budgeting process is designed to hold program managers, including planning directors and officials, accountable for using public funds for approved ends. Second, the public budgeting process helps to guide the operations of the entire organization, such as a municipality or county government, and individuals departments and agencies, such as a planning department. The public budgeting process provides managers and staff an explicit list of expectations regarding their expected output and further helps managers plan their work and their department's or agency's work schedule for the coming fiscal year. Third, the public budgeting process is an enunciation of public policy. The public budgeting process enables policy makers and public administrators to plan how public funds will be used to achieve desired societal outcomes. And fourth, the public budgeting process helps shape and influence organizational culture at both the organizational level, such as a municipality or county government, and at the department or agency level, such as a planning department. The public budgeting process and the formal and approved budget of the organization becomes a reflection of the basic values of the organization and the organization's departments and agencies.

Program managers, including planning directors and officials, begin the public budgeting process by, first, providing an indication as to which programs the department, agency, or entity will seek to accomplish in the coming fiscal year. This first step in the public budgeting process provides program managers with an opportunity to allocate scarce resources to priority program areas.



Government agencies, including planning departments and agencies, face the same type of resource constraints that private citizens, entire government entities, and private sector firms face. While the opportunities and funding needs that a planning department faces on an annual basis may be infinite, the department or entity must select only those programs and initiatives that it has resources to fund. This prioritizing first step in the public budgeting process requires program managers to select only those programs and initiatives that require the most immediate attention and could have the greatest possible positive impact on their community.

Second, program managers, including planning directors and officials, must then consider how the mission of the organization will be accomplished through the annual programs and initiatives prioritized by the program manager and then determine the scope of resources the organization, the department, the agency, or the entity will need to successfully accomplish them. Program managers should take into consideration the necessary staffing requirements, equipment, supplies, and other tangible items needed to perform the various activities related to the prioritized programs and initiatives. Once this identification of necessary resources is completed, program managers can then begin to estimate the financial costs associated with the expenditure and use of the resources needed to complete the various activities related to the prioritized programs and initiatives. This third and final component of the public budgeting process requires program managers, including planning directors and officials, to estimate both the variable costs and fixed costs associated with performing each of the various activities selected by the program manager. Once individual variable costs and fixed costs are estimated, the program manager may then present the estimation of total costs to the elected governing board of the jurisdiction in which the programs and initiatives will be enacted and performed.

In performing these three functions, program managers, including planning directors and officials, should consider three characteristics of the general fiscal environment that their organization, department, entity, or agency operates within. First, program managers should consider the degree of control and discretion afforded to the program manager in broadening the tax and resource base and how much individuals pay. In Nevada, program managers are, at least on face, provided very little discretion in terms of broadening their tax and resource base and setting individual rates. However, program managers may use a variety of financing tools, including impact fees, redevelopment districts, General Improvement Districts, Special Assessment Districts, Tax Increment Areas, Tourism Improvement Districts, and Conservation Districts, in order to develop the resources needed to achieve stated organizational and department-level or agency-level goals and objectives.

Second, program managers should consider the degree of economic risk present within the fiscal environment that could potentially impact the ability of program managers to achieve stated goals and objectives and complete the prioritized programs and initiatives selected for achievement and implementation in the fiscal year. Related to economic risk, program managers should consider both the sustainability of the resource base, specifically the capacity of the revenue to grow comparably to the growth in service demand, and the volatility of the resource base, specifically the level of year-to-year fluctuation that occurs in the resource base. And third and finally, program managers should consider the degree of political risk present within the fiscal environment that could potentially impact the ability of program managers to achieve stated goals and objectives. Program managers must keep a watchful eye on changing political and policy trends and how changes in existing political and policy trends could either positively or negatively impact the flow of revenues and resources the program manager will need by either appropriation

or reallocation by the federal government, the state government, or by the local government entity.

The planning decisions made by a planning department or agency does not occur in a fiscal vacuum or bubble. The decisions that planning directors and officials make will both impact the fiscal conditions of the department's or agency's jurisdiction and will be impacted by the public budgeting process and fiscal decisions made by policy makers at the federal, state and local level. Planning directors and officials must carefully understand how their decisions and initiatives will impact the availability of current and present resources during the public budgeting process and must also take into account changes in the availability and amount of resources provided for the implementation and completion of prioritized planning programs, projects and initiatives.

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 354, *BUDGETS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS*

NRS Chapter 354 *Budgets of Local Governments* outlines the various steps that local governments are expected to perform in the development and adoption of a local government budget. Planning directors and officials should be aware of the various requirements of NRS Chapter 354 in order to properly participate in the public budgeting process and to better identify and secure the resources necessary to achieve organizational and department-level or agency-level goals and objectives. This section provides a brief introduction to NRS Chapter 354 *Budgets of Local Governments*. Planning directors and officials should work collaboratively with the appropriate budget and finance staff and officials within their local jurisdiction to develop a budget that improves both public accountability and transparency and organizational efficiency and effectiveness.

NRS Chapter 354 Section 472 outlines the purposes of the *Local Government Budget and Finance Act*. The five primary purposes of the *Local Government Budget and Finance Act* are:

1. To establish standard methods and procedures for the preparation, presentation, adoption and administration of budgets for all local governments.
2. To enable local governments to make financial plans for programs for both current and capital expenditures and to formulate fiscal policies to accomplish these programs.
3. To provide for estimation and determination of revenues, expenditures and tax levies.
4. To provide for the control of revenues, expenditures and expenses in order to promote prudence and efficiency in the expenditure of public money.
5. To provide specific methods enabling the public, taxpayers and investors to be apprised of the financial preparations, plans, policies and administration of all local governments.

While each jurisdiction will have a slightly different approach to the way in which it develops its annual budget, NRS Chapter 354 Section 470 through Section 725 outlines the general process that all local governments in Nevada must follow. Specifically, the public budgeting process in Nevada is divided into two separate parts. The first, found in NRS Chapter 354 Section 578, outlines the general process by which a tentative budget must be developed. The tentative budget is the budget that is initially prepared, published and recorded by the elected members of the local governing body, a city council or county commission, for the coming fiscal year. The tentative budget must be submitted and approved to the Nevada Department of Taxation and



other supervisory boards as are charged by law with the responsibility and requirement to examine tentative budgets prior to the budget's eventual adoption.

The second part of the required public budgeting process in Nevada is found in NRS Chapter 354 Section 524. This section of NRS Chapter 354 outlines the general process by which a final budget must be developed and adopted by the governing body of the local government, either a city council or county commission. The process by which a final budget is adopted by the governing body of the local government is further outlined in NRS Chapter 354 Section 470 through NRS Chapter 354 Section 626. Once the local governing body has properly adopted and approved the final budget, the final budget must then be submitted to the Nevada Department of Taxation for final approval that the final budget has been developed and adopted in compliance with all applicable state statutes and regulations.

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 278B, *IMPACT FEES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT*

The Nevada State Legislature, understanding that new development may cause considerable increases in the demand and cost for various new public services in the short-term, and that new property tax revenues, sales-and-use taxes, business license revenues, and other publically collected revenues generated from the new development may not cover the costs incurred by the local government as a result of this new development in the short-term, has authorized local governments to charge impact fees on the new development. NRS Chapter 278B *Impact Fees for New Development* outlines the various capital improvement needs that may be financed through the charging of an impact fee and the process by which a local government may levy these fees.

According to NRS Chapter 278B, a local government, either a municipality or county, may charge an impact fee to cover the costs associated with the provision of eight separate and defined capital improvement needs, including: (1) a drainage project, (2) a fire station project, (3) a park project, (4) a police station project, (5) a sanitary sewer project, (6) a storm sewer project, (7) a street project, or (8) a water project. As to what constitutes a project that is eligible to be funded through the charge of an impact fee is defined thoroughly in NRS Chapter 278B Section 020 through NRS Chapter 278B Section 140.

The process by which a local government, either a municipality or county, may establish and impose an impact fee on new development is outlined in NRS Chapter 278B Section 150 through NRS Chapter 278B Section 280. According to NRS Chapter 278B Section 150, before the local government determines and imposes an impact fee, the local governing body must, by resolution, establish a capital improvements advisory committee which must be composed of at least five members. The local governing body may designate the local Planning Commission as the capital improvements advisory committee if the Planning Commission includes at least one representative of the real estate, development, or building industry who is not an officer or employee of the local government. If no current member of the Planning Commission meets this requirement, the governing body may appoint a representative of the real estate, development, or building industry to serve on the capital improvements advisory committee as long as this appointee is not an officer or employee of the local government. This appointed member will serve as a voting member of the Planning Commission only when the Planning Commission is meeting as the capital improvements advisory committee.

The capital improvements committee, once established, will be responsible for, first, reviewing the land use assumptions related to the new development and determining whether they are in conformance with the master plan of the local government and, second, review the established capital improvements plan of the local government and file written comments and findings to the local governing board. Third, the capital improvements committee must, every three years, file a report with the local governing board concerning the progress of the local government in carrying out the capital improvements plan as it pertains to the new development. Fourth, the capital improvements committee will report to the local governing board any perceived inequities in the implementation of the capital improvements plan or the imposition of any established impact fees and, fifth and finally, advise the local governing board about any need or needs that arise regarding the update or revision of the land use assumptions, capital improvements plan, or the ordinance initially adopted by the local governing board establishing the impact fee or fees.

NRS Chapter 278B Section 170 outlines the various requirements of a capital improvements plan that must be in place and properly adopted by the local governing board prior to the imposition and collection of an impact fee or fees. The seven specific requirements of a capital improvement plan must include:

1. A description of the existing capital improvements and the costs to upgrade, improve, expand or replace those improvements to meet existing needs or more stringent safety, environmental or regulatory standards.
2. An analysis of the total capacity, level of current usage and commitments for usage of capacity of the existing capital improvements.
3. A description of any part of the capital improvements or facility expansions and the costs necessitated by and attributable to the new development in the service area based on the approved land use assumptions.
4. A table which establishes the specific level or quantity of use, consumption, generation or discharge of a service unit for each category of capital improvements or facility expansions.
5. An equivalency or conversion table which establishes the ratio of a service unit to each type of land use, including but not limited to, residential, commercial and industrial uses.
6. The number of projected service units which are required by the new development within the service area based on the approved land use assumptions.
7. The projected demand for capital improvements or facility expansions required by new service units projected over a period not to exceed 10 years.

Depending on the type of project requiring the use of an impact fee or fees to fund (drainage, fire station, park, police station, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, street, or water project), the local government, the amount and way in which the impact fee or fees are assessed and imposed may vary. NRS Chapter 278B Section 220 through NRS Chapter 278B Section 270 outlines the various conditions a local government must follow when assessing and imposing an impact fee or fees based upon the type of project the impact fee or fees are designed to fund. However, NRS Chapter 278B Section 280 outlines six specific conditions in which local governments are prohibited from assessing and imposing an impact fee. These six prohibited conditions include:

1. The construction, acquisition or expansion of public facilities or assets other than capital improvements or facility expansions which are included in the capital improvements plan.
2. The repair, operation or maintenance of existing or new capital improvements or facility expansions.



3. The upgrading, expansion or replacement of existing capital improvements or facilities to serve existing development to meet more stringent safety, environmental or regulatory standards.
4. The upgrading, expansion or replacement of existing capital improvements or facilities to provide better service to existing development.
5. The administrative and operating costs of the local government.
6. Except as otherwise provided in NRS Chapter 278B Section 220, the payments of principal and interest or other finance charges on bonds or other indebtedness.

## ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO THE FUNDING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PLANNING INITIATIVES IN NEVADA

Planning directors and officials, when developing new planning documents, should consider both the fiscal impacts their plans will have on the jurisdiction covered by the planning document and how Nevada's existing fiscal system could potentially impact the success of the planning document during implementation. This section outlines various fiscal tools that local planning organizations, departments, entities, and agencies can use to mitigate negative fiscal impacts of new plans and ensure a long-term sustainable source of revenue to support ongoing plan implementation and administration. This discussion provides an overview of six separate special district funding mechanisms including NRS Chapter 271 *Local Improvements*, NRS Chapter 271A *Tourism Improvements*, NRS Chapter 278C *Tax Increment Areas*, NRS Chapter 279 *Redevelopment of Communities*, NRS Chapter 318 *General Improvement Districts*, and NRS Chapter 548 *Conservation*. Each of these six special district funding mechanisms have unique planning authorities and, as a result, are granted special funding approaches to help fund various planning initiatives during implementation and administration.

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 271, LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS (SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS)

A Special Assessment District, as defined in NRS Chapter 271, is a broad financing tool that local county and municipal governments can use to fund a variety of infrastructure and improvement projects. The governing body of a county or municipal government may use future ad valorem (property tax) revenues, assessed at a rate that is above the state constitutionally set cap of \$3.64 per \$100.00 of assessed value, either through annual collections or through the issuance of ad valorem backed bonds or other securities, to finance different infrastructure and improvement projects that the governing body has determined necessary to support the development of the Special Assessment district and to provide necessary services to property owners and businesses located in the Special Assessment District.

The process of creation for a Special Assessment District is outlined in NRS Chapter 271 Section 275, which outlines two separate ways a Special Assessment District can be created: (1) by a provisional order of the local government authority, or (2) by petition of property owners or business owners located in the proposed Special Assessment District. According to the Nevada Department of Taxation, there were a total of 82 active Special Assessments Districts (including just one Commercial Area Vitalization Project) located throughout the State of Nevada.

NRS Chapter 271 Section 265 outlines the broad powers and authorities of a Special Assessment District. A Special Assessment District may acquire, improve, equip, operate and

maintain a variety of projects including a Commercial Area Vitalization Project (NRS 271.063), a curb and gutter project, a drainage project, an energy-efficiency project, an off-street parking project, an overpass project, a park project, a public safety project, a renewable energy project, a sanitary sewer project, a security wall, a sidewalk project, a storm sewer project, a street project, a street-beautification project, a transportation project, an underpass project, a water project, or any combination of these projects. A Special Assessment District may also acquire, improve, equip, operate and maintain additional projects including an electric project, a telephone project, a combination of an electrical and telephone project, a combination of an electric and telephone project, or any combination of these projects. Special Assessment Districts may also finance an underground conversion project with the approval of each service provider that owns the overhead service facilities to be converted and, in municipalities in a county whose population is less than 700,000, acquire, improve, equip, operate and maintain an art project or a tourism and entertainment project.

NRS Chapter 271 Section 063 outlines the powers and authority of the Commercial Area Vitalization Project, a variant of the Special Assessment District that is oriented toward supporting various commercial and private-sector initiatives. As there is currently no authorizing Business Improvement District (BID) legislation in the Nevada Revised Statutes, the Commercial Area Vitalization Project is the closest to a Nevada-specific BID. In the case of a Commercial Area Vitalization Project, the local governing legislative body may authorize the creation of this variant Special Assessment District at the request of business owners within the proposed district and use either ad valorem or sales tax revenues (both assessed above the existing constitutional cap on ad valorem rates and above the current sales tax rate applicable to the county and/or municipality in which the district may operate) to fund the district's activities.

Unlike the broad authorities of a typical Special Assessment District, NRS Chapter 271 Section 063 outlines specific powers and authorities granted to the Commercial Area Vitalization Project. A Commercial Area Vitalization Project may pursue projects and programs related to the beautification and improvement of the public portions of an area zoned primarily for business or commercial purposes including, without limitation, public restrooms, facilities for outdoor lighting and heating, decorations, fountains, landscaping, facilities or equipment, or both, designed to enhance the protection of persons and property within the improvement district. A Commercial Area Vitalization Project may also fund the construction and maintenance of ramps, sidewalks, and plazas and rehabilitate or remove existing structures. The Commercial Area Vitalization Project may also improve an area zoned primarily for business or commercial purposes by providing promotional activities.

#### NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 271A, TOURISM IMPROVEMENTS (SALES TAX ANTICIPATED REVENUES BONDS)

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A Tourism Improvement District, as defined in NRS Chapter 271A, is an economic development tool specifically designed to aid local governments, such as a municipality or county, in the attraction and creation of retail businesses that will attract visitors to a specific market and allow the area's residents to partake of the retail business. The Sales Tax Anticipated Revenue bond is the primary financial tool that a local government may use to attract and develop new tourism-oriented retail by using the incremental sales tax revenues generated from those new tourism-oriented retailers to offset the cost of acquisition, demolition and construction associated with new tourism-oriented retail development.



NRS Chapter 271A Section 080 outlines eight separate prerequisites that must exist within the proposed Tourism Improvement District prior to adoption and creation of the district. First, the governing body, a city council or county commission, must determine that no existing retailers have maintained or will maintain a fixed place of business within the proposed geographic boundaries of the Tourism Improvement District. If the boundaries of the proposed Tourism Improvement District are amended to include additional area, the governing body must determine that no retailers will have maintained or will maintain a fixed place of business within the additional area on or within 120 days preceding the adoption of the additional area. Second, the governing body has made a written finding at a public hearing that the project, including the new retailer or retailers to be developed within the proposed Tourism Improvement District, will benefit the entire district.

Third, the governing body has made a written finding, using independent consultants, at a public hearing as to whether the project and the financing of the project with pledged sales and use tax revenue will have a positive fiscal effect on the provision of local government services. Fourth, the governing body must provide, to the Board of Trustees of the locally impacted school district, at least 45 days before making the written finding listed above, each analysis prepared by or for or presented to the governing board regarding the fiscal effect of the project and the use of the pledged sales-and-use tax revenue on the provision of local government services including education.

Fifth, if the governing board is a municipality, the governing board, in this case the city council, must provide the impacted county government, through the Board of County Commissioners, with the same information provided to the impacted school district as listed above. Sixth, the governing board, either a city council or county commission, must determine that, as a result of the project, retailers will locate businesses within the proposed Tourism Improvement District and that a preponderance of the increase in the sales-and-use taxes will be attributable to sales of retail goods and services to tourists who are not residents of the state of Nevada.

Seventh, the Nevada Commission on Tourism must determine, at a public hearing, that a preponderance of the increase in sales-and-use taxes within the proposed Tourism Improvement District will be attributable to sales of retail goods and services to tourists who are not residents of the state of Nevada. And, eighth and finally, the Governor of the State of Nevada must determine that the project and the pledge of sales-and-use tax revenues from the proposed Tourism Improvement District will contribute significantly to the economic development and tourism industry of the state of Nevada.

Once each of these eight prerequisites have been met, the local governing body may proceed with the creation of a Tourism Improvement District by adoption of a single ordinance with the purpose of completing a project designed to attract visitors to the area and generate retail sales. In the same ordinance or in a separate ordinance, the local governing body may also pledge up to 75 percent of the sales-and-use taxes generated from the various required components of the sales tax rate including the state tax rate of 2.0 percent, the Local School Support Tax rate of 2.25 percent, and the Basic and Supplemental City/County Relief Tax rate of 2.25 percent. The local governing body may then use these incremental sales-and-use tax revenues to issue long-term debt, in the form of a Sales Tax Anticipated Revenue bond, to fund the development of the proposed project within the established Tourism Improvement District.

Depending on the location of the Tourism Improvement District, in a city or county with a population of 700,000 or more or in a city or county with a population of less than 700,000, the type of project that the Tourism Improvement District and Sales Tax Anticipate Revenue bonds can fund vary in NRS 271A.050. In a county with a population of 700,000 or more, a project means an art project (as defined by NRS 271.037), a tourism and entertainment project (as defined by NRS 271.234), or a sports stadium that can be used for home games of a Major League Baseball or National Football League team, and for other purposes including structures, buildings, and other improvements and equipment. Cities located in a county with a population of 700,000 or more may pursue each of these three projects plus any recreational project (as defined by NRS 268.710).

NRS 271A.120 governs the issuance of bonds, in the form of a Sales Tax Anticipated Revenue bond, as well as agreements to reimburse entities for project costs, requirements for feasibility studies, defaults on bonds or reimbursement agreements, security of bonds and agreements, and the termination period for bonds. Under this section and other sections of NRS 271A, if the governing body of a municipality or county adopts an ordinance creating a Tourism Improvement District, the jurisdiction may:

- Issue bonds or notes as special obligations to finance or refinance projects proposed or built to benefit the Tourism Improvement District. All bonds and notes issued in benefit of the Tourism Improvement District may be secured by a pledge of the sales-and-use tax revenues authorized in NRS 271A.070, by any revenue received by the governing body from any revenue-producing projects in the Tourism Improvement District, or any combination thereof.
- Enter into an agreement with one or more governmental entities (federal, state, local, etc.) or other persons to reimburse that entity or person for the cost of acquiring, improving, or equipping any project, including the payment of reasonable interest and other financing costs incurred by the entity or person.
- The ability to issue long-term Sales Tax Anticipated Revenue bonds, backed by annual collections of sales-and-use taxes from the Tourism Improvement District, allows local county and municipal governments in Nevada the opportunity to fund retail-based tourism projects in areas that could potentially benefit from increased retail and tourism development.

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 278C, TAX INCREMENT AREAS

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NRS Chapter 278C permits local governments, counties or municipalities, to establish a tax increment area for the primary purpose of financing specific types of infrastructure projects that are determined to be critical to attracting new economic development projects to the community. Tax Increment Areas, similar to the use of redevelopment as outlined in NRS Chapter 278, use tax increment financing to support the development of new infrastructure projects within the defined boundaries of a Tax Increment Area.

Unlike the use of redevelopment as outlined in NRS Chapter 278, no finding of blight is required in order to create a Tax Increment Area and the Tax Increment Area is directly administered by the authorizing local government without establishing a separate governing board. NRS Chapter 278C only requires that the authorizing local government find that the establishment of a Tax Increment Area, needed in order to fund a specific type of infrastructure as permitted in the statutes, is necessary and will be created in an area largely dominated by undeveloped land



where basic infrastructure improvements will make the undeveloped land within the Tax Increment Area more attractive to new business development.

NRS Chapter 278C Section 150 prohibits the creation of a Tax Increment Area in any area that is already defined as (1) the right-of-way of a railroad company that is under the jurisdiction of the state Surface Transportation Board *unless* the inclusion of the property is mutually agreed upon by the authorizing local government and the railroad company, (2) an existing and active redevelopment district as defined by NRS Chapter 278, and (3) any land that has, for the past 50 years, been included in another Tax Increment Area. If the area for consideration for inclusion into a new Tax Increment Area meets these three conditions, the authorizing local government may proceed with the establishment and administration of a new Tax Increment Area.

Tax Increment Areas can only be created and used to fund certain specific infrastructure projects as defined in NRS Chapter 278C Section 140. In the case of a county government establishing a Tax Increment Area, the Tax Increment Area may only be used to fund a drainage and flood-control project (as defined by NRS Chapter 244A Section 027), an overpass project (NRS 244A.037), a sewage project (NRS 244A.0505), a street project (NRS 244A.53), an underpass project (NRS 244A.055), or a water project (NRS 244A.056). In the case of a city or municipal government, the Tax Increment Area may only be used to fund a drainage and flood-control project (NRS 268.682), an overpass project (NRS 268.700), a sewage project (NRS 268.714), a street project (NRS 268.722), an underpass project (NRS 268.726), or a water project (NRS 268.728).

NRS Chapter 278C Section 155 outlines the special usage of a Tax Increment Area if created by a city or municipality created pursuant to a cooperative agreement between the authorizing local municipality and the Nevada System of Higher Education. A municipal government may, in addition to the projects described above for cities, create and use a Tax Increment Area to fund any other infrastructure project necessary or desirable for the principal campus of Nevada State College that is approved by the Board of Regents or for the University of Nevada.

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 279, REDEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES

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NRS Chapter 279 authorizes local municipalities and counties to establish a redevelopment district for the purpose of mitigating and eliminating blight, as defined by NRS Chapter 279 Section 388, if the local jurisdiction finds that the establishment of a redevelopment district is in the interest of the health, safety, and general welfare of the public. As of fiscal year 2015-2016, according to the Nevada Department of Taxation (*Local Government Finance: Property Tax Rates for Nevada Local Governments Fiscal Year 2015-2016*), there are currently 14 separate redevelopment districts in operation throughout the state of Nevada.

NRS Chapter 279 Section 432, Section 470, and Section 486 outlines the various projects and programs that a redevelopment agency, responsible for the administration of a redevelopment district, may fund and undertake using its authority to collect incremental ad valorem (property tax) revenue from properties located within the redevelopment district. NRS Chapter 279 Section 432 permits other public bodies (a state agency, county or municipal government) may dedicate, sell, convey or lease any of its property to the redevelopment agency. Other public bodies may also cause parks, playgrounds, recreational, community, educational, water, sewer or drainage facilities, or any other works that it is otherwise empowered to undertake, to be furnished adjacent

to or in connection with redevelopment projects. Public bodies may furnish, dedicate, close, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan or replan streets, roads, roadways, alleys, sidewalks or other places that it is otherwise empowered to undertake in the redevelopment district or plan, replan, zone or rezone any part of a redevelopment district and make any legal exceptions from building regulations and ordinances.

NRS Chapter 279 Section 470 permits a redevelopment district to purchase, lease, obtain option upon or acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise or otherwise, any real or personal property and acquire any property by eminent domain. Redevelopment agencies may further clear buildings, structures or other improvements from any real property acquired by the redevelopment agency and sell, lease, exchange, subdivide, transfer, assign, pledge, encumber by mortgage, deed or trust, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property within the redevelopment district. Redevelopment agencies are also permitted to rent, maintain, manage, operate, repair and clear any real property either owned by the redevelopment agency or in partnership with any other public or private property owner of property located within the redevelopment district.

<b>Number and Total Value of Local <i>Redevelopment Districts</i> Active in Nevada FY 2016-17</b>			
<b>Redevelopment Agency</b>	<b>Year Formed</b>	<b>City or County the Redevelopment Agency is Located In</b>	<b>Total Incremental Assessed Value of Active Redevelopment District FY 2016-17</b>
Carson City Redevelopment Agency	1986	Carson City	\$66,785,153
Boulder City Redevelopment Agency	1999	City of Boulder City	\$45,909,389
Clark County Redevelopment Agency	2004	Clark County	\$392,261,565
City of Henderson Redevelopment Agency	1994	City of Henderson	\$558,228,496
City of Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency	1985	City of Las Vegas	\$855,006,156
City of Mesquite Redevelopment Agency	1995	City of Mesquite	\$113,207,478
City of North Las Vegas Redevelopment Agency	1999	City of North Las Vegas	\$70,963,749
Douglas County Redevelopment Agency	1998	Douglas County	\$108,006,002
City of Elko Redevelopment Agency	2008	City of Elko	\$11,567,375
Reno Redevelopment Agency #1	1984	City of Reno	\$62,182,240
Reno Redevelopment Agency #2	2005	City of Reno	\$36,840,119
Sparks Redevelopment Agency #1	1978	City of Sparks	\$85,829,515



<b>Number and Total Value of Local <i>Redevelopment Districts</i> Active in Nevada FY 2016-17</b>			
<b>Redevelopment Agency</b>	<b>Year Formed</b>	<b>City or County the Redevelopment Agency is Located In</b>	<b>Total Incremental Assessed Value of Active Redevelopment District FY 2016-17</b>
Sparks Redevelopment Agency #2	1999	City of Sparks	\$91,818,461
City of Ely Redevelopment Agency	2005	City of Ely	\$1,072,807
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>\$2,499,678,505</b>

*Source: Nevada Department of Taxation, Division of Local Government Services,  
Property Tax Rates for Nevada Local Governments Fiscal Year 2016-2017 (REDBOOK)*

NRS Chapter 279 Section 486 contains various general provisions regarding the purchase and construction of certain buildings, facilities and improvements by the redevelopment agency or by any other public body in support of the redevelopment agency's efforts. Specifically, NRS Chapter 279 Section 486 states that, "An agency may, with the consent of the legislative body, pay all or part of the value of the land and the cost of the construction of any building, facility, structure or other improvement and the installation of any improvement which is publicly or privately owned and located within or without the redevelopment area."

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 318, GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS

The primary purpose of a General Improvement District, as outlined in NRS Chapter 318, is to provide local county and municipal governments in Nevada a financing tool flexible enough and capable enough to finance a variety of infrastructure projects designed to encourage private sector investment. The local authorizing government legislative body, a county commission or city council, is responsible for the creation of the General Improvement District and a designated authority (in many cases a department or division of the county or municipality but may also include a non-profit organization or entity other than the county or municipality) to administer and manage the General Improvement District.

A General Improvement District may collect ad valorem (property tax) revenues, assessed at a rate that is above the state constitutionally set cap of \$3.64 per \$100.00 of assessed value, and issue debt for a wide range of projects ranging from the development and maintenance of cemeteries, swimming pools, streets, alleys, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks to the furnishing of fencing, facilities needs for the protection from fire, and the control and eradication of noxious weeds. A General Improvement District may also use tolls and charges for services as a way to fund various programs and projects, including the continued administration, operations, and maintenance of these programs and projects, as outlined in NRS Chapter 318.

The creation of a General Improvement District may be initiated by either a resolution adopted by the local governing body (a county commission or city council) or by petition submitted by any

owner of property located within the proposed General Improvement District. Existing General Improvement Districts generally cannot be modified to cover new purposes or projects in addition to the initial purpose or project the existing General Improvement District was formed to fund, complete, and/or administer. General Improvement District can generally be laid one on top of the other to fund individual but multiple purposes within a defined geographic area.

<b>Number and Total Value of Local General Improvement Districts Active in Nevada FY 2016-17</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Active General Improvement Districts FY 2016-17</b>	<b>Total Assessed Value of Active General Improvement District FY 2016-17</b>
Carson City	0	\$0
Churchill County	0	\$0
Clark County	0	\$0
Douglas County	15	\$991,270,309
Elko County	0	\$0
Esmeralda County	0	\$0
Eureka County	1	\$3,133,851
Humboldt County	1	\$6,228,869
Lander County	0	\$0
Lincoln County	2	\$20,072,366
Lyon County	3	\$50,172,592
Mineral County	1	\$6,949,909
Nye County	1	\$12,091,790
Pershing County	0	\$0
Storey County	2	\$293,490,259
Washoe County	4	\$1,601,542,770
White Pine County	0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>\$2,984,952,715</b>

*Source: Nevada Department of Taxation, Division of Local Government Services,  
Property Tax Rates for Nevada Local Governments Fiscal Year 2016-2017 (REDBOOK)*

A General Improvement District can only be used for the specific reasons as outlined in NRS Chapter 318 Section 116. NRS Chapter 318 Section 116 outlines the 21 specific powers and uses of a General Improvement District, including:

- Furnishing electric light and power (NRS 318.117).
- Extermination and abatement of mosquitoes, flies, other insects, rats and liver fluke (NRS 318.118).
- Furnishing facilities or services for public cemeteries (NRS 318.119).



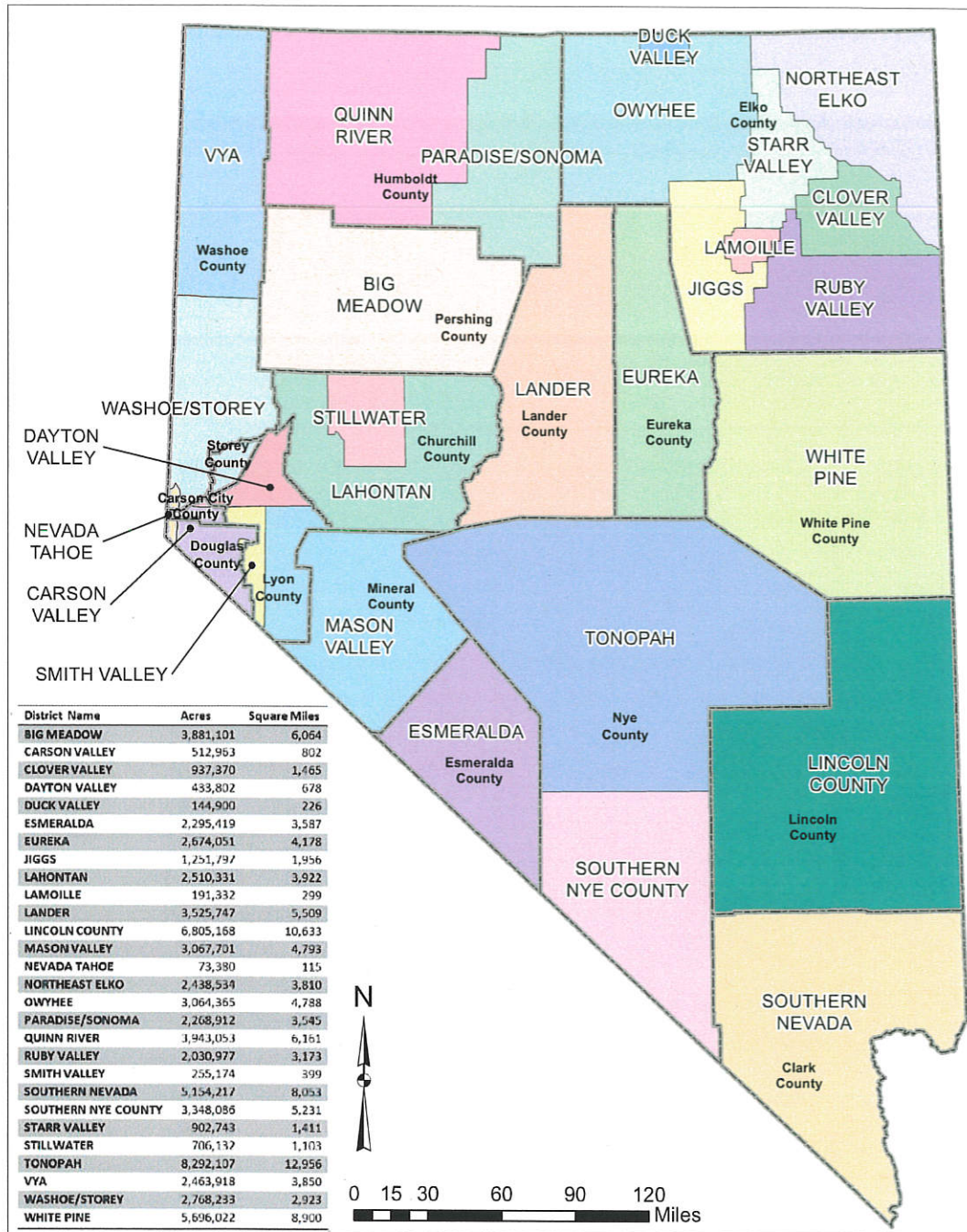
- Furnishing facilities for swimming pools (NRS 318.1191).
- Furnishing facilities for television (NRS 318.1192).
- Furnishing facilities for FM radio (NRS 318.1187).
- Furnishing streets and alleys (NRS 318.120).
- Furnishing curbs, gutters and sidewalks (NRS 318.125).
- Furnishing sidewalks (NRS 318.130).
- Furnishing facilities for storm drainage or flood control (NRS 318.135).
- Furnishing sanitary facilities for sewage (NRS 318.140).
- Furnishing facilities for lighting streets (NRS 318.141).
- Furnishing facilities for the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse (NRS 318.142).
- Furnishing recreational facilities (NRS 318.143).
- Furnishing facilities for water (NRS 318.114).
- Furnishing fencing (NRS 318.1195).
- Furnishing facilities for protection from fire (NRS 318.1181).
- Furnishing energy for space heating (NRS 318.1175).
- Furnishing emergency medical services (NRS 318.1185).
- Control and eradication of noxious weeds (as defined in NRS 555).
- Establishing, controlling, managing and operating an area or zone for the preservation of one or more species or subspecies of wildlife that has been declared endangered or threatened pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (NRS 318.1177).

## NEVADA REVISED STATUTE CHAPTER 548, CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

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NRS Chapter 548 outlines the general powers and duties of a local Conservation District established in the state of Nevada. NRS Chapter 548 Section 095 through NRS Chapter 548 Section 110 outlines the legislative rationale and intent behind the creation of a local Conservation District. NRS Chapter 548 Section 095 states that the renewable natural resources of the state of Nevada are basic assets and that they are being affected by the ever-increasing demands of farm and ranch operations and by changes in land use from agricultural to nonagricultural uses such as residential and commercial developments, highways, and other major infrastructure developments, and that the conservation, protection, and controlled development of these renewable natural resources are necessary at such a rate and at such levels of quality as they will continue to meet the needs of the people of Nevada. NRS Chapter 548 Section 105 further states that, as a matter of legislative determination, persons in local communities are best able to provide basic leadership and direction for the planning and accomplishment of the conservation and development of renewable natural resources through the creation, organization, and operation of a local Conservation District.

A local Conservation District, according to NRS Chapter 548 Section 340, is an independent governing authority separate from local counties and municipalities with the authority and responsibility to exercise Public Powers. Once established, members of the Conservation District's governing board are elected by residents and property owners residing and owning property within the Conservation District. Like other elected bodies, a local Conservation District has the authority, through its enumerated police powers, to pass and create laws through the ordinance creation process and enforce those laws and ordinances in cooperation with other local governing bodies such as a county or municipality.





NRS Chapter 548 Section 340 through NRS Chapter 548 Section 400 outlines the various powers and responsibilities of a local Conservation District in Nevada. A local Conservation District may conduct surveys, investigations, and research but no Conservation District shall initiate any research program except in cooperation with the government of the state of Nevada or any of its agencies, or with the government of the United States or any of its agencies. A local Conservation District may also conduct demonstration projects within the geographic boundaries of the Conservation District in order to demonstrate the means, methods, and measures by which renewable natural resources may be conserved.

A local Conservation District may also initiate any preventative and control measure or measures and repair and restore property in order to conserve and protect existing renewable natural resources. These measures may include engineering operations, methods of cultivation, growing of vegetation, and even changes in existing land use. Conservation Districts may initiate these measures on any lands that include, but are not limited to, wetlands, stream corridors, and other riparian property(ies). A local Conservation District may also develop, implement, and administer their own cooperative agreements with other local, state, and federal government agencies and may provide agricultural and engineering machinery, fertilizer, and seeds to private property owners within the local district. A local Conservation District may further construct, operate, improve, and maintain facilities and structures identified by the local Conservation District as necessary in the performance of the local district.

A local Conservation District may also develop their own independent plans for the conservation of renewable natural resources within the local district and these plans may include any necessary acts, procedures, performances, and avoidances and identify specification of engineering operations, methods of cultivation, growing of vegetation, cropping programs, tillage practices, and changes in land use. A local Conservation District may administer any project initiated by the Conservation District, accept gifts, and participate in cost-sharing on federally financed projects. A local Conservation District may, as a separate and independent public body, acquire, dispose, maintain, and improve any real property within the local district and use the income received from the disposal of any real property within the local district to further implementation of the Conservation District's plan.

Specific to land use, land use planning, and land use controls, a local Conservation District may, according to NRS Chapter 548 Section 430, develop and adopt any provisions requiring the carrying out of necessary engineering operations, including the construction of terraces, terrace outlets, check dikes, dams, ponds, ditches, and other necessary structures. A local Conservation District may also develop and adopt any provisions requiring observance of particular methods of cultivation, including contour cultivating, contour furrowing, lister furrowing, sowing, planting, strip cropping, seeding, and planting of lands to water-conserving and erosion-preventing plants, trees and grasses, forestation, and reforestation. The local Conservation District may prepare and file a petition with the local Board of County Commissioners to formulate land use regulations applicable to the local district. The local Board of County Commissioners shall conduct public meetings and public hearings within the local district(s) regarding the proposed land use regulation(s) and any proposed land use regulation(s) adopted shall be embodied in an ordinance.

Historically, a local Conservation District had no authority to levy any fee or tax within the local district to finance the local district's operations. In 2015, during the 2015 session of the Nevada State Legislature, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 476 (2015), an act authorizing any local Conservation District in Nevada to impose a fee on parcels within the local district and use those fee-based revenues to fund conservation efforts within the local district's jurisdiction. Section 4 of Senate Bill 476 (2015) authorizes a local Conservation District, to be imposed by the local Board of County Commissioners, an annual fee, not to exceed \$25.00, on each parcel in a Conservation District, if the imposition of the fee is approved at an election. The local Board of County Commissioners must submit to the voters within the local Conservation District the question of whether to impose the fee upon receipt of a petition signed by either a majority of the Supervisors of the Conservation District or at least ten percent of the registered voters eligible to vote within the Conservation District.

## CONCLUSION

The development, implementation and administration of comprehensive master plans, land use plans, transportation plans, economic development plans, environmental plans, historic preservation plans, and other important planning documents does not occur in a fiscal vacuum or bubble. These various planning documents will greatly impact and will be greatly impacted by the various budgeting and fiscal decisions and conditions that exist within the larger environment in which these plans will be implemented and administered. Planning directors and officials must purposely understand these budgeting and fiscal decisions and conditions in order to better understand how their plans will impact and be impacted by the larger fiscal environment. A proper understanding of how public budgets are developed and how fiscal decisions are made will better enable planning directors and officials to develop, implement, and administer planning decisions that best serve the interests of their community's residents, businesses and visitors alike. A proper understanding of the larger public budgeting and fiscal environment will also further improve overall public accountability and transparency in the planning process and further improve the overall organizational efficiency and effectiveness of the planning department, organization, entity, or agency.

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## CHAPTER 5 – NEVADA’S OPEN MEETING LAWS

### INTRODUCTION

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 241, Meetings of State and Local Agencies, contains legislation governing how public meetings are conducted in Nevada. This chapter summarizes the key sections of NRS Chapter 241 for locally elected and appointed officials, government executives, and citizens who are interested in the state’s open meeting laws. The information presented in this chapter includes the changes made to NRS Chapter 241 by the 27th session of the Nevada State Legislature in 2013 that took effect on Jan. 1, 2014. Future sessions of the Nevada State Legislature may choose to revise NRS Chapter 241, and elected and appointed officials are encouraged to consult their jurisdictions’ legal counsel about any additional questions they may have regarding their responsibility to follow Nevada’s open meeting law.

### RESPONSIBLE ADMINISTRATION

Nevada’s open meeting laws exist to aid elected and appointed officials in conducting the people’s business. NRS Chapter 241 was designed to ensure that the actions of elected and appointed officials, including city councilmembers, county commissioners, planning commissioners, neighborhood and community advisory board members, and other elected and appointed officials, conduct the people’s business openly. Nevada’s open meeting laws exist to ensure accountability and responsibility in the policies and laws made by Nevada’s elected and appointed officials.

Cooper (2012), in his book *The Responsible Administrator: An Approach to Ethics for the Administrative Role*, argues that, “...together we craft for ourselves, through discourse and deliberation, conventions such as values, beliefs, and ethical norms to give meaning and order to our lives. Collective decision making in the governance process, including public administration, works best in a postmodern society when it emerges out of an inclusive conversation about how to create order and meaning in our lives together. Hence, democratic governance provides mechanisms and arenas for this social process.” Nevada’s open meeting laws provide the legal and institutional structure by which Nevadans collectively craft our values, beliefs and ethical norms through the construction of public policy and law. This fact sheet provides a general outline of these open meeting laws for elected and appointed officials, government executives and the public in order to facilitate the transparent development of public policy and law that affects the everyday lives of Nevada’s citizens.

### DEFINITIONS, NRS 241.015

NRS Chapter 241 Section 015 provides several key definitions that elected and appointed officials, government executives and the public should know. Among these key definitions are action, meeting, public body and quorum.

“Action” means a decision, commitment or promise made by a majority of the members present at a meeting of a public body. In Nevada, a public body is made up of elected or appointed officials who have the authority to make a decision, commitment or promise.



"Meeting" means a gathering of members of a public body at which a quorum is present to deliberate on a matter over which the body has jurisdiction or supervisory authority. Even gatherings of members of a public body at which no quorum is present may constitute a public meeting if any deliberation or decision making by the members of the public body takes place. "Meeting" does not apply to social functions or meetings with legal counsel. For example, holiday parties hosted by a city government where the mayor and a majority of the elected city council are present would *not* constitute a public meeting *unless* the mayor and the elected city councilmembers engaged in the deliberation or discussion of issues that could be considered part of the public agenda.

"Public Body" means any administrative, advisory, executive or legislative body (other than the Nevada Legislature) of the State or local government consisting of at least two persons that expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue or makes recommendations to any entity that expends or disburses or is supported in whole or in part by tax revenue. Any committee or subcommittee created by resolution or ordinance by the previously defined public bodies is subject to the statutory requirements of Nevada's open meeting laws. A city council or a county commission qualifies as a "public body" as do advisory committees, such as a neighborhood or community advisory board, a planning commission, a liquor license board or a historical preservation committee.

"Quorum" means a simple majority of the membership of a public body or other proportion established by law. Without the presence of a quorum, the elected or appointed officials are prohibited by law from conducting public business. Discussions regarding agenda items can be held, but no decision can be made.

## MEETINGS, NRS 241.020

NRS Chapter 241 Section 020 outlines the prescribed process of how public meetings should be conducted and how public meetings should be generally advertised and solicited to the public. Except in rare occasions, failure to follow this process is a violation of state law. Nine specific guidelines are provided in NRS Chapter 241 Section 020, including:

(1) All meetings of all public bodies in Nevada are to be open to the public. In some cases, certain exceptions can be made. If the elected or appointed board chooses to close a meeting of the elected or appointed board, the board may close the meeting only pursuant to a statute adopted by the board. The board must restrict its decision making to only those issues and items listed in the statute. For example, a city council may opt to hold a closed meeting to discuss a confidential personnel matter, such as the termination of a city manager for cause. Reasonable efforts to accommodate persons with disabilities must also be made for all public meetings.

(2) Written notice of any public meeting must be provided by 9 a.m. at least three working days prior to the meeting. The written notice must include:

- (a) The time, place and location of the meeting.
- (b) A list of the locations where the notice was posted.
- (c) The posted agenda must include:
  - i. a clear and complete statement of topics to be considered;
  - ii. a notation of "for possible action" next to all items on which action may be taken;

- iii. periods of time devoted to public comment, provided either at the beginning and end of the meeting *or* on each item before any action is taken, but must allow a period of time for the public to speak to issues not on the agenda.

- (d) If any portion of the meeting is closed, the name of the person being considered is listed on the notice and agenda.
- (e) If administrative action is possibly to be taken, the name of the person against whom administrative action may be taken must be listed on the notice and agenda.
- (f) Notification that (1) items may be taken out of order; (2) items may be combined; and (3) items may be removed or delayed to a later time in the meeting.
- (g) Any reasonable restrictions on general public comments must be listed on the notice and agenda, such as a time limit of three minutes for each public comment.  
However, no public body may limit a person from expressing a particular viewpoint.

(3) The legal standard for a minimum public notice includes:

- (a) Posting the notice at the principal office or, if no office is used, the place where the meeting is to be held should be listed on the notice and agenda. The notice and agenda must be posted at three additional prominent places within the jurisdiction. Such places may include, but are not limited to, a library, post office or other public area within the jurisdiction.
- (b) The jurisdiction must post a copy of the notice and agenda on the State of Nevada's official website no later than 9 a.m. of the third working day prior to the meeting date.
- (c) The jurisdiction must provide a copy of the notice and agenda to any person who has requested the notice and agenda.
- (d) Electronic notification by email by the jurisdiction is permissible only if agreed to by the requestor.

(4) The jurisdiction's website, if it is regularly maintained and updated, is to include a notice of all public meetings. However, use of the jurisdiction's website to post notices and agendas is *not* considered a substitute for the physical posting of the notice and agenda in prominent public locations.

(5) If requested, the jurisdiction must provide a free copy of any agenda, ordinance or regulation, and any supporting materials unless otherwise deemed confidential by the jurisdiction (for example, a copy of an employee's annual personnel evaluation) to any member of the public who has requested a copy.

(6) Supporting materials, such as a staff report or consultant's report, must be provided to any requester no later than the same material is being provided to the public body.

(7) For jurisdictions with a population of 45,000 or more residents, the elected or appointed board must post all supporting materials, such as a staff report or consultant's report, on its website within 24 hours of the meeting's recess if the material was provided to the elected or appointed officials at the time of the meeting.



(8) The jurisdiction may provide notification of any public meeting by electronic mail (email) if requested to do so by a member of the public.

(9) At times, elected and appointed officials may have to conduct an emergency meeting. "Emergency" means an unforeseen circumstance that requires immediate action and includes, but is not limited to, natural disasters caused by fire, flood, earthquake or other natural causes; or any impairment of the health and safety of the public due to an unforeseen occurrence.

In addition to these nine specific requirements, any agenda should provide a clear and concise list describing the individual items on which the elected or appointed board may take action on and clearly denote that action may be taken on those specific items. Elected and appointed boards should also provide a clear and complete description of each agenda item. Jurisdictions should avoid the use of generic descriptions whenever possible. Phrases such as 'reports by staff' and 'items for future meetings' should be avoided. The use of generic and unspecified categories on an agenda should only be used for items on which the jurisdiction cannot adequately anticipate what specific matters will be considered.

Elected and appointed boards may also develop any reasonable rules and regulations designed to ensure the orderly conduct of the public meeting in order to ensure that the board is able to complete its business in a reasonable period of time without improper interruption. These rules should be properly adopted by the public body and should be made available to the public. Elected and appointed boards are encouraged to post these rules on their agenda and in plain sight of the public in the physical location in which the elected or appointed board will conduct their meetings. These rules are often enforced by the Chair of the elected or appointed board or the acting Chair if the Chair is not present.

## EXCEPTIONS TO OPEN MEETING LAW, NRS 241.030

There are several key exceptions to Nevada's open meeting law. These exceptions include:

(1) A public body may hold a closed meeting in order to address the following issues:

- (a) Personnel issues including a discussion about the competence and character of an employee.
- (b) To prepare, administer or grade examinations (most associated with civil service positions or employment positions within the jurisdiction that require a certain technical proficiency, such as marksmanship for a police officer).
- (c) The consideration of appeals for examinations required by the jurisdiction.

(2) A person who is subject to a closed meeting may request that it be open. Such a request must be honored by the appropriate elected or appointed board.

(3) If a public body chooses to close a meeting, the public body must, by a motion of the elected or appointed board members, state the specific nature of the business to be conducted during the closed meeting. The public body must list the statutory authority pursuant to the matter to be considered during the closed meeting to which the public body has been authorized to close the meeting.

(4) NRS Chapter 241 Section 030 does not prevent the public body from removing any person during the meeting who willfully disrupts a meeting to the extent that the public body is unable to conduct the public's business. A public body may also choose to exclude any witness from a public or closed meeting during the examination of any other witness. NRS Chapter 241 Section 030 also does not require that any meeting be closed to the public and does not allow an elected or appointed board in Nevada to discuss the appointment of any person to public office or to the membership of a publicly appointed board during a closed meeting. For example, when determining membership of a planning commission, the local city council or county commission must discuss the appointment during a public meeting.

Social gatherings, such as holiday parties, special events, and other meetings where no legislative activity will take place, which a quorum of the elected or appointed board is present either in person or by electronic means, are exempt from the state's open meeting laws. However, it is important that attending members of the elected or appointed board refrain from any discussion regarding legislative or administrative activities.

In other cases, specific actions taken by a jurisdiction or agency may be conducted as a closed meeting. In Nevada, many local governments have established local ethics committees. The deliberations and discussions of these local ethics committees, when rendering confidential opinions to elected officials, can be conducted as a closed meeting. Any subsequent action taken by an elected or appointed board regarding the recommendations or findings of a local ethics committee must be taken in an open session in full compliance with the state's open meeting laws. However, if the actions of the elected or appointed board lead to the discussion or discipline of a specific individual(s), the elected or appointed board may take that action in a closed meeting using the prescribed method outlined above in NRS 241.033.

Meetings between an elected and appointed public board and the board's or jurisdiction's legal counsel to discuss and deliberate an existing or threatened litigation may occur without public notice and have typically been conducted as a closed or non-meeting. While the deliberations conducted by an elected or appointed board in this fashion are protected by attorney-client privilege, the jurisdiction must notice the closed or non-meeting and any action taken by the elected or appointed officials as a result of the closed or non-meeting must be taken in an open session in full compliance with the state's open meeting laws.

## CLOSED MEETINGS

### CLOSED MEETINGS TO DISCUSS A MEMBER OF A PUBLIC BODY, NRS 241.031, AND CLOSED MEETINGS FOR PERSONNEL MATTERS OR AN APPEAL OF AN EXAMINATION, NRS 241.033

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Elected boards, such as a city council or county commission, will routinely have to address matters pertaining to the character, misconduct or incompetence of an elected or appointed official. NRS Chapter 241 Section 031 and NRS Chapter 241 Section 033 outline several important steps any public body, elected or appointed, must take when discussing the potential removal or sanction of a fellow elected or appointed official.

(1) The public body with jurisdiction must provide written notice of the meeting and proof of service of the notice.



(2) Notice of the meeting is to be delivered in person to the elected or appointed official whose conduct will be discussed and deliberated at least five working days before the hearing, or sent by certified mail at least 21 working days prior to the hearing to the last known address of the elected or appointed official whose conduct will be discussed. The letter should indicate that administrative action may be taken as a result of the closed meeting. The notice must include a list of topics anticipated to be considered and a statement indicating the person's right to attend the meeting.

(3) The Nevada Athletic Commission is exempted from this procedure.

(4) The person who is the subject of a closed meeting must be allowed to attend, have representation if desired, and submit evidence, present witnesses and provide testimony relating to the subject being considered.

(5) The chair of the public body may make a determination of which persons should and are permitted to attend the closed session and/or allow the public body to make that decision by majority vote.

(6) The person subject to a closed meeting is entitled to a copy of the official record of the meeting.

(7) The casual or indirect mention of other persons in a closed meeting does not subject those persons to the law's provisions regarding notice.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TAKEN AGAINST A PERSON OR ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY BY EMINENT DOMAIN, NRS 241.034

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NRS Chapter 241 Section 034 outlines the written notification any elected or appointed board in Nevada must follow if the meeting is held to take administrative action against a person or if the jurisdiction is considering the taking of real property through the power of eminent domain. These requirements include:

(1) A notice to the person or owner of the real property being considered during the meeting is required. The notice may be delivered personally (within five working days prior to the meeting) or by certified mail (21 working days prior to the meeting).

(2) The notification in this section is *in addition to* the requirements listed in NRS Chapter 241 Section 020.

(3) The notification in this section is *not* required if proper notice was provided pursuant to NRS Chapter 241 Section 033 and was provided with the indication that administrative action may be taken.



(4) For the purposed of this section, real property is defined as any property owned only by the natural person or entity listed in the records of the county in which the real property is located and to whom or which tax bills concerning the real property are sent.

## RECORD OF PUBLIC MEETING, NRS 241.035

In addition to proper notification, a public body must properly document the process by which a public body, elected or appointed, arrives at a decision and the final decision made by the public body. NRS Chapter 241 Section 035 outlines this process that all public bodies must take.

(1) The jurisdiction must keep written minutes that must contain the date, time and place of the meeting; the names of all members present and absent; the substance of all matters considered and, if requested, an indication of the vote; and the substance of remarks made by any member of the general public or a copy of any prepared remarks.

(2) The minutes of any public meeting are public record and must be made available for inspection within 30 working days of the meeting. The jurisdiction must retain a copy of the minutes for at least five years and then archive them appropriately as required by law.

(3) The minutes of a public meeting may be recorded in any manner by a member of the general public as long as it does not interfere with the meeting.

(4) The jurisdiction must make any audio or videotape or transcripts of the meeting (including closed meeting) available to the public. The jurisdiction must keep any audio or videotape recordings of any meeting for at least one year.

(5) The same requirements that apply to tapes or transcripts collected at a public meeting apply to any closed meetings.

(6) The jurisdiction and public body must make a good faith effort to comply with the requirements of this section.

## REQUIREMENT OF VOTE AND ACTION, NRS 241.0355

When elected or appointed to a public body, the public expects the elected or appointed official to conduct the public's business regardless of how controversial the item being considered might be. Although elected or appointed officials are expected to abstain from deliberation and decision making on items in which they have a conflict of interest, elected or appointed officials are not allowed to abstain from participation because they wish to avoid a controversial issue. NRS Chapter 241 Section 0355 states that abstention does not count as affirmative vote. Furthermore, if an elected or appointed official chooses to abstain, the official must seek the opinion of legal counsel stating that abstention is required and appropriate.

## ENFORCEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, NRS 241.039

The Attorney General of the State of Nevada is responsible for enforcing Nevada's open meeting laws and the sections of NRS Chapter 241. The Attorney General is required to investigate and prosecute violations of this statute. The Attorney General may issue subpoenas for all documents, records or materials related to any reported violation. Willful failure or refusal by any

jurisdiction or elected and appointed official to comply with a subpoena issued by the Attorney General of the State of Nevada is considered a misdemeanor.

## AGENDA TO INCLUDE ATTORNEY GENERAL FINDING, NRS 241.0395

If the Attorney General finds a willful failure to comply with Nevada's open meeting laws, the jurisdiction must include the opinion and findings of the Attorney General's Office on the next posted agenda of the elected or appointed board. Inclusion of the Attorney General's opinion and finding is not considered an admission of guilt.

## CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PENALTIES, NRS 241.040

Willful failure to comply with Nevada's open meeting laws is considered a criminal act, and an individual elected or appointed official is subject to criminal and civil penalties as outlined in NRS Chapter 241 Section 040, including:

- (1) Any member of a public body, participating with knowledge of a violation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (2) Wrongful exclusion of persons from a public meeting, open or closed, is a misdemeanor.
- (3) Any member attending a public meeting, open or closed, in violation of Nevada's open meeting laws is not automatically considered an accomplice to other members who willfully violated the sections of this statute.
- (4) Any member of a public body, participating with willful knowledge of a violation of this statute, is subject to a civil penalty of \$500.

## SUMMARY

Nevada's open meeting law, outlined in NRS Chapter 241, exists to ensure that the public's business is conducted in a transparent manner in which the public accountability and responsibility is maintained. The public meeting, be it a city council meeting, a county commissioners meeting, or a meeting of a local parks and recreation advisory board, is the institutional mechanism through which the public seeks to find agreement on the various public aspects of life. As members of the public, we often make decisions upon how public resources are allocated, which programs and projects are funded, what laws we should enact, and what we value as a society at our public meetings. According to Cooper (2012), "Agreement on these public aspects of life must be accomplished through broad participation in the governance debate if the institutions created are to have legitimacy through intersubjective reliability." Nevada's open meeting laws, outlined in NRS Chapter 241, exist to provide this legitimacy and reliability.

## REFERENCES

Cooper, T. L. 2012. *The Responsible Administrator: An Approach to Ethics for the Administrative Role*. Sixth Edition. San Francisco, CA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

State of Nevada. 2013. *Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 241 – Meetings of State and Local Agencies*. <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-241.html#NRS241Sec030>



## CHAPTER SIX – ETHICS

### INTRODUCTION

The issue of ethics can be viewed in three possible contexts: the context of personal ethical principles, the context of institutional ethical principles, and the context of statutory ethical principles. This chapter will focus on institutional ethical principles and Nevada State statutory ethical principles.

### A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ETHICS

There are a myriad of definitions of ethics. For the purposes of this chapter, the following definition is offered for the reader's consideration: "[Ethics is] An analytical tool to help us determine what course of action to take when we are confronted with two or more equally good, or two or more equally bad choices when we are forced to choose." (Steinmann, 2014). Caution is provided here that ethics and morality should not be considered to be synonymous. "Morality assumes some **accepted modes of behavior** that are given by a religious tradition, a culture (including an organizational culture), a social class, a community, or a family. It involves **expected courses of conduct** that are rooted in both formal rules and informal norms. Ethics, then, is one step removed from action. It involves the **examination and analysis** of the logic, values, beliefs, and principles that are used to justify morality in its various forms." (Steinmann, 2014). Finally, ethics should not be considered to be a shield that will somehow protect a person from possible deleterious consequences, e.g. censure, dismissal, etc. (Steinmann, 2014)

### NEVADA STATE STATUTORY ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

The Nevada State Legislature has embodied a series of statutory ethical principles in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 281A. These principles apply to

- Public Officers Elected or Appointed to a position created by a
  - Constitution
  - State Law
  - Ordinance
  - Who exercise public power, trust or duty, and
- Applies whether employed, appointed or under contract with or without compensation and regardless whether in an acting, temporary or interim position. (*Incline Village General Improvement District, Ethics in Government presentation, 2014*)

There are some exceptions as to whom NRS 281A applies. This statute does not apply to

- Judges
- Justices
- Officers of the Court System
- Members of a board, commission or other body that is advisory
- Members of a board of a general improvement district or special district only if the duties do not include budget or expenditure approval, and
- County Health Officers (per NRS 439.290) (*Incline Village General Improvement District, Ethics in Government presentation, 2014*)



NRS 281A can be summarized in the following precepts:

**DO NOT**

- Seek or accept any gift, service, favor, employment, etc. which would tend to improperly influence or cause a departure from faithful and impartial discharge of duties...
- Use a position in government to secure or grant unwarranted privileges for self, a business interest in which one has significant pecuniary interest, or person to whom one has a commitment in a private capacity...
- Participate in the negotiation or execution of contract(s) in which one has a significant pecuniary interest...
- Accept anything of value from a private party for the performance of public duties...
- Use non-public information to further a pecuniary interest of self, a business entity or person...
- Suppress a government report or document because it might affect a pecuniary interest of self, a business entity or person...
- Use governmental time, property or equipment outside of any "limited use" policy adopted by an entity represented or by whom employed...
- Attempt to benefit personal or financial interests through the influence of a subordinate
- Seek employment or contracts through use of an official position...
- Represent or counsel, for compensation, any person on an issue before his/her entity for one year after leaving the entity, or on any issue under consideration at the time of leaving... (*Shipman, 2014*) or before another local agency if the territorial jurisdiction of the other local agency includes any part of the county in which the person served
- As a member of a public agency board sell goods or services to a public agency, with certain exceptions
- Spend public funds to support or oppose a ballot question or a candidate (may provide a public issues forum for discussion and debate) (*Incline Village General Improvement District, Ethics in Government presentation, 2014*)

The following are important definitions as they relate to NRS 281A:

- "Commitment in a private capacity to the interests of another person" means commitment, interest or relationship to a person:
  - Spouse or domestic partner
  - Member of household
  - Related within third degree of consanguinity or affinity
  - Employs self, spouse, domestic partner or member of household
  - With whom self has a substantial and continuing business relationship
  - With whom self has a commitment, interest or relationship substantially similar to above
- "Pecuniary Interest" means any beneficial or detrimental interest that consists of or is measured in money, economic value and includes payments for government service and gifts. (*Shipman, 2014*)

NRS 281A also addresses disclosures for a conflict of interest and when an abstention from voting is allowed.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A person to whom this statute applies has a conflict of interest per NRS 281A.420 on a matter under consideration if it involves:

- A gift or loan to an individual to whom this statute applies;
- An economic or money interest of an individual to whom this statute applies; or
- A commitment in a private capacity to a person by a person to whom this statute applies.

When a conflict is identified, disclosure is required. For an elected or appointed member, disclosure must be made publicly and to the chair of the public body. For an administrative appointed person, disclosure must be made to his/her supervisor or superior. Disclosure involves specifically identifying the conflict and the relationship involved in the conflict. (*Shipman, 2014*)

## ABSTENTION FROM VOTING

Public policy favors participation and voting. A determination to participate and vote, or abstain, is guided by the consideration of "the independence of judgment of the reasonable man". "Reasonable man" can be defined as the consideration of whether a reasonable person would be materially affected by the disclosed conflict.

As a guide to how to act after disclosing a conflict, the following is recommended:

- After disclosing, conduct a "reasonable man" analysis to determine whether to participate and vote or to abstain from matter
- If a clear conflict does not exist, participate and vote
- If a clear conflict does exist, abstain and leave the room for the duration of the discussion and possible action on the item

For an action requiring a quorum of the body, the quorum is reduced if a member abstains; unless it is an elected body, then the quorum is NOT reduced. (*Shipman, 2014*)

## NEVADA ETHICS COMMISSION

The Nevada Legislature has created an Ethics Commission to enforce the provisions of NRS 281A. Its role includes:

- The investigation of alleged violations
- Informing the Attorney General or district attorney of all cases of noncompliance with the ethics law
- Conducting hearings on requests for an opinion and rendering decisions
- Recommending legislation to strengthen the law, and
- Publishing the ethics law manual

An allegation of a violation of NRS 281A may result in the following:

- A review, the conducting of a hearing and the rendering of determination of either a violation, or of no violation
- If a violation is determined to have occurred civil fines for the following may be imposed
  - \$5,000 for first willful violation



- \$10,000 for second willful violation
- \$25,000 for third willful violation
- \$5,000 for person who interferes with investigation
- If a financial gain occurred, an additional penalty of up to 2 times the gain
- The reporting of a willful violation for purpose of initiating impeachment proceedings
- The reporting of a willful violation to the court for removal from office of the offending party

A violation may not be considered willful if legal counsel advice was obtained and it was not contrary to prior Ethics Commission opinions. (*Incline Village General Improvement District, Ethics in Government presentation, 2014*)

## INSTITUTIONAL ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

For the purposes of this chapter, the institutional ethical principles that will be discussed are the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct (hereinafter referred to as the AICP Code) and the American Planning Association (APA) Ethical Principles in Planning (hereinafter referred to as the APA Code). There are, of course, many public and private entities that have adopted unique ethics codes and the reader is urged to determine if these unique codes apply to their duties.

### AICP CODE

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This ethics code only applies to members of the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) which is the professional arm of the American Planning Association (APA). The code is divided into four segments: aspirational statements, rules of conduct, code procedures and dismissal for conviction of serious crimes.

- Aspirational Statements: These are statements that identify the ideals to which AICP members aspire to in the conduct of their professional duties. They consist of statements concerning responsibilities to the public, to clients and employers and to fellow professionals and colleagues. These statements cannot be used for the purpose of bringing a charge of misconduct by an AICP member, or as the basis for disciplinary action.
- Rules of Conduct: These are statements to which an AICP member can be held accountable. A violation of these statements can lead to private or public censure, or dismissal from the institute. The statements are very specific and address issues such as the representation of a member's qualifications, the acceptance of compensated work, the review of a colleagues work product, the use of a position for personal gain, etc.
- Code Procedures: This section of the AICP Code details the process for bringing an allegation of a violation of the Rules of Conduct, the investigation of an allegation, the rights of the accuser and the accused, the persons and bodies that make a final decision on the efficacy of an allegation, and the possible consequences if a violation is determined to have occurred. In addition, this section of the code provides a process for formal and informal advisory opinions regarding the code.
- Dismissal for Conviction of a Serious Crime: This section provides for the immediate suspension of a member's certification should a conviction of a serious crime occur, and the process for possible reinstatement of a member's certification.

The text of the AICP Code can be found at <https://www.planning.org/ethics/ethicscode.htm>

## APA CODE

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Unlike the AICP Code, the APA code is presented as a guide to all APA members. There are no enforcement provisions of the APA code. The APA Code is mostly aspirational in nature: "This statement is a guide to ethical conduct for all who participate in the process of planning as advisors, advocates, and decision makers. It presents a set of principles to be held in common by certified planners, other practicing planners, appointed and elected officials, and others who participate in the process of planning." (APA Ethical Principles in Planning). There are a few voluntary directives interspersed in the code.

The principles are separated into a guide for planning participants, such as elected and appointed officials, planning professionals and the participating public. It is also a guide for APA members who are practicing planners. Examples of the aspirational guides include:

- Strive to expand choice and opportunity for all persons, recognizing a special responsibility to plan for the needs of disadvantaged groups and persons.
- Pay special attention to the interrelatedness of decisions and the long range consequences of present actions.

Examples of the directives contained in the APA Code include:

- Participate in continuing professional education.
- Accurately represent the qualifications, views, and findings of colleagues.

Generally, the primary focus of the APA Code is to provide guidance on the overall responsibility of APA members to the public, to employers and clients and to the profession and colleagues. It is not uncommon for planning organizations, whether appointed or professional, to use the APA Code as a basis for a set of ethical principles for that organization.

The text of the APA Code can be found at <https://www.planning.org/ethics/ethicalprinciples.htm>

## SUMMARY

Ethics are a vital part of the planning process. There are statutory ethics requirements embodied in NRS 281A to which must be adhered. In addition, there are numerous guides that can be used by those participating in the planning process. Foremost among those guides is the AICP Code (for AICP members) and the APA Code (for members of APA).

## SOURCES

Steinmann, DPPD, Frederick A., *Nevada Leadership Institute Conservation District Leadership Development Workshop*, November 2014

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## CHAPTER SEVEN – KEY LEGAL DECISIONS

### INTRODUCTION

From the most basic philosophy of property rights and ownership to the complex rules governing reuse and redevelopment, everything planners do relates to or is affected by the constitutions, statutes, charters, and court decisions that dictate how we use land. The goal of this chapter is to provide planners with a basic overview of the source of Nevada's planning laws, along with an overview of some of the seminal court cases affecting the way city councils, planning commissions, planners and others make decisions about the use of land.

By necessity, planners are typically generalists who have been trained to see the big picture and to coordinate many different disciplines. This requires both attention to detail and the ability to solve problems on the fly. It also requires coordination and flexibility to coalesce many moving parts into one cohesive track. For these reasons, addressing every facet of the legal issues involved with this diverse field is next to impossible. However, below are some of the important concepts that every planner in Nevada should know.

### SOURCE AND SCOPE OF POWER

Nearly all of the rules governing zoning and land use come from several sources: the United States Constitution (including the First and Fifth Amendments), the Nevada Constitution, the Nevada Revised Statutes, city charters (if applicable), local ordinances, and the courts. Legal opinions interpreting land use laws are often the most helpful source for understanding the framework within which planners operate because courts have, from time to time, been tasked with analyzing the scope of government's authority to restrict and regulate the use of land.

Although land use planning is becoming an increasingly complex field encompassing a variety of interrelated disciplines, from finance to public works to urban design, its core purpose stems from the right of local governments to restrict and designate land uses (i.e., zoning). The right to zone land comes from government's general police power. Police power is the government's right to protect the lives, health, morals, comfort, and general welfare of its people, and zoning is an extension of this power.

Although land use planning is becoming an increasingly complex field encompassing a variety of interrelated disciplines, from finance to public works to urban design, its core purpose stems from the right of local governments to restrict and designate land uses (i.e., zoning). The right to zone land comes from government's general police power. Police power is the government's right to protect the lives, health, morals, comfort, and general welfare of its people, and zoning is an extension of this power.

The United States Supreme Court first began examining the power to zone land in the 1880s. In two cases arising in San Francisco, the Court concluded that the city could use its police power to limit the location of certain uses and their hours of operation. As cities' land use planning ordinances became more robust and complex, the Court upheld many restrictions that have become axiomatic in planning today, including terminating non-conforming uses, prohibiting signage in residential areas, etc. These cases culminated in one of the most important planning



cases, *Village of Euclid v. Ambler Realty Co.*, 272 U.S. 365 (1926). In that case, the United States Supreme Court upheld a comprehensive, citywide zoning ordinance that has since provided the basis for many modern zoning codes.

These cases provide a backdrop for Nevada's own zoning laws. Like many states across the country, Nevada is known as a Dillon's Rule state. Dillon's Rule, first expressed by Iowa Supreme Court Justice John Dillon in 1868, means that local governments "owe their origin to, and derive their powers and rights wholly from the legislature." *City of Clinton v. Cedar Rapids & M.R.R. Co.*, 24 Iowa 455 (Iowa 1868). In other words, local governments may only exercise those powers expressly granted to them by the state legislature. Section 8, Article 8 of Nevada's Constitution sets out the legal framework for Nevada's cities, stating that they are endowed with the powers given to them by the Legislature. Courts have repeatedly acknowledged the limited scope of municipal powers, restricting them as dictated by the Nevada Legislature. See, e.g. *Ronnow v. Las Vegas*, 57 Nev. 332, 341-42, 65 P.2d 133, 136 (1937) (citing *Tucker v. Virginia City*, 4 Nev. 20, 26 (1868) and *State ex rel. Rosenstock v. Swift*, 11 Nev. 128, 140 (1876)).

Many Nevada cities are also "charter cities," meaning that they are incorporated by a special act and have a governing document (a charter) setting out the city's powers in detail. Twelve of Nevada's nineteen cities are charter cities and seven are "general law" cities, organized under Title 21 of the NRS. Counties are governed by Title 20. A city's charter sets forth the specific powers bestowed upon the municipality to govern itself. Common topics of the charter include the powers of the city council. In Las Vegas, for example, these powers specifically include zoning and planning pursuant to NRS 278. See Las Vegas City Charter, Section 2.210. Those powers also include related planning topics from traffic control and parking to rights-of-way and parks.

Specific zoning rules and other laws related to planning are also contained in NRS 278. Topics addressed by the statute include everything from master plans, regional planning, subdivisions, planning commissions, manufactured housing, adult uses, development agreements, common-interest communities, etc. Although somewhat overwhelming in scope, this chapter is the most specific resource for what planning in Nevada entails. It also provides the enabling authority for master plans and zoning ordinances, which many planners use on a daily basis.

Within the scope of the powers set forth in the aforementioned sources, local governments have broad discretion to manage the use land within its boundaries. When it comes to challenges to land use restrictions, Nevada courts give great deference to the decisions of local governments and their appointed boards. "The zoning power is one of the tools of government which, in order to be effective, must not be subjected to judicial interference unless clearly necessary. For this reason, a presumption of validity attaches to a zoning ordinance which imposes the burden to prove its invalidity on the one who challenges it." *Coronet Homes v. McKenzie*, 84 Nev. 250, (1968). In *Coronet Homes*, the Nevada Supreme Court upheld the denial of a special use permit to vary the size of certain lots subject to Washoe County's Density Zoning Provision of its land use ordinance. This does not mean that courts will never interfere with the land use decisions of the local government, such as when it grants a variance without sufficient evidence of a hardship. See *Enterprise Citizens Action Comm. v. Clark County Bd. of Comm'rs*, 112 Nev. 649 (1996).

It is also important to note that a local government's right to restrict the use of land is broad but not unlimited. The personal right to use property is a particularly important one in Nevada, as the state's Constitution specifically provides that "Acquiring, Possessing and Protecting property" is

an inalienable right. Within this context, some local land use restrictions may constitute a regulatory taking or result in a full or partial inverse condemnation of property. For example, the Nevada Supreme Court determined that a height restriction on certain development near McCarran International Airport constituted a regulatory taking for which Clark County had to compensate the property owner. See McCarran Int'l Airport v. Sisolak, 122 Nev. 645 (2006).

The authority to zone land may also be limited by certain vested rights a developer acquires during the development process. As explained succinctly in Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. County of Clark, 125 F. Supp.2d 420 (D. Nev. 1999), vested rights protect developers from changes in zoning and land use regulations that occur during the development process. In Nevada, a developer has a vested right to proceed with a proposed project once the local government no longer has any remaining discretionary action related to the project and the developer must have considerably relied on the approvals granted. See American West Development, Inc. v. City of Henderson, 111 Nev. 804 (1995). That said, temporary moratoriums on development, even if they render property valueless until lifted, are permitted without compensation. See Tahoe-Sierra Pres. Council v. Tahoe Reg'l Planning Agency, 535 U.S. 302 (2002).

## PLANNING PRACTICE AND THE LAW

As discussed elsewhere in this handbook, there are certain processes that govern land use decisions. This includes everything from long-range planning to decisions on whether to grant simple variances. While this section cannot cover every facet of the planning process, it highlights some of the important rules that apply to decision-making.

### MAKING A RECORD

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In making land use decisions, the governing body must retain final say over many matters (either on recommendation from the planning commission or on appeal therefrom). See Eagle Thrifty Drugs & Mkts. v. Hunter Lake Parent Teachers Ass'n, 85 Nev. 162, 164 (1969). At each step in the process, the board must make specific findings of fact. City Council of Reno v. Travelers Hotel, 100 Nev. 436 (1984). It is critical that local boards make a good record of its findings and decision because, when courts review discretionary acts of the board, they are looking for substantial evidence in support of the board's decision. See Enterprise Citizens Action Comm. v. Clark County Bd. of Comm'rs, 112 Nev. 649 (1996). While this standard is not particularly onerous, it at least requires some basis for the decision.

Governing bodies also have the authority to impose conditions on land use approvals so long as there is an "essential nexus" between a legitimate government interest and the proposed condition. See Nollan v. California Coastal Commission, 483 U.S. 825 (1987). This "essential nexus" test first explained by Nollan has been expanded by the United States Supreme Court to include that conditions must bear a relationship to the projected impact of the proposed development. Dolan v. City of Tigard, 512 U.S. 374 (1994). For example, requiring the developer of a 200-unit multi-family development to build out certain off-site improvements (such as traffic calming devices, bus stops, etc.) are permitted because they are proportional to the effect of the development on this infrastructure. However, requiring a developer who wants to expand his store and pave his parking lot to dedicate land for and construct a pedestrian and bicycle pathway is prohibited as unconstitutional. Again, making a record is critical to demonstrate the required nexus between the condition and the request.



## MASTER PLANS

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As discussed in Chapter 1 of this handbook, creating a master plan is an important component of land use planning. Governed by NRS 278.150-246, these master plans must contain certain elements. Once enacted, these master plans provide critical context for all future land use decisions and have been used by courts to resolve disputes over actions involving land use. For example, in Enterprise Citizens Action Committee, the Nevada Supreme Court was persuaded, in part, by the fact that the applicant's attempt to down zone property in Clark County from R-E (Rural Estates) to R-U (Rural Open Land) and then construct a commercial gravel pit operation was inconsistent with the stated goals of the master plan for the area. The collective holding of this and other cases is that zoning rules and development decisions must be consistent with the master plan. Where they are not, they are subject to reversal.

## THE FIRST AMENDMENT

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A planner's job is not only governed by laws related to the use of land. Planners must also consider other important rights, such as those granted by the First Amendment. A few seminal cases on these topics are discussed below.

In designing and creating public or quasi-public spaces, local governments must consider First Amendment concerns. An interesting case, ACLU of Nevada v. City of Las Vegas, 333 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2003), arose out of the Fremont Street Experience in Las Vegas as a result of the development of the pedestrian mall on a portion of Fremont Street. In creating a new entertainment district on the street, the City of Las Vegas prohibited certain activities, including leafletting and other traditional forms of expression. The ACLU challenged these restrictions and the district court concluded that the Fremont Street Experience was not a public forum, meaning that some broad restrictions on speech were permissible. The court still believed that some of the speech restrictions went too far, but it upheld part of the ordinance. The Ninth Circuit Court of appeals reversed, concluding that the Fremont Street experience was a public forum and only very limited speech restrictions were permitted. In reaching this decision, the Ninth Circuit set forth the following three-part test for whether an area is a traditional public forum: "1) the actual use and purpose of the property, particularly status as a public thoroughfare and availability of free public access to the area"; "2) the area's physical characteristics, including its location and the existence of clear boundaries delimiting the area"; and "3) traditional or historic use of both the property in question and other similar properties." Fremont Street met these criteria.

In another interesting case touching on the First Amendment that directly affects zoning concerns, the United States Supreme Court upheld a distance separation ordinance for adult theaters. See Renton v. Playtime Theaters, 475 U.S. 41 (1986). The ordinance did not ban adult theaters entirely, but instead required a 1,000-foot separation from residential zones, churches, parks, and schools. The Court concluded that the restriction was content-neutral and was appropriate as a means of regulating the secondary effects of adult uses. Importantly, the Court recognized a local government's strong interest in preserving quality of life through zoning restrictions.



## EMINENT DOMAIN

One of the most politically charged and controversial facets of planning involves eminent domain. Eminent domain is the power of government to take private property for public purposes in return for reasonable or just compensation, which stems from the Fifth Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. While it sounds simple enough, government's use of this power often leads to heated litigation and resulted in one of the most controversial decisions in the United States Supreme Court's modern history. Not surprisingly, the crux of many of these disputes involves the amount of compensation owed to the affected property owner.

Traditionally, eminent domain power was used for public projects: roads, parks, infrastructure, etc. However, in Kelo v. City of New London, 545 U.S. 469 (2005), the Supreme Court considered whether it was appropriate for the City of New London to take private land to sell to private developers under the guise of redevelopment of a blighted area (the developers had no plans to open the area up to public use). In a 5-4 decision, the Court held that governments may use eminent domain to transfer properties to a private party as long as there is a public purpose for the transfer. The Court re-enforced the concept that a public use includes a public purpose and such purpose is the central inquiry into whether the government may take property through eminent domain. In the wake of this decision, many states tightened their rules on the use of eminent domain to preclude the taking of public land for private development.

One of the most politically charged and controversial facets of planning involves eminent domain. Eminent domain is the power of government to take private property for public purposes in return for reasonable or just compensation, which stems from the Fifth Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution. While it sounds simple enough, government's use of this power often leads to heated litigation and resulted in one of the most controversial decisions in the United States Supreme Court's modern history. Not surprisingly, the crux of many of these disputes involves the amount of compensation owed to the affected property owner.

A couple of years before Kelo, Nevada's Supreme Court had similarly concluded that "economic development [is a] public purpose" under the former version of NRS 37.010(17). City of Las Vegas Downtown Redevelopment Agency v. Pappas, 119 Nev. 429, 434 (2003). In that case, the Nevada Supreme Court considered a Las Vegas redevelopment plan that allowed the Redevelopment Agency to use eminent domain to acquire private property for projects designed to eliminate blight. Relying on this plan, the City of Las Vegas created the framework to plan and design the Fremont Street Experience. Part of that project included constructing a large parking structure, which would be financed and built through a public-private partnership with a consortium of downtown casinos. The parking garage, which would encompass an entire city block, was owned by multiple private property owners, one of whom refused the City's initial offer to purchase the land. After lengthy litigation and after the garage was constructed, the district court concluded that the use of eminent domain was improper. However, the Nevada Supreme Court overturned this decision and concluded that the use of eminent domain was proper because of the public purpose for the project (and because it was consistent with the redevelopment plan). In response to this case and Kelo, the Nevada Legislature amended the circumstances in which governments could use eminent domain so that, today, this power may



not be used for the “direct or indirect transfer of any interest in the property to another private person or entity” except in limited circumstances. NRS 37.010(2).

In a more recent case, State v. Dist. Ct., 351 P.3d 736 (Nev. 2015), the Nevada Supreme Court considered a dispute arising out of Project Neon, a multi-billion transportation improvement on Interstate Highway 15 from Sahara Avenue to the U.S. Route 95/I-15 interchange. In the early 2000s, as the Nevada Department of Transportation was in the initial stages of planning for Project Neon, Ad America acquired property near I-15. Ad America planned to redevelop the property for high-end commercial offices and multi-level parking. To pursue its vision, Ad America hired a consultant to handle the land use entitlement process. The consultant believed that there was a “de facto moratorium” on development in the path of Project Neon because of the projected future need for the land, so Ad America opted not to redevelop the property. In 2007, Ad America also began informing tenants that the property would ultimately be acquired for the project. Around the same time, in coordination with NDOT, the City of Las Vegas amended part of its Master Plan to permit road widening for an arterial improvement along Martin Luther King Boulevard. In one instance, the City purchased a tract of land for this part of the project; however, the City continued to approve land use applications in and around Project Neon. At the time, neither the City nor NDOT had taken any action to take the Ad America property or commenced any eminent domain proceedings.

Ad America sued NDOT in state district court, alleging inverse condemnation and seeking precondemnation damages for alleged economic harm and just compensation for the alleged taking of its property. The district court agreed with Ad America, attributing the City of Las Vegas’ actions to NDOT even though NDOT had not taken any action related to the property. NDOT appealed, arguing that (1) there could not be a taking because there was no “physical ouster, regulatory taking, or unlawful exaction”; (2) NDOT should not be responsible for actions taken by the City of Las Vegas; and (3) finding a taking in this case would be “unjustifiably speculative,” given that federal funding was contingent and it was not certain there would be a need for Ad America’s property until 2028, the projected year for Phase 5 of Project Neon to begin. The Nevada Supreme Court ultimately agreed with NDOT and concluded that a taking had *not* occurred. The Court emphasized the importance of and protections provided for private property, but recognized a balance between such private property rights and local and state governments’ need to plan for long-term projects to serve the public good. This was an important holding as it was one of the first cases of its type after Nevada amended its Constitution to add private property protections after Kelo. These protections included a limitation on the number of years local governments have to use property taken through eminent domain (five). This case confirmed that long-term projects do not require that agencies acquire all necessary property at the planning stage.

## OTHER FACETS OF PLANNING

Although beyond the scope of this chapter, planners may also encounter open meeting law issues (NRS 241), inter-local agreements for services or infrastructure (NRS 277), and interaction with federal agencies (such as the Bureau of Land Management through the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act).

## NEVADA PLANNING GLOSSARY

**Accessory Use:** An activity or structure incidental or secondary to the principal use on the same lot (e.g., a detached garage for a single family dwelling is an accessory use).

**Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU):** An accessory dwelling unit is located on the same parcel as the principal dwelling unit and can either be an attached or else a detached unit. Many jurisdictions in Nevada permit ADUs provided certain standards are met (e.g., limiting the size of ADU's or requiring the principal dwelling unit to be owner-occupied).

**Affordable Housing:** Affordable housing is defined as housing, including utilities, that is affordable to low-income households. The standard measure of affordability is based on housing costs which do not exceed 30% of household income.

**Best Management Practice (BMP):** A practice or usually a combination of practices that are determined by a State or a designated planning agency to be the most effective and practicable means (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) of controlling point and nonpoint source pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals. (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013).

**Board of Adjustment:** A quasi-judicial local body whose members are appointed by the local governing body. The Board is responsible for hearing appeals from decisions of the local zoning administrator and to consider requests for variances, special use permits and other administrative determinations as may be delegated by ordinance.

**Brownfield:** An area previously used for industrial or commercial purposes that may contain contaminated soils or groundwater due to previous uses on the site, such as a former gas station or laundromat.

**Certificate of Occupancy (CO):** Official certification that a structure conforms to the provisions of the zoning ordinance and building code, and may be used or occupied.

**Comprehensive Plan: See Master Plan**

**Cooperating Agency:** A cooperating agency assists the lead federal agency in developing an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement. These can be any agency with jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA (40 CFR 1501.6). Any tribe or Federal, State or local government jurisdiction with such qualifications may become a cooperating agency by agreement with the lead agency.

**Dedication:** The process of an owner or developer of private land turning that land over for public use, and the acceptance of land for such use by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the public function for which it will be used. Dedications for roads, parks, school sites, or other public uses are often made into conditions for approval of a development by a village, city, or county.

**Density:** "The number of dwellings or principal buildings or uses permitted per net (or gross) acre of land." (source: *A Planners Dictionary*, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).



**Development Code, Unified Development Ordinance:** Regulations covering zoning and subdivision regulations which usually include chapters on zoning districts, signs, parking, division of land, public facility standards, signage, special or conditional uses, and variances. Many jurisdictions in Nevada have adopted Unified or Consolidated Development Codes, including Las Vegas, Washoe County, and Douglas County.

**Disposal:** Transfer of public land out of federal ownership to another party through sale, exchange, Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, Desert Land Entry or other land law statutes (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013)

**Division of Land into Large Parcels:** "1. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, a proposed division of land is subject to the provisions of [NRS 278.471](#) to [278.4725](#), inclusive, if each proposed lot is at least:

(a) One-sixteenth of a section as described by a government land office survey; or

(b) Forty acres in area, including roads and easements.

2. The governing body of a city, the board of county commissioners with respect to the unincorporated area, may by ordinance elect to make [NRS 278.471](#) to [278.4725](#), inclusive, apply to each proposed division of land where each proposed lot is at least:

(a) One-sixty-fourth of a section as described by a government land office survey; or

(b) Ten acres in area, including roads and easements.

3. A proposed division of land into lots or parcels, each of which contains not less than one section or 640 acres, is not subject to [NRS 278.471](#) to [278.4725](#), inclusive." [*emphasis added*] (source: [Nevada Revised Statutes](#), NRS 278.471).

**Dwelling, Multi-Family:** A structure containing two or more dwelling units or a combination of two or more separate single-family dwellings.

**Dwelling, Single-Family:** A dwelling unit contained within a permanent structure placed on a permanent foundation. These dwellings can include site-built, manufactured, and modular homes.

**Dwelling Unit:** A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

**Easement:** An easement allows a private party or a public entity to use another person's property for access or other purposes. Easements are often provided for utilities, such as gas and water. Easements are usually recorded on the property.

**Encroachment:** The use of one property by another. Municipal government issues an encroachment permit that allows other entities to place facilities within the dedicated right-of-way. The permit does not confer the same rights to control the use of surrounding areas as does the easement. Those rights remain with the entity issuing the permit.

**Environmental Assessment:** A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013).

**Environmental Impact Statement:** A detailed statement prepared by the responsible official in which a major federal action that significantly affects the quality of the human environment is described, alternatives to the proposed action are provided, and effects are analyzed (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013).

**Euclidean Zoning:** "A convenient nickname for traditional as-of-right or self-executing zoning in which: district regulations are explicit; residential, commercial, and industrial uses are segregated; districts are cumulative; and bulk and height controls are imposed." (source: A Planners Dictionary, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Ex Parte Contact:** "Some form of communication between one party to a proceeding (e.g. an applicant for a permit) and a public official with some responsibility for making a decision affecting that proceeding occurring outside the formal decision-making process and without the knowledge of the other party to the proceeding." [*Comment: Such contacts are usually prohibited or circumscribed by codes of ethics to preclude conflict of interest or the appearance of favoritism to one party in a proceeding*] (source: A Planners Dictionary, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA):** Public Law 94-579, October 21, 1976, often referred to as the BLM's "Organic Act," which provides most of the BLM's legislated authority, direction policy, and basic management guidance (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013).

**Findings** The result(s) of an investigation and the basis upon which decisions are made. Findings are used by government agencies and bodies to justify action taken by the entity.

**Floodplain, 100 Year :** The 100 Year Floodplain is the highest level of flooding that, on average, is likely to occur once every 100 years or that has a 1 percent chance of occurring each year.

**Floodway** The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the "base flood" without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. No development is allowed in floodways.

**Floating Zoning District** A zoning district that is described in the text of a zoning ordinance but may not be associated with a specific location on a zoning map.

**Form-Based Zoning (aka Contextual Zoning, Flexible Zoning):** "Allows market demand to determine the mix of uses within the constraints of building type set by the community. The community establishes zones of building type and allows building owners to determine the uses. The look and layout of a street is carefully controlled to reflect neighborhood scale, parking standards, and pedestrian accessibility, but building owners and occupants are allowed maximum



flexibility to determine how the building will be used.” (source: A Planners Dictionary, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Lot:** “Lot” means a distinct part or parcel of land which has been divided to transfer ownership or to build. The term does not include a parcel of land used or intended solely for use as a location for a water well.” (source: Nevada Revised Statutes, NRS 278.0165).

**Manufactured Housing:** Manufactured housing is housing that is transported to a site on a chassis and which is also known as HUD Code Homes. Manufactured homes previous to 1976 are usually still referred to as mobile homes. The National Manufactured Housing Act regulates the inspection of these homes, which are not regulated by local building codes.

**Master Plan (aka General Plan, Comprehensive Plan):** “A comprehensive long-range plan intended to guide growth and development of a community or region and one that includes analysis, recommendation, and proposals for the community’s population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use.” (source: A Planners Dictionary, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Metes and Bounds** A system of describing and identifying a tract of land by distance (metes) and directions (bounds) from an identifiable point of geographical reference

**Mixed-Use** Properties on which various uses, such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential, are combined in a single building or on a single site in an integrated development project with significant functional interrelationships and a coherent physical design. A “single site” may include contiguous properties.

**Modular Housing:** Modular, or Factory Built Housing, is constructed on-site and must comply with local building codes.

**Neighborhood and Community-Based Development Strategies:** Economic development activities at the neighborhood level deal with both place and people. The fundamental underpinning of neighborhood and community-based development strategies is building assets both individually and collectively for the community. Traditional economic development activities are key, and involve the attraction, expansion, and retention of businesses, new business development and job creation. In some ways, neighborhood and community-based development strategies go beyond traditional economic development. Attention must be devoted to increasing wealth at the individual household or family level.

**New Urbanism (aka Neo-traditional Development, Traditional Neighborhood Development):** “The process of reintegrating the components of modern life-housing, workplace, shopping, and recreation-into compact, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use neighborhoods linked by transit and set in a larger regional open space framework. Initially dubbed ‘neo-traditional planning’, the principles that define new urbanism can be applied successfully to infill and redevelopment sites within existing urbanized areas.” (source: A Planners Dictionary, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).



**Ordinance** A legislative enactment of a county or city. It is a governmental statute or regulation and its adoption requires a public hearing and publication of the text in a local newspaper.

**Parcel Map:** "1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who proposes to divide any land for transfer or development into four lots or less shall:

(a) Prepare a parcel map and file the number of copies, as required by local ordinance, of the parcel map with the planning commission or its designated representative or, if there is no planning commission, with the clerk of the governing body; and

(b) Pay a filing fee in an amount determined by the governing body." *[emphasis added]*  
(source: Nevada Revised Statutes, NRS 278.461).

**Permitted Use:** A land use that is permitted by right in a specific zoning district and requires no review by the local planning department. Although a permitted use may be permitted by right, there may be specific standards that apply. For example, home occupations may be a permitted use in all residential dwellings, provided certain standards are met, such as no signage and no outside employees.

**Planned Unit Development (aka PUD):** "An area of minimum contiguous size, as specified by ordinance, to be planned and developed as a single entity containing one or more residential clusters or planned unit residential developments and one or more public, quasi-public, commercial, or industrial areas in such ranges of ratios, and nonresidential uses to residential as shall be specified." (source: A Planners Dictionary, Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004)

**Planned Unit Development (NRS):** 1. "Planned unit development" means an area of land controlled by a landowner, which is to be developed as a single entity for one or more planned unit residential developments, one or more public, quasi-public, commercial or industrial areas, or both.

2. Unless otherwise stated, "planned unit development" includes the term "planned unit residential development." (source: Nevada Revised Statutes, NRS 278A.065)

**Planning Commission:** A group of citizens appointed by the governing body to research, survey, analyze, and make recommendations on current and long range land development policies. Elected officials acting in this capacity.

**Plat:** A map representing a subdivision of a parcel of land into lots, blocks and streets or other divisions and dedications.

**Police Powers:** Rights of government to regulate personal conduct and the use of land in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, as provided in the state constitution.

**Principal Use:** The main use of a lot or building as distinguished from a secondary or accessory use on the same lot. A dwelling is a principal use on a residential lot; a garage or swimming pool is an accessory use.

**Public Land:** Land or interest in land owned by the US and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM without regard to how the US acquired ownership, except lands located

on the Outer Continental Shelf and land held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013).

**Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926:** Provides for the lease and sale of public lands determined valuable for public purposes. The objective of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act is to meet the needs of state and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations by leasing or conveying public land required for recreation and public purpose uses. Examples of uses made of Recreation and Public Purposes Act lands are parks and greenbelts, sanitary landfills, schools, religious facilities, and camps for youth groups. The act provides substantial cost-benefits for land acquisition and provides for recreation facilities or historical monuments at no cost (source: Bureau of Land Management, Public Land Statistics, 2013).

**Resolution:** Master Plans in Nevada are adopted by resolution of the governing body, not by ordinance. Development regulations, such as zoning and subdivision regulations, are adopted by ordinance and are part of the city or county code.

**Rezoning:** An amendment to the map and/or text of a zoning ordinance to effect a change in the nature, density, or intensity of uses allowed in a zoning district and/or on a designated parcel or land area. All rezonings are enacted in the form of an ordinance.

**Section:** The Land Ordinance of 1785 created townships of 36 square miles, or 36 sections, for territories west of the original 13 colonies. One section is one square mile and contains 640 acres.

**Site Plan:** A scaled drawing, often based on a survey, will show either existing or proposed uses for a property. A site plan will include property boundaries, location of easements, and building footprints, and location of driveways.

**Special Use:** A use that may be permitted based on additional review by the Planning Commission and compliance with specific findings. The Planning Commission may determine that a proposed use is not compatible with surrounding land uses and deny the permit. The special use designation allows the planning staff and the Planning Commission to review a proposed use that might create land use conflicts and to establish mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the proposed use on the neighborhood.

**Subdivision (aka Subdivision Map, Subdivision Plat):** "1. "Subdivision" means any land, vacant or improved, which is divided or proposed to be divided into five or more lots, parcels, sites, units or plots, for the purpose of any transfer or development, or any proposed transfer or development, unless exempted by one of the following provisions:

- (a) The term "subdivision" does not apply to any division of land which is subject to the provisions of NRS 278.471 to 278.4725, inclusive.
- (b) Any joint tenancy or tenancy in common shall be deemed a single interest in land.
- (c) Unless a method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evading this chapter or would have the effect of evading this chapter, the term "subdivision" does not apply to:
  - (1) Any division of land which is ordered by any court in this State or created by operation of law;
  - (2) A lien, mortgage, deed of trust or any other security instrument;



(3) A security or unit of interest in any investment trust regulated under the laws of this State or any other interest in an investment entity;

(4) Cemetery lots; or

(5) An interest in oil, gas, minerals or building materials, which are now or hereafter severed from the surface ownership of real property.

2. A common-interest community consisting of five or more units shall be deemed to be a subdivision of land within the meaning of this section, but need only comply with [NRS 278.326](#) to [278.460](#), inclusive, and [278.473](#) to [278.490](#), inclusive. [*emphasis added*] (source: [Nevada Revised Statutes](#), NRS 278.320).

**Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA):** The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency was created in 1969 by the US Congress to regulate development in the Tahoe Basin. TRPA adopted a new Regional Plan in December 2012 as well as a new Code of Ordinances in February 2013. The local jurisdictions within the Tahoe Basin include Placer County, El Dorado County, and the City of South Lake Tahoe on the California side, and Douglas County, Carson City, and Washoe County on the Nevada side.

**Taking:** The appropriation by government of private land by title or action for which compensation must be paid.

**Transit Oriented Development (TOD):** Transit Oriented Development involves mixed use development with a range of housing types located in proximity to public transportation such as light rail.

**Use, Accessory:** "A use incidental to and customarily associated with a specific principal use, located on the same lot or parcel." (source: [A Planners Dictionary](#), Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Use, Conditional (aka Special Use):** A use which, because of special problems of control that the use presents, requires reasonable, but special, unusual, or extraordinary limitations peculiar to the use for the protection of the public welfare and the integrity of the land-use plan." (source: [A Planners Dictionary](#), Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Use, Permitted:** A use permitted in a district without the need for special administrative review and approval, upon the satisfaction of the standards and requirements of an ordinance." (source: [A Planners Dictionary](#), Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).

**Zoning:** "A police power measure in which the community is divided into districts or zones within which permitted and special uses are established as are regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement, and other development standards" (source: [A Planners Dictionary](#), Davidson, Michael & Dolnick, Fay, Editors; Planning Advisory Service Report Number 521/522; American Planning Association; April 2004).



**Zoning Map:** A legislative body is allowed divide its jurisdiction into zones of the number, shape, and area it deems best suited to carry out the purposes of the zoning ordinance. These zones are delineated on a map or maps, called the Zoning Map.

## PLANNING ACRONYMS

A(A)DT	Average (annual) daily trips made by vehicles in a 24-hour period
BOCA	One of the Uniform Building Codes
CBD	Central Business District
CC&Rs	Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions - recorded with a subdivision and part of the deed by which the land is conveyed, they can restrict the way the land can be used and how it can be sold. Unless they are less restrictive than the zoning, their terms always take precedence over zoning.
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant, a program of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
CIP	Capital Improvements Plan
COG	Council of Governments - usually including more than one county and their village and city governments. Clark County and the Cities of North Las Vegas, Las Vegas, and Henderson constitute the required membership of the Southern Nevada Strategic Planning Coalition enabled by 1999 legislation.
FAR	Floor Area Ratio - the number of square feet of building space divided by the number of square feet of the lot it is on
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, the federal agency responsible for administering the National Flood Insurance program.
FIR	Fiscal Impact Report - the cost of additional services to be provided by government and revenues to government for a specific development or project
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map issued by the Federal Insurance Administration defines areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to those areas
FmHA	Farmers Home Administration
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
LOS	Level of Service
NIMBY	Not in my backyard
NORA	Notice of Realty Action - Federal Register notice of purchase or sale of real estate.

PUD	Planned Unit Development - a description of a proposed unified development consisting, at a minimum, of a map and adopted ordinance setting forth the regulations governing, and the location and phasing of all proposed uses and improvements to be included in the development.
UBC	Uniform Building Code, e.g. BOCA, that sets forth minimum standards for construction.
UMTA	Urban Mass Transportation Administration
SRO	Single Room Occupancy



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_3\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and update concerning the 2014 County Economic Development Strategy Assessment and possible workshop regarding local government "Tool Box" by Fred Steinmann, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background: **Attached.**

Recommended Action: **Review CEDS Assessment**



## Lander County Commission Agenda Request Form

COMMISSIONER MEETING DATE 7-12-18

NAME Fred Steinmann REPRESENTING UNR Center for Economic Development

ADDRESS Ansari Business, Room 415J Mail Stop 0024 Reno, NV 89557

office HOME PH 784-1655 WORK 784-1773 CELL 997-4636 FAX 784-1773

WHICH NUMBER SHOULD WE CALL DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS? Either

WHO WILL BE ATTENDING THE MEETING Fred Steinmann

JOB TITLE Assistant Research Professor PH 997-4636

SPECIFIC REQUEST TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA Discussion and update concerning

the 2014 County Economic Development Strategy Assessment & possible workshop regarding  
local government "Tool Box" by Fred Steinmann & all other matters related thereto  
BACKGROUND INFORMATION Attached to application

WHAT ACTION WOULD YOU LIKE THE BOARD TO TAKE TO RESOLVE THIS ISSUE? Review  
CEDS Assessment

ARE THERE ANY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR REQUEST?

YES \_\_\_ NO ☒

AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_

HAS THIS ISSUE BEEN DISCUSSED AT A PRIOR COMMISSION MEETING?

YES \_\_\_ NO ☒

WHEN? \_\_\_\_\_

HAS THIS ISSUE BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY AFFECTED DEPT HEADS?

YES ☒ NO \_\_\_

ALL BACKUP MATERIAL MUST BE PROVIDED WITH AGENDA REQUEST, NOT AT THE MEETING:

IS ALL THE BACK UP MATERIAL ATTACHED TO THIS AGENDA REQUEST?

YES ☒ NO \_\_\_

IF THE ITEM IS A CONTRACT AND/OR AGREEMENT, OR REQUIRES LEGAL REVIEW, IT MUST BE REVIEWED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PRIOR TO AGENDA SETTING OR IT WILL NOT GO ON THE AGENDA.

HAS THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PROVIDED THE REQUIRED REVIEW?

YES \_\_\_ NO ☒

THE COMMISSIONERS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REJECT OR RECOMMEND TABLING ALL AGENDA REQUESTS FOR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.

ALL INFORMATION STATED IS CORRECT AND TRUE TO MY KNOWLEDGE:

SIGNATURE [Signature] DATE 6-12-18

The Lander County Board of Commissioners meets the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday of each month

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE 2014 LANDER COUNTY  
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**





# **AN ASSESSMENT OF THE 2014 LANDER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Frederick A. Steinmann

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May 2018

This publication, *An Assessment of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*, was published by the University Center for Economic Development in the College of Business at the University of Nevada, Reno. This publication's statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and/or data represent solely the findings and views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of Lander County, the Lander Economic Development Authority, the University of Nevada, Reno, or any reference sources used or quoted by this study. Reference to research projects, programs, books, magazines, or newspaper articles does not imply an endorsement or recommendation by the authors unless otherwise stated. Correspondence regarding this document should be sent to:

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UCED  
University of Nevada, Reno  
University Center for Economic Development  
The College of Business

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# 1.0 Introduction

## Overview

In 2013 and 2014, faculty from University of Nevada Cooperative Extension and the University Center for Economic Development facilitated the development of a new Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), as outlined in Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for the Lander Economic Development Authority (LEDA) and Lander County. According to Section 303.7, *Requirements for Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies*, in Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations:

“CEDS are designed to bring together the public and private sectors in the creation of an economic roadmap to diversify and strengthen Regional economies. The CEDS should analyze the Regional economy and serve as a guide for establishing Regional goals and objectives, developing and implementing a Regional plan of action, and identifying investment priorities and funding sources.”

The LEDA Board, serving as the county’s CEDS committee, on February 5, 2014, accepted the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy was adopted by resolution by the Lander County Planning Commission on March 12, 2014 and by the Lander County Board of County Commissioners on March 13, 2014. The 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy was submitted to and approved by the U.S. Economic Development Administration in April 2014. Since its approval in 2014, the Lander Economic Development Authority has completed annual evaluations and updates to the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

During public workshops held in 2013 and 2014, the economic development mission developed for the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is:

“To enhance the quality of life throughout Lander County by employing sustainable methods in order to create business opportunities and economic prosperity through a diversified economy and tax base while respecting individual freedoms and independence.”

The 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy identified eight primary economic development issues that Lander County and the Lander County Economic Development Authority agreed to focus on over the CEDS’ five-year planning horizon. Ten separate economic development goals were developed for the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy and each one of these goals were tied to one of the eight specific primary economic development issues.



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- Issue Number 1:** Redevelopment and enhancement of property in need of revitalization.
- Goal No. 1:** Identify properties in both Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area most in need of revitalization and pursue appropriate redevelopment efforts in partnership with private property owners.
- Issue Number 2:** Enhance appearance of gateways, main streets, and business corridors.
- Goal No. 2:** Update and implement a Gateway Master Plan for key gateways, main streets, and business corridors in Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area.
- Issue Number 3:** Participate in land use planning for future development.
- Goal No. 3:** Update and implement the Lander County Master Plan as needed in Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area.
- Issue Number 4:** Development of a Lander County Capital Improvement and Infrastructure Plan specifically for economic development purposes.
- Goal No. 4:** Complete a five-year Economic Development Capital Improvement and Infrastructure Plan consistent with the stated goals of the Future Industrial Needs Discovery (FIND) project.
- Issue Number 5:** Development and Business Incentives for Existing and New Businesses.
- Goal No. 5:** Promote, assist, and provide incentives for the growth and vitality of existing businesses.
- Goal No. 6:** Attract new wealth and job-creating businesses to Lander County.
- Issue Number 6:** Employment opportunities and development of the labor force.
- Goal No. 7:** Creation of employment opportunities and career advancement.
- Issue Number 7:** Capture of local residential market demand within the county.
- Goal No. 8:** Encourage a variety of commercial activities to enhance and retain shopping opportunities to serve the population and increase sales tax revenues.

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**Goal No. 9:** Maximize the county's market potential, in order to enhance and retain retail opportunities to serve the population, increase county revenues, as well as provide new employment opportunities.

**Issue Number 8:** Continued implementation of the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan.

**Goal No. 10:** Continue to implement the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan in order to achieve the plan's stated goals.

On May 2, 2018, faculty from the University Center for Economic Development, part of the College of Business at the University of Nevada, Reno, facilitated a half-day workshop in Battle Mountain, Nevada with representatives from the Lander Economic Development Authority and Lander County. The workshop consisted of a final annual and comprehensive four-year evaluation of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. Workshop participants were given an opportunity to complete a comprehensive Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis of Lander County's current strategic economic development efforts and an assessment of each of the ten goals listed above.

This University Center for Economic Development technical report summarizes the results of the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy workshop.

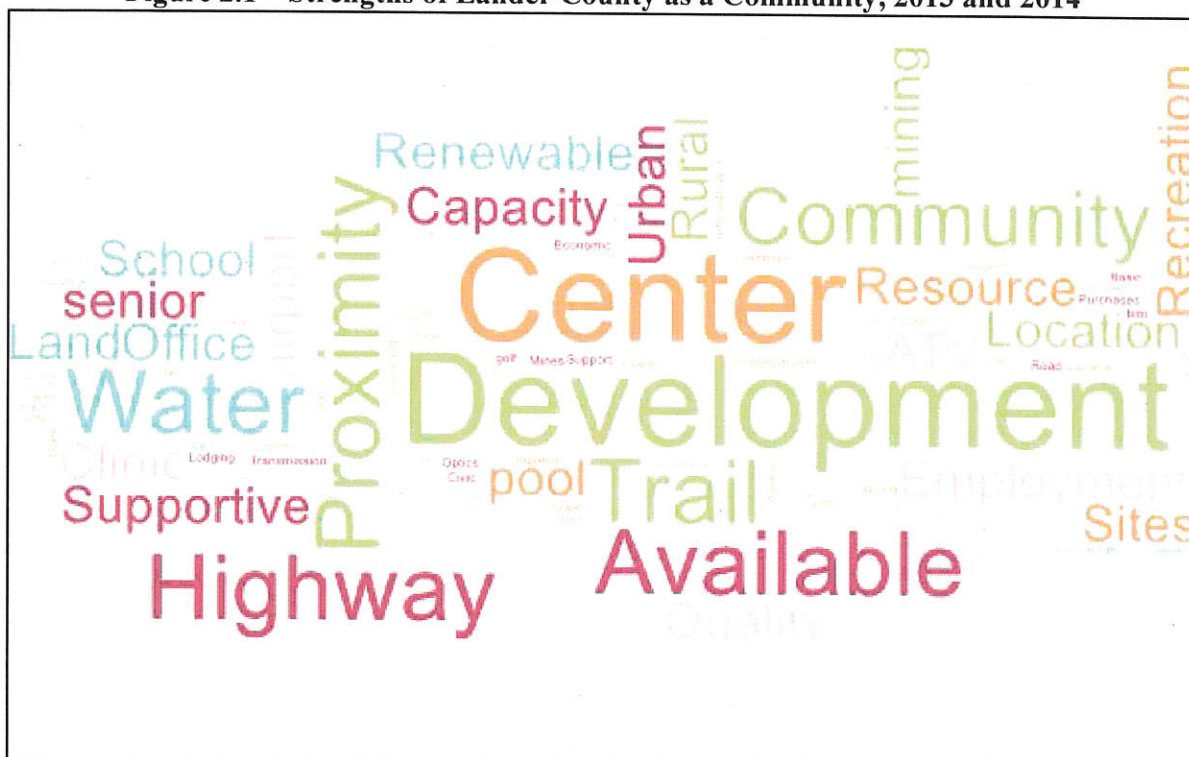
## 2.0 Completion of a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis

Participants who attended the Lander County CEDS annual evaluation workshop on Wednesday, May 2, 2018 were asked to complete a comprehensive Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis for Lander County. This section compares the results of the SWOT analysis completed on May 2, 2018 with the results of the initial SWOT analysis completed in 2013 and 2014 as part of the development of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

## 2.1 Strengths

Figure 2.1 presents a word cloud of the various strengths workshop participants identified during the public workshops held in 2013 and 2014 as part of the initial development of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for all of Lander County.

**Figure 2.1 – Strengths of Lander County as a Community, 2013 and 2014**



These initial strengths were initially developed for Battle Mountain and then Austin and Kingston separately. Participants who attended the 2013 and 2014 workshops were asked to develop strengths for both Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area that give both areas



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and the county as a whole a competitive economic advantage. Strengths are always considered to be internal to the community and exist in the present.

For Battle Mountain, workshop participants who attended the initial public workshops held in 2013 and 2014 identified many then-current strengths that provided the town and the surrounding area with a set of unique competitive advantages. Several infrastructure and locational strengths were identified, ranging from the presence of U.S. Interstate 80, the Union Pacific Rail Road, the availability of natural gas, the airport, the proximity to existing mines, water resources, fiber optics, waste water treatment capacity, proximity to the Valmy power plant and transmission grid, and existing developed and developable industrial sites.

Major community assets and strengths for Battle Mountain, identified in 2013 and 2014, included the town's golf course, proximity to the Humboldt River, a diverse offering of outdoor recreation opportunities (open space, bike trails, ATV trails, and OHV trails), Great Basin College, the Community and Civic Center, the museum, the Senior Center, the community pool, and strong volunteer involvement, as strengths that have helped support and grow the area's overall economy. A strong community appetite for economic development and a strong sense of support for policies, projects, and programs that support growth in the Battle Mountain area, combined with available land for new agricultural, commercial, and industrial activities, were further identified by workshop participants in 2013 and 2014 as primary economic development strengths for Battle Mountain.

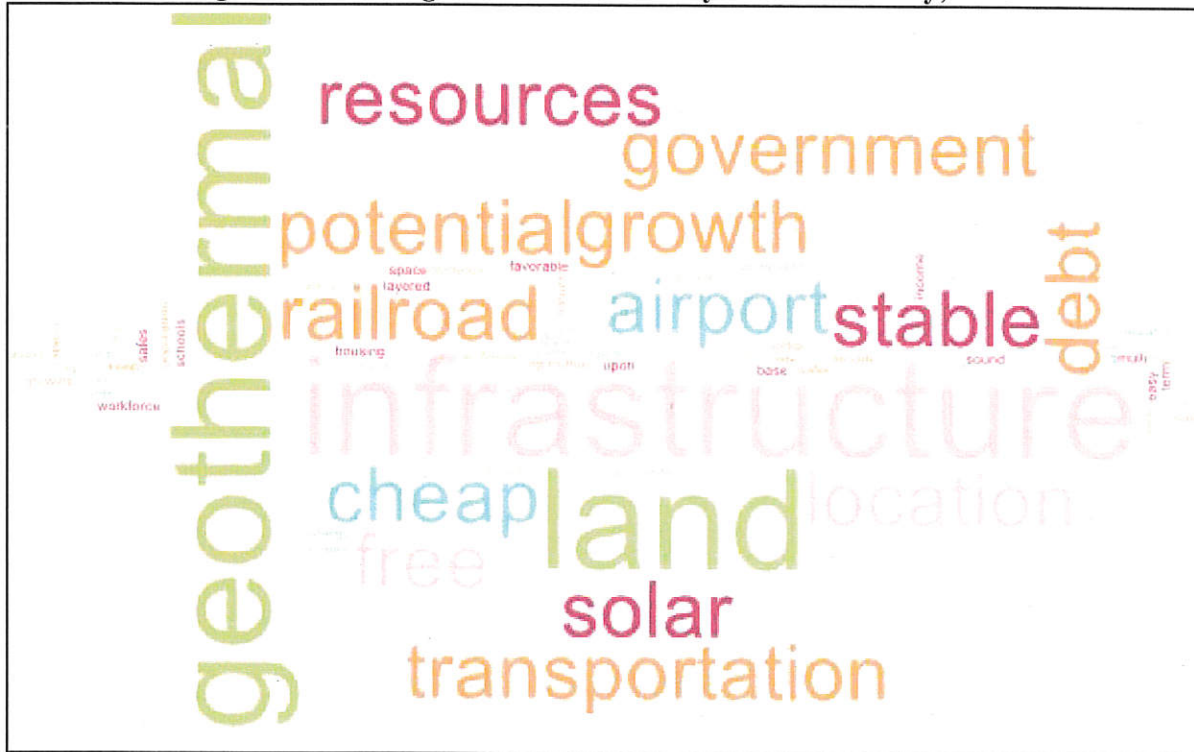
Like Battle Mountain, workshop participants who attended the 2013 and 2014 community workshops identified a number of locational advantages for the Austin and Kingston area. Workshop participants in 2013 and 2014 noted that Austin is located on U.S. Highway 50 (Lincoln Highway), which runs east and west across the entire state of Nevada, and State Highway 305, that runs north and south between Battle Mountain and Austin, giving Austin access to the U.S. Interstate 80 corridor and the Union Pacific Rail Road corridor.

Additional strengths identified in 2013 and 2014 for the Austin and Kingston area included a high quality of life including a favorable climate that supports a wide range of outdoor recreation activities. The availability of several recreation sites adjacent to Austin, along with many biking trails, camping and campgrounds, ATV trails, hunting and fishing opportunities, and several in-place special events, all added to the area's overall attractiveness to outdoor enthusiasts as well as new businesses designed to serve the outdoor recreationist industry.

Workshop participants in 2013 and 2014 further pointed out that Lander County had invested in important institutional and infrastructure improvements including infrastructure to support green and renewable energy development, a clinic, improvements to the primary school, a senior center, and community pool. Combined with a supportive culture that supported new development and growth while preserving and celebrating the area's unique rural tradition and history, these strengths have significantly improved the area's overall quality of life and have favorably positioned the Austin and Kingston area in a position to take advantage of new and emerging economic development opportunities.

Figure 2.2 presents a word cloud of the various strengths workshop participants identified during the annual evaluation workshop held on May 2, 2018 in Battle Mountain.

**Figure 2.2 – Strengths of Lander County as a Community, 2018**



The strengths identified by workshop participants who attended the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy were similar to the strengths identified by workshop participants who attended the public workshops held in 2013 and 2014. In 2018, workshop participants identified a number of strengths ranging from existing infrastructure strengths to strengths associated with the county's abundance of renewable energy to the willingness of the county government to support future growth.

In regards to existing infrastructure strengths, workshop participants noted the existence of U.S. Interstate 80 in the northern part of the county and U.S. Highway 50 in the southern part of the county as primary transportation corridors that connect Lander County to larger markets and population centers in Nevada and throughout the western United States. Nevada State Highway 305 connects Battle Mountain and Austin and facilitates transportation between the northern and southern parts of Lander County. The existing Union Pacific Rail Road line in the northern part of Lander County, coupled with the airport in Battle Mountain and airfield in Austin, provide an expanded array of transportation infrastructure alternatives that could be used to support future economic development, growth and diversification.

Workshop participants also noted that Lander County benefits from an abundance of renewable energy resources including both solar power and geothermal reserves. Workshop participants noted that additional development and investment will be needed in order to fully take advantage

## 2.2 Weaknesses

### Figure 2.3 – Weakness of Lander County as a Community, 2013 and 2014



In 2013 and 2014, individuals who attended and participated in the community workshops identified a number of weaknesses in Battle Mountain ranging from a general lack of quality





Workshop participants in 2018 also noted that, while Lander County has made significant capital improvement investments in public facilities and infrastructure over the past four years, additional investment will likely be required over the next four to five years in order to support continued economic diversification efforts. Workshop participants identified specific areas for future investment in public facilities and infrastructure including improved telecommunications and Broadband infrastructure and the development of specific economic incentives and incentive packages Lander County could offer targeted industries.

Figure 2.5 presents a word cloud of the various opportunities workshop participants identified during the public workshops held in 2013 and 2014 as part of the initial development of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for all of Lander County.



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These initial opportunities were initially developed separately for Battle Mountain and then the Austin and Kingston area. Participants who attended the 2013 and 2014 workshops were asked to develop a set of opportunities that both Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area could potentially take advantage of and exploit in order to achieve specific economic development goals and further diversify the county's overall economic base. Opportunities are external to the community and realized in the future.

In 2013 and 2014, Lander County's economic development efforts, primarily in the Battle Mountain area, focused on diversification of Battle Mountain's economic base. Renewed state and federal support for small business development and the development of legislation during the 2013 Nevada State Legislature's session, designed to support the development of cottage and home-based industries, were identified as possible opportunities that the county could potentially exploit as part of the county's overall economic development and diversification strategy.

Workshop participants, in 2013 and 2014, also identified the increased focus on e-commerce and renewable energy and resource development as additional opportunities for the Battle Mountain area. Workshop participants further identified continued development of unmanned autonomous systems (UAS or drones) throughout the state, Battle Mountain's location along U.S. Interstate 80, and the community's proximity to many of the area's mining and natural resource extraction operations as possible opportunities that could be taken advantage of in order to successfully achieve many of the stated economic development goals and objectives outlined in the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

For the Austin and Kingston area, workshop participants identified a number of opportunities in 2013 and 2014, ranging from the area's location in the central and southern part of Lander County, increased national and international demand for outdoor recreation, and the area's ideal location to center various types of natural resource based and outdoor recreation activities. Workshop participants also identified the then recently completed dry milk dairy plant opened in early 2014 in neighboring Churchill County. Given the area's already significant agricultural base, workshop participants identified future opportunities for expanding current agricultural activities throughout the Austin and Kingston area in order to support the increased demand for dairy products and related agricultural production that would eventually result from the opening of the dry milk dairy plant in Fallon, Nevada.

For the entire county, workshop participants noted that the demand for additional public services and private sector retail and commercial services would likely increase over the five year planning horizon of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy in both the Battle Mountain area and in the Austin and Kingston area. Increased demand for public services and additional private sector retail and commercial services would likely help the county achieve several of the economic development and diversification goals identified in the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Figure 2.6 presents a word cloud of the various opportunities workshop participants identified during the annual evaluation workshop held on May 2, 2018 in Battle Mountain.



In addition to developing, growing, and promoting the county's renewable energy potential, workshop participants also agreed that continued demand for tourism and outdoor recreational activities represent an important set of opportunities for Lander County and the county's future economic development efforts. Coupled with existing natural resource and outdoor recreational assets currently located throughout Lander County, continued development and improvement of these assets today and over the next five years could potentially lead to a significant increase in tourism-related economic activities in both the Battle Mountain and Austin and Kingston areas.

## An Assessment of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

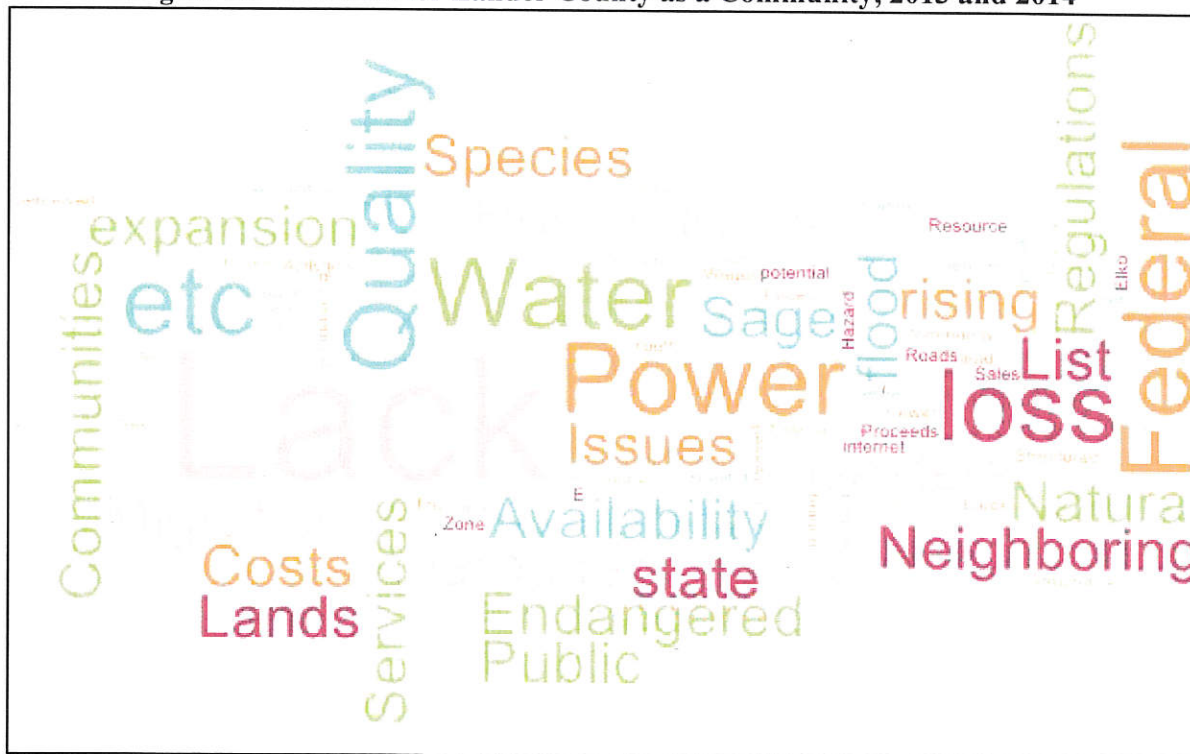
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strategically position the county and both communities in ways that would enable them to take advantage of future industrial and manufacturing development opportunities.

## 2.4 Threats

Figure 2.7 presents a word cloud of the various threats workshop participants identified during the public workshops held in 2013 and 2014 as part of the initial development of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for all of Lander County.

**Figure 2.7 – Threats for Lander County as a Community, 2013 and 2014**



Although workshop participants in 2013 and 2014 identified Battle Mountain's strategic and central location along U.S. Interstate 80 as a primary strength, workshop participants also noted that Battle Mountain's proximity to other growing urban areas, especially the City of Winnemucca in neighboring Humboldt County (located approximately 50 miles west of Battle Mountain) and the City of Elko in neighboring Elko County (located approximately 70 miles east of Battle Mountain), is a potential threat to the county's continued economic development and diversification efforts. Workshop participants noted that continued growth of these other urban centers might threaten the county's ability to retain, expand and recruit existing and new businesses in and to the Battle Mountain area.

Statewide, continued shifts in the distribution of political power in favor of the Las Vegas area and Clark County has eroded Lander County's overall political power at the regional and state level. During the 2013 Nevada State Legislature's legislative session, legislation was considered



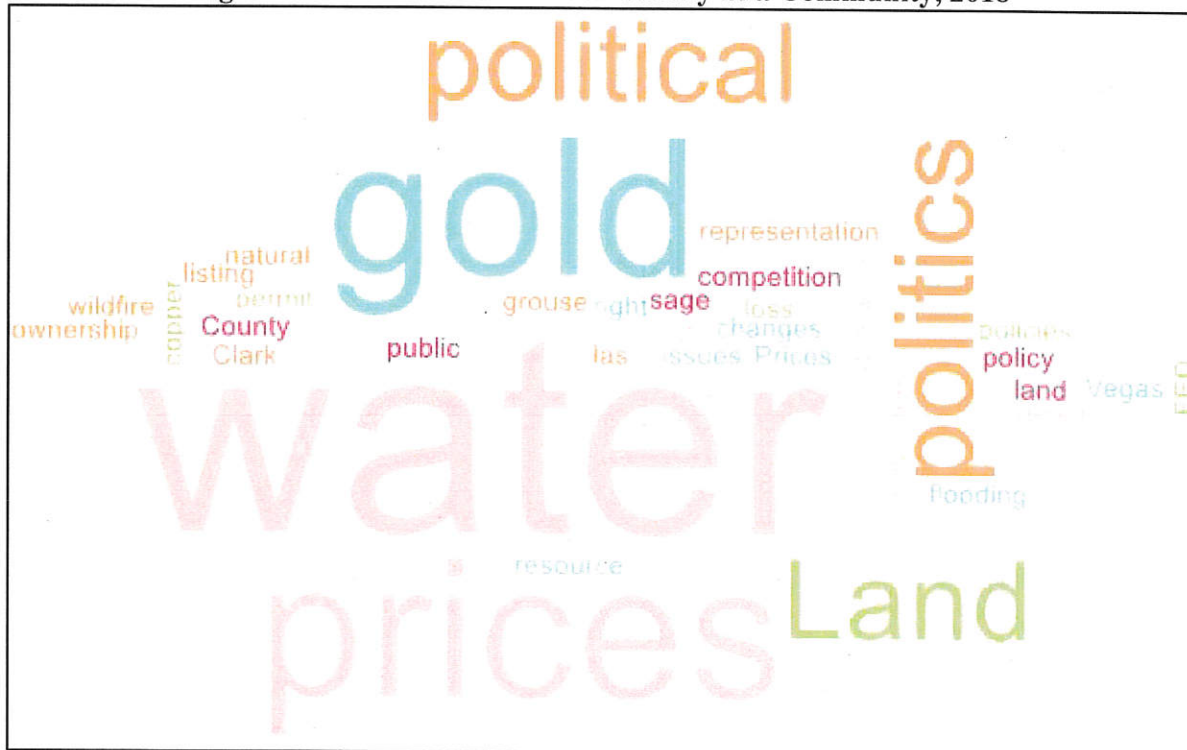
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that would have redistributed tax revenue collected from mining operations within Lander County and throughout rural Nevada. This identified series of political threats at the state level was a primary threat to the county's overall economic development and diversification efforts identified in 2013 and 2014.

For the Austin and Kingston area, workshop participants identified continued issues with the U.S. federal government and the management of public lands as a primary threat in 2013 and 2014. Workshop participants noted that the U.S. federal government controls a large amount of the area's surrounding resource base and the potential listing of the Sage Grouse on the list of endangered species by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was identified as a future possible threat to continued economic development and diversification efforts in the Austin and Kingston area in 2013 and 2014.

Figure 2.8 presents a word cloud of the various threats workshop participants identified during the annual evaluation workshop held on May 2, 2018 in Battle Mountain.

**Figure 2.8 – Threats for Lander County as a Community, 2018**



Workshop participants who attended the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation workshop of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy identified two primary areas of current threats that Lander County will need to address over the next five years, including several political threats and natural resource threats. In general, workshop participants noted a number of political threats that are emerging at the federal level, the state level and even at the local level that could potentially derail ongoing and future economic development and diversification efforts in both the Battle Mountain and Austin and Kingston areas. These potential political



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threats range from the continued threat of listing the Sage Grouse on the national endangered species list to the continued shift of political power to southern Nevada to public policies developed and implemented at the local county level that are inconsistent and wildly shift from one election cycle to another.

Various natural resource threats at the federal level primarily include the continued possibility of listing the Sage Grouse on the national endangered species list and the loss of access to public lands and natural resources. Listing of the Sage Grouse on the national endangered species list may prevent Lander County from taking advantage of the various natural resources present throughout the entire county and make even non-extraction economic activities, such as the development of solar and geothermal renewable energy, difficult to pursue. Water, and the continued uncertainty regarding annual allocations and availability, was a primary natural resource threat almost unanimously agreed upon by all workshop participants who attended the May 2, 2018 workshop.

An economic oriented threat identified by workshop participants included the continued volatility in the internationally set price of gold and other precious and industrial metals. Even now, Lander County's economic development strategy relies on continued mining activities located throughout the entire county to generate employment opportunities and incomes for area residents. While the county has pursued and implemented an aggressive economic diversification strategy, mining continues and will likely remain for the foreseeable future an important part of the county's overall economic base. Volatility in internationally set prices for gold and other precious and industrial metals could potentially threaten the county's continued economic development and diversification efforts.

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## 3.0 Evaluation of Current Socio-Demographic and Economic Conditions

During the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation workshop of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, workshop participants reviewed four general areas of socio-demographic and economic trends for Lander County, the state of Nevada, and the United States over the 2013 to present period. Changes in total population, age, income, and employment characteristics were reviewed during the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation workshop of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. This section presents an overview of these socio-demographic and economic trends.

### 3.1 Total Population

Table 3.1 presents the change in total population for Lander County, the State of Nevada, and for the United States between 2013 and 2016.

<b>Table 3.1 – Total Population Lander County, State of Nevada, United States 2013 and 2016</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Lander County</b>	<b>State of Nevada</b>	<b>United States</b>
2013	5,844	2,730,066	311,536,594
2016	5,907	2,839,172	318,558,162
<b>2013-2016 Actual Change</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>109,106</b>	<b>7,021,568</b>
<b>2013-2016 Percent Change</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Between 2013 and 2016, Lander County's residential population increased from an estimated 5,844 total residents in 2013 to an estimated 5,907 total residents in 2016, a net increase of 63 total residents or 1.1 percent. Statewide, Nevada's residential population increased from an estimated 2.7 million total residents in 2013 to an estimated 2.8 million total residents in 2016, a net increase of approximately 109,106 total residents or 4.0 percent. Nationwide, the total residential population of the United States increased from an estimated 311.5 million people in 2013 to an estimated 318.6 million people in 2016, a net increase of approximately 7.0 million people or 2.3 percent.

While Lander County's residential population grew at a substantially slower rate than the change in total population for the state of Nevada and the United States, maintaining a growing residential population in Lander County has been, historically, a significant challenge. Growth in Lander County's total residential population indicates that the county is becoming increasingly attractive to potential residents.

### 3.2 Age

Table 3.2 presents the median age of the residential population living in Lander County, the state of Nevada, and throughout the United States in 2013 and 2016.

<b>Table 3.2 – Median Age Lander County, State of Nevada, United States 2013 and 2016</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Lander County</b>	<b>State of Nevada</b>	<b>United States</b>
2013	37.3	36.6	37.3
2016	37.0	37.5	37.7
<b>2013-2016 Actual Change</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>2013-2016 Percent Change</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*

Between 2013 and 2016, the median age for Lander County's total residential population decreased slightly from a median age of 37.3 years of age in 2013 to a median age of 37.0 years of age in 2016, a net decrease of 0.3 years of age or 0.8 percent. Comparatively, the median age for the state of Nevada's residential population and the median age for the entire United States both increased between 2013 and 2016. Statewide, the median age for the entire state of Nevada increased slightly from an estimated 36.6 years of age in 2013 to an estimated 37.5 years of age in 2016, a net increase of 0.9 years of age or 2.5 percent. Nationwide, the median age for the entire United States increased slightly from an estimated 37.3 years of age in 2013 to an estimated 37.7 years of age in 2016, a net increase of just 0.4 years or 1.1 percent.

Prior to 2013, the median age for Lander County had increased significantly, indicating a significant aging and possible shrinking of the county's available workforce. The decline in the median age of the county's total residential population between 2013 and 2016 indicates that a younger demographic has started to relocate to Lander County. This trend in Lander County was opposite of the trend at the state level and at the national level where the median age for the state of Nevada and the United States both increased between 2013 and 2016. In 2016, the median age for Lander County, at 37.0 years of age, was measurably less than the median age for the state of Nevada, 37.5 years of age, and was measurably less than the median age for the entire United States, 37.7 years of age. This is a significant reversal of the historical trend where the



median age for Lander County was measurably greater than the median age for the state of Nevada and either greater than or equal to the median age for the entire United States.

### 3.3 Income

Table 3.3 presents the change in median household income, median family income, and per capita income for Lander County, the state of Nevada, and for the entire United States between 2013 and 2016.

<b>Table 3.3 – Income Characteristics</b> <b>Lander County, State of Nevada, United States</b> <b>2013 and 2016</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Lander County</b>	<b>State of Nevada</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Median Household Income</b>			
2013	\$72,742	\$52,800	\$53,046
2016	\$80,563	\$70,855	\$77,866
<b>2013-2016 Actual Change</b>	<b>\$7,821</b>	<b>\$18,055</b>	<b>\$24,820</b>
<b>2013-2016 Percent Change</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>46.8%</b>
<b>Median Family Income</b>			
2013	\$75,857	\$61,359	\$64,719
2016	\$87,692	\$62,528	\$67,871
<b>2013-2016 Actual Change</b>	<b>\$11,835</b>	<b>\$1,169</b>	<b>\$3,152</b>
<b>2013-2016 Percent Change</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>Per Capita Income</b>			
2013	\$29,800	\$26,589	\$28,155
2016	\$30,044	\$27,253	\$29,829
<b>2013-2016 Actual Change</b>	<b>\$244</b>	<b>\$664</b>	<b>\$1,674</b>
<b>2013-2016 Percent Change</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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In both 2013 and 2016, median household income levels, median family income levels, and per capita income levels for Lander County were significantly greater than median household income levels, median family income levels, and per capita income levels for both the state of Nevada and the United States. Between 2013 and 2016, median household income levels, median family income levels, and per capita income levels all increased in Lander County and for the state of Nevada and the United States.

Between 2013 and 2016, median household income levels in Lander County increased from an estimated \$72,742 in 2013 to an estimated \$80,563 in 2016, a net increase of approximately \$7,821 or 10.8 percent. Comparatively, median household income levels for the entire state of Nevada increased from an estimated \$52,800 in 2013 to an estimated \$70,855 in 2016, a net increase of \$18,055 or 34.2 percent. Nationwide, median household income levels for the entire United States increased from an estimated \$53,046 in 2013 to an estimated \$77,866 in 2016, a net increase of \$24,820 or 46.8 percent.

Median family income levels in Lander County increased from an estimated \$75,857 in 2013 to an estimated \$87,692 in 2016, a net increase of approximately \$11,835 or 15.6 percent. Statewide, median family income levels in the state of Nevada increased from an estimated \$61,359 in 2013 to an estimated \$62,528 in 2016, a net increase of \$1,169 or 1.9 percent. Nationwide, median family income levels for the entire United States increased from an estimated \$64,719 in 2013 to an estimated \$67,871 in 2016, a net increase of \$3,152 or 4.9 percent.

Per capita income levels in Lander County increased slightly from an estimated \$29,880 in 2013 to an estimated \$30,044 in 2016, a net increase of approximately \$244 or 0.8 percent. Comparatively, per capita income levels for the entire state of Nevada increased from an estimated \$26,589 in 2013 to an estimated \$27,253 in 2016, a net increase of \$664 or 2.5 percent. Nationwide, per capita income levels increased significantly between 2013 and 2016, increasing from an estimated \$28,155 in 2013 to an estimated \$29,829 in 2016, a net increase of \$1,674 or 5.9 percent.

### **3.4 Employment Characteristics**

Table 3.4 presents the change in the percent of the civilian labor force population aged 16 years or older unemployed for Lander County, the state of Nevada, and for the entire United States between 2013 and 2017. This annual average monthly unemployment rate of the civilian labor force was estimated by averaging the monthly unemployment rate for each of the 12 months in 2013 and 2017.

Between 2013 and 2017, the average annual monthly unemployment rate of the civilian labor force in Lander County declined significantly, declining from an estimated 7.3 percent in 2013 to an estimated 4.5 percent in 2017, a net decrease of approximately 2.8 percent. The annual average monthly unemployment rate of the civilian labor force in Lander County remained measurably lower than the annual average monthly unemployment rate for the state of Nevada in

both 2013 and 2017 and remained either equal or practically equal to the annual average monthly unemployment rate for entire United States in both 2013 and 2017.

<b>Table 3.4 – Percent Unemployed, Civilian Labor Force Population 16 Years and Over Average Monthly Unemployment Rate Lander County, State of Nevada, United States 2013 and 2017</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Lander County</b>	<b>State of Nevada</b>	<b>United States</b>
2013	7.3%	9.6%	7.3%
2017	4.5%	5.0%	4.4%
<b>2013-2017 Actual Change</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>
<b>2013-2017 Percent Change</b>	<b>-38.4%</b>	<b>-47.9%</b>	<b>-39.7%</b>

*Source: U.S. Federal Reserve, Federal Economic Development Set, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis*

Between 2013 and 2017, the annual average monthly unemployment rate for the entire state of Nevada declined significantly, declining from an estimated 9.6 percent in 2013 to an estimated 5.0 percent in 2017, a net decrease of 4.6 percent. Nationwide, the annual average monthly unemployment rate for the entire United States also declined significantly, declining from an estimated 7.3 percent in 2013 to an estimated 4.4 percent in 2017, a net decrease of 2.9 percent.



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## 4.0 Evaluation of the Goals from the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

As part of the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation workshop of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, workshop participants evaluated each of the ten strategic economic development goals, each one a part of the eight economic development issues developed during the 2013 and 2014 strategic planning community workshops. This section presents a summary of the evaluation completed for each of the ten strategic economic development goals evaluated as part of the May 2, 2018 annual evaluation workshop of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

### 4.1 Issue No. 1: Redevelopment and Enhancement of Property in Need of Revitalization

**Goal No. 1:** Identify properties in both Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area most in need of revitalization and pursue appropriate redevelopment efforts in partnership with private property owners.

Workshop participants generally agreed that some progress has been made in achieving this strategic economic development goal over the past four years. While definitive redevelopment and revitalization projects have not been completed, the Lander Economic Development Authority and Lander County have completed a number of evaluations designed to study the feasibility of future redevelopment and revitalization efforts.

For the Battle Mountain area, workshop participants generally agreed the focus of future redevelopment and revitalization efforts should be concentrated on the area and land immediately adjacent to the two U.S. Interstate 80 on-and-off ramps with street paving and beautification efforts being concentrated on 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and the immediate surrounding feeder streets. Workshop participants also indicated that future redevelopment and revitalization efforts should be undertaken in the eastern portion of Battle Mountain and should be designed to support continued improvement of the Battle Mountain airport and surrounding industrial properties.

For the Austin and Kingston area, workshop participants generally agreed that future redevelopment and revitalization efforts should be concentrated on the eastern gateway of Austin along the U.S. Highway 50 corridor. Workshop participants indicated that redevelopment and revitalization should be used to support future historical preservation efforts and the rehabilitation and reuse of historical structures located throughout the town of Austin.

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Participants who attended the May 2, 2018 workshop agreed that political issues remain an important barrier to future redevelopment and revitalization efforts in Battle Mountain and in the Austin and Kingston area. Emphasizing the process and the benefits of developing a comprehensive redevelopment strategy for Lander County, according to workshop participants, should be the immediate focus of future redevelopment and revitalization strategies. Workshop participants further noted that a new property surveyor, hired by Lander County, is needed in order to resolve concerns regarding existing property line boundaries that currently complicate ongoing and future redevelopment and revitalization efforts.

#### **4.2 Issue No. 2: Enhance Appearance of Gateways, Main Streets, and Business Corridors**

**Goal No. 2:** Update and implement a Gateway Master Plan for key gateways, main streets, and business corridors in Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area.

While workshop participants indicated that this strategic economic development goal has not been fully accomplished, participants did note that significant progress has been made over the past four years. Workshop participants pointed out that current efforts to develop new bikeways and walking paths, especially in Battle Mountain, have helped improve access to and between existing gateways but that additional focus on beautification and on the improvement of key connector points in Battle Mountain are still needed.

In the Austin and Kingston area, workshop participants noted that the recent completion and opening of the Visitor Center, located in Austin on U.S. Highway 50, was a major accomplishment completed during implementation of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. The development and creation of ‘historic stations’ and ‘historic markers’ in Austin have significantly contributed to the improvement of the primary business corridor that runs along U.S. Highway 50 in Austin.

Workshop participants noted that this goal should remain a priority for the next five years and that additional focus should be placed upon identifying and securing alternative funding sources. Additional focus on developing sustainable funding sources, in order to fund ongoing long-term maintenance costs, should be part of this effort in identifying new funding sources and developing new strategic partnerships with either federal agencies, state funding sources, or local government funding sources.

In addition to developing and securing more sustainable funding sources for the improvement of key gateways, main streets, and business corridors in both Battle Mountain and in the Austin and Kingston Area, workshop participants suggested incorporating more public art into major public infrastructure and capital improvement projects. Workshop participants noted that Travel Nevada, and other appropriate state and regional partners, should be involved in the development of a public art plan for the continued beautification of the U.S. Interstate 80 on-and-off ramps in Battle Mountain. Several workshop participants noted the recent improvements made to the U.S. Interstate 80 corridors running through the Reno and Sparks area and through the city of Elko. Workshop participants agreed that Lander County and the Lander Economic Development

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Authority should work with the Nevada Department of Transportation to develop a Gateway Master Plan for Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston areas.

#### **4.3 Issue No. 3: Participate in Land Use Planning for Future Development**

**Goal No. 3:** Update and implement the Lander County Master Plan as needed in Battle Mountain and the Austin and Kingston area.

Workshop participants identified the lack of consistent enforcement of the county's existing land use codes as a primary barrier to the full achievement of this stated goal. Several workshop participants noted, despite having a fairly well developed master plan, Lander County needs to be more proactive in educating property owners about existing land use codes and standards and correcting violations when they occur. Development and disbursement of a "Planning Packet" by the Lander Economic Development Authority and the Lander County Planning Commission could help fill this educational and outreach roll, preventing violations from occurring and limiting the need for enforcement.

Important land use priorities for the foreseeable future include developing a reuse plan for the adjacent land surrounding the Union Pacific Rail Road corridor that runs through Battle Mountain and resolving easement and interface concerns that private property owners, businesses and the public currently have regarding the rail road corridor. Another primary area of concern regards the need to develop new partnerships with organizations that can provide meaningful input into future updates and revisions of the county's master plan and help in its implementation and enforcement.

Workshop participants did note that the recent completion of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Resource Management Plan is part of the partial achievement of this primary economic development goal. The successful completion of a new Resource Management Plan for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management's Battle Mountain District will contribute to improved certainty for future private sector interests and will ultimately contribute to the successful economic development and diversification efforts the Lander Economic Development Authority and Lander County are currently pursuing.

#### **4.4 Issue No. 4: Development of a Lander County Capital Improvement and Infrastructure Plan specifically for Economic Development Purposes**

**Goal No. 4:** Complete a five-year Economic Development Capital Improvement and Infrastructure Plan consistent with the stated goals of the Future Industrial Needs Discovery (FIND) project.

Although workshop participants noted that several major capital improvement projects have been completed in both Battle Mountain and in the Austin and Kingston area since 2014, none of the recently completed capital improvements have been directly tied to economic development.



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However, workshop participants did note that each one of the recently completed major capital improvement projects have positively contributed to the larger economic development efforts of the Lander Economic Development Authority and Lander County. Moving forward, better coordination between the county's capital improvement projects and ongoing and new economic development efforts and initiatives will be needed.

Workshop participants further noted that many of the existing recently completed capital improvement projects, including improvement and expansion of the Battle Mountain Hospital, the new Lander County courthouse and administrative complex, the new recreation center, several schools, and a \$4 million investment made in improving Battle Mountain's water system, have each significantly improved the area's quality of life. For the Austin and Kingston area, additional focus on improving and further developing the Austin airport and improvement in area roads will be needed in order to support future economic development efforts and initiatives in the southern part of Lander County.

As part of any future capital improvement and infrastructure development plan, workshop participants noted that Lander County and other key partners need to commit to 'good planning' and make long-term decisions into how future net proceed revenues are invested. Several 'wish list' items for future investment were identified during the May 2, 2018 workshop including investment in Battle Mountain's stormwater levy system, improvement in Internet and Broadband connectivity throughout the entire county, investment in both the Battle Mountain and Austin airports, improved access to Spencer's Hot Springs, a track facility to support the annual World Human Powered Speed Championship, and new infrastructure needed in order to take greater advantage of rail road services that exist in the northern part of Lander County.

#### **4.5 Issue No. 5: Development and Business Incentives for Existing and New Businesses**

**Goal No. 5:** Promote, assist, and provide incentives for the growth and vitality of existing businesses.

For the fifth goal of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, promoting, assisting, and providing incentives for the growth and vitality of existing businesses, workshop participants indicated that this goal has largely been completed but only on a case-by-case basis. While significant investment has been made in promoting, assisting, and providing individual businesses with tailored incentives, workshop participants noted that this goal should remain a priority for the next five years.

Workshop participants noted that Lander County and the Lander Economic Development Authority, in partnership with other organizations such as the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority and the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development, should develop a more formal set of incentives or an incentive package that could be used in wider economic development marketing and attraction efforts. Workshop participants further noted that the development of formal and official incentives and incentive packages should begin with

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a general assessment of what types of incentives different firms in different industry sectors are more or less responsive to when making their relocation or expansion decisions.

**Goal No. 6:** Attract new wealth and job-creating businesses to Lander County.

A good portion of this goal has been achieved through the direct attraction of new businesses to Lander County. However, workshop participants did note that both Lander County and the Lander Economic Development Authority currently do not have any official or formal incentives or incentive package that could be used to attract new firms in a variety of industries as part of a larger, more formally developed economic development marketing and attraction effort. Workshop participants noted that the lack of formal and official incentives largely stems from not knowing what the county or the Lander Economic Development Authority can offer. Moving forward, workshop participants noted that additional professional development and training is needed in order to develop more formal and official incentives and incentive packages.

Since adoption of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, a primary barrier to developing and offering more formal and official incentives and incentive packages stems from the number of political barriers that have and currently exist. Given the conservative, almost libertarian, political orientation that exists in Lander County, there exists very little political support for using more formal and official incentives such as the use of Special Assessment Districts or General Improvement Districts in order to fund more formal and official incentives the county could offer existing and new businesses. Workshop participants did note that this goal should remain a priority for the next five years.

#### **4.6 Issue No. 6: Employment Opportunities and Development of the Labor Force**

**Goal No. 7:** Creation of employment opportunities and career advancement.

According to participants who attended the May 2, 2018 workshop, public-private partnerships have largely been used to achieve this particular goal. Workshop participants noted the important role that the area's major mining companies have played in job creation and workforce development training. Continued and significant investment made by the Lander County School District into the area's primary schools have also greatly contributed to the continued improvement and development of the area's workforce. Other primary partners that have engaged in the creation of employment opportunities and career advancement in Lander County include Great Basin College and University of Nevada Cooperative Extension and, specifically, the efforts of the University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Lander County office.

Workshop participants generally noted that these existing public-private partnerships and partnerships with other public entities, such as the Lander County School District, Great Basin College, and University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, should continue for the near future. Workshop participants did note that additional investment should be focused on job creation and

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workforce development training in new and emerging industries as part of a larger effort to further diversify the Lander County economy.

#### **4.7 Issue No. 7: Capture of Local Residential Market Demand within the County**

**Goal No. 8:** Encourage a variety of commercial activities to enhance and retain shopping opportunities to serve the population and increase sales tax revenues.

While there has been some progress made on expanding and diversifying the county's commercial and entertainment services, workshop participants noted that this goal should remain a priority for the next five years. Workshop participants further noted that both the Battle Mountain Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce have largely championed achievement of this goal. To fully achieve this goal, additional efforts must be made by the Lander Economic Development Authority in marketing Lander County to potential new businesses in partnership with other economic development organizations such as the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority, the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the Nevada Small Business Development Center.

**Goal No. 9:** Maximize the county's market potential, in order to enhance and retain retail opportunities to serve the population, increase county revenues, as well as provide new employment opportunities.

Since adoption of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, workshop participants noted that this has been a primary focus of the Lander Economic Development Authority and has been championed by both the Battle Mountain Chamber of Commerce and the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce. While both chambers and the Lander Economic Development Authority have focused heavily on achieving this goal, additional effort must be made over the next five years. Future efforts should include stronger and more active partnerships with other economic development organizations such as the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority, the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the Nevada Small Business Development Center.

#### **4.8 Issue No. 8: Continued Implementation of the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan**

**Goal No. 10:** Continue to implement the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan in order to achieve the plan's stated goals.

Although the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan is now six years old, and predates the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, workshop participants noted that this plan is still relevant and that the Lander Economic Development Authority should continue to implement its actionable items



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over the next five years. Economic diversification still remains a primary goal for Lander County and future economic diversification efforts should focus on attracting firms in complementary industries to the county's already strong mining and agricultural economic bases.

When the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan was first adopted, the Lander Economic Development Authority was the only economic development organization committed to implementing the plan. Since 2012 and since adoption of the 2014 Lander County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, Lander County, the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority, the Battle Mountain Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce, the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development, and the Lander County Convention & Tourism Authority have each made significant progress in implementing this plan. Moving forward, each of these partner economic development organizations will be needed to further implement the 2012 Economic Diversification, Community Business Enhancement and Marketing Plan and routinely modify and update the plan as needed.



The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Leadership Program

# The Nevada Leadership Program

You are invited to attend and participate in an upcoming  
Financing Local Government Tool Kit Workshop.

A program directed by the University of Nevada, Reno College of Business and the University Center for Economic Development in partnership with Washoe County and the Nevada Chapter of the American Planning Association.

**When?** Friday, August 4, 2017; 12:00pm to 2:00pm

**Where?** Caucus Room, Building A, Washoe County Administrative Complex; 1001 E. Ninth Street, Reno, NV 89512

## What is the Nevada Leadership Program?

The goal of the Nevada Leadership Program is to provide elected and appointed officials, government executives and interested members of the public with information about the administration of government in Nevada.

In partnership with Washoe County, this Financing Local Government Tool Kit Workshop will introduce attendees interested in understanding the role public sector organizations play in the development of their communities to various funding tools that local governments in Nevada are permitted to employ, including:

- Concepts pertaining to the development and execution of public-private partnerships.
- A review of special funding techniques including Redevelopment, General Improvement Districts, Special Assessment Districts, Tax Increment Areas, Local Improvement Districts, Tourism Improvement Districts and Sales Tax Anticipated Revenue Bonds, and Private Activity Bonds.

Various handouts and a handout packet will be provided.

**How Long is the Workshop?** The workshop will be a two-hour workshop for invited attendees beginning promptly at 12:00pm and ending at 2:00pm. Lunch and light refreshments will be provided.

Please contact Mojra Hauenstein, Director of Planning & Building with Washoe County, by email ([MHauenstein@washoecounty.us](mailto:MHauenstein@washoecounty.us)) to confirm your attendance.

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The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Local Government Program

# Financial Local Government Tool Kit Workshop

Friday, August 4, 2017; 12:00pm to 2:00pm

Caucus Room, Building A, Washoe County Administrative Complex  
1001 E. Ninth Street; Reno, NV 89512

## Friday, August 4, 2017

12:00pm – 12:10pm: Welcome, Introductions, and Overview

12:10pm – 12:45pm: The Public-Private Partnership

- Why We Plan: Developing Short-Term and Long-Term Housing Development Goals
- Developing and Funding a Public-Private Partnership

12:45pm – 1:00pm: **BREAK**

1:00pm – 1:55pm: Nevada-Specific Development Funding Techniques for Local Governments

- Redevelopment (NRS 278)
- General Improvement Districts (NRS 318)
- Special Assessment Districts (NRS 271)
- Tax Increment Areas (NRS 278C)
- Local Improvement Districts (NRS 309)
- Tourism Improvement Districts/Sales Tax Anticipated Revenue Bonds (NRS 271A)
- Private Activity Bonds (NRS 348A)

1:55pm – 2:00pm: Wrap-Up and Thank You

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The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Leadership Program

# The Nevada Leadership Program

You are invited to attend and participate in an upcoming  
Financing Local Government Tool Kit Workshop.

A program directed by the University of Nevada, Reno College of Business and the University Center for Economic Development in partnership with the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority.

**When?** Monday, July 17, 2017; 9:00am to 4:30pm

**Where?** UNCE Lifelong Learning Center, Classroom D; 8050 Paradise Road, Las Vegas, NV 89123

## What is the Nevada Leadership Program?

The goal of the Nevada Leadership Program is to provide elected and appointed officials, government executives and interested members of the public with information about the administration of government in Nevada.

In partnership with the Nevada Chapter of the American Planning Association and the Northeastern Nevada Regional Development Authority, the Financing Local Government Tool Kit Workshop will introduce attendees interested in understanding the role public sector organizations play in the development of housing and other projects in their communities in Nevada to:

- Concepts pertaining to the development and execution of public-private partnerships related to housing development.
- The relationship between housing development and master planning, zoning, and transportation planning.
- Small group exercises providing attendees the opportunity to develop a Housing Pro Forma Project Financial Analysis and a Disposition and Development Agreement.
- A review of special funding techniques including Redevelopment, General Improvement Districts, Special Assessment Districts, and Tax Increment Areas.

**Who Should Attend?** Local and Regional Elected and Appointed Officials (City Council Members, County Commissioners, Planning Commissioners, etc.), Members of Citizen Advisory Boards (Neighborhood Advisory Board Members, Financial Advisory Board Members, etc.), and Interested Citizens interested in future Elected or Appointed Positions.

**\* NVAPA Members can receive up to 7 AICP continuing education credits \***

**How Long is the Workshop?** The workshop will be a one day event beginning at 9:00am and ending at 4:30pm. Morning coffee, snacks and a lunch will be provided.

**What is the Cost?** \$50.00 Preregistration and payment required.

For more information, including information regarding Registration, please contact Frederick Steinmann, University Center for Economic Development, via phone (775.784.1655) or by email ([fred@unr.edu](mailto:fred@unr.edu)).

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The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Landmarks Program

# Financial Local Government Tool Kit Workshop

Monday, July 17, 2017; 9:00am to 4:30pm

UNCE Lifelong Learning Center; Classroom D  
8050 Paradise Road; Las Vegas, NV 89123

## Monday, July 17, 2017

9:00am – 9:15am: Registration and Networking

9:15am – 9:45am: Welcome, Introductions, and Overview

9:45am – 10:45am: Housing Development: A Public-Private Partnership Approach

- Why We Plan: Developing Short-Term and Long-Term Housing Development Goals
- Developing and Funding a Public-Private Partnership

10:45am – 11:00am: **BREAK**

11:00am – 12:00pm: Housing and Master Planning

- Relationship between Siting Housing Types with Supporting Commercial, Recreational Activities, and Public Services
- Policies in the Master Plan that Impact Housing Development (Affordable Housing Percentage, Residential Densities, Potential Discriminatory Actions)
- The Master and the Capital Improvement Plan: Impacts on Service Provision, Construction Timing, and Housing Costs

12:00pm – 1:15pm: **WORKING LUNCH**

- EXERCISE: Completing a Housing Pro Forma Project Financial Analysis

1:15pm – 2:45pm: Nevada-Specific Housing Development Funding Techniques for Local Governments

- Redevelopment (NRS 278)
- General Improvement Districts (NRS 318)
- Special Assessment Districts (NRS 271)
- Tax Increment Areas (NRS 278C)

2:45pm – 3:00pm: **BREAK**

3:00pm – 4:15pm: The Disposition and Development Agreement: Structuring the Public-Private Partnership

- Definitions and Key Sections and Overview of an Example Disposition and Development Agreement

4:15pm – 4:30pm: Wrap-Up and Thank You

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The College of Business  
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Nevada Leadership Program

**Nevada Leadership Program  
Financing Local Government Tool Kit  
Workshop  
Monday, July 17, 2017**

Location: UNCE Lifelong Learning Center, Classroom D  
8050 Paradise Road  
Las Vegas, NV 89123

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ CASH \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ CHECK # \_\_\_\_\_ (Payable to "Board of Regents")

☐ VISA    ☐ DISCOVER    ☐ MasterCard    ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS

Name on Card: \_\_\_\_\_

Card Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_ CVC Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Authorized to Charge: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Your Credit Card will **not** be billed until the week of the Workshop.

**Mail To:** Attn: Nevada Leadership Program  
University Center for Economic Development  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 0024  
Reno, NV 89557

or **Fax To:** (775) 784.1773  
Attn: UCED





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Nevada Leadership Program

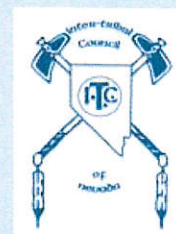
# The Nevada Leadership Program

You are invited to attend and participate in an upcoming  
Fundamentals of the Comprehensive Economic Development  
Strategy Workshop.

A program directed by the University of Nevada, Reno College of  
Business and University Center for Economic Development.



Nevada Governor's Office of  
**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**  
*Empowering Success*



**When?** Wednesday, September 26, 2018 and Thursday, September 27, 2018

**Where?** Tonopah Convention Center (301 Brougner Ave, Tonopah, NV 89049)

**Why?** Development of a proper Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy can enhance community access to federal funds.

## What is the Nevada Leadership Program?

In partnership with the Nevada Governor's Office of Economic Development, USDA Rural Development Nevada, and the US Economic Development Administration, and the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, the College of Business is offering to train attendees to:

- Develop a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy using the USDA Rural Development Stronger Economies Together (SET) curriculum.
- Understand priority federal funding areas, such as infrastructure development and disaster resilience planning.
- Participate in group exercises to learn to develop your very own regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

**Who Should Attend?** Community planners, Conservation District staff, elected and appointed officials, members of Citizen Advisory Boards, Native American Tribes and Tribal Representatives, and local, state, and federal agency staff involved in strategic economic development planning and implementation.

**How Long is the Workshop?** A two-day training workshop beginning at 9:00am and ending at 4:30pm. Morning coffee, snacks, lunch, and afternoon refreshments will be provided each day.

**What is the Cost?** \$25.00 per person. Preregistration required and space is limited. Please register by September 10, 2018.

For more information, including information about Registration, please contact Frederick Steinmann, University Center for Economic Development, via phone (775.784.1655) or by email ([fred@unr.edu](mailto:fred@unr.edu)).

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The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Leadership Program

**Nevada Leadership Program  
Fundamentals of the Comprehensive  
Economic Development Strategy Workshop  
September 26, 2018 and September 27, 2018**

Location: Tonopah Convention Center  
301 Brougner Avenue  
Tonopah, NV 89049

For all non-tribal members, to Register and Pay **Online** using your Debit or Credit Card, go to:

**<http://business.unr.edu/cedsworkshop>**

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**NOTE TO NEVADA TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES:** If you are planning to attend this workshop and plan on registering online, please use the following website address:

**<http://business.unr.edu/cedsworkshop-TRIBES>**

As a tribal representative, if you plan to register using this registration form, please complete and return it using the information provided below but **DO NOT SUBMIT ANY PAYMENT.**

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To Register and Pay using a **Check**, please complete and return this form with the following information:

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK # \_\_\_\_\_ (Payable to "Board of Regents")

**Mail To:** Attn: Nevada Leadership Program  
University Center for Economic Development  
University of Nevada, Reno  
Mail Stop 0024  
Reno, NV 89557





The College of Business  
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Nevada Leadership Program

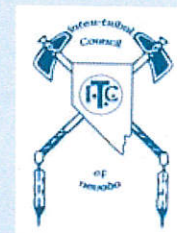
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Nevada Governor's Office of  
**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**  
*Empowering Success*



### Lodging and Travel Information

As part of our two-day Fundamentals of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy workshop, a block of hotel rooms have been reserved at the Mizpah Hotel, the Jim Butler Inn & Suites, and the Best Western Hi-Desert Inn in Tonopah. There are a limited number of rooms available at both properties at a special discounted rate. These reduced rate rooms are available on a first-come, first-serve basis.

#### **Mizpah Hotel**

100 N Main Street  
Tonopah, Nevada  
Phone: 775.482.3030  
10% Discount Offered on  
All Rooms  
Ask for Tracy McCormick

#### **Jim Butler Inn & Suites**

100 N Main Street  
Tonopah, Nevada  
Phone: 775.482.3577  
Reduced Rate of  
\$68.67/room for 1  
person, \$77.39/room for  
2 people  
Mention "UNR" When  
Booking

#### **Best Western Hi-Desert Inn**

320 N Main Street  
Tonopah, Nevada  
Phone: 775.482.3511  
Reduced Rate of  
\$125.35/room  
Mention "UNR" When  
Booking

***If you plan to attend the workshop on both days, Wednesday, September 26, 2018 and Thursday, September 27, 2018, it is advised that you plan to check into your hotel room on Tuesday, September 25, 2018.***

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The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Leadership Program

# Fundamentals of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Workshop

Wednesday, September 26, 2018 and Thursday, September 27, 2018

Tonopah Convention Center  
301 Brougner Avenue  
Tonopah, Nevada 89049

## Day 1, Wednesday, September 26, 2018

9:00am – 9:30am: Registration and Networking

9:30am – 10:15am: Introductions and Overview

10:15am – 10:45am: Strategic Economic Development Planning. What is the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)? What is Stronger Economies Together (SET)?

- Linking the development of a strategic economic development plan to applications for federal funds.

10:45am – 11:00am: **BREAK**

11:00am – 12:00pm: Priority Federal Funding Areas

- Identification of Priority Federal Funding Areas (Infrastructure, Natural Disasters, etc.)
- EXERCISE: Identifying Critical Funding Areas for Your Community and Region

12:00pm – 1:00pm: **WORKING LUNCH**

- Discussion Regarding the Benefits of Regional Economic Development Collaboration
- Q&A Session: Resistance and Barriers to the Development of Local and Regional Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies in Nevada

1:00pm – 2:45pm: SET Module 1, Building a Regional Team

- Introduction to SET Module 1, Building a Regional Team
- EXERCISE: Inventorying Existing Economic Development Partners at the Local, Regional and State Level

2:45pm – 3:00pm: **BREAK**

3:00pm – 4:15pm: Getting to Know Your Regional Partners

- An interactive time for you to get to know your regional partners.
- Exploring and identifying regional issues and regional economic development needs.

4:15pm – 4:30pm: Wrap Up Day 1

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The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Leadership Program

## Fundamentals of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Workshop

Wednesday, September 26, 2018 and Thursday, September 27, 2018

Tonopah Convention Center  
301 Brougner Avenue  
Tonopah, Nevada 89049

### Day 2, Thursday, September 27, 2018

8:30am – 9:00am: Registration and Networking

9:00am – 9:15am: Review from Day 1

9:15am – 10:15am: SET Module 2, Exploring a Region's Demographics

- Classifying Economic Development Activities: Creation, Attraction, Retention, and Expansion
- EXERCISE: Inventorying Existing Activities using the C.A.R.E Model
- Socio-Demographic and Economic Data: Where to Find It and How to Analyze It
- EXERCISE: Using Socio-Demographic and Economic Data to Identify Regional Concerns and Assets

10:15am – 11:00am: SET Module 3, Identifying the Region's Comparative Advantage

- Elements of a Regional Comparative Advantage
- Understanding Changes in a Region's Comparative Advantage: Emerging, Stars, Transitional, and Mature
- EXERCISE: Identifying Competitive Advantages for Your Region

11:00am – 11:15am: **BREAK**

11:15am – 12:15pm: LUNCH: SET Module 4, Exploring Potential Regional Strategies

- Review of the C.A.R.E. Model and Developing Strategies
- EXERCISE: Applying the C.A.R.E. Model to Targeted Industries in Your Region

12:15pm – 1:15pm: **WORKING LUNCH**: A Discussion Regarding Nevada's Economic Future

- Q&A Session with Panelists

1:15pm – 2:45pm: SET Module 5, Defining a Regional Vision and Goals

- Elements of a Shared Regional Vision
- EXERCISE: Building a Shared Regional Vision for Your Region
- Elements of a SMART Goal
- EXERCISE: Developing SMART Goals for Your Region

2:45pm – 3:00pm: **BREAK**

The University of Nevada, Reno is committed to Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action in recruitment of its students and employees and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, creed, national origin, veteran status, physical or mental disability, and sexual orientation. The University of Nevada employs only United States citizens and aliens lawfully authorized to work in the United States. Women and under-represented groups are encouraged to apply.





The College of Business  
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Nevada Leadership Program

## Fundamentals of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Workshop

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### Day 2 Continued, Thursday, September 27, 2018

3:00pm – 4:15pm: SET Module 6, Discovering Assets and Barriers

- Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD)
- EXERCISE: Identifying Community and Regional Assets

4:15pm – 4:30pm: Wrap Up and Thank You

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LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_4\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action regarding the purchase of land and existing 3840 square foot hanger, APN 003-092-24 191 aka 101 Toiyabe Street (consisting of 1.34 acres), at the Kingston Airport in an amount not to exceed \$40,000.00 to be utilized by the Town of Kingston Volunteer Fire Department for a new fire station, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:



**JOHNSON | PERKINS | GRIFFIN**  
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS & CONSULTANTS

245 E. Liberty Street, Suite 100, Reno, NV 89501  
775.322.1155 | Fax 775.322.1156 | jpgnv.com

Stephen R. Johnson, MAI, SREA  
Reese Perkins, MAI, SRA  
Scott Q. Griffin, MAI  
Cindy Lund Fogel, MAI  
Sarah K. Fye, MBA

June 28, 2018

Mr. Keith Westengard  
Executive Director  
Lander County  
50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820  
[kwestengard@landercountynv.org](mailto:kwestengard@landercountynv.org)

Re: Appraisal -Lander County A.P.N. 003-092-24

Dear Mr. Westengard:

This is in response to your request for an appraisal of a located at 101 Toiyabe Street, Kingston, Lander County, Nevada. The chart below summarizes the property appraised:

SUMMARY OF SUBJECT PROPERTY			
Lander County A.P.N.	Assessed Ownership Name	Land Area*	Improvements
003-092-24	Vapp, LLC	1.33± Acres	3,840± Square Foot Hangar
* Based Upon Lander County Assessor's Data			

The purpose of this appraisal is to determine the market value of the subject property as of the effective date of value. The client of this appraisal report is Lander County. The intended use of the appraisal is to provide an appraised market value of the property for the possible acquisition of the property. The intended users of the report are Lander County and their designated representatives.



**JOHNSON | PERKINS | GRIFFIN**  
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS & CONSULTANTS

Please be advised that in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice that I have not performed services as appraisers or in any other capacity regarding the property that is the subject of this appraisal within the three-year period immediately preceding the date of this letter.

This is an Appraisal Report which is intended to comply with the reporting requirements set forth under Standards Rule 2-2(a) of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

After careful consideration of all data available, and upon thorough personal investigation of the subject property and comparable properties analyzed, it is my opinion that the market value of the subject property is set out as follows:

FINAL MARKET VALUE CONCLUSION				
Property Description	Value Addressed	Property Rights Appraised	Effective Date Of Value	Value Conclusion
Lander County A.P.N. 003-092-24	Market Value	Fee Simple Interest	June 18, 2018	\$55,000

Respectfully Submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Scott Q. Griffin, MAI  
Nevada Certified General Appraiser  
License Number A.0003504-CG



**TOWN OF KINGSTON  
KINGSTON TOWN WATER UTILITY  
HC 65 BOX 130 KINGSTON  
AUSTIN, NEVADA 89310  
775 964-2120  
kingstonh2o@gmail.com**

**Members:**

Donald Haines  
Tammy Elkins  
Rosalie Zamora  
Tom Cardoza  
Steve Smith

May 10, 2018

Lander County Commissioners  
Keith Westengard, Executive Director  
315 S. Humboldt Street  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Dear Honorable Commissioners and Executive Director Westengard,

The Town of Kingston has an opportunity to purchase a 3840 square foot hanger on approximately 1.5 acres at the Kingston Airport to use as facility for the Town of Kingston Fire Company. The original owner, Frank App, died tragically when his glider crashed in Kingston in 2012. His son, Andrew Veerruthongdech, who inherited the property, has offered it to the town and fire co. for \$40,000. The board and fire members were able to look inside the building and consider this a good price for a large building, with electricity, located on the airport and close to the Kingston Health Clinic and the helipad.

The Town of Kingston Fire Company (TKFC) has received the new fire truck from Lander County and because of its size, Kingston's water tender had to be drained, winterized and be put outside which reduces our firefighting capabilities. Lander County EMS would like to send a new ambulance down to Kingston but it will most likely not fit into the building we have. The amount of ambulance calls that Lander EMS in Kingston has responded to has increased significantly covering Austin, Kingston and outlying areas. Kingston will have two new EMTs in the near future so a new ambulance in the Kingston area will be beneficial. We do not want to lose the opportunity for a new ambulance because there is not enough room in our existing fire house.

At this time, the beacon and lighted wind sock for Kingston helipad operations is on private property. Tom Anderson, who owns a hanger on Kingston Airport was kind enough to allow us to use his electricity and hanger for these items. If the proposed hanger is purchased for Kingston we can move these items to town property with easier access during medical evacuation.

If owned by Kingston, the hanger could also be made available as a command center and staging area for BLM, Forest Service, NDF and Lander County emergency personnel during wildfire or disaster operations. It could be used to house, feed and equip fire personnel and vehicles. It can also be used for an evacuation shelter for residents and tourists in case of disasters.

The Town of Kingston has very few funds for the budget and is trying to find a way to purchase this building. We are asking that Lander County consider a grant for the purchase or purchase it for the town to use. If the purchase cannot be granted, the town would then ask if a loan could be arranged. TKFC has limited funds in their fundraising account and would use a substantial amount of this money to improve the building to make it possible to house vehicles and equipment. Insulating the hanger would be a first priority and the most costly. TKFC only receives approximately \$6,000 from the general fund for operations and so relies on the fundraising money for operations as well.

I have enclosed the Parcel Detail and map for the hanger lot in question. If anyone would like to take a look inside the hanger, please contact me as I have access granted by the owner.

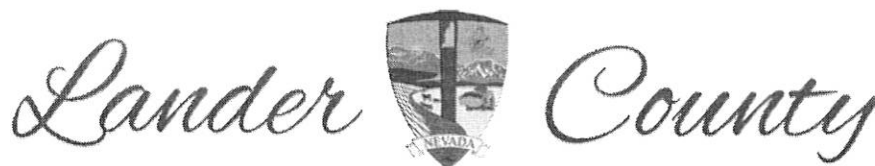
We appreciate your time and consideration of this matter. Kingston is grateful for the continued assistance and support that we receive from Lander County.

Sincerely,



---

Shannon D. Thiss, Kingston Deputy Clerk  
TKFC member



Close Window

Personal Property

Sales Data

Secured Tax Inquiry

Recorder Website

## Parcel Detail for Parcel # 003-092-24

<b>Location</b>		<b>Prior Parcel #</b> 003-092-01																																																									
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## Parcel Detail for Parcel # 003-092-24

Prior Parcel # 003-092-01

## Location

Property Location 101 TOIYABE STREET

Town

District 3.0 - Kingston Town

Subdivision KINGSTON CANYON STREAMSITE Lot 19-20 Block A

Property Name

Add'l Addresses

Assessor Maps

Legal Description

Ag Land

## Ownership

Assessed Owner Name VAPP, LLC

Mailing Address

41 MANZANITA ROAD  
FAIRFAX, CA 94930

Ownership History

Document History

Legal Owner Name VAPP, LLC

268575

Vesting Doc #, Date 08/13/2013 Year / Book / Page 13 / 649 / 138

Map Document #s

## Description

Total Acres 1.340

Square Feet 58,323

Ag Acres .000

WR Acres .000

## Improvements

Single-family Detached 0 Non-dwelling Units 1 Bedrooms / Baths 0 / .00

Single-family Attached 0 Mobile Home Hookups 0 Stories .0

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## Appraisal Classifications

Current Land Use Code 400

Code Table

Zoning Code(s) KR-A1

Re-appraisal Group 2 Re-appraisal Year 2016

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Land	4,340	5,307	5,307																																																								
Improvements	17,125	17,045	12,412																																																								
Personal Property	0	0	0																																																								
Ag Land	0	0	0																																																								
Exemptions	0	0	0																																																								
<b>Net Assessed Value</b>	<b>21,465</b>	<b>22,352</b>	<b>17,719</b>																																																								
Taxable Values	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17																																																								
Land	12,400	15,163	15,163																																																								
Improvements	48,929	48,700	35,463																																																								
Personal Property	0	0	0																																																								
Ag Land	0	0	0																																																								
Exemptions	0	0	0																																																								
<b>Net Taxable Value</b>	<b>61,329</b>	<b>63,863</b>	<b>50,626</b>																																																								
Increased (New) Values Land 0 0 0 Improvements 0 0 0 Personal Property 0 0 0		Increased (New) Values Land 0 0 0 Improvements 0 0 0 Personal Property 0 0 0																																																									

[Back to Search List](#)

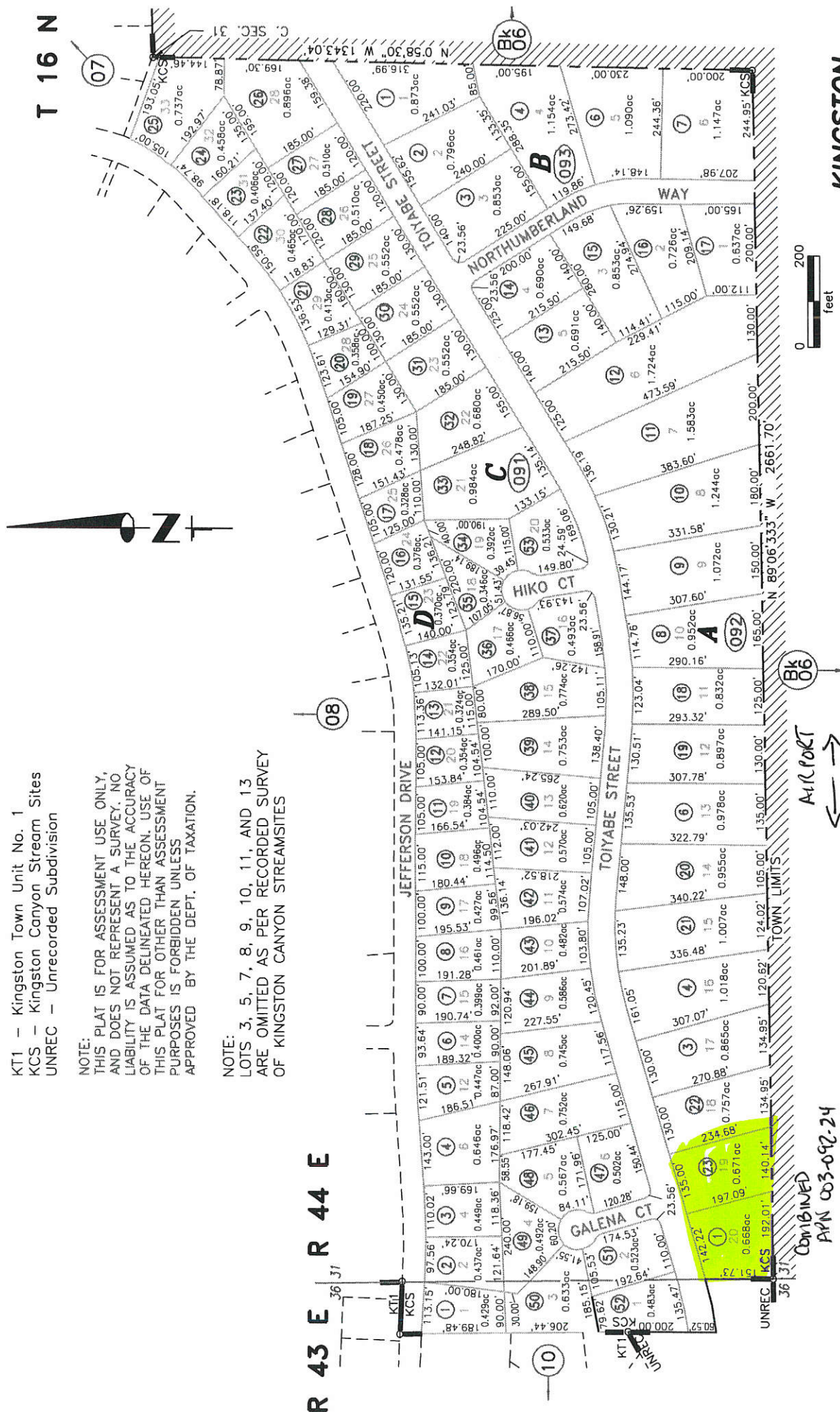
**T 16 N**

## NOTES

THIS PLAN IS FOR ASSESSMENT USE ONLY, AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A SURVEY. NO LIABILITY IS ASSUMED AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA DELINEATED HEREON. USE OF THIS PLAN FOR OTHER THAN ASSESSMENT PURPOSES IS FORBIDDEN UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF TAXATION.

NOTE:

LOTS 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, AND 13  
ARE OMITTED AS PER RECORDED SURVEY  
OF KINGSTON CANYON STREAMSITES



COMBINED  
APN 003-092-24

**KINGSTON  
LANDER COUNTY**

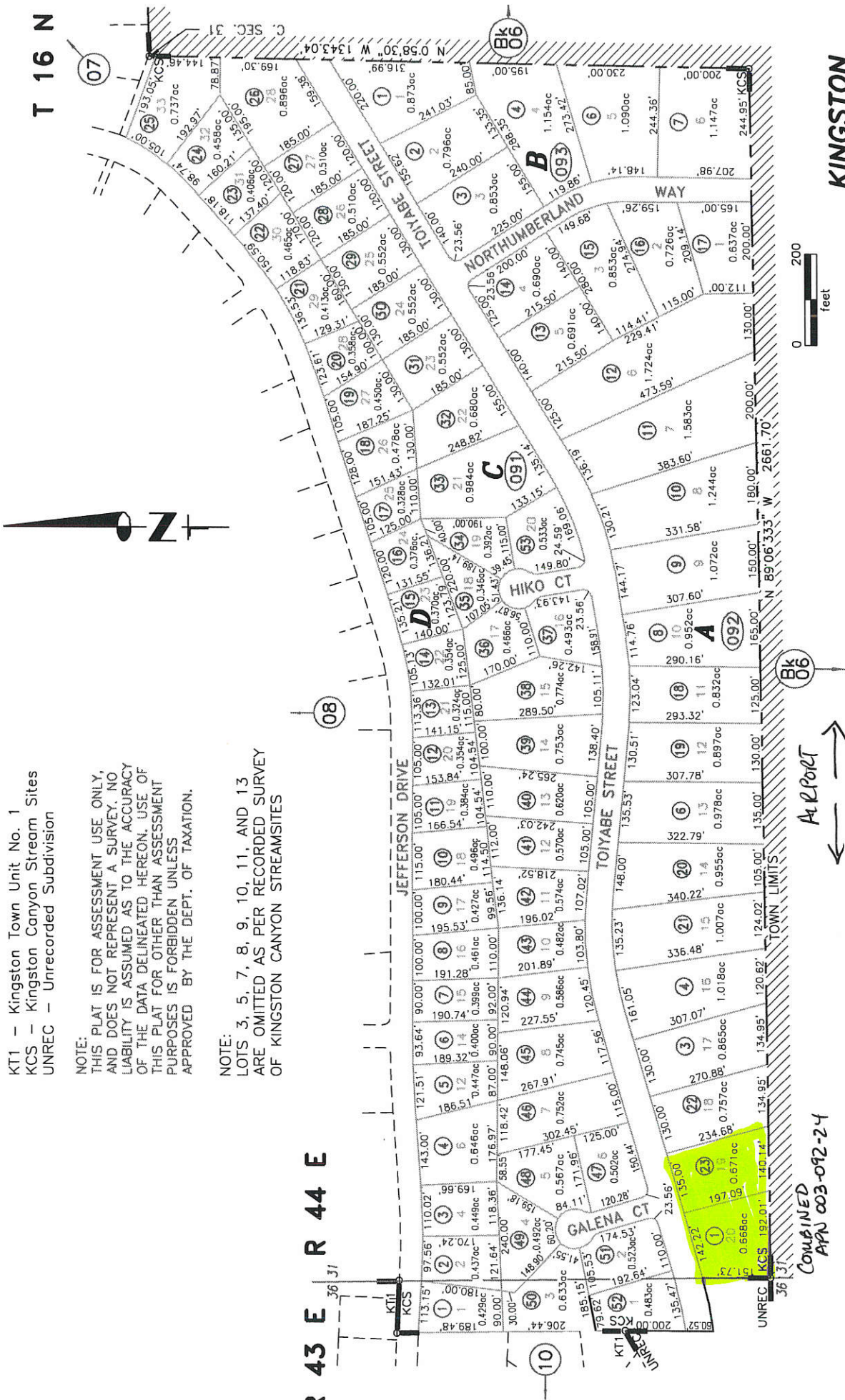


**N 16 T**

NOTE: THIS PLAT IS FOR ASSESSMENT USE ONLY, AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A SURVEY. NO LIABILITY IS ASSUMED AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA DELINEATED HEREON. USE OF THIS PLAT FOR OTHER THAN ASSESSMENT PURPOSES IS FORBIDDEN UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF TAXATION.

NOTE: LOTS 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, AND 13 ARE OMITTED AS PER RECORDED SURVEY OF KINGSTON CANYON STREAMSITES

R 43 E - R 44 E



COMBINED  
APN 003-092-24

**KINGSTON  
LANDER COUNTY**



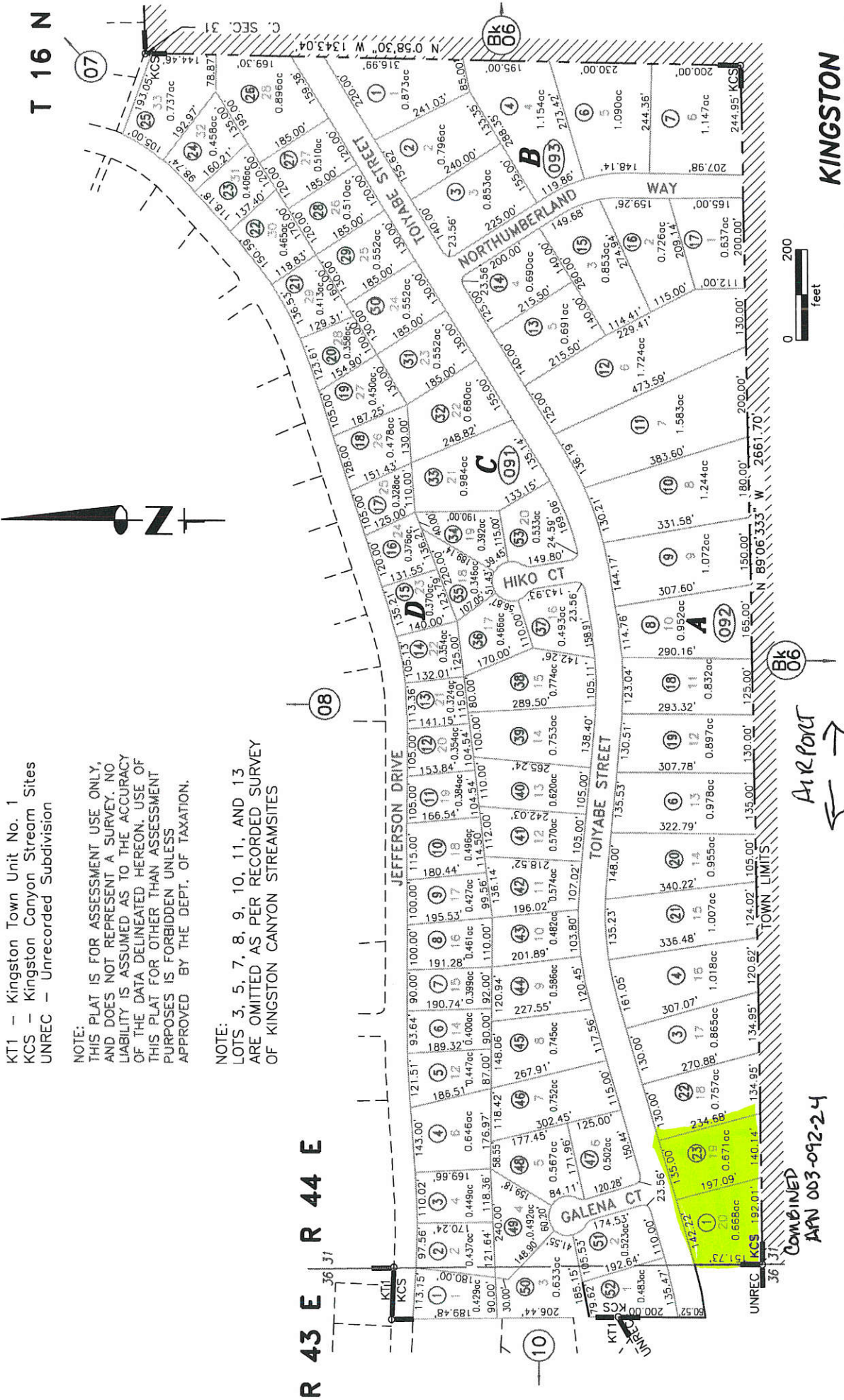
KT1 - Kingston Town Unit No. 1  
KCS - Kingston Canyon Stream Sites  
UNREC - Unrecorded Subdivision

NOTE:

THIS PLAT IS FOR ASSESSMENT USE ONLY, AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A SURVEY. NO LIABILITY IS ASSUMED AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA DELINEATED HEREON. USE OF THIS PLAT FOR OTHER THAN ASSESSMENT PURPOSES IS FORBIDDEN UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF TAXATION.

NOTE:

LOTS 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, AND 13 ARE OMITTED AS PER RECORDED SURVEY OF KINGSTON CANYON STREAMSITES



KINGSTON  
LANDER COUNTY

AIRPORT  
← →

COMBINED  
APN 003-092-24

03-09

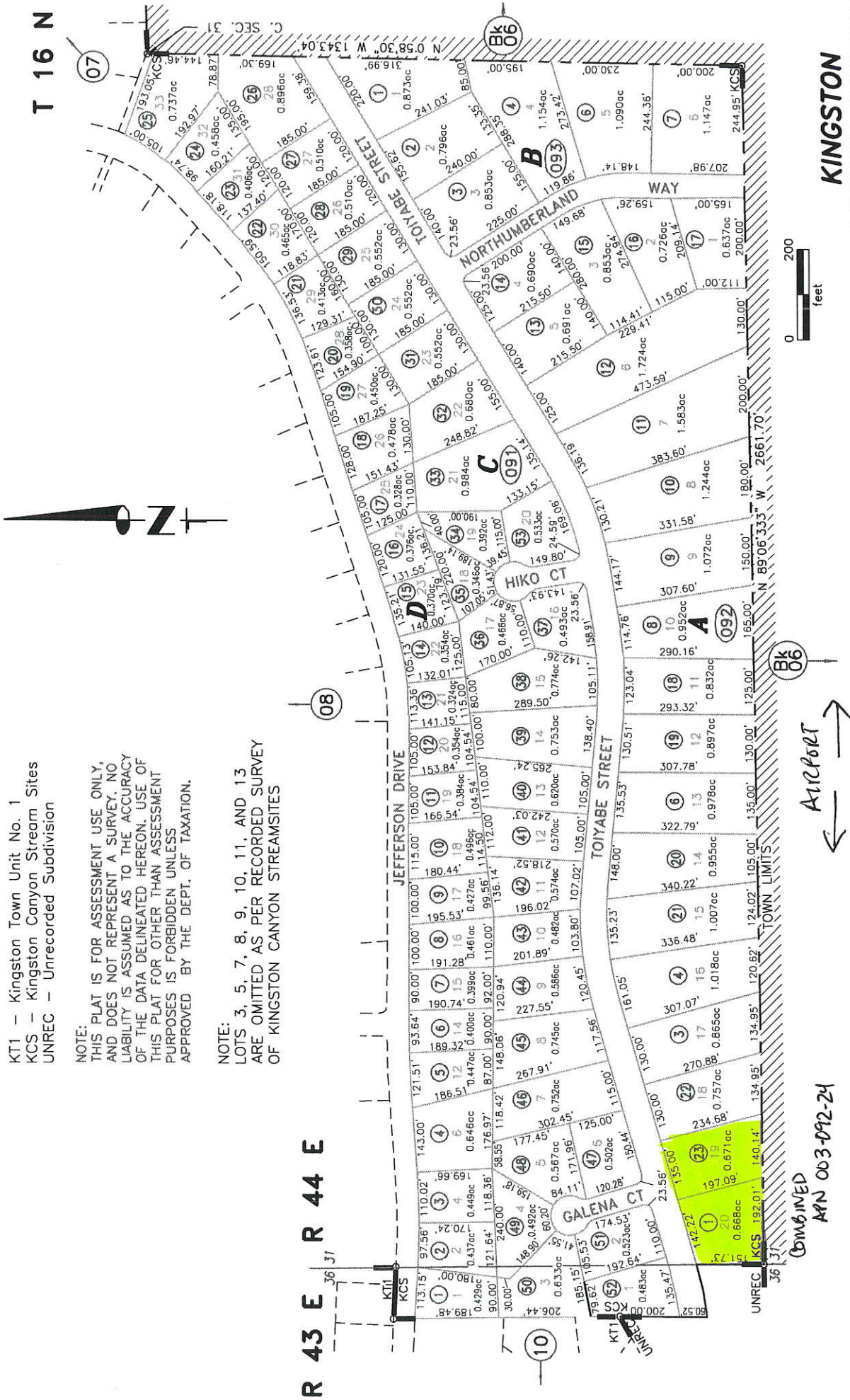
KT1 - Kingston Town Unit No. 1  
KCS - Kingston Canyon Stream Sites  
UNREC - Unrecorded Subdivision

NOTE:

THIS PLAT IS FOR ASSESSMENT USE ONLY, AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A SURVEY. NO LIABILITY IS ASSUMED AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA DELINEATED HEREON. USE OF THIS PLAT FOR OTHER THAN ASSESSMENT PURPOSES IS FORBIDDEN UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF TAXATION.

NOTE:

LOTS 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, AND 13 ARE OMITTED AS PER RECORDED SURVEY OF KINGSTON CANYON STREAMSITES



KINGSTON  
LANDER COUNTY

← Airport →

COMBINED  
APN 003-092-24



03-09

KT1 - Kingston Town Unit No. 1  
KCS - Kingston Canyon Stream Sites  
UNREC - Unrecorded Subdivision

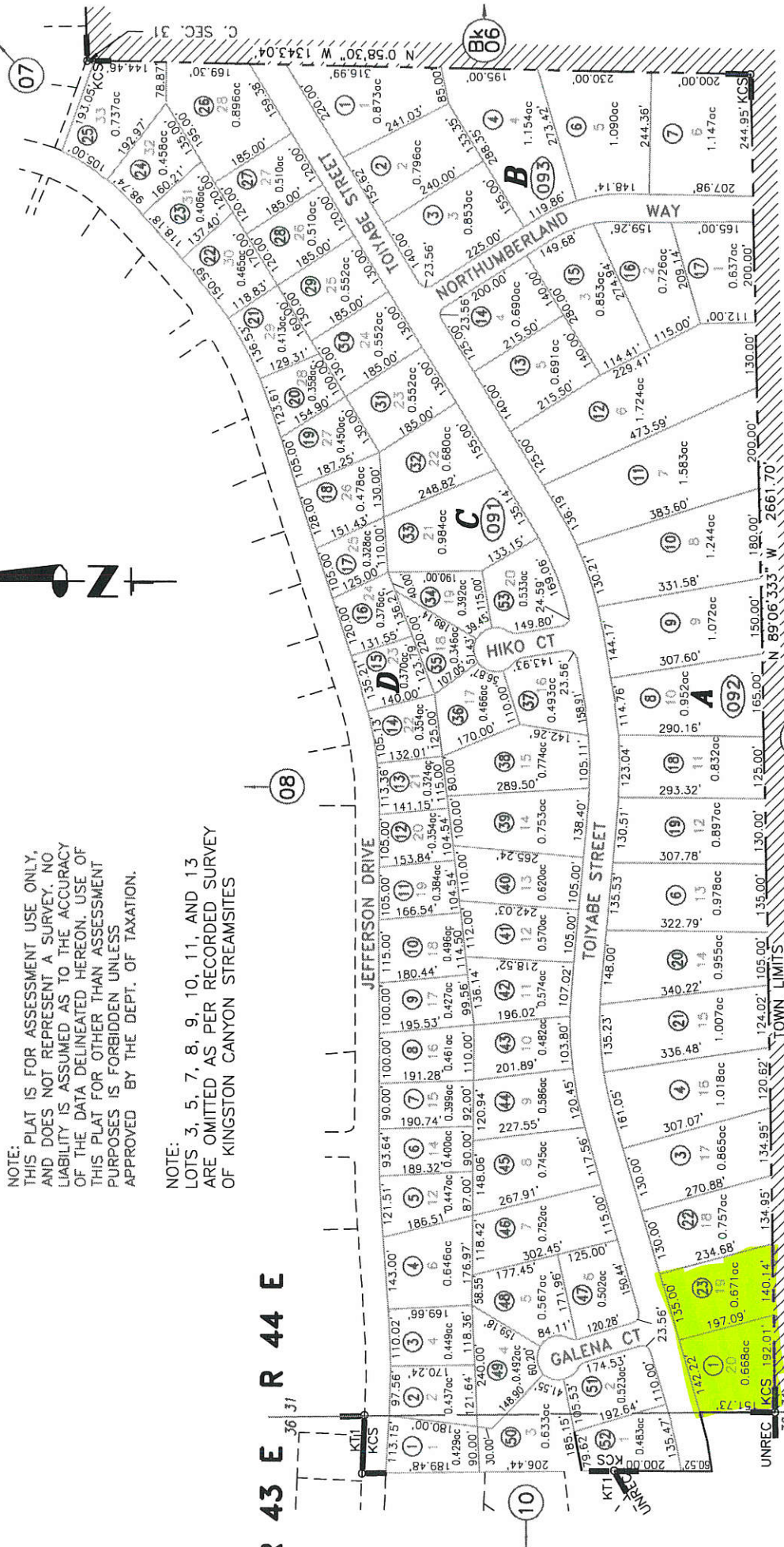
NOTE:  
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THIS PLAT FOR OTHER THAN ASSESSMENT  
PURPOSES IS FORBIDDEN UNLESS  
APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF TAXATION.

NOTE:  
LOTS 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, AND 13  
ARE OMITTED AS PER RECORDED SURVEY  
OF KINGSTON CANYON STREAMSITES



T 16 N

R 43 E R 44 E



KINGSTON  
LANDER COUNTY



APN 003-092-24

GEO-GRAPHICS 11/15/01 NJW



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_5\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove Resolution 2018-11 amending Resolution 2017-10 approving and adopting the inclusion of production (infusion and extraction), and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background: Resolution 2018-11 attached

Recommended Action: Approval of Resolution 2018-11

**SUMMARY: A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AMENDING RESOLUTION NO. 2017-10 APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE INCLUSION OF PRODUCTION (INFUSION AND EXTRACTION) IN LANDER COUNTY PURSUANT TO NRS CHAPTER 453A AND 453D PENDING AN ORDINANCE CHANGE**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2018-11**

**WHEREAS**, in December 2017, Lander County submitted resolution 2017-10 to the Department of Taxation to allow for medical marijuana cultivation; and

**WHEREAS**, Lander County would like to include Production (infusion and extraction) to it's cultivation facilities, both medical and recreational.

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lander hereby resolves, finds and declares that along with medical and recreational cultivation facilities their will be the inclusion of production(infusion and extraction).

**PASSED and ADOPTED** this 12<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018.

<b>THOSE VOTING AYE:</b>	Commissioner	_____
	Commissioner	_____
	Commissioner	_____
	Commissioner	_____
	Commissioner	_____
<b>THOSE VOTING NAY:</b>	Commissioner	_____
	Commissioner	_____
<b>THOSE ABSENT:</b>	Commissioner	_____

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
DOUG MILLS, Chair

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
SADIE SULLIVAN, County Clerk and  
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Commissioners  
of Lander County, Nevada

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_6\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove Resolution 2018-12 authorizing the County to sell a 1998 Ford F-550 4-WD ambulance, VIN 1FDWE30F0WHA14522 to Newmont Mining with a fair market value amount of \$15,000.00 pursuant to NRS 332.185, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:



RESOLUTION NO. 2018-12

Of The Lander County Board of Commissioners

**A RESOLUTION DIRECTING THE SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OF A PUBLIC ENTITY**

**WHEREAS**, Nevada Revised Statute 332.185 states that personal property may be sold if the property is no longer required for public use and deems such action desirable and in the best interests of the local government;

**NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, the Lander County Board of Commissioners does hereby authorize the sale of a 1998 Ford F-550 4-wheel drive ambulance VIN 1FDWE30F0WHA14522 to Newmont Mining in a fair market value amount of \$15,000.00;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, the Lander County Board of Commissioners does hereby direct the funds to be allocated to the Lander County Fund 001-000-34060.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 12<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2018.

**THOSE VOTING AYE:** Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

**THOSE VOTING NAY:** Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

**THOSE ABSENT:** Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Doug Mills, Chair  
Lander County Board of Commissioners

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND  
LEGALITY,

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
SADIE SULLIVAN, County Clerk and Ex-Officio  
Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of  
Lander County, Nevada

\_\_\_\_\_  
THEODORE C. HERRERA  
Lander County District Attorney

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_7\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action regarding the hiring of a temporary part time food services worker for the Lander County Sheriff's Office, whose employment is not to exceed December 31, 2018, utilizing existing budgetary funds, while the current part time food service worker is on extended medical leave, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action: **Approve the temporary part time position.**



# AGENDA REQUEST FORM

COMMISSIONER MEETING DATE: 07/12/2018

NAME: Ron Unger REPRESENTING: Lander County Sheriff's Office

ADDRESS: 2 State Route 305, Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

PHONE (H): 775-635-1100 (W): 775-635-1100 (FAX): 775-635-2577

WHICH NUMBER SHOULD WE CALL DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS: 775-635-1100

WHO WILL BE ATTENDING THE MEETING: Self

JOB TITLE: Sheriff

SPECIFIC REQUEST TO BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA: Discussion and possible action regarding the hiring of a temporary part time food services worker not to exceed December 31, 2018, utilizing existing budgetary funds, while the current part time food services worker is on extended medical leave, and other matters properly related thereto.

WHAT ACTION WOULD YOU LIKE THE BOARD TO TAKE TO RESOLVE THIS ISSUE? Approved the temporary part time position.

ARE THERE ANY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR REQUEST: ☐ YES ☒ NO  
AMOUNT: \_\_\_\_\_

HAS THIS ISSUE BEEN DISCUSSED AT A PRIOR COMMISSION MEETING? ☐ YES ☒ NO  
WHEN? \_\_\_\_\_

WILL YOU BE PRESENTING WRITTEN INFORMATION AT THE MEETING? ☐ YES ☒ NO

HAVE YOU DISCUSSED THIS ISSUE WITH THE AFFECTED DEPT HEAD?: ☒ YES ☐ NO

FOR REVIEW BY:

AIRPORT _____	DIST. ATTY. _____	SENIOR CTR. _____
AMBULANCE _____	EXE. DIR. _____	SHERIFF _____
ARGENTA J.P. _____	FIRE _____	SOCIAL SVC. _____
ASSESSOR _____	GOLF _____	TREASURER _____
AUSTIN J.P. _____	PUBLIC WORKS _____	W & S _____
CLERK _____	RECORDER _____	OTHER _____
COMM. DEVT. _____		

**THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT OR RECOMMEND  
TABLING ALL AGENDA REQUESTS FOR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION.**

ALL INFORMATION STATED IS CORRECT AND TRUE TO MY KNOWLEDGE.....

Signature Field

Ron Unger

DATE: 07/02/2018

BOARD MEETS THE 2<sup>ND</sup> AND 4<sup>TH</sup> THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH  
COMMISSION FAX (775) 635-5332



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_8\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove the fee schedule regarding hook up fees for the Battle Mountain Water Line, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:

**APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT OF WATER CONNECTION FEE  
OVER TWENTY-FOUR (24) MONTH PERIOD**

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ owner(s) of the real property located at \_\_\_\_\_, Assessor's Parcel Number \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby apply to pay the connection fee currently in effect over a twenty-four (24) month period to connect with the Battle Mountain Water System. The fees currently are as follows:

3/4" Meter     \$2,500.00 = \$104.16/Month     \_\_\_\_\_

1" Meter     \$3,000.00 = \$125.00/Month     \_\_\_\_\_

(place an "X" on selection)

I/We understand that in the event my/our application for payment of the connection fee over a twenty-four (24) month period is accepted by the Water & Sewer Department of Lander County, I/we shall be required to make twenty-four (24) equal payments to the Water & Sewer Department in an order to obtain an entitlement to a connection with the Battle Mountain Water System when deemed appropriate by the Water & Sewer Department.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant(s)

STATE OF NEVADA     )  
                                      )ss  
COUNTY OF LANDER     )

On this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ before me personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ whose identify was proven to me or whom I know personally, and acknowledged that he/she/they executed the forgoing instrument.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
My Commission Expires \_\_\_\_\_

I, on behalf of the Water & Sewer Department of Lander county, do hereby accept the above application for payment of connection fees to the Battle Mountain Water & Sewer System over a twenty-four (24) month period.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Water & Sewer Department

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_9\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action regarding the new Golf Course Well, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_10\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Update from Public Works regarding the status of projects, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action: **Update only**

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_11\_\_

*THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:*

Discussion and possible action regarding the annual merit increase and/or annual bonus for Lander County employees for FY 2018-2019, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background: Both the annual merit increase and the annual bonus were put in FY 2018/2019 budget. Needs clarification if the employees may receive one or both of these.

Recommended Action:

Full Time Employees				
	# of Employees	Bonus amount	Total	
1-5 Years	48	\$500.00	\$24,000.00	
6-10 Years	22	\$1,000.00	\$22,000.00	
11-15 Years	15	\$1,500.00	\$22,500.00	
16-20 Years	5	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00	
21-25 Years	6	\$2,500.00	\$15,000.00	
26+ Years	6	\$3,000.00	\$18,000.00	
			<b>\$111,500.00</b>	
2% merit			\$109,075.20	



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_12\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action to set a date and time for a Lander County Board of Commissioners meeting to be held in Austin, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_13\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action regarding the continuation of or dissolution of the Battle Mountain Livestock Events Center Advisory Board, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_14\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action regarding North Fork Road, Battle Mountain, Nevada, and the gate crossing a county road, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_15\_\_

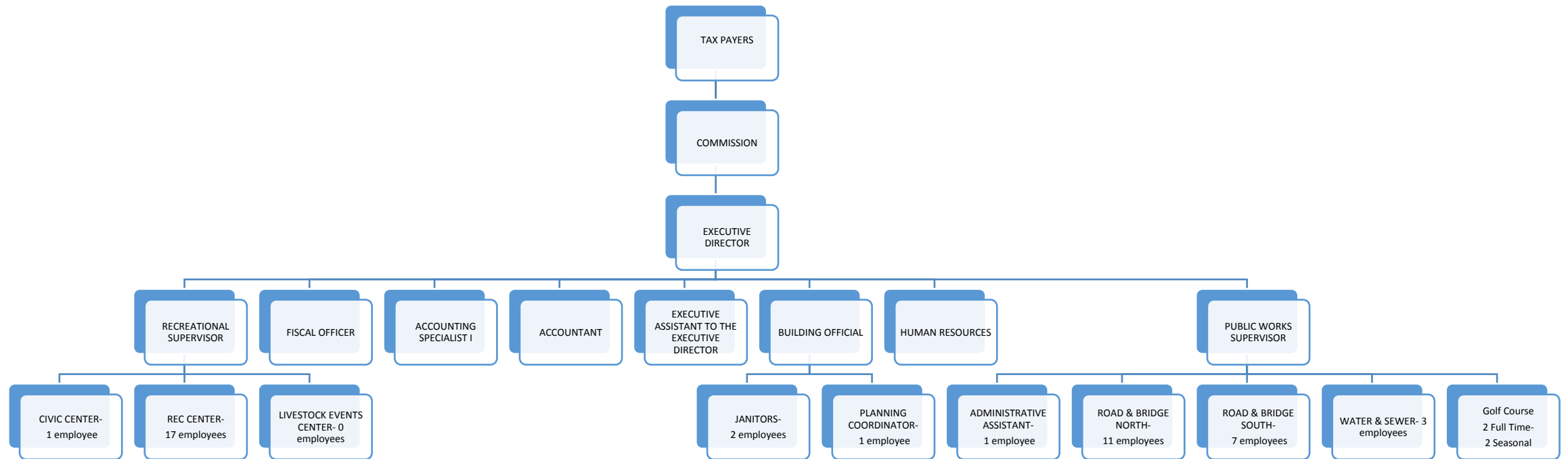
***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action to create, redesign, and/or update an organizational chart for the Lander County Administrative offices to include all pertinent departments under/or attached thereto; to define positions and duties and to request the Lander County District Attorney to update the Lander County Code to comply with and all actions taken by the Board on the agenda item, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_16\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action regarding the water and sewer direct deposit payment, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:



LANDER COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS  
BERT RAMOS/PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

June 25, 2018



Water & Sewer:

ACH Payments:

Not posted by the Treasurer on time, customer calls upset, and accounts get penalized. The Water & Sewer Department then has to do Adjustments to reverse. It took Carrie Baum a couple Hours to Reverse late fees on one occasion - because the ACH payments had not been posted for the Water & Sewer Accounts. SEE ATTACHED COPIES for certain months that this happens.

EXAMPLE:

BLM – 10 houses & Main building – Total 11 accounts Late posting ACH Payments. Not being processed and accounts are being penalized. W & S has to reverse Penalties.

NDOT – Periodically late on posting ACH payments. They have two accounts I have to reverse Late fees.

There are other personal accounts that come up each month, stating that their Payments have not been posted.

Landfill: EXAMPLE: NDOT Accounts ACH not being posted on time

Elko Land & Livestock

Plumblin Mechanical

Baker Hughes

Newmont Gold / NV Energy

=====

Liens: The last Notice of Lien/Release of Lien I have received was 4/26/18.

RECEIVED: 3/28/18

Feb. 2018 Nothing

RECEIVED: 1/23/18

Dec. 2018 Nothing

RECEIVED: 11/28/17,

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Mailing Address: 50 State Route 305 < > Battle Mountain NV 89820  
Physical Address: 550 W. Second Street < > Phone: (775) 635-2728 < > Fax: (775) 635-2801

RECEIVED: 10/26/18 – 9/28/17

Aug & July 2017 - Nothing

RECEIVED: 6/8/17 – 5/16/17

April 2017 Nothing,

RECEIVED: 3/8/17

Feb 2017 -Nothing

RECEIVED: January 2017

Nothing - 12/1/16.



These should be done every Month and W & S Department needs a Recorded Copy  
To post on each account being Lien'd or Release of Lien.

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1150.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #5	149 WATT ST						
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
05/01/18 Bill		63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15
06/04/18 Penl		1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73
06/01/18 Bill		97.95	59.95	38.00	.00	.00	.00	162.68
06/22/18 Pmt		63.15-	32.52-	29.05-	.00	1.58-	.00	99.53

Current	99.53	52.58	46.95	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down



## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1115.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #6	150 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	89.55	51.55	38.00	.00	.00	.00	154.28	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	30.92-	30.65-	.00	1.58-	.00	91.13	

Current	91.13	45.78	45.35	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1125.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #10	190 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	66.75	28.75	38.00	.00	.00	.00	66.75	
06/04/18 Penl	1.67	.00	.00	.00	1.67	.00	68.42	
06/01/18 Bill	83.55	45.55	38.00	.00	.00	.00	151.97	
06/22/18 Pmt	83.55-	40.47-	41.41-	.00	1.67-	.00	68.42	

Current	68.42	33.83	34.59	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1170.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #1	109 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	73.95	35.95	38.00	.00	.00	.00	138.68	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	27.43-	34.14-	.00	1.58-	.00	75.53	
06/22/18 Pmt	73.95-	32.96-	40.99-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	

*Revised*

Current	1.58	.71	.87	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

*71-  
.87  
Water  
Sewer*



## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1105.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #2	110 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	125.55	87.55	38.00	.00	.00	.00	190.28	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	36.77-	24.80-	.00	1.58-	.00	127.13	
06/22/18 Pmt	125.55-	74.98-	50.57-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	

Current	1.58	.95	.63	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

W - .95  
S - .63

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1160.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #3	127 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	113.55	75.55	38.00	.00	.00	.00	178.28	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	35.08-	26.49-	.00	1.58-	.00	115.13	
06/22/18 Pmt	113.55-	64.71-	48.84-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	

Current	1.58	.91	.67	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

W. al  
S. 67

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1110.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #4	130 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	97.95	59.95	38.00	.00	.00	.00	162.68	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	32.52-	29.05-	.00	1.58-	.00	99.53	
06/22/18 Pmt	97.95-	51.74-	46.21-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	

Current	1.58	.84	.74	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

W .84  
S .74

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1140.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #7	167 WATT ST						
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
05/01/18 Bill		63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15
06/04/18 Penl		1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73
06/01/18 Bill		84.75	46.75	38.00	.00	.00	.00	149.48
06/22/18 Pmt		63.15-	29.93-	31.64-	.00	1.58-	.00	86.33
06/22/18 Pmt		84.75-	41.20-	43.55-	.00	.00	.00	1.58

Current	1.58	.77	.81	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

W. 77  
S. 81



## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1120.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #8	170 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	113.55	75.55	38.00	.00	.00	.00	178.28	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	35.08-	26.49-	.00	1.58-	.00	115.13	
06/22/18 Pmt	113.55-	64.71-	48.84-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	

Current	1.58	.91	.67	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

W. al  
S. 67

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1135.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #9	189 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	127.88	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	24.52-	37.05-	.00	1.58-	.00	64.73	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	25.15-	38.00-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	

Current	1.58	.63	.95	.00	.00	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

W 63  
S 95

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
40.2135.0.2	BUREAU OF LAND MGMT/OC621	50 BASTIAN RD						
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
02/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	268.28
02/28/18	Pmt	-268.28-	268.28-	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
03/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	268.28
04/02/18	Penl	6.71	.00	.00	.00	6.71	.00	274.99
04/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	543.27
05/01/18	Penl	13.58	.00	.00	.00	13.58	.00	556.85
05/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	825.13
05/29/18	Pmt	-268.28-	247.99-	.00	.00	20.29-	.00	556.85
05/29/18	Pmt	268.28-	268.28-	.00	.00	.00	.00	288.57
06/04/18	Penl	7.21	.00	.00	.00	7.21	.00	295.78
06/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	564.06

Current	564.06	556.85	.00	.00	7.21	.00
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Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

Gene - I reversed these penalties  
Because Treasurer's did not  
pull Ach & post correctly

Blm

3/18- Blm Payment- 268.28

4/18 Blm Payment 268.28

Gene Posted on- 5/29/18

5/18 Blm Payment 268.28

6/18 Blm Payment 268.28

gene didnt post mays

so they have had

\$6.71 + \$13.58 + \$7.21 =

\$27.50 in Penalties when

they have paid on time

(Taylor-) 408-264-7454 called and left her a message

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #		NAME		SERVICE ADDRESS				
40.2135.0.2		BUREAU OF LAND MGMT/OC621		50 BASTIAN RD				
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
02/28/18	Pmt	268.28-	268.28-	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
03/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	268.28
04/02/18	Penl	6.71	.00	.00	.00	6.71	.00	274.99
04/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	543.27
05/01/18	Penl	13.58	.00	.00	.00	13.58	.00	556.85
05/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	825.13
05/29/18	Pmt	268.28-	247.99-	.00	.00	20.29-	.00	556.85
05/29/18	Pmt	268.28-	268.28-	.00	.00	.00	.00	288.57
06/04/18	Penl	7.21	.00	.00	.00	7.21	.00	295.78
06/01/18	Bill	268.28	268.28	.00	.00	.00	.00	564.06
06/22/18	Adj	6.71-	.00	.00	.00	6.71-	.00	557.35
06/22/18	Adj	13.58-	.00	.00	.00	13.58-	.00	543.77
06/22/18	Adj	7.21-	.00	.00	.00	7.21-	.00	536.56
06/22/18	Pmt	268.28-	288.57-	.00	.00	20.29	.00	268.28
06/22/18	Pmt	268.28-	268.28-	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Current		.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
Balances								
F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down								



## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS					
10.1900.0.0	NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	350 E FOURTH ST					
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
02/01/18 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
02/28/18 Pmt	81.00-	36.00-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00
03/01/18 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
04/02/18 Penl	2.03	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	83.03
04/01/18 Bill	85.80	38.40	47.40	.00	.00	.00	168.83
04/23/18 Pmt	87.83-	38.27-	47.53-	.00	2.03-	.00	81.00
05/01/18 Penl	2.03	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	83.03
05/01/18 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	164.03
05/08/18 Adj	2.03-	.00	.00	.00	2.03-	.00	162.00
05/08/18 Adj	2.03-	.00	.00	.00	2.03-	.00	159.97
05/21/18 Pmt	81.00-	36.96-	46.07-	.00	2.03	.00	78.97
06/04/18 Penl	1.97	.00	.00	.00	1.97	.00	80.94
06/01/18 Bill	156.00	66.00	90.00	.00	.00	.00	236.94
06/07/18 Adj	1.97-	.00	.00	.00	1.97-	.00	234.97
06/07/18 Pmt	83.03-	35.74-	47.29-	.00	.00	.00	151.94
Current	151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00	
Balances							
F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down							

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
10.1900.0.0	NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	350 E FOURTH ST						
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
08/31/17	Pmt	228.00-	99.82-	128.18-	.00	.00	.00	165.80
09/05/17	Penl	4.15	.00	.00	.00	4.15	.00	169.95
09/01/17	Bill	172.80	74.40	98.40	.00	.00	.00	342.75
09/12/17	Adj	223.85	99.82	128.18	.00	4.15-	.00	566.60
09/12/17	Pmt	81.00-	35.28-	45.72-	.00	.00	.00	485.60
09/12/17	Pmt	312.80-	136.25-	176.55-	.00	.00	.00	172.80
09/29/17	Pmt	172.80-	75.28-	97.52-	.00	.00	.00	.00
10/01/17	Bill	97.80	44.40	53.40	.00	.00	.00	97.80
11/02/17	Penl	2.45	.00	.00	.00	2.45	.00	100.25
11/01/17	Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	181.25
11/08/17	Pmt	97.80-	42.87-	52.48-	.00	2.45-	.00	83.45
11/30/17	Pmt	83.45-	37.53-	45.92-	.00	.00	.00	.00
12/01/17	Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
12/21/17	Pmt	81.00-	36.00-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00
01/01/18	Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
01/31/18	Pmt	81.00-	36.00-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00
Current		151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00	

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS					
10.1900.0.0	NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	350 E FOURTH ST					
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
02/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	262.73
02/28/17 Pmt	177.30-	112.63-	60.24-	.00	4.43-	.00	85.43
02/28/17 Pmt	85.43-	55.67-	29.76-	.00	.00	.00	.00
02/28/17 Adj	4.43-	.00	.00	.00	4.43-	.00	4.43-
03/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	76.57
04/04/17 Penl	1.91	.00	.00	.00	1.91	.00	78.48
04/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	159.48
04/28/17 Pmt	76.57-	35.15-	43.94-	.00	2.52	.00	82.91
04/28/17 Pmt	82.91-	36.85-	46.06-	.00	.00	.00	.00
05/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
06/01/17 Penl	2.03	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	83.03
06/01/17 Bill	204.00	90.00	114.00	.00	.00	.00	287.03
06/30/17 Pmt	206.03-	90.18-	113.82-	.00	2.03-	.00	81.00
07/01/17 Bill	312.80	134.40	178.40	.00	.00	.00	393.80
08/01/17 Bill	228.00	102.00	126.00	.00	.00	.00	621.80
08/29/17 Pmt	228.00-	99.81-	128.19-	.00	.00	.00	393.80
Current	151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00	

Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
30.1170.0.0	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT #1	109 WATT ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
05/01/18 Bill	63.15	25.15	38.00	.00	.00	.00	63.15	
06/04/18 Penl	1.58	.00	.00	.00	1.58	.00	64.73	
06/01/18 Bill	73.95	35.95	38.00	.00	.00	.00	138.68	
06/22/18 Pmt	63.15-	27.43-	34.14-	.00	1.58-	.00	75.53	
06/22/18 Pmt	73.95-	32.96-	40.99-	.00	.00	.00	1.58	
06/25/18 Adj	1.58-	.71-	.87-	.00	.00	.00	.00	

Current	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Balances						

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down



## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
10.1900.0.0	NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	350 E FOURTH ST						
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
02/01/18 Bill		81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
02/28/18 Pmt		81.00-	36.00-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00
03/01/18 Bill		81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
04/02/18 Penl		2.03	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	83.03
04/01/18 Bill		85.80	38.40	47.40	.00	.00	.00	168.83
04/23/18 Pmt		87.83-	38.27-	47.53-	.00	2.03-	.00	81.00
05/01/18 Penl		2.03	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	83.03
05/01/18 Bill		81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	164.03
05/08/18 Adj		2.03-	.00	.00	.00	2.03-	.00	162.00
05/08/18 Adj		2.03-	.00	.00	.00	2.03-	.00	159.97
05/21/18 Pmt		81.00-	36.96-	46.07-	.00	2.03	.00	78.97
06/04/18 Penl		1.97	.00	.00	.00	1.97	.00	80.94
06/01/18 Bill		156.00	66.00	90.00	.00	.00	.00	236.94
06/07/18 Adj		1.97-	.00	.00	.00	1.97-	.00	234.97
06/07/18 Pmt		83.03-	35.74-	47.29-	.00	.00	.00	151.94
Current		151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00	
Balances								
F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down								

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS						
10.1900.0.0	NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	350 E FOURTH ST						
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal	
08/31/17 Pmt	228.00-	99.82-	128.18-	.00	.00	.00	165.80	
09/05/17 Penl	4.15	.00	.00	.00	4.15	.00	169.95	
09/01/17 Bill	172.80	74.40	98.40	.00	.00	.00	342.75	
09/12/17 Adj	223.85	99.82	128.18	.00	4.15-	.00	566.60	
09/12/17 Pmt	81.00-	35.28-	45.72-	.00	.00	.00	485.60	
09/12/17 Pmt	312.80-	136.25-	176.55-	.00	.00	.00	172.80	
09/29/17 Pmt	172.80-	75.28-	97.52-	.00	.00	.00	.00	
10/01/17 Bill	97.80	44.40	53.40	.00	.00	.00	97.80	
11/02/17 Penl	2.45	.00	.00	.00	2.45	.00	100.25	
11/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	181.25	
11/08/17 Pmt	97.80-	42.87-	52.48-	.00	2.45-	.00	83.45	
11/30/17 Pmt	83.45-	37.53-	45.92-	.00	.00	.00	.00	
12/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00	
12/21/17 Pmt	81.00-	36.00-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00	
01/01/18 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00	
01/31/18 Pmt	81.00-	36.00-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00	
Current	151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00		

Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #	NAME	SERVICE ADDRESS					
10.1900.0.0	NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	350 E FOURTH ST					
Date	Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
02/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	262.73
02/28/17 Pmt	177.30-	112.63-	60.24-	.00	4.43-	.00	85.43
02/28/17 Pmt	85.43-	55.67-	29.76-	.00	.00	.00	.00
02/28/17 Adj	4.43-	.00	.00	.00	4.43-	.00	4.43-
03/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	76.57
04/04/17 Penl	1.91	.00	.00	.00	1.91	.00	78.48
04/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	159.48
04/28/17 Pmt	76.57-	35.15-	43.94-	.00	2.52	.00	82.91
04/28/17 Pmt	82.91-	36.85-	46.06-	.00	.00	.00	.00
05/01/17 Bill	81.00	36.00	45.00	.00	.00	.00	81.00
06/01/17 Penl	2.03	.00	.00	.00	2.03	.00	83.03
06/01/17 Bill	204.00	90.00	114.00	.00	.00	.00	287.03
06/30/17 Pmt	206.03-	90.18-	113.82-	.00	2.03-	.00	81.00
07/01/17 Bill	312.80	134.40	178.40	.00	.00	.00	393.80
08/01/17 Bill	228.00	102.00	126.00	.00	.00	.00	621.80
08/29/17 Pmt	228.00-	99.81-	128.19-	.00	.00	.00	393.80
Current	151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00	

Balances

F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down

## BILL/PAYMENT/ADJUSTMENT HISTORY

UB0120

Double-click Adj Line for Description

CUSTOMER #		NAME			SERVICE ADDRESS			
10.1900.0.0		NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION			350 E FOURTH ST			
Date		Total	Water	Sewer	Sv-Chg	Penlty	Insf-Fnds	New Bal
06/01/16	Bill	215.70	151.50	64.20	.00	.00	.00	215.70
06/28/16	Pmt	215.70-	151.50-	64.20-	.00	.00	.00	.00
07/01/16	Bill	259.50	165.90	93.60	.00	.00	.00	259.50
07/20/16	Pmt	259.50-	165.90-	93.60-	.00	.00	.00	.00
08/01/16	Bill	266.70	169.50	97.20	.00	.00	.00	266.70
08/31/16	Pmt	266.70-	169.50-	97.20-	.00	.00	.00	.00
09/01/16	Bill	273.90	173.10	100.80	.00	.00	.00	273.90
09/21/16	Pmt	273.90-	173.10-	100.80-	.00	.00	.00	.00
10/01/16	Bill	194.10	140.70	53.40	.00	.00	.00	194.10
10/31/16	Pmt	194.10-	140.70-	53.40-	.00	.00	.00	.00
11/01/16	Bill	177.30	132.30	45.00	.00	.00	.00	177.30
11/30/16	Pmt	177.30-	132.30-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00
12/01/16	Bill	177.30	132.30	45.00	.00	.00	.00	177.30
12/16/16	Pmt	177.30-	132.30-	45.00-	.00	.00	.00	.00
01/01/17	Bill	177.30	132.30	45.00	.00	.00	.00	177.30
02/02/17	Penl	4.43	.00	.00	.00	4.43	.00	181.73
Current		151.94	65.43	86.51	.00	.00	.00	
Balances								
F12=Return F24=Show Bills Only Roll Up/Roll Down								

Not Late  
until 22-2017





Tammy Dimitroff <water@landercountynv.org>

**Ref. Case ID:17185263 :: Invoice 000 has been processed**

1 message

OEMS <OEMS@newmont.com>

Mon, Jun 11, 2018 at 4:42 PM

To: "water@landercountynv.org" <water@landercountynv.org>

Dear Vendor,

Please see below reconciled statement for your reference.

Invoice Reference	Invoice Date	Invoice Amt	Purchase Order	AP Comment
15216	5/11/2018	120	46264	Invoice has been paid on 05/30/2018, Check No-21621
15243	5/22/2018	144	46264	Invoice has been paid on 05/30/2018, Check No-21621
15274	5/30/2018	144	46264	Invoice has been processed in our system, it will be paid on this week check run

Let me know if you have question.

Regards

Newmont AP team

NV Energy-Newmont May Landfill Stmt.pdf  
222K

## 011-000-32265 Page # 857

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4/01/17 to 4/30/17

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
AMBERSON, ANNAMARIE	10.1145.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
PAGE, BRENTON & SAM, MARLA J	10.1235.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
RUVALCABA, JAIME	10.1307.1.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
LANGER, MEL	10.1480.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58	1.58
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA	10.1755.0.7	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.67-	1.67-
SWACKHAMMER, PAUL	10.1865.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.43-	1.43-
WILSON, DAWN	10.1980.0.9	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
SMITH, ROBERT	10.2365.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA	10.2460.0.6	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.08-	.08-
DIAS, JESUS & ELIZABETH	10.2525.0.1	TREAS LAST POST BILLS	04/07/17	.00	.00	1.39-	1.39-
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA	10.2540.0.5	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.08-	.08-
BAUM, AL	10.2765.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.03-	1.03-
ALCAZAR, LORI	10.2830.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.76-	.76-
GAUTHIER, ALLEN	10.2875.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
SAVAGE, MARK	10.3055.0.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GAUTHIER, JESSE	10.3075.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
STOUT, LAURA & STOUT, VICKEY	10.3356.0.8	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.60-	1.60-
ALSAKER CORP (RV PARK)	20.1010.0.0	NEW SEWER RATE NOT POSTD	04/12/17	.00	684.00-	.00	684.00-
VALLES, RYAN	20.1195.0.4	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	4.78-	4.78-
ABRIZA, ANDREA	20.1385.0.6	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	1/2 MONTH ONE RV SEWER	04/04/17	.00	19.00-	.00	19.00-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	ERROR CLOSING ACCOUNT	04/05/17	4.19-	38.00-	.00	42.19-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	REV NO TRAILERS MAR/APR	04/24/17	4.19-	38.00-	.00	42.19-
DIAS, JESUS & ELIZABETH	20.1635.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.17-	.17-
GONZALEZ, ANA	20.1680.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
THOMPSON, ELIZABETH	30.1300.0.5	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.70-	.70-
CASSORLA, EARL	30.1590.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.72-	1.72-

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
SANCHEZ, LOUIE	30.1925.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HOBLET, NICHOLE	30.2225.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.44-	1.44-
RUVALCABA, JAIME	30.2240.0.4	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.17-	.17-
BAUM, ANDY	30.2360.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.24-	1.24-
DIAZ, JULIO	30.2405.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.55-	1.55-
WINTERS, ANGELA & JAMES	40.1040.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.63-	1.63-
PENBERTHY, PATRICIA A.	40.1075.0.0	REV FEE TREAS POST ERR	04/26/17	.33-	.49-	.00	.82-
LITTLEFIELD LONI TRACI ITULE	40.1110.0.2	W&W BILL FOR 3 YEARS	04/19/17	905.40	1,368.00	.00	2,273.40
BORCHER, VIRGIL L. JR	40.1145.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
HUTCHINGS, GARY & MARIE	40.1160.0.6	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
DALGLIESH, VALI	40.1280.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.40-	.40-
CROTTEAU, TRENT	40.1345.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GONZALEZ, SHEENA	40.1360.0.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.82-	.82-
GONZALES, FRANCISCO & MARIA	40.1453.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
HALL, WILMA	40.1595.0.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	9.64-	9.64-
NEVAREZ, ADAN	40.1760.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.56-	1.56-
SOTO, MARCOS	40.1805.0.8	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	3.54-	3.54-
SANCHEZ, RUDY	40.1820.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
PETERSEN, BRYCE	40.1930.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.54-	1.54-
JIMENEZ, ARMANDO	40.2070.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
RUSSELL, BEVERLY	40.2273.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
KNIGHT, TIM & SALLY	40.2755.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.69-	.69-
GRACE ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIAN	40.2795.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.66-	.66-

TOTALS: Count: 50 Net Amount: 896.69 588.51 67.29- 1,417.91

-67.29 +  
896.40

X *Barbara*



3/01/17 to 3/31/17

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
LA LOBA RANCHES LLC	10.1370.0.4	SH NEVER BILL/PIPE BROKE	03/22/17	176.05-	.00	19.36-	195.41-
FAA AWE-26 #41440	10.3080.0.0	TREAS NOT POST AUTO PMT	03/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
FAA AWE-26 #41440	10.3080.0.0	TREAS NOT POST AUTO PMT	03/07/17	.00	.00	3.20-	3.20-
GARNER, BRIAN	20.1645.0.2	REV ACCT SH BE CLOSED	03/06/17	45.55-	38.00-	.00	83.55-
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	30.1000.0.0	TREAS NOT POST AUTO PMT	03/07/17	.00	.00	19.41-	19.41-
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	30.1000.0.0	TREAS NOT POST AUTO PMT	03/07/17	.00	.00	38.83-	38.83-
BUREAU OF LAND MGMT/OC621	40.2135.0.1	TREAS NOT POST AUTO PMT	03/07/17	.00	.00	7.12-	7.12-
BUREAU OF LAND MGMT/OC621	40.2135.0.1	TREAS NO POST AUTO PMT	03/07/17	.00	.00	14.01-	14.01-
BUREAU OF LAND MGMT/OC621	40.2135.0.1	REV PENALTY/TREAS ERROR	03/14/17	.00	.00	16.58-	16.58-
LANDER COUNTY (SAFETY COMPLEX)	40.2858.0.0	METER WIRE BROKE	03/03/17	1,054.80-	1,089.80-	.00	2,144.60-

TOTALS: Count: 10

Net Amount:

1,276.40-

1,127.80-

120.09-

2,524.29-

4120.09

1396.49

X Battle Mountain

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
VILLA, VICTOR	10.1115.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
VERBECK, ADRIAN	10.1120.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HOLLAND, SHIRLEY	10.1290.0.6	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
CLARKSON, DAVID	10.1355.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
LOMELI, JOSE & LOMELI, BLANCA	10.1380.0.4	WINTER SHUT OFF/REV BILL 02/27/17		24.72-	.00	.00	24.72-
CAMPBELL, PAT (BM REALTY)	10.1405.0.0	BILLED IN ERROR/REVERSE 02/21/17		25.15-	38.00-	3.00-	66.15-
CARTER, TOMMY	10.1505.0.0	POST ERR/CUST BILL WRG 02/06/17		20.00-	20.00-	.00	40.00-
CARTER, TOMMY A	10.1510.0.5	PMT POST ERR/WRONG BILL 02/06/17		20.00	20.00	.00	40.00
NEVADA DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	10.1900.0.0	TREAS DID NOT POST PMT 02/28/17		.00	.00	4.43-	4.43-
SORRETA, ARIANNE & MURRAY, J	10.2100.0.3	BRKE PIPE SH BE OFF 1/22 02/03/17		38.35-	38.00-	.00	76.35-
BATTLE MTN CHURCH OF CHRIST	10.2185.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
LAMIAUX, GERALD	10.2230.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
ALLRED, JAKE	10.2595.0.5	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
REEVES, MARK	10.2630.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HEIMER, JOHN & LAURA	10.2780.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
NAVERAN, ED & WENDY	10.2815.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	.14-	.14-
ELQUIST, JOHN	10.2840.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
SONDERMANN, MIKE & KELLI	10.2910.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.28-	1.28-
ANDERSEN, KEVIN	10.2915.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
SALIN, JACK	10.2925.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	4.82-	4.82-
3648 RCHS	10.3290.0.2	REV PENALTY PMT RECVD 02/28/17		.00	.00	1.75-	1.75-
DROWN, DELTON	10.3410.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.91-	1.91-
GARDEN GATE FLORAL	20.1245.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.75-	1.75-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	BILLED WRONG AMOUNT 02/24/17		16.25-	.00	.00	16.25-
BEITRAN, JACQUELINE	20.1697.0.3	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.73-	1.73-
GUZAR, ROSA	20.2130.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
NEW HOPE 4 SQUARE, BM CHURCH	30.1090.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
DESMOND, MEGAN	30.1240.0.4	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	13.08-	13.08-
BAUER, LAURA	30.1345.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
HICKMAN, CHARLOTTE	30.1410.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	.10-	.10-
OROZCO, JUAN	30.1775.0.4	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.56-	1.56-
GUTZAR, ROSA	30.1805.0.1	TRE DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
ROBERTS, SPENCER & PIEDRA, NANCY	30.1820.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.56-	1.56-
EUSEBIO, ARMANDO & ARACELI	30.1850.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
PHILLIPS, TRAVIS & PAM	30.1890.0.4	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	6.84-	6.84-
SANCHEZ, ELIZABETH S.	30.1970.0.6	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	.15-	.15-
EUSEBIO, ARMANDO	30.2105.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
EUSEBIO, ARACELI	30.2120.0.4	TRES IDINT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HARRISON, RICH	30.2135.1.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.49-	1.49-
RUBIO, GUADALUPE	30.2235.0.4	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.56-	1.56-
HOBLIT, LARRY	30.2245.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	4.95-	4.95-
SPRING, JORDAN	30.2260.0.2	TRES SISNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	5.95-	5.95-
PEASNALL, MIKE	30.2340.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
BAUM, ANDY	30.2360.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	7.73-	7.73-
CAMPBELL, LAUREN & SHAWN	40.0050.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	4.27-	4.27-
BUNCH, FRITZ	40.1025.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
PENBERTHY, PATRICIA A.	40.1075.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HUTCHINGS, GARY & MARIE	40.1160.0.6	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
KING, GINGER	40.1285.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HARKNESS, JUSTIN	40.1420.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.70-	1.70-
OROZCO, JUAN	40.1600.0.8	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.53-	1.53-
MATHEWS, JAMES & SALLY	40.1610.0.0	REV LATE FEE/TREAS ERROR	02/21/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
STODDART, JOE	40.1740.0.7	REV SEPT BILL IN ERROR	02/24/17	25.15-	38.00-	3.00-	66.15-
GALLEGOS, ADELIO & TRISHA	40.1795.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS	02/07/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
ROSITANO-FERRO, DIANE	40.1920.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
BAUER, LAURA	40.1995.0.1	TRES SINST POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
CONKLIN, JOHN & DONNA	40.2266.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
LINDSAY, LISA	40.2450.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
BALDWIN, JAY & JANICE	40.2570.0.3	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.70-	1.70-
HUMPHREYS, JOHN	40.2655.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GONZALEZ, ALFREDO	40.2660.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
DORMAN, CODY & AMANDA	40.2760.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.04-	1.04-
MALONE, SHARON	40.2763.0.0	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.04-	1.04-
MOLINA, RAFAEL	40.2773.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	.70-	.70-
GOODNESS, JOSHUA & CHELSEA	40.2840.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	.63-	.63-
AMEZCUA, JUAN MANUEL OROZCO	40.2920.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	.30-	.30-
WINTLE, CURTIS	40.3110.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.04-	1.04-
GOMEZ, BENJAMIN & ROSA	40.4004.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
ORTIZ, TELMA	40.4340.0.2	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.64-	1.64-
KEILEY, MARTY & DONNA	40.4410.0.1	TRES DIDNT POST PAYMENTS 02/07/17		.00	.00	1.04-	1.04-
TOTALS:	Count: 70			Net Amount: 129.62-	114.00	136.21-	379.83-

129.62-  
 114.00  
 136.21-  
 379.83-

Boat  
Sign

X

*Boat Sign*



Repl: UB08  
Run: 05/04/17 11:23:09

BATTLE MOUNTAIN WASTE SEWER  
ADJUSTMENT REGISTRATION  
-----  
4/01/17 to 4/30/17

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
AMBERSON, ANNAMARIE	10.1145.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
PAGE, BRENTON & SAM, MARLA J	10.1235.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
RUVALCABA, JAIME	10.1307.1.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
LANGER, MEL	10.1480.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58	1.58
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA	10.1755.0.7	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.67-	1.67-
SWACKHAMMER, PAUL	10.1865.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.43-	1.43-
WILSON, DAWN	10.1980.0.9	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
SMITH, ROBERT	10.2365.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA	10.2460.0.6	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.08-	.08-
DIAS, JESUS & ELIZABETH	10.2525.0.1	TREAS LAST POST BILLS	04/07/17	.00	.00	1.39-	1.39-
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA	10.2540.0.5	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.08-	.08-
BAUM, AL	10.2765.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.03-	1.03-
ALCAZAR, LORI	10.2830.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.76-	.76-
GAUTHIER, ALLEN	10.2875.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
SAVAGE, MARK	10.3055.0.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GAUTHIER, JESSE	10.3075.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
STOUT, LAURA & STOUT, VICKY	10.3356.0.8	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.60-	1.60-
ALSAKER CORP (RV PARK)	20.1010.0.0	NEW SEWER RATE NOT POSTD	04/12/17	.00	684.00-	.00	684.00-
VALLES, RYAN	20.1195.0.4	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	4.78-	4.78-
ARAIZA, ANDREA	20.1385.0.6	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	1/2 MONTH ONE RV SEWER	04/04/17	.00	19.00-	.00	19.00-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	ERROR CLOSING ACCOUNT	04/05/17	4.19-	38.00-	.00	42.19-
NORTHSIDE RV PARK	20.1605.0.0	REV NO TRAILERS MAR/APR	04/24/17	4.19-	38.00-	.00	42.19-
DIAS, JESUS & ELIZABETH	20.1635.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.17-	.17-
GONZALEZ, ANA	20.1680.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
THOMPSON, ELIZABETH	30.1300.0.5	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.70-	.70-
CASSORLA, EARL	30.1590.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.72-	1.72-

Customer Name	Customer No	Description	Date	Water	Sewer	Other	Total
SANCHEZ, LOUIE	30.1925.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
HOBLIT, NICHOLE	30.2225.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.44-	1.44-
RUVALCABA, JAIME	30.2240.0.4	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.17-	.17-
BAUM, ANDY	30.2360.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.24-	1.24-
DIAZ, JULIO	30.2405.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.55-	1.55-
WINTERS, ANGELA & JAMES	40.1040.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.63-	1.63-
PENBERTHY, PATRICIA A.	40.1075.0.0	REV FEE TREAS POST ERR	04/26/17	.33-	.49-	.00	.82-
LITTLEFIELD LONI TRACI ITULE	40.1110.0.2	W&W BILL FOR 3 YEARS	04/19/17	905.40	1,368.00	.00	2,273.40
BORCHER, VIRGIL L. JR	40.1145.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.62-	1.62-
HUTCHINGS, GARY & MARIE	40.1160.0.6	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
DALGLIESH, VALI	40.1280.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.40-	.40-
CROTTEAU, TRENT	40.1345.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
GONZALEZ, SHEENA	40.1360.0.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.82-	.82-
GONZALES, FRANCISCO & MARIA	40.1453.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
HALL, WILMA	40.1595.0.2	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	9.64-	9.64-
NEVAREZ, ADAN	40.1760.0.1	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.56-	1.56-
SOTO, MARCOS	40.1805.0.8	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	3.54-	3.54-
SANCHEZ, RUDY	40.1820.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.61-	1.61-
PETERSEN, BRYCE	40.1930.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.54-	1.54-
JIMENEZ, ARMANDO	40.2070.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
RUSSELL, BEVERLY	40.2273.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	1.58-	1.58-
KNIGHT, TIM & SALLY	40.2755.0.0	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.69-	.69-
GRACE ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIAN	40.2795.0.3	TREAS DIDNT POST PAYMENT	04/12/17	.00	.00	.66-	.66-

TOTALS: Count: 50

Net Amount:

896.69 588.51 67.29- 1,417.91

-67.29 +

829.40

X *Barbara Egan*

Rept: 060390  
Run: 04/06/17 00:48:56

BATTLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SEWER  
PAYMENTS PROOF LIST  
04/06/17 - 04/06/17

Customer No	Date	Sfx	CNk#/CC	Water	Sewer	Service	Mtr Pen	Insuff Fnds	Deposit	Cash	Check	C-Crd/Xfer	Total Payment
10.1765.0.3	4/06/17	1	CC	28.07	40.93							69.00	69.00
SNOW, AMBER													
40.1145.0.3	4/06/17	1	CC	25.81	39.00		1.62					66.43	66.43
BORCKNER, VIRGIL L. JR													
40.1075.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.82	38.33							63.15	63.15
PEMBERTHY, PATRICIA A.													
10.1930.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	37.15	62.85							100.00	100.00
HEWETT, JAMES													
10.1480.0.3	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
LANGER, MEL													
10.3145.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	87.74	112.26							200.00	200.00
THE WIDE-A-MOY													
10.1385.0.4	4/06/17	1	CC	59.09	80.91							140.00	140.00
LOMELI, JOSE & HERNANDEZ, BLANCA													
40.1930.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	23.83	36.20		1.54					61.57	61.57
PETERSEN, DRYCE													
30.2360.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	30.42	48.34		1.24					80.00	80.00
DAUN, ANDY													
10.3075.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
GAUTHIER, JESSE													
30.1300.0.5	4/06/17	1	CC	36.80	62.50		.70					100.00	100.00
THOMPSON, ELIZABETH													
40.2525.0.3	4/06/17	1	CC	9.07	21.93							31.00	31.00
THUNENHORST, JOHN													
20.1325.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	65.07	84.93							150.00	150.00
EL AGUILA REAL													
40.1160.0.6	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
HITCHINGS, GARY & MARIE													
30.2225.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	52.03	75.82		1.44					129.29	129.29
HODLIT, MICHAEL													
10.1945.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	48.35	71.65							120.00	120.00
BARE, TIM													
40.2273.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
RUSSELL, BEVERLY													
10.1145.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
ANDERSON, AMYMARIE													
40.3200.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	54.19								54.19	54.19
GONZALEZ, JORGE													
30.2405.0.3	4/06/17	1	CC	23.90	35.55		1.55					61.00	61.00
DIAZ, JULIO													
40.1040.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	27.98	40.39		1.63					70.00	70.00
MINTERS, ANGELA & JAMES													
40.2762.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	100.00								100.00	100.00
LENZ, SHANE													
10.2495.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	68.58	81.42							150.00	150.00
COX, WILLIAM & LORETTA													
10.2625.0.5	4/06/17	1	CC	21.80	33.20							55.00	55.00
MAULBIN, STEPHANIE													
20.1635.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	49.49	56.42		.17					106.08	106.08
DIAZ, JESUS & ELIZABETH													
10.2525.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	23.31	30.75		1.39					55.45	55.45
DIAZ, JESUS & ELIZABETH													
40.2773.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	50.00								50.00	50.00
MOLINA, RAFAEL													
40.2795.0.3	4/06/17	1	CC	25.69			.66					26.35	26.35
GRACE ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIAN													

- done - (1.39) - 10 Rev 4-7-17

Customer No	Date	Sfx	CHK#/CC	Water	Sewer	Service	Wtr Pen	Insuff Fnds	Deposit	Cash	Check	C-Crd/Xfer	Total Payment
10.3055.0.2	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
SAVAGE, MARK													
30.1590.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	24.46	36.97		1.72					63.15	63.15
CASSIDIA, EARL													
40.1820.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	26.03	36.71		1.61					64.35	64.35
SANCHEZ, RUDY													
40.1760.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	24.42	37.02		1.56					63.00	63.00
NEVAREZ, ADAM													
40.1453.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	26.36	36.38		1.61					64.35	64.35
GONZALES, FRANCISCO & MARIA													
10.1845.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	25.68	39.64		1.43					66.75	66.75
SMACKHAMMER, PAUL													
40.2070.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.86	36.71		1.58					63.15	63.15
JIMENEZ, ARMANDO													
40.2755.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	26.86			.69					27.55	27.55
KNIGHT, TIM & SALLY													
10.2495.0.1	4/06/17	2	CC	75.00	75.00							150.00	150.00
COK, WILLIAM & LORETTA													
40.1360.0.2	4/06/17	1	CC	25.14	36.95		.82					62.91	62.91
GONZALEZ, SHEENA													
10.1755.0.7	4/06/17	1	CC	28.68	36.40		1.67					66.75	66.75
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA													
10.2875.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
GAUTHIER, ALLEN													
40.1280.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	5.27	10.36		.40					16.03	16.03
DALGLIESH, VALI													
10.2540.0.5	4/06/17	1	CC	1.16	1.91		.08					3.15	3.15
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA													
10.2460.0.6	4/06/17	1	CC	1.16	1.91		.08					3.15	3.15
GAUTHIER, ALLEN & REVA													
10.2765.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.11	39.86		1.03					65.00	65.00
BAUM, AL													
40.1595.0.2	4/06/17	1	CC	73.51	111.08		9.64					194.23	194.23
MALL, MILNA													
10.1235.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
PAGE, BRENTON & SAN, MARLA J													
40.1345.0.0	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
CROTTEAU, TRENT													
10.3356.0.8	4/06/17	1	CC	25.15	37.13		1.60					63.88	63.88
STOUT, LAURA & STOUT, VICKEY													
10.2345.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
SMITH, ROBERT													
20.1195.0.4	4/06/17	1	CC	49.02	74.08		4.78					127.88	127.88
VALLES, RYAN													
20.1385.0.6	4/06/17	1	CC	24.86	36.71		1.58					63.15	63.15
ARAIZA, ANDREA													
10.2380.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	23.89	36.11							60.00	60.00
TISON, TONNEY													
20.1680.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
GONZALEZ, ANA													
30.2240.0.4	4/06/17	1	CC	16.61	28.22		.17					45.00	45.00
RUVALCABA, JAINE													
40.4385.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	27.07	39.93							67.00	67.00
PIKE, MICHAEL DR HEATHER													
10.2830.0.1	4/06/17	1	CC	21.47	37.77		.76					60.00	60.00
ALCAZAR, LORI													



Customer No	Date	Sfx	Chk#/CC	Water	Sewer	Service	Mtr Pen	Insuff Fnds	Deposit	Cash	Check	C-Crd/Xfer	Total Payment
10.1980.0.9 WILSON, DAHM	4/06/17	1	CC	25.13	37.98		1.62					64.73	64.73
30.1925.0.0 SANCHEZ, LOUIE	4/06/17	1	CC	24.52	37.05		1.58					63.15	63.15
10.1307.1.2 RUMALCAMA, JAIME	4/06/17	1	CC	25.54	36.03		1.58					63.15	63.15
40.1805.0.8 SOTO, MARCOS	4/06/17	1	CC	55.10	82.85		3.54					141.49	141.49
GRAND TOTALS:				1,973.97	2,481.69	.00	70.45	.00	.00	.00	.00	4,526.11	4,526.11

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_17\_\_

*THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:*

Discussion and possible action regarding the water and sewer liens, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:

# Lander County Treasurer

## Grace Kemp

Treasurer  
Grace Kemp

50 State Route 305  
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820  
Phone: (775) 635-5127  
Fax: (775) 635-5593

Deputy Treasurer  
Darlene Torrence

Senior Deputy Treasurer  
Rebecca Murphy

Deputy Treasurer  
Justi Johnson

\*\*\*\*\*DELINQUENT FEES TRANSFER NOTICE\*\*\*\*\*  
Date: 06/08/2017

REGA, JUAN & FLORENCE  
GONZALO MENDEZ  
1698 BUCKSKIN DRIVE  
ELKO, NV 89801

Dear Sir/Madam:

**A lien was placed on the property mentioned below for delinquent water and sewer fees on JUNE 8, 2017**

The Water and Sewer Department has informed my office that the water and sewer account on this property is delinquent 3 or more billing cycles. Lander County Code Section 13.04.050(7)(E) allows delinquent water, sewerage, storm drainage or any combination of those services to be added to the real property tax roll.

Legal Home Owner Name:	REGA, JUAN & FLORENCE
Property Parcel Number:	002-162-12
Water/Sewer Service Address:	1698 BUCKSKIN DRIVE
Water/Sewer Account Number:	010-2345-0-4
Current Lien Balance:	629.31
Lien Document Number/Book/Page:	Document 280686 / Book 692 / Page 491

**You are responsible for the water and sewer bill on this property. The delinquent portion of this water and sewer bill will be transferred to the real property tax roll if not paid by cash or cashier's check PRIOR TO JUNE 23, 2017.**

If paid by personal check, time must be allowed for the check to clear before this deadline.

You may pay through Bill Pay at your bank, or online at: <http://www.landercountynv.org>

Should this transfer occur, the collection of these fees as a special assessment will be in the same manner, at the same time, and by the same persons as the collection of your real property taxes.

**If you have your taxes paid from a mortgage impound account, your mortgage payment may be increased by your lender to compensate for this increased tax liability.**

If your payment has been sent but not reflected on this letter you may want to confirm that your payment was received. For any questions call the Lander County Treasurer at (775) 635-5127.

Regards,

Grace Kemp  
Lander County Treasurer and  
Ex-Officio Tax Receiver

BATTLE MOUNTAIN WATER & SEWER  
50 STATE ROUTE 305  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820  
TEL: (775) 635-2190

Make payments payable to Battle Mountain Water & Sewer  
Pay bills at 50 State Route 305 in the Treasurer's Office

## NOTICE OF LIEN

NOTICE DATE: 07/09/18

ACCOUNT NUMBER: [REDACTED]

TO:

[REDACTED]  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820

A FRIENDLY REMINDER . . . Our records indicate that the water and sewer account on this property is delinquent. Lander County Ordinance 2009-13 allows the Water and Sewer Department to have a lien placed on the property of the service address.

Name	[REDACTED]		
Service Address	[REDACTED]		
Total Amount Due	\$158.25	Date / Time Due	07/20/18 5:00 P.M.

Per the Lander County Assessor Parcel Number, you are listed as the owner of the said property and are responsible for the water and sewer bill. If the balance due is not received by the date stated above, ***lien procedures will continue.***

***\*\*\* Battle Mountain Water & Sewer does not allow payment arrangements. \*\*\****

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TO:

[REDACTED]  
BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_18\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion and possible action to approve/disapprove the by-laws, policies and procedures, roster, and to ratify the Chief of the Battle Mountain Volunteer Fire Department, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:

LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_19\_\_

***THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:***

Discussion for possible action to approve/disapprove Resolution 2018-10 directing the apportionment of net proceeds in an amount not to exceed \$82,512.53 for FY 17/18, and all other matters properly related thereto.

Public Comment:

Background: **Resolution 2018-10 attached.**

Recommended Action: **Approval of Resolution 2018-10**

## RESOLUTION NO. 2018-10

### Of the Board of Lander County Commissioners

#### A RESOLUTION DIRECTING APPORTIONMENT OF NET PROCEEDS RECEIVED IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 2018

**WHEREAS**, on June 29, 2018, the Lander County Treasurer received \$82,512.53 in Net Proceeds: and

**WHEREAS**, it is the desire of the Lander County Board of Commissioners to appropriate the Net Proceeds as follows:

<b>MANDATED:</b>	<b>AMOUNTS:</b>	<b>FUNDS:</b>
Commission Fees/General Fund 3%	\$ 2,475.38	001-000-38045
Assessor Tech Fees 2%	\$ 1,650.25	300-000-32223
China Springs	\$ 75.12	001-000-38040
State Medical Indigent	\$ 1,696.78	004-000-38040
State Indigent (NACO)	\$ 388.57	004-000-38041
Capital Acquisition	\$ 777.15	031-000-38040
Landfill	\$ 1,295.25	011-000-38040
Hospital	\$ 12,573.11	060-000-38040
School District	\$ 18,457.29	070-000-38040
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 39,388.91</b>	

<b>DISCRETIONARY:</b>	<b>AMOUNTS:</b>	<b>FUNDS:</b>
Buildings & Equip	\$ 21,561.81	029-000-38040
CCP	\$ 21,561.81	055-000-38040
<b>Total Discretionary</b>	<b>\$ 43,123.62</b>	

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 82,512.53</b>
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**WHEREAS**, the Lander County Board of Commissioners desires to use Discretionary Net Proceeds to fund, buildings & equipment fund (029) and infrastructure projects fund (055).

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Fiscal Officer and the Treasurer are directed to distribute the payment for Net Proceeds according to the schedule:

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** this 12th day of July, 2018.

**THOSE VOTING AYE:**

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

**THOSE VOTING NAY:**

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

**THOSE ABSENT:**

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Doug Mills, Chair**  
**Lander County Board of Commissioners**

**ATTEST:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SADIE SULLIVAN**  
**Lander County Clerk**





# Lander County Net Proceeds Of Minerals Payment Disbursement Detail For Trans 180626

Check\_Num      Check\_Date      Check Amount      Report Net      Taxes Due      State\_Debt      Due County      Gen\_Fund

## LA\_0080-Battle Mountain Road Special

### Lander County Totals For Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

90,734.44	Disbursement	90,734.44	4,397.03	82,384.89	3,952.52
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### LA\_0080-Battle Mountain Road Special Total For FY 2017-18

Disbursement	90,734.44	4,397.03	82,384.89	3,952.52
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T40262000

LANDER COUNTY TREASURER

315 HUMBOLDT STREET

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820

90,934.80	Disbursement	90,934.80	4,403.84	82,512.53	4,018.43
	Variance	0.00			

17-Royalties	891.24	30.30	567.75	293.19
06-Payment For Annual Bill	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.24
Cleared Trans	90,934.80	4,403.84	82,512.53	4,018.43
Lander County Total	90,934.80	4,403.84	82,512.53	4,018.43

# Lander County Net Proceeds Of Minerals Payment Disbursement Summary For Trans 180626

Check_Num	Check_Date	Check Amount	Report Net	Taxes Due	State_Debt	Due County	Gen_Fund
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## LA\_0070-Battle Mountain Road

Lander County Totals For Projection Type: Royalties 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

200.36	Disbursement	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91
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Lander County Totals For Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

200.36	Disbursement	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91
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LA\_0070-Battle Mountain Road Total For FY 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

200.36	Disbursement	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91
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## LA\_0080-Battle Mountain Road Special

Lander County Totals For Projection Type: Payment For Annual Bill 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

90,043.56	Disbursement	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.24
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Lander County Totals For Projection Type: Royalties 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

690.88	Disbursement	690.88	23.49	440.11	227.28
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Lander County Totals For Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

90,734.44	Disbursement	90,734.44	4,397.03	82,384.89	3,952.52
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LA\_0080-Battle Mountain Road Special Total For FY 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)

90,734.44	Disbursement	90,734.44	4,397.03	82,384.89	3,952.52
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T40262000

LANDER COUNTY TREASURER

315 HUMBOLDT STREET

BATTLE MOUNTAIN, NV 89820

90,934.80	Disbursement	90,934.80	4,403.84	82,512.53	4,018.43
	Variance	0.00			

17-Royalties	891.24	30.30	567.75	293.19
06-Payment For Annual Bill	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.24
Cleared Trans	90,934.80	4,403.84	82,512.53	4,018.43
Lander County Total	90,934.80	4,403.84	82,512.53	4,018.43



# Lander County Net Proceeds Of Minerals Payment Disbursement Detail For Trans 180626

Check_Num	Check_Date	Check Amount	Report Net	Taxes Due	State Debt	Due County	Gen_Fund
<b>LA_0070-Battle Mountain Road</b>							
<b>Lander County Cleared Trans For Royalties In Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
364-Royalty-GEORGE GERALD CLINTON	2017-18	LA_0070	3.3552%	0.1700%	3.1852%		
188-NPM-M-I DRILLING Greystone Mine	NPM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Barite	Royalty	4,007.18	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91	
	Totals	4,007.18	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91	
	Percentage		100.0000%	3.3989%	63.7053%	32.8958%	
1595	5/18/2018	200.36	Ck Deposited CR 130 WF052420180	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91
<b>Lander County Totals For Projection Type: Royalties 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
	200.36	Disbursement	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91	
<b>Lander County Totals For Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
	200.36	Disbursement	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91	
<b>LA_0070-Battle Mountain Road Total For FY 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
	200.36	Disbursement	200.36	6.81	127.64	65.91	
<b>LA_0080-Battle Mountain Road Special</b>							
<b>Lander County Cleared Trans For Payment For Annual Bill In Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
170-NPM-BAKER HUGHES INCORPORATED	2017-18	LA_0080	3.3552%	0.1700%	3.1852%		
ARGENTA	NPM	2,572,673.00	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.23	
Barite	Royalty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
17-18 invoiced amount paid only. See letter of protest for old balance in PDF.	Totals	2,572,673.00	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.23	
	Percentage		100.0000%	4.8571%	91.0057%	4.1371%	
001529761	6/12/2018	90,043.56	Ck Deposited CR 130 WF061920180	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.24
<b>Lander County Totals For Projection Type: Payment For Annual Bill 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
	90,043.56	Disbursement	90,043.56	4,373.54	81,944.78	3,725.24	
<b>Lander County Cleared Trans For Royalties In Fiscal Year 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
52-Royalty-LAWRENCE WEITZMAN Trust	2017-18	LA_0080	3.3552%	0.1700%	3.1852%		
183-NPM-BEOWAWE POWE BEOWAWE GEOTHERMAL P	NPM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Geothermal	Royalty	3,861.12	193.06	6.56	122.98	63.52	
	Totals	3,861.12	193.06	6.56	122.98	63.52	
	Percentage		100.0000%	3.3979%	63.7004%	32.9017%	
3330	5/8/2018	193.06	Ck Deposited CR 130 WF052520180	193.06	6.56	122.98	63.52
310-Royalty-VICKIE ROGERS	2017-18	LA_0080	3.3552%	0.1700%	3.1852%		
183-NPM-BEOWAWE POWE BEOWAWE GEOTHERMAL P	NPM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Geothermal	Royalty	9,956.42	497.82	16.93	317.13	163.76	
	Totals	9,956.42	497.82	16.93	317.13	163.76	
	Percentage		100.0000%	3.4008%	63.7037%	32.8954%	
3588	5/9/2018	497.82	Ck Deposited CR 130 WF052420180	497.82	16.93	317.13	163.76
<b>Lander County Totals For Projection Type: Royalties 2017-18 (Calendar Year 2017)</b>							
	690.88	Disbursement	690.88	23.49	440.11	227.28	



LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEETING  
7/12/2018

Agenda Item Number \_\_20\_\_

*THE REQUESTED ACTION OF THE LANDER COUNTY COMMISSION IS:*  
Correspondence/reports/potential upcoming agenda items.

Public Comment:

Background:

Recommended Action:

1. Monthly Reports to Lander County Commissioners. May, 2018.

# **MONTHLY REPORTS TO LANDER COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

***MAY 2018***

- 1) LANDER COUNTY CLERK – MONIES COLLECTED FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2018**
- 2) AUSTIN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE – MONIES COLLECTED FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2018**
- 3) ARGENTA JUSTICE COURT – FINES/FORFEITS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2018**
- 4) LANDER COUNTY RECORDER – TOTAL AMOUNT REMITTED TO TREASURER FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2018**
- 5) LANDER COUNTY TREASURER – TECHNOLOGY FEES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2018**

**Lander County Clerk's Office**  
**Monies Collected for the Month of:**  
***MAY 2018***

<u>ACCOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
TOTAL STATE FEES	\$ 2,123.00
TOTAL COUNTY FEES	\$ 2,411.00
TOTAL LAW LIBRARY FUND	\$ 285.00
TOTAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	\$ 0.00
TOTAL LEGAL AID FUND	\$ 310.00
TOTAL DRUG TEST FEES	\$ 890.00
 <b>TOTAL MONIES COLLECTED FOR</b>	
<b>THE MONTH OF MAY 2018</b>	<b>\$ 6,019.00</b>



**LANDER COUNTY CLERK**

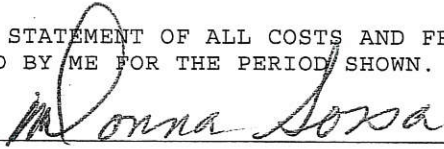


Approved by State Board of Accounts for LANDER COUNTY County - 2018

To Auditor of LANDER COUNTY County, NEVADA  
Collecting for Period: 04/30/2018 thru 05/31/2018

Account	Prior Collections	Collections This Period	Year To Date Collections
6I AA FEE - GENETIC MARKER ANALYSIS	2,019.00	267.00	2,286.00
6I AA FEE - JUSTICE #085-32003	4,746.00	616.00	5,362.00
6I AA FEE - JUVENILE #286-32006	1,356.00	176.00	1,532.00
6I AA FEE - STATE (A #090-32005	22,931.94	2,473.00	25,404.94
6I AA FEE - STATE (G #090-000-32013	3,390.00	440.00	3,830.00
6I BAIL FORFEITURES #001-35030	46,385.00	4,030.00	50,415.00
6I BAIL/BOND PROCESSING FEE	37.50	0.00	37.50
6I BOND FILING FEE VICTIMS OF CRIME	50.00	0.00	50.00
6I CIVIL FEES	56.25	0.00	56.25
6I CIVIL FEES - COURT ACCOUNT/	31.25	0.00	31.25
6I COUNTY FINES/FORF #001-35030	3,275.00	200.00	3,475.00
6I DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE - COUNTY	400.00	0.00	400.00
6I DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE CIVIL FEES	720.00	0.00	720.00
6I DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FEE	0.00	0.00	0.00
6I DUI SPECIALTY COURT FEE (AOC)	0.00	0.00	0.00
6I EPAYMENT CONVENIENCE FEE	1,854.53	194.36	2,048.89
6I FACILITY ASSESSME #285-34201	6,791.00	890.00	7,681.00
6I FELONY/GROSS MISD FORF - SPECIALTY CO	0.00	0.00	0.00
6I FELONY/GROSS MISD FORF - VICTIMS OF C	0.00	0.00	0.00
6I FINE - STATE OF N #090-35030	135.00	0.00	135.00
6I FINE -LANDER COUN #090-35030	0.00	0.00	0.00
6I LC98-3 OTHER #01-32009	20.00	0.00	20.00
6I MISCELLANEOUS FEE #001-000-38080	61.15	0.00	61.15
6I NON SUFFICIENT FUNDS	30.00	0.00	30.00
6I NRS 4.065 (SB#62) #090-32015	2.00	0.00	2.00
6I OVERPAYMENTS TO THE COUNTY	6.00	0.00	6.00
6I SPECIALTY COURT F #090-32207	4,767.00	623.00	5,390.00
6I SUBSTANCE ABUSE FEE (CHEMICAL FEE)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Totals:	99,064.62	9,909.36	108,973.98

State of NEVADA LANDER COUNTY County, SS:

I SWEAR THAT THE ABOVE IS A TRUE AND CORRECT STATEMENT OF ALL COSTS AND FEES  
BELONGING TO THE ABOVE NAMED COUNTY COLLECTED BY ME FOR THE PERIOD SHOWN.
  
 CLERK OF THE AUSTIN JUSTICE COURT COURT

 FILED  
 2018 JUN -4 PM 12:03  
 LANDER COUNTY CLERK

HEAT SENSITIVE SECURED "SP" LOGO IN THE LOWER CORNER OF THIS CHECK MUST FADE TEMPORARILY WHEN WARMED BY TOUCH OR FRICTION. SEE BACK FOR ADDITIONAL FEATURES.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE  
AUSTIN TOWNSHIP - CRIMINAL ACCT  
P.O. BOX 100  
AUSTIN, NV 89310

DATE 5/31/18 001101  
94-7074/3212

PAY  
TO THE  
ORDER OF

Lander County Treasurer

\$ 9715.00

Nine thousand Seven hundred Fifteen

DOLLARS



Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.  
Nevada

VOID AFTER 90 DAYS

MEMO May 2018

Donna Lanza



⑈001101⑈ ⑆321270742⑆ 0404029175⑈

ARGENTA JUSTICE COURT  
MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FILED

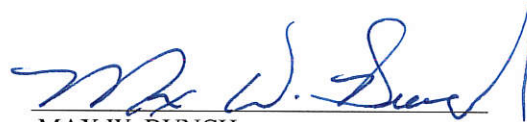
2018 JUN -1 PM 4: 20

LANDER COUNTY CLERK

I, Max W. Bunch, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF ARGENTA TOWNSHIP, LANDER COUNTY,  
NEVADA, DO HEREBY SWEAR, UNDER OATH, THAT THE FOLLOWING IS A TRUE AND  
CORRECT ACCOUNTING OF ALL FEES RECEIVED BY ME FOR THE MONTH ENDING  
MAY, 2018.

JOHNSON	(WEDDING)	\$ 70.00
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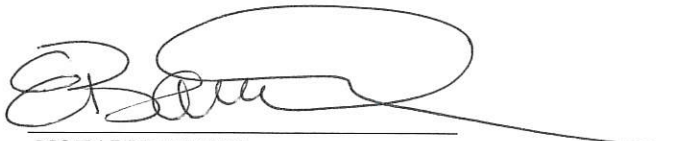
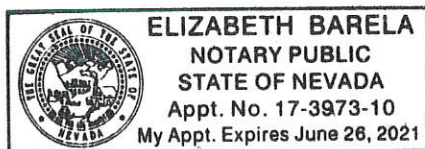
TOTAL		\$ 70.00
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MAX W. BUNCH  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

State of Nevada  
County of Lander

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME  
THIS 1<sup>ST</sup>, DAY OF June, 2018

  
NOTARY PUBLIC

FINES & FEES MONTH OF MAY 2018

Disbursed Total

33,267.00

Account	Payee Name	Check Number	Check Status Code	Disbursed Amount	Number of Cases
6H AA FEE - STATE (AOC)	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6,961.00	194
6H AA FEE - JUSTICE	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,526.00	190
6H AA FEE - JUVENILE	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	436.00	190
6H AA FEE - STATE (GENERAL)	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,090.00	190
6H AA FEE - GENETIC MARKER ANALYSIS	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	651.00	191
6H BAIL/BOND PROCESSING FEE BOND	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	75.00	4
FEES					
6H CIVIL FEES	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	508.50	13
6H CIVIL FEES - COURT ACCOUNT	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	347.50	17
6H COPY FEES	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	6.75	0
6H FACSIMILE FEES	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	452.25	0
6H FINE - STATE OF NEVADA	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	0.00	1
6H COUNTY FINES/FOREITURES	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	5,127.00	25
6H FACILITY ASSESSMENT FEE	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	2,214.00	193
6H LC98-3 OTHER	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	120.00	12
6H MARRIAGE FEE - STATE	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	10.00	0
6H NRS 4.065 (SB#62)	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	12.00	12
6H SPECIALTY COURT FEE (MISD)	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	1,554.00	193
6H STATE FOREITURES	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	12,076.00	179
6H BOND FILING FEE VICTIMS OF CRIME	LANDER COUNTY TREASURER	N/A	N/A	100.00	4

\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*

STATE OF NEVADA  
COUNTY OF LANDER

MAX W. BUNCH, Justice of the Peace of Argenta Township, Lander County, Nevada,  
being first duly sworn deposes and says:  
That all causes and matters heretofore submitted to him have been decided.  
That since filing my last report the above fines have been collected, which are being  
submitted to the Treasurer of Lander County.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31<sup>ST</sup> day of May, 2018.

  
Justice of the Peace

LANDER COUNTY CLERK

2018 MAY 31 PM 4:25

FILED



**Lander County Recorder**

Lesley L Bunch

50 State Route 305

Battle Mountain, NV 89820

**FILED**

2018 JUN -1 PM 12:44

LANDER COUNTY CLERK

**MONTHLY REPORT**

The following fees were collected for the period of May 1, 2018 thru May 30, 2018.

<u>ACCOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
RECORDINGS	\$6,812.00
OUTSTANDING RCD	\$0.00
OVERPYMT KEPT	\$2.00
OVERPYMT VOUCHER	\$0.00
AB 6 NOD FORECLOSURE MEDIATION FUND	\$90.00
AB 6 NOD BUDGET SHORTFALL	\$150.00
AB 259 NOD INDIGENT	\$10.00
REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX (General)	\$2,643.85
REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX (State .10)	\$480.70
REAL PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX (State 1.30)	\$6,249.10
COPY WORK	\$390.00
SB 14 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FUND	\$0.00
TECHNOLOGY FEE	\$2,805.00
FUND TO ASSIST (Previous Foster Care)	\$561.00
LEGAL SERVICES FOR INDIGENT	\$1,683.00
COMPENSATION OF INVESTIGATORS APPOINTED BY DISTRICT COURT	\$561.00
DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS (State)	\$4,700.00
MAPS	\$7,070.00
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT REMITTED TO TREASURER:</b>	<b>\$34,207.65</b>



Lander County Recorder

# REPORTING MONTH OF May 2018

## FUND #300--TECHNOLOGY FEES

### RECORDER

BEGINNING BALANCE May 2018	\$53,183.49
REVENUE	\$2,740.00
Expenditures	(1,753.80)
Adjustment	
ENDING BALANCE May 2018	\$54,169.69

### ASSESSOR

BEGINNING BALANCE May 2018	\$2,231,235.04
REVENUE	854,568.22
EXPENDITURES	(392.50)
Adj Btwn Fnds	-
Interest 2017 Adjustment	
ENDING BALANCE-May 2018	\$3,085,410.76

### CLERK

BEGINNING BALANCE May 2018	\$28.15
REVENUE	\$0.00
EXPENDITURES	\$0.00
Interest 2017 Adjustment	\$0.00
ENDING BALANCE May 2018	\$28.15

### TOTALS

May 2018 Beginning Balance	\$2,308,419.26
Recorder	986.20
Assessor	854,175.72
CLERK	\$0.00
May 2018 Ending Balance	\$3,163,581.18

*Rebecca Murphy*  
Lander County Treasurer/Gene Etcheverry

### Yearly Recap July 2017 Thru June 30, 2018

Beginning Bal July 2017	2,414,584.78
Revenue	1,531,346.90
Expenditures	(663,072.80)
Interest	22,106.71
Adj	(141,384.41)
Ending Balance June 30, 2018	3,163,581.18

STATEMENT OF BUDGETED REVENUES & EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO ACTUAL

300 TECHNOLOGY FEES  
PERIOD ENDING 5/31/18

	FINAL AMENDED BUDGET	***** ACTUAL ***** CURRENT PERIOD	YEAR TO DATE	OVER - UNDER BUDGET	%
REVENUES					
31010 REAL PROPERTY TAXES-	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
32221 RECORDER TECH FEES	8,500.00	2,740.00	25,132.00	16,632.00-	295
32223 ASSESSOR TECH FEES	300,000.00	854,568.22	1,089,134.78	789,134.78-	363
32224 DIST COURT TECH FEES	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
38007 INTEREST-RECORDER	21.00	.00	.00	21.00	0
38009 INTEREST-ASSESSOR	2,125.00	.00	.00	2,125.00	0
38013 INTEREST-DIST. COURT	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
38046 ASSESR TECH NET PRO	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
38080 MISCELLANEOUS REVENU	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
38122 GRANT-OTS CRASH	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
39009 TRANS IN FMV	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
TOTAL REVENUES	310,646.00	857,308.22	1,114,266.78	803,620.78	358
EXPENDITURES					
59045 TRANS OF REVENUES	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
TOTAL	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
067 RECORDER					
53920 SERVICE AND SUPPLIES	17,500.00	93.85	6,042.52	11,457.48	34
53991 MINOR EQUIP/FURNITUR	5,000.00	1,659.95	4,016.47	983.53	80
59015 TRANS OUT INTEREST	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
59950 MISCELLANEOUS	2,500.00	.00	86.99	2,413.01	3
TOTAL RECORDER	25,000.00	1,753.80	10,145.98	14,854.02	40
068 ASSESSOR					
53920 SERVICE AND SUPPLIES	550,000.00	392.50	91,411.91	458,588.09	16
53991 MINOR EQUIP/FURNITUR	315,000.00	.00	52,859.00	262,141.00	16
54010 NEW FIXED ASSETS	725,000.00	.00	25,294.00	699,706.00	3
54095	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
59045 TRANS OF REVENUES	45,000.00	.00	45,000.00	.00	100
59405	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
TOTAL ASSESSOR	1,635,000.00	392.50	214,564.91	1,420,435.09	13
069 DISTRICT COURT					
53920 SERVICE AND SUPPLIES	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
53991 MINOR EQUIP/FURNITUR	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
TOTAL DISTRICT COURT	.00	.00	.00	.00	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,660,000.00	2,146.30	224,710.89	1,435,289.11	13
NET REV & EXPENDITURE	1,349,354.00-	855,161.92	889,555.89	2,238,909.89-	65-
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Receipt Description	Act	TP	Date	Debit Amount	Credit Amount	Balance	PEA No.
000 TECHNOLOGY FEES			TYPE- FUND				
				Beginning Balance		2,308,419.26	
WEEK ENDING 05-11-18	300	CR	05/14/18		2,455.00	2,310,874.26	300-000-32221-000 RECORDER TECH FEES
VOID CR#104528	300	JV	05/15/18		4,257.50	2,315,131.76	300-000-00000-000
COMM BILLS 05-10-18	300	DS	05/15/18	6,209.95		2,308,921.81	300-000-00000-000
SPEC EXPND 05-11-18	300	DS	05/15/18	93.85		2,308,827.96	300-000-00000-000
WEEK ENDING 05-25-18	300	CR	05/29/18		285.00	2,309,112.96	300-000-32221-000 RECORDER TECH FEES
2017-18 NET PROCEEDS	300	CR	05/30/18		854,467.92	3,163,580.88	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
COMM BILLS 05-24-18	300	DS	05/31/18	100.00		3,163,480.88	300-000-00000-000
2015-16 REAL PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		.15	3,163,481.03	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
2016-17 REAL PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		2.73	3,163,483.76	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
2017-18 REAL PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		18.40	3,163,502.16	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
2014-15 PERS PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		1.71	3,163,503.87	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
2015-16 PERS PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		1.73	3,163,505.60	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
2016-17 PERS PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		34.56	3,163,540.16	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
2017-18 PERS PROP	300	CR	05/31/18		41.02	3,163,581.18	300-000-32223-000 ASSESSOR TECH FEES
				6,403.80	861,565.72		
10 TECHNOLOGY FEES			ENDING BALANCE			3,163,581.18	