

**NEVADA COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL
CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)
GRANT APPLICATION**

	NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE	<i>SHPO Use Only</i>
	Initials: <u>CC</u>	Received: <u>4.30.24</u>
	Postmarked: <u>N/A</u>	Delivery Svc: <u>Hand Delivered</u>

APPLICATION COVER PAGE This unaltered form must be submitted as the cover page for the application. Do not staple or bind application documents.

Grant Cycle Year(s) 2024

Applicant Organization: Mineral County
 EIN (Taxpayer Identification Number): 886000106
 Mailing Address: PO Box 1450
 City: Hawthorne County: Mineral ZIP: 89415
 Project Contact: Alyssa Burke Title: Grant Administrator
 Daytime Phone: 775-945-0706 Evening Phone: 775-945-0706
 Fax: 775-945-1749 Email: aburke@mineralcountynv.org

Historic Property Name: Old Esmerelda Mineral County Courthouse Date Built: 1883
 Property Owner Name and Address: Mineral County
 Project Address: 551 C Street
 City: Hawthorne County: Mineral ZIP: 89415
 Property Insured: Yes; please enclose one copy of policy No; please explain: _____

Project Title: Old Esmerelda Mineral County Courthouse Restoration
 Project Type: Rehabilitation/Construction Planning/Construction
 Architectural/Engineering Study/Construction

Project Synopsis (Brief):

As we are continuing the restoration efforts of the Old Esmerelda Mineral County Courthouse, it is somewhat unclear what steps need to be taken. We believe we have all of the documents in in our possession from previous studies and rehabilitation efforts but it is hard to be certain. Quite a bit of time has passed since any construction has taken place and we aren't certain what is up to current codes and what isn't. We feel the best course of action for us to take is to apply for funding to complete the Historical Structure Report for the building.

Proposed Start Date: 12/2/2024

Proposed End Date: 3/30/2025

Project Budget Summary:	
Amount Requested:	<u>\$ 44,860.00</u>
Proposed Match:	_____
Cash:	_____
In-Kind/Donations:	<u>\$ 1,066.00</u>
Total Project Budget:	<u>\$ 45,926.00</u>
If Applicable, Minimum Amount Requested	_____

 Applicant's Authorized Signature*	
Name:	<u>Alyssa Burke</u>
Title:	<u>Grant Administrator</u>
Date:	<u>4/29/2024</u>

***Sign in blue or black ink. Application packets without original signatures will be considered incomplete.**

NEVADA COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL
CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)
GRANT APPLICATION

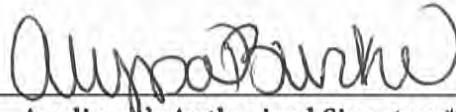


NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

APPLICATION COVER PAGE Cont.

Handbook Verification Form

- I HAVE READ THE CCCHP GRANT HANDBOOK, AND
- I HAVE COMPLETED THIS CCCHP GRANT APPLICATION, AND
- I CERTIFY THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE.



Applicant's Authorized Signature*

Name: Alyssa Burke

Title: Grant Administrator

Date: 4/29/2024

*Sign in blue or black ink. Application packets without original signatures will be considered incomplete.

NEVADA COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL
CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)
GRANT APPLICATION



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STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

APPLICATION COVER PAGE Cont.

Application Checklist

Directions: Assemble the application in the following order and initial in blue or black ink on the lines to confirm that each of the required components are included in the application package.

1. Cover Pages

AB Application Cover Page

AB Handbook Verification Form

AB Application Checklist

2. Project Narrative

AB A. Questions (No more than 5 pages)

B. Supplemental Material

AB A paragraph (200 words maximum) describing the current or intended future use of the property and cultural center programming.

AB County Assessor print out showing the current owner of the property with the APN number

AB Photographs of all exterior elevations with views and all major rooms and project rooms, identified and keyed to a site plan

AB Organization's information including:

- Articles of incorporation, mission statement, length of time established, and history
- A list of current board members
- Long-range plan including information on how frequently the plan is updated
- **If applicable:**
- A list of activities for the past fiscal year
- A detailed report on current CCCHP grant status as well as the outcome of previous CCCHP grants
- A current list (last three years) of all grants and additional funding, including amounts the organization has or will receive

3. Budget

AB Detailed Budget

- Completed Budget Form
- Attached itemized lists and/or contractor quotes that break down labor and material costs

AB Audit

- Most recent audit for the organization. If there is no audit, provide an explanation of why an audit was not completed and how bookkeeping is managed.

AB Insurance

- Proof of insurance for the property or a justification for why there is no insurance

AB Resumes

- All principal professionals involved in planning, design and management of the proposed project

AB Initial to confirm that the applicant understands that applications lacking any of the required information listed above are ineligible for review by the Commission.



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1. Project Description.

What building(s), prehistoric feature, historic feature, or culturally significant feature are you restoring/ rehabilitating?

- Old Esmerelda/Mineral County Courthouse

What is the historical significance of the property?

- This courthouse, located in Hawthorne, NV is the only courthouse in the state to serve two counties. The state legislature created Mineral County in 1911, and designated Hawthorne as its county seat, but the courthouse first served as Esmeralda County's seat of Government until 1907, after which the county moved its offices to Goldfield. In 1883, Esmeralda County officials granted a building contract to have the courthouse constructed and it remained in use until 1969.

How do you propose to restore/rehabilitate it?

- Restoration efforts have taken place in the past but the project was never completed. Those efforts took place in the early 2000's and it is unclear to Mineral County how much of the proposed project tasks were actually completed. We feel it is in our best interest to hire a company to provide us a Historical Structures Report directed to condition assessment and to provide guidance for future work required in order to make the building usable again.

Who will be doing the work?

- This phase of the project would be completed by a qualified Architect Firm and their consultants.

What is the timeline for the project?

- The timeline for the Historical Structures Report is 16 weeks. Once we have the report and have identified how much more work needs to take place, it will help us like out the timeline for construction as well.

Who holds title to the property?

- Mineral County

2. Building Use/Community Involvement

How and by whom will the facility be used?

- It is our hope that this building would serve as the Visitor Center for Mineral County and would be open to all tourists.
- Part of this building will include a museum and archive based on the many documents previously found in the building. This area will tie in nicely with the



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tourist-based businesses we hope to attract to the building to help make the building self-sustaining.

- The upstairs portion of the building would make an ideal location for offices. It also offers space that could be used by organizations that work closely with our economic development department for additional office and meeting space.

Who will be responsible for management of the building and its programs/activities?

- Mineral County Public Works will be responsible for management of the facility.

How has the community been involved in your project?

- Restoration efforts did not begin with Mineral County. Mineral County Historical Preservation Foundation was a group led by community residents. Since the group is no longer active, Mineral County residents continue to inquire with community leaders and on social media about completing the restoration project.

How will the community continue to be involved in your project?

- As part of planning efforts, Mineral County intends to involve the residents and get as much input about the project as possible. We plan to use social media polls, have open conversations and receive public comment in Mineral County Commissioners Meetings and potentially host open house events to engage our community members.

How will the community continue to be involved in the use of the building?

- The building will be open to the public as a County Museum and the visitors center for Mineral County.

How are your restoration/rehabilitation plans related to the uses of the building?

- If we are able to get the Historic Structures Report, it will help us when applying for other grants to start the construction. We have already identified what the building will be used for and this will help us determine what work needs to be done in order to use the building for its intended purposes.

What importance to tourism (cultural or otherwise) will the facility have?

- In its current state, the building already attracts people from all over just to take pictures of the outside. Having the building restored and open to visitors to enter would draw in even more people to visit the site.

3. Project Support/Financial



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What specific contributions (cash, land, labor, materials, etc) have been provided toward the project from the community and/or other sources?

- Over the years, there have been multiple community members who have volunteered their time to applying for and managing grants. A lot of the cleanup that took place in earlier phases as accomplished through volunteer work.

What grants and additional funding (last three years), including amounts, has the organization received or will receive for this project?

- Mineral County has not received any funds directly for this building. We intend on applying for a CDBG Slum and Blight grant to replace all 38 windows and help with all other exterior concerns.

What additional contributions are projected to complete the project?

- The Mineral County Grant Administrator plan to continue submitting grant applications that will support this effort to as many entities as possible. This project is an ongoing project and each phase will have its own set of needs. We will need continued support from the community as well as grants until the project is completed.

How will your facility sustain itself financially in the future?

- Once restored, Mineral County will maintain the facility and costs associated. If we are able to lease the office on the second floor, that revenue will help ensure we can keep the lights on and the doors open.

Please provide evidence that you can implement the project and maintain a viable program in the future.

- Mineral County Grant Administrator and Community Development Director have already been in touch with other grant agencies that we plan to submit application through. In order to make this project viable, we feel it is crucial to keep the construction realistic. Have the Historic Structures Report will line out what exactly needs to be done to the building and allows us to work towards specific goals and milestone.

There are so many people in our community who love this building and would like to see its doors open again. When discussed in public meetings that we would be applying for this grant, multiple people reached out willing to volunteer to help us towards our goal. We believe that there will be plenty of efforts we are able to complete without a ton of funding and we plan to use volunteer support to do that. When this project came to fruition years ago, there was just one committee that was trying to accomplish the renovation. Now that Mineral County is acting, the team of people involved in the project is much larger. The Grant Administrator,



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Mineral County Building Inspector, Public Works Director, and Community Development Director have all committed to making this project happen.

4. Planning

If your project includes planning, please describe the process.

Who will participate in the planning?

- The Grant Administrator, Mineral County Building Inspector, Public Works Director, and Community Development Director with the support of the Mineral County Board of Commissioners will be involved in planning the project after we receive a Historic Structure Report.

Who will coordinate it?

- The Mineral County Grant Administrator will coordinate planning efforts.

How will the community be involved? Please note that projects requesting funds for planning may be supported only if the planning is part of a construction project.

- As the project progresses, Mineral County will host public meetings to get input from the public on some ways they would like to see the building used. We plan on opening the building to tours in the near future and we plan to get input at those events as well.

If your project is based on previous planning, please describe. Be sure to include all relevant studies and planning documents in the following supplemental materials section of the application, even if previously provided in a prior grant cycle.

- The rehabilitation plans for the first floor of the courthouse remain the same. The former Recorder-Auditor's office, District Attorney's office and Sheriff's office will remain separated and could function as stand-alone shops. In the original plans, they were hoping for an old-fashioned candy store, stained glass shops, old time photos or something that would draw in tourists to the space. We would like to do the same but we feel one of the first-floor rooms should be dedicated to the history of our county government.
The second floor has multiple offices and could be used for a number of things. There has been discussion about leasing the upstairs offices to organizations in town such as the Hawthorne Main Street Committee and the Chamber of Commerce.



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Supplemental Material List

Paragraph describing intended use:

Once restoration efforts are complete, the building can be used in multiple ways. This building would serve as the main visitor's center for Mineral County. The first floor will include a museum and archive based on the many documents previously found in the building. This area will tie in nicely with the tourist-based businesses we hope to attract to the building to help make the building self-sustaining. There is potential for small shops on the first floor that could sell merchandise as revenue for the courthouse. The second floor could also provide some revenue stream by being leased to organizations as office space.


County Assessor print out (attached)

Photographs (attached)

Organization Information (attached)

Long Range Plan (Mineral County Master Plan) (attached)

Property Information

Parcel ID	001-162-02	Parcel Acreage	0.9200
Year	2023	Assessed Value	104,872
Use Group	COM	Tax Rate	3.6600
Use	410 - Offices, Professional and Business Services	Tax Cap	High Cap
Tract	P	Tax Cap Returned	
Address	010	Total Tax Fiscal Year (2023 - 2024)	\$41.00
Neighborhood	549 C ST, HAWTHORNE NV 89415	Total Unpaid All Years	\$41.00
	010 - HAWTHORNE		

Photos & Sketches

Assessor Descriptions

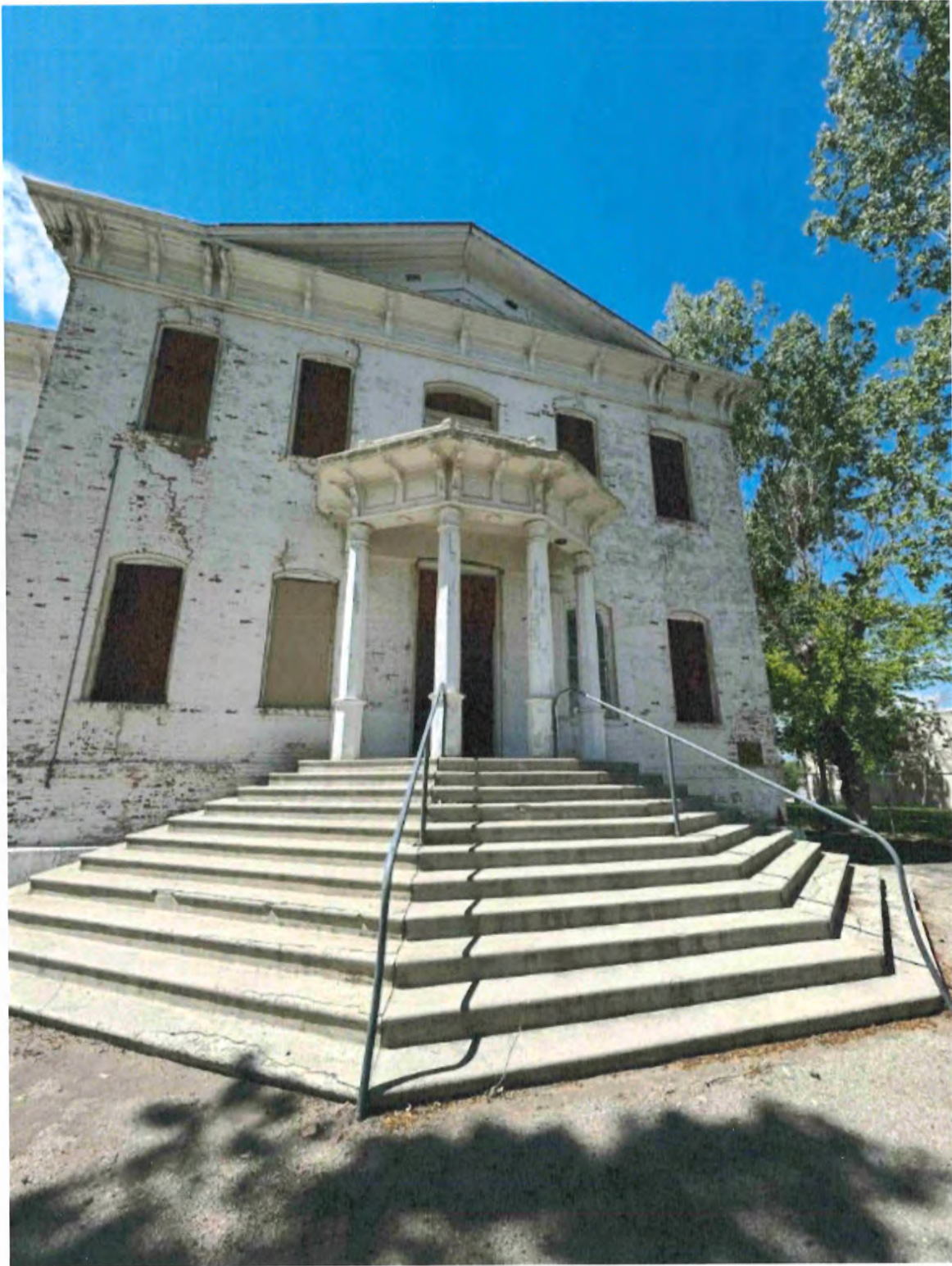
Related Names

PREVIOUS OWNER FOR 2024 (2024 - 2025)		CURRENT Mail To FOR 2024 (2024 - 2025)	
Address	MINERAL COUNTY-LSR P.O. BOX 2375 HAWTHORNE, NV, 89415-2375 Current	Name	MINERAL COUNTY HISTORIC PF-LS
		Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 2375 HAWTHORNE, NV, 89415-2375
		Status	Current
MAIL TO FOR 2023 (2023 - 2024)		Mail To FOR 2023 (2023 - 2024)	
Address	MINERAL COUNTY-LSR P.O. BOX 2375 HAWTHORNE, NV, 89415-2375 Current	Name	MINERAL COUNTY HISTORIC PF-LS
		Mailing Address	P.O. BOX 2375 HAWTHORNE, NV, 89415-2375
		Status	Current

Southwest view from
the street



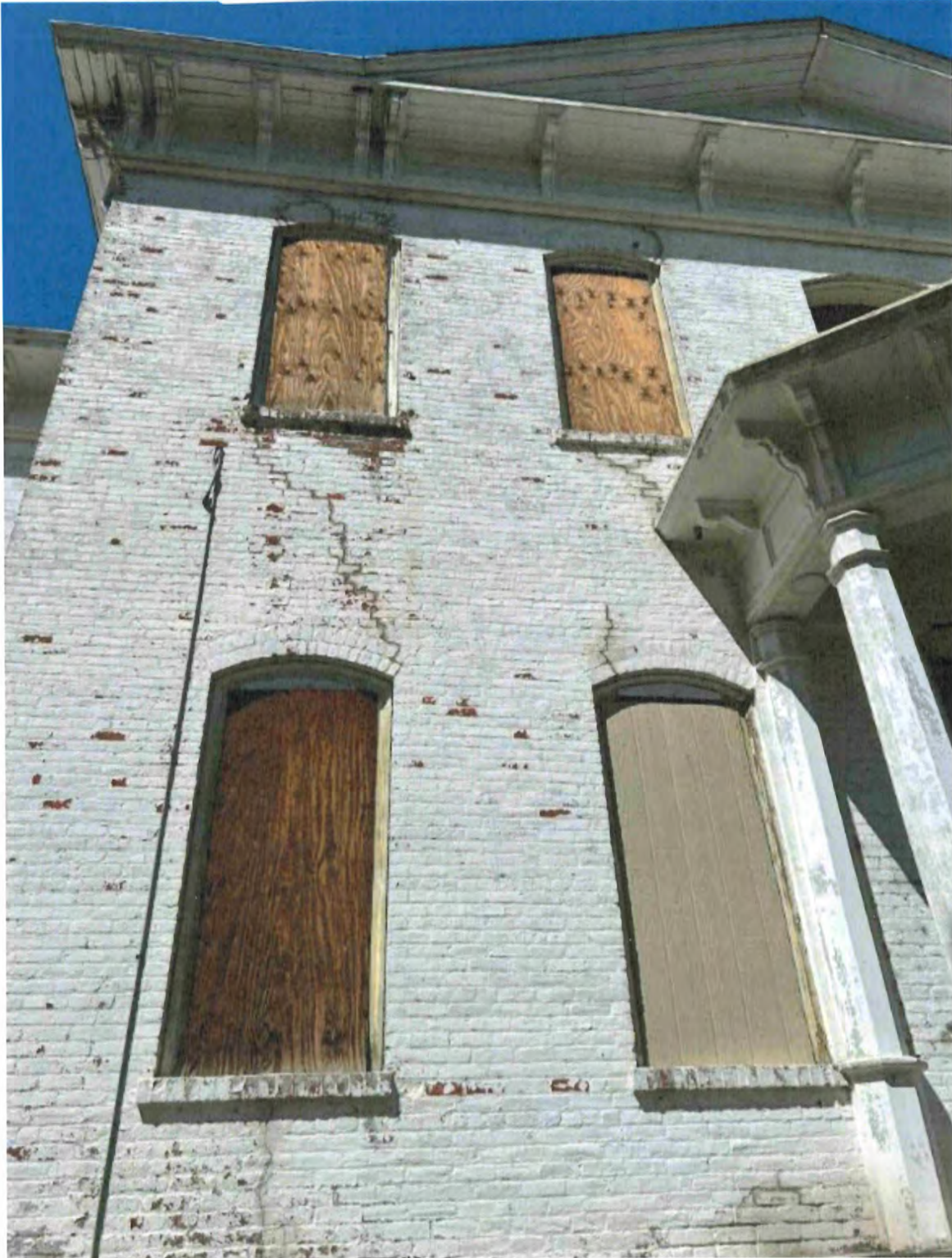
Main Entrance



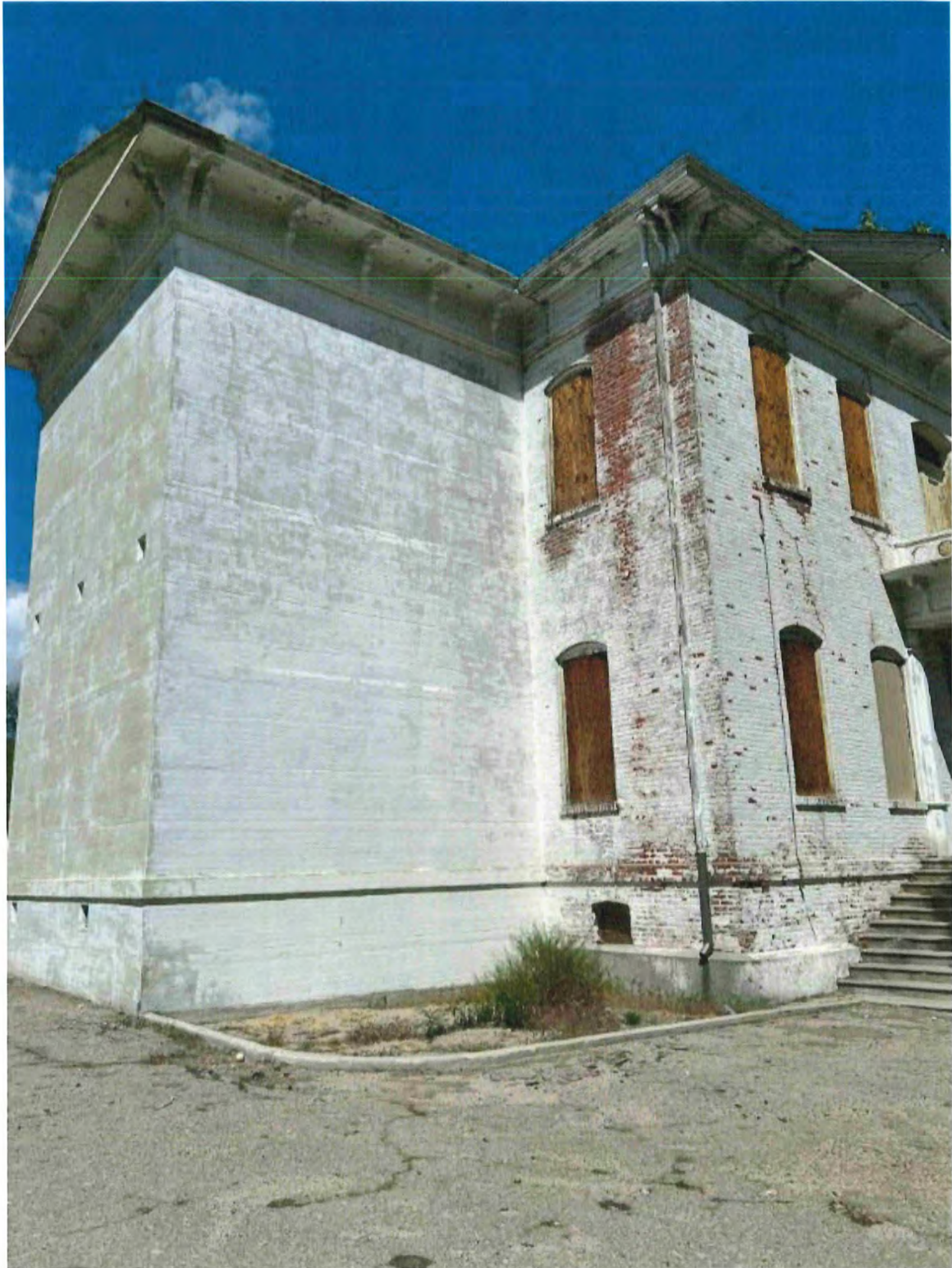
Building history plaque



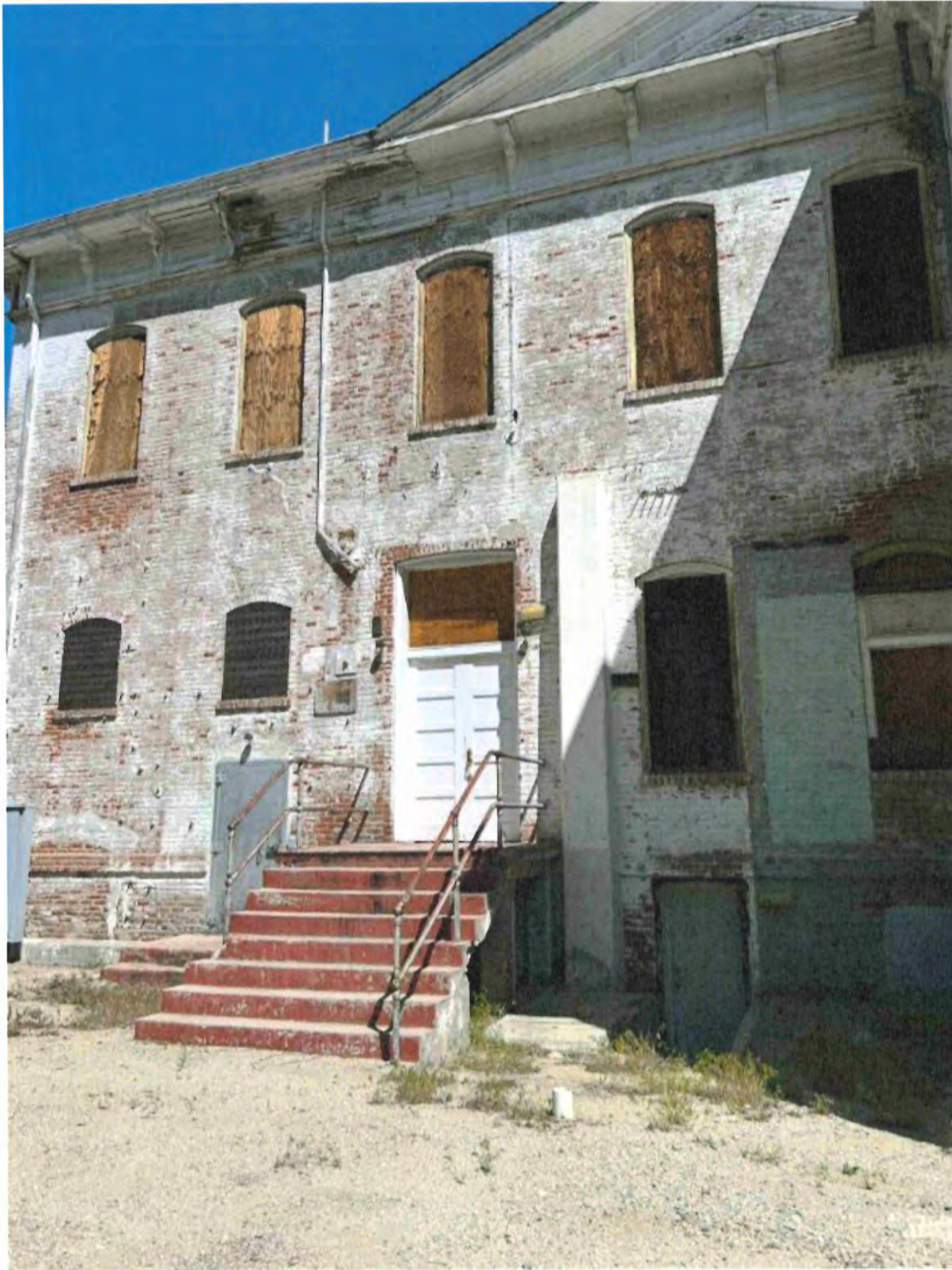
Example of boarded windows



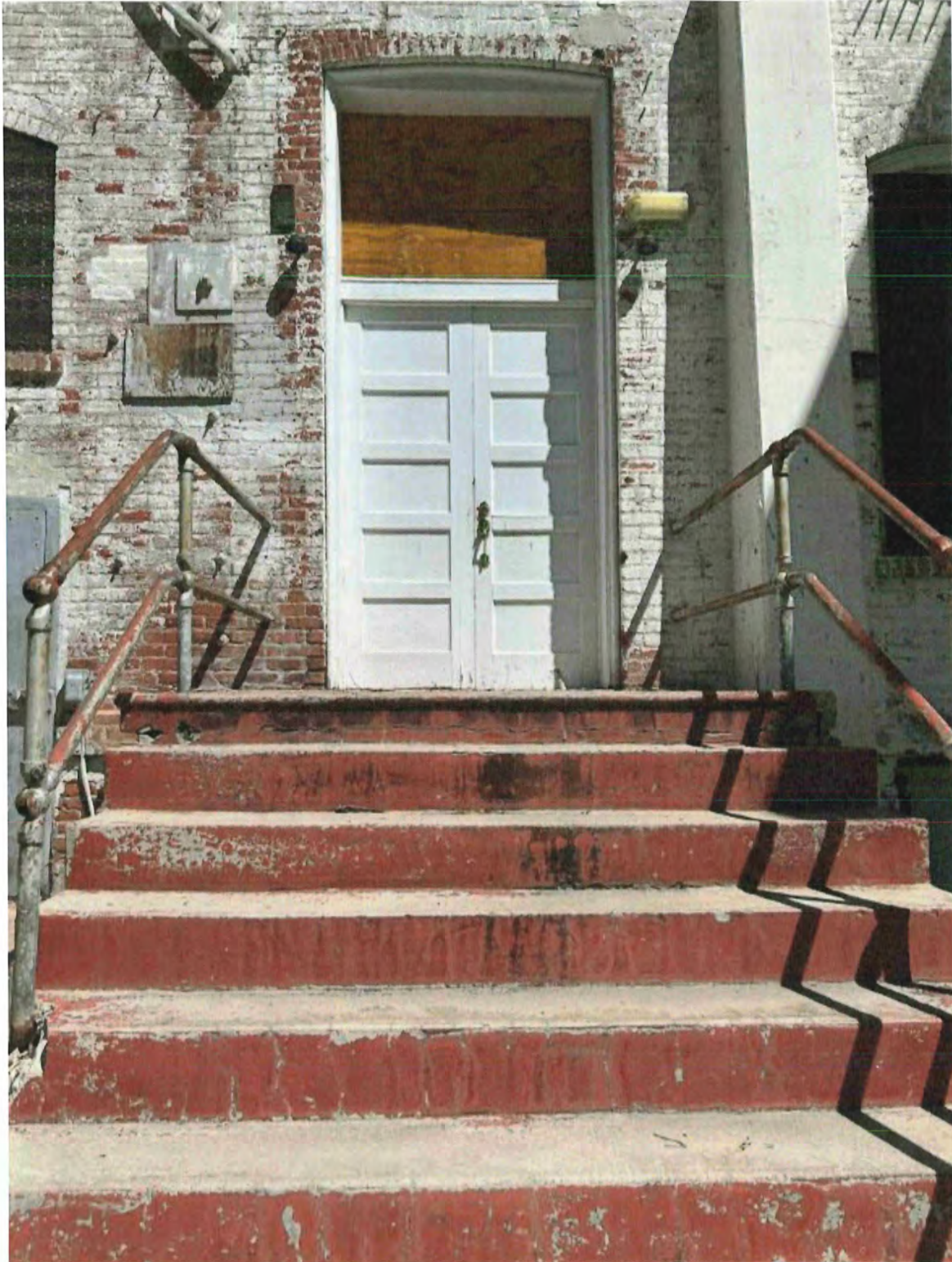
Northwest view from
the street

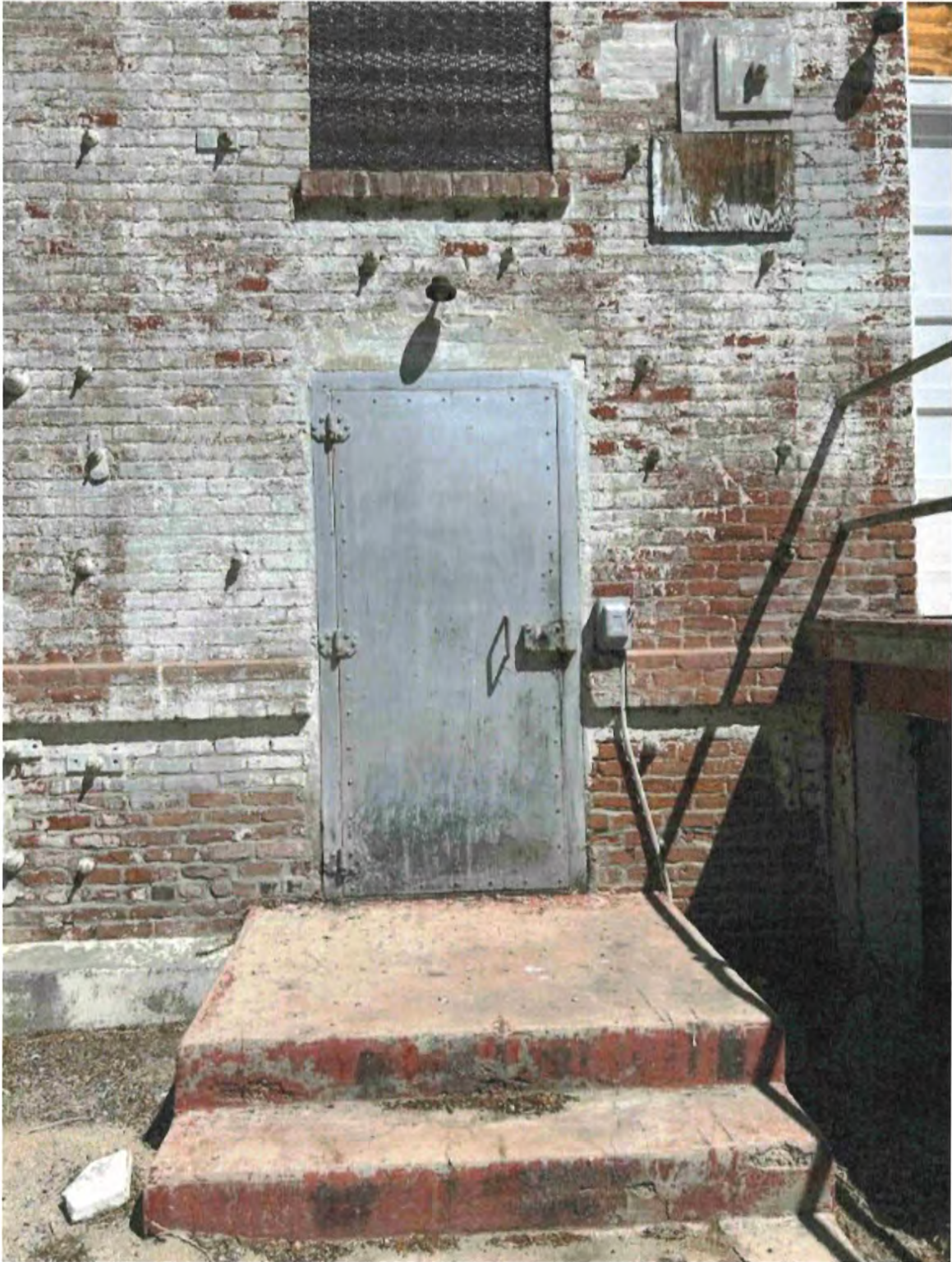


West side of building

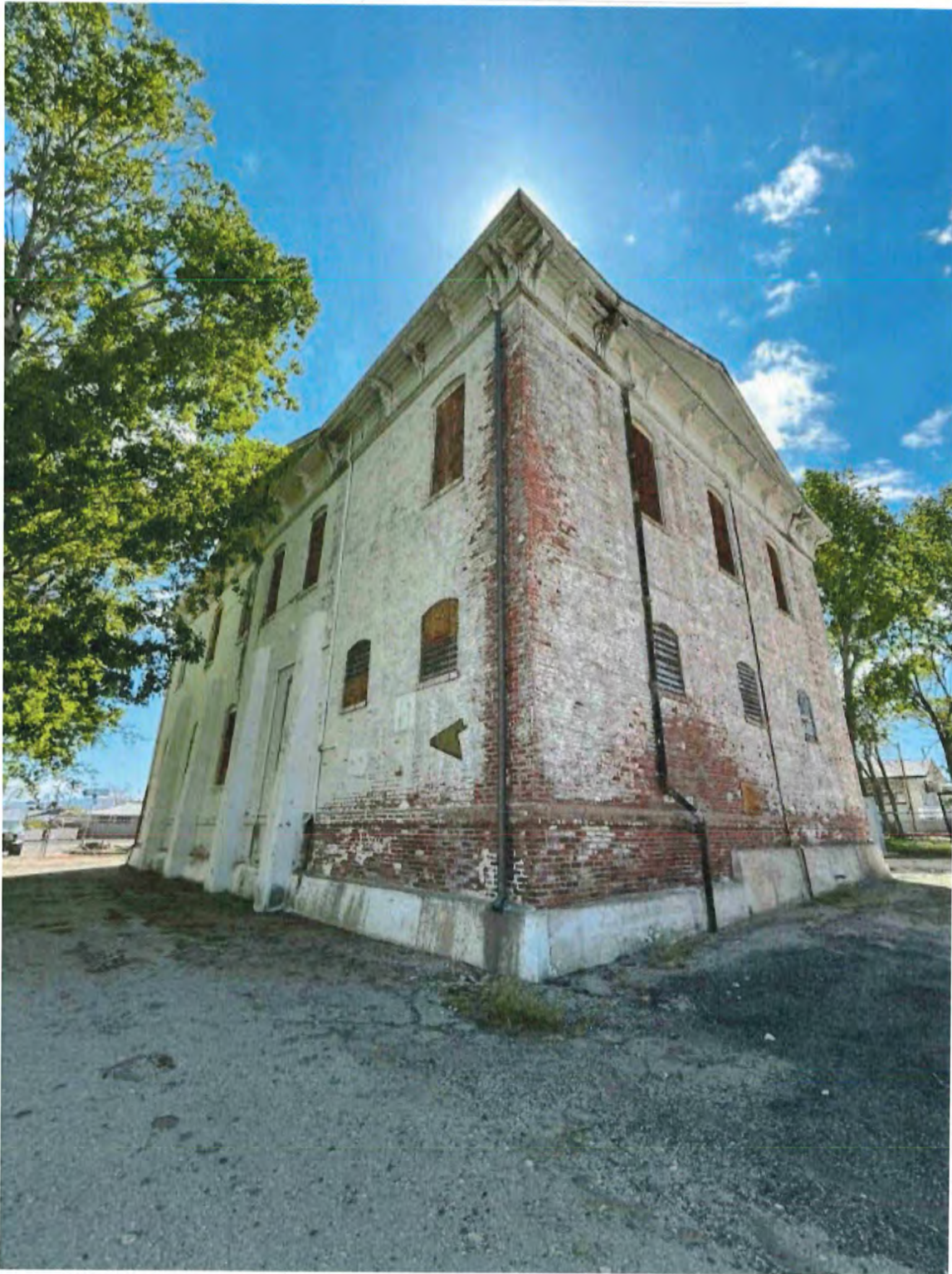


Rear Entrance





Northwest Corner



Northeast Corner





Tin Ceiling in Main Entrance



1st Floor office
w/ recovered
ceiling tiles



1st Floor office





Restroom



Restroom



Stairs to second floor



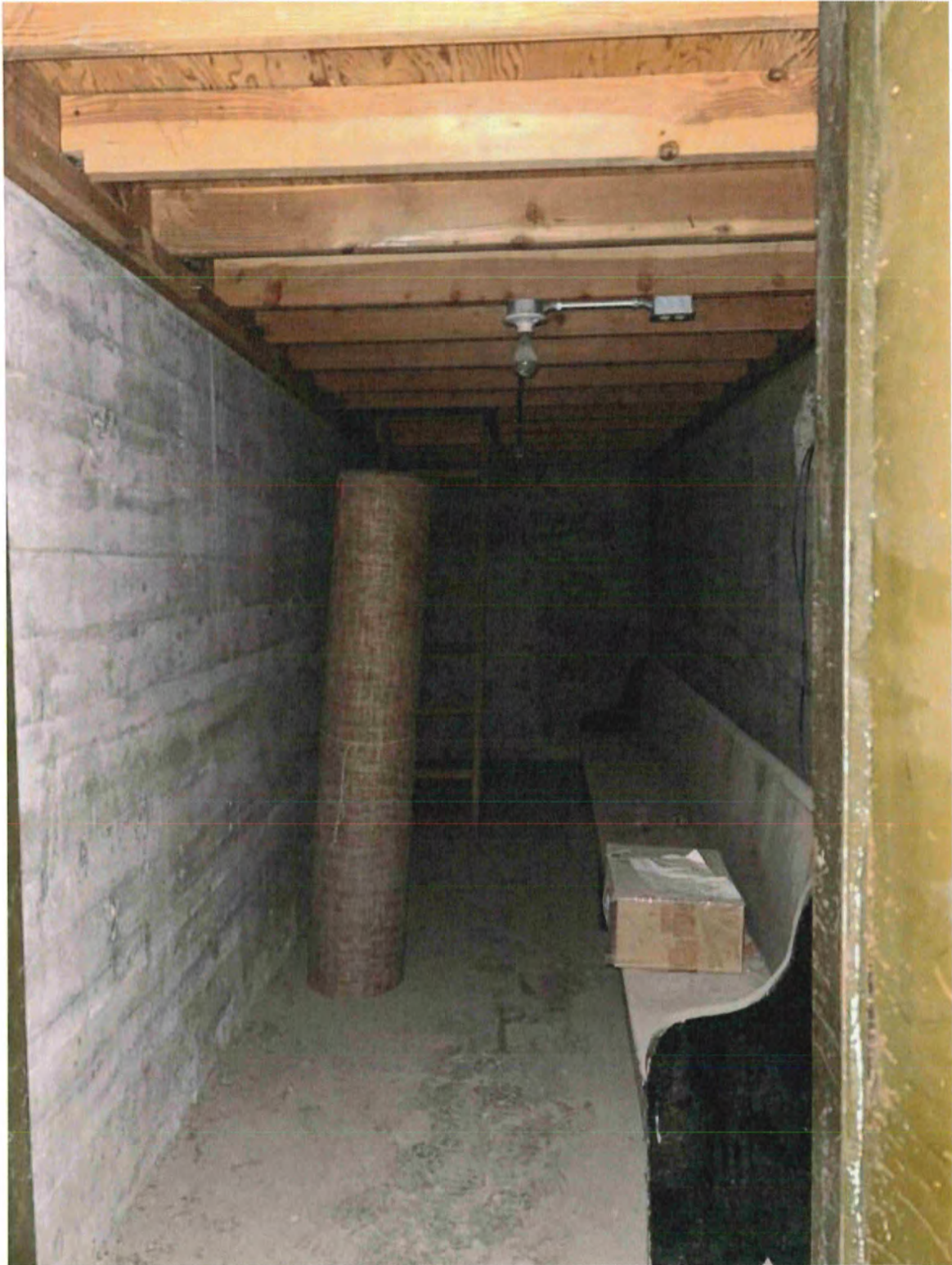
1st Floor office



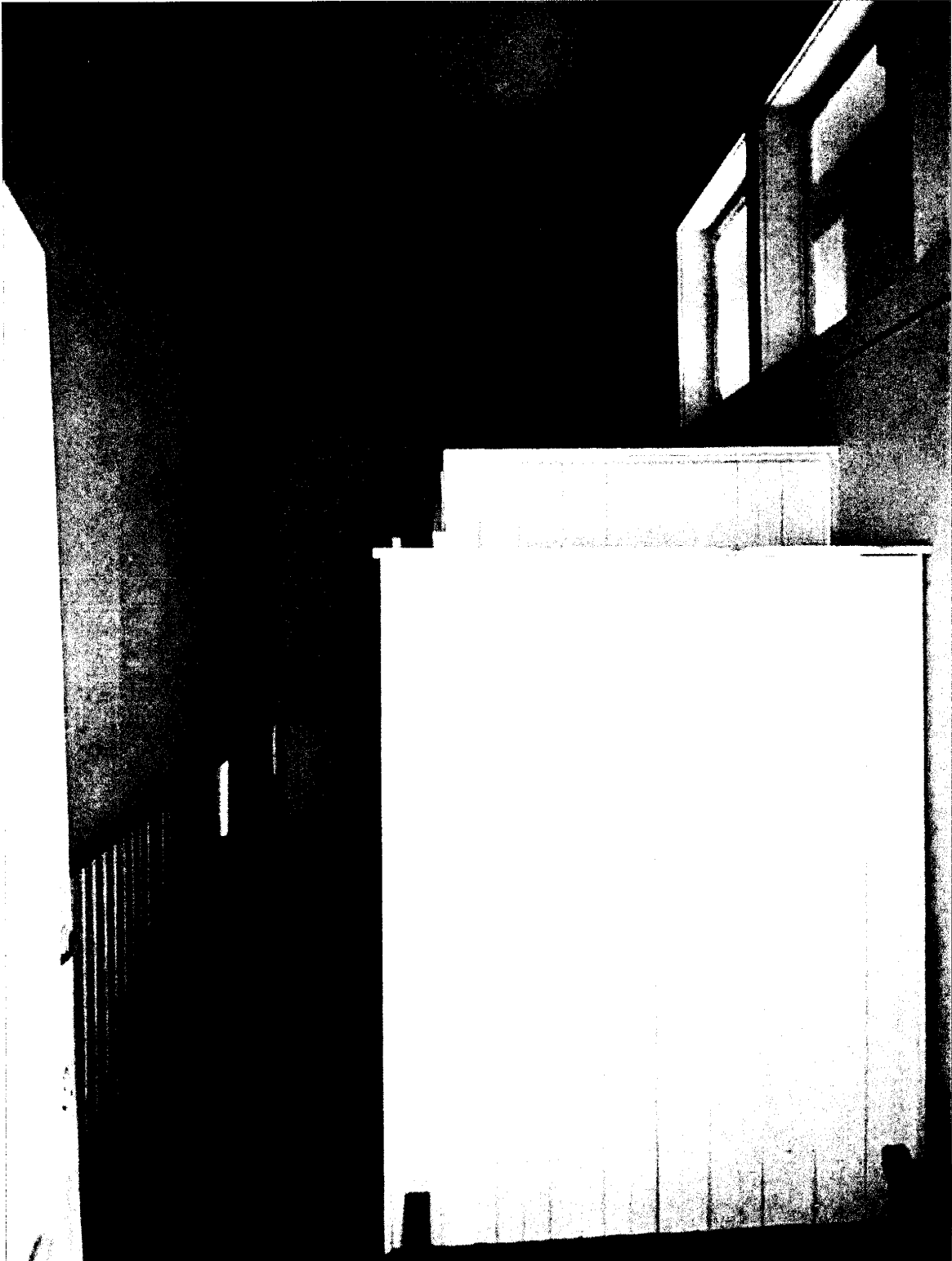
1st Floor office



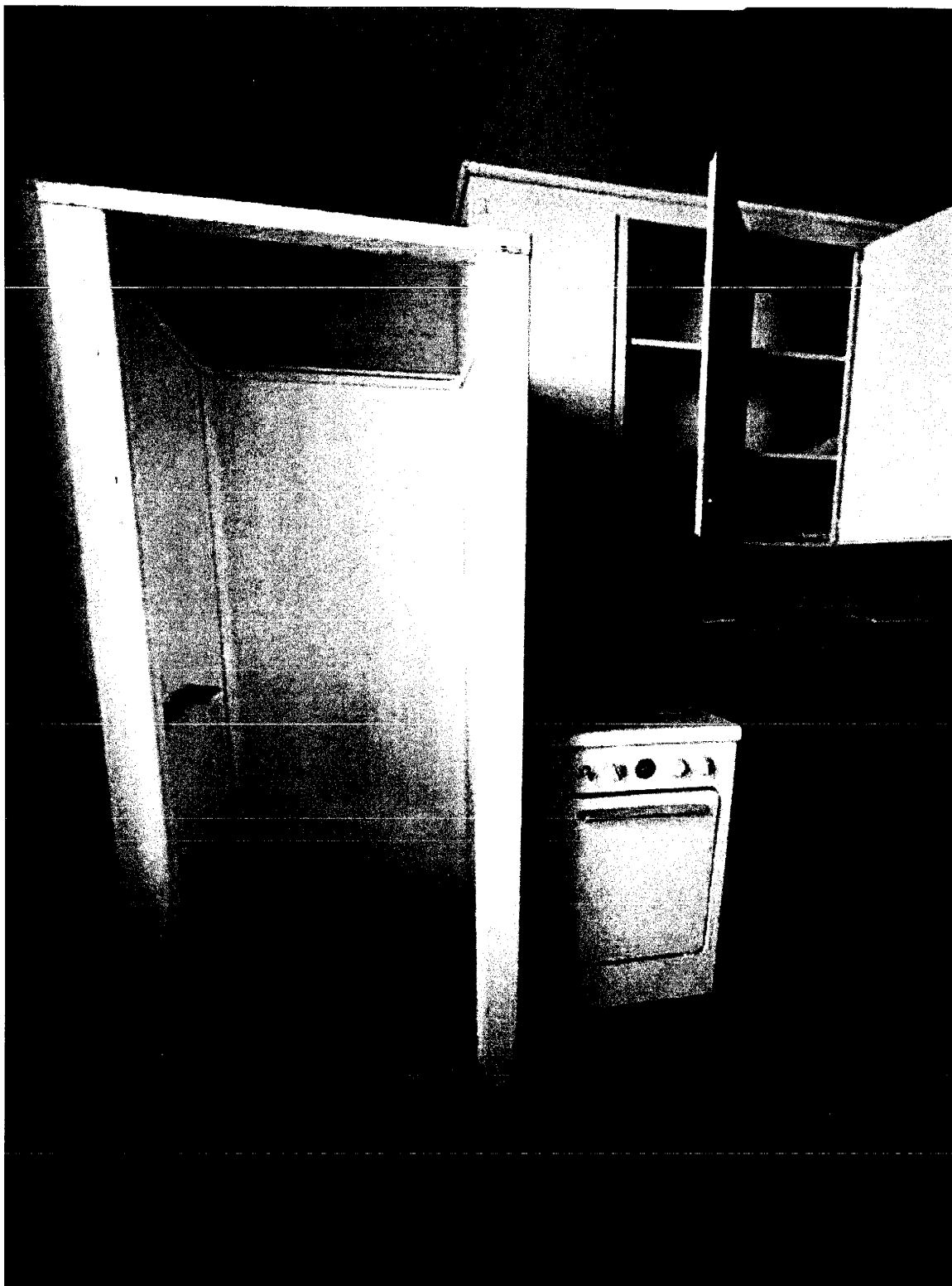
Storage



Bathroom

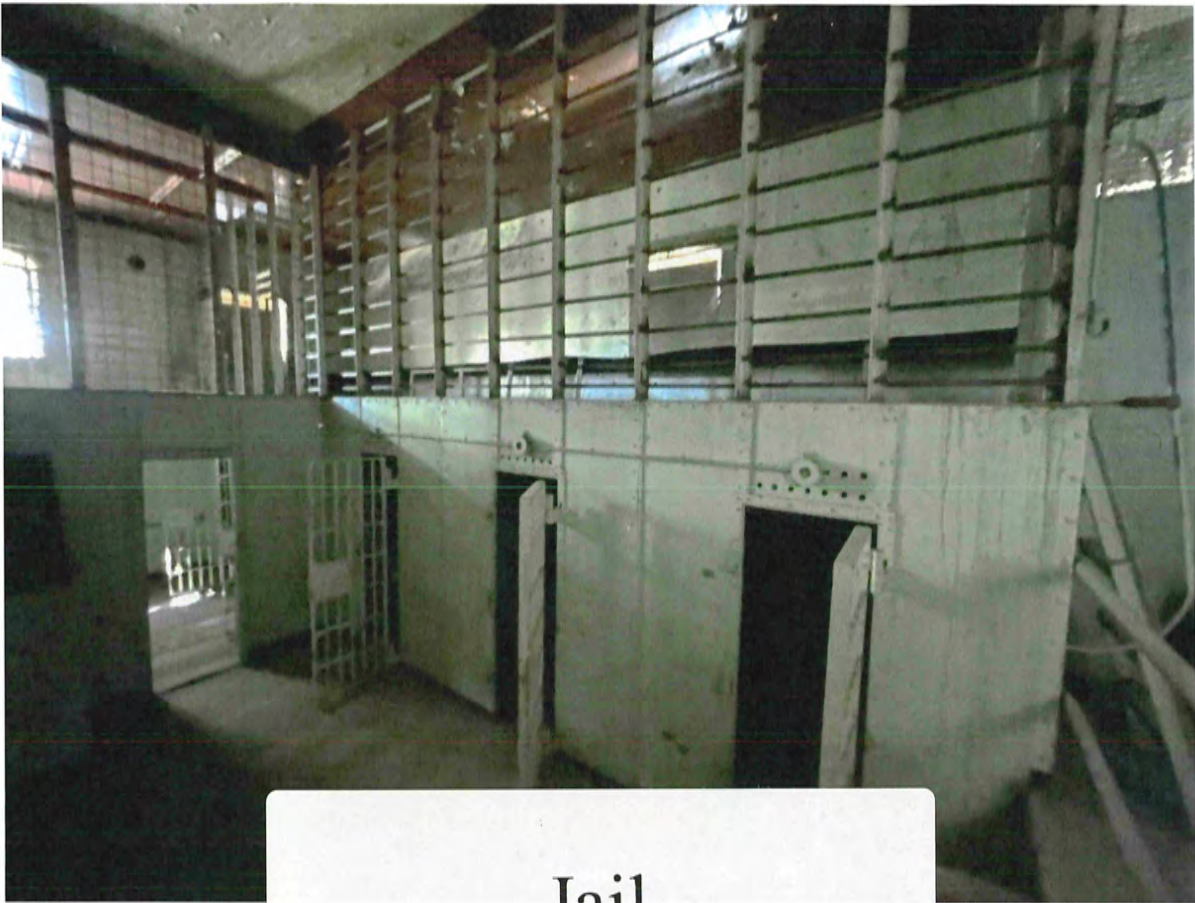


1st Floor Kitchen

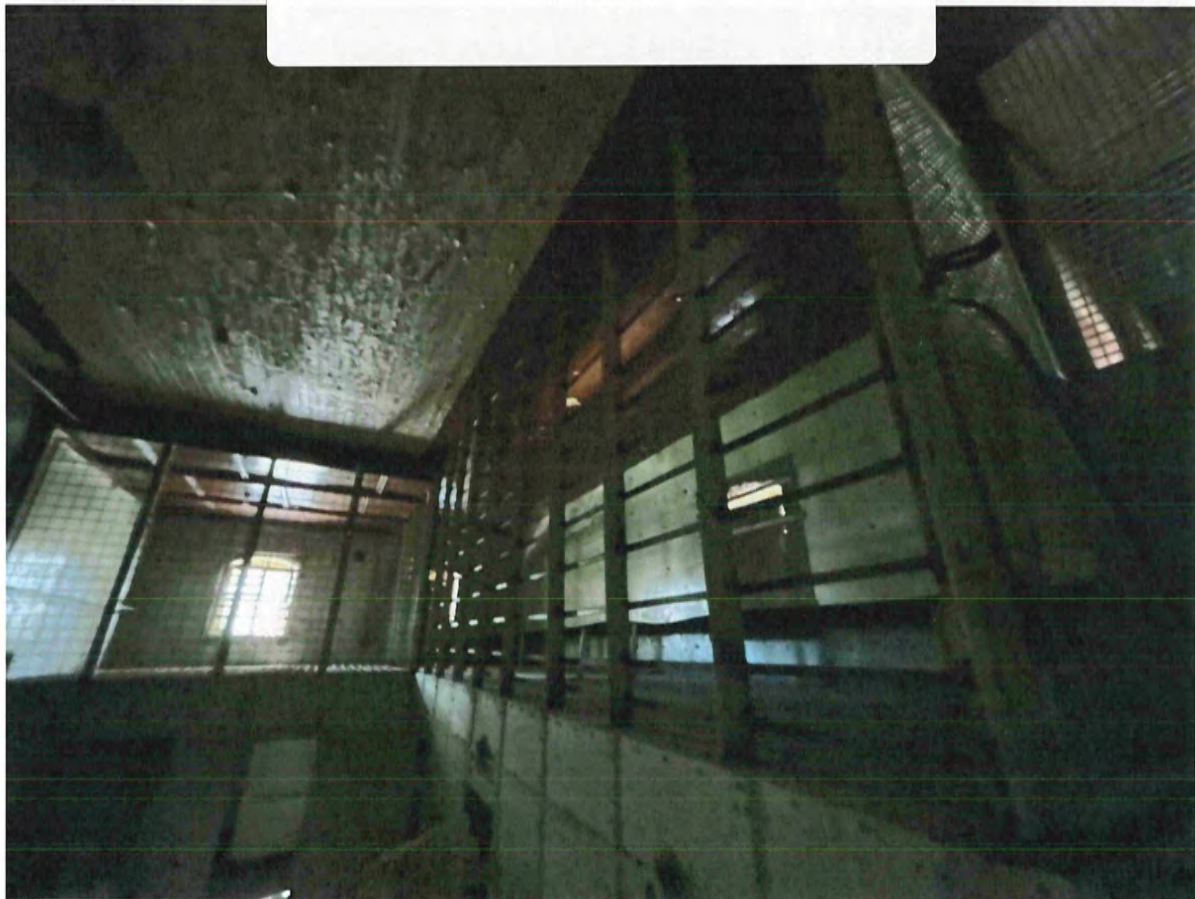


1st Floor Kitchen





Jail

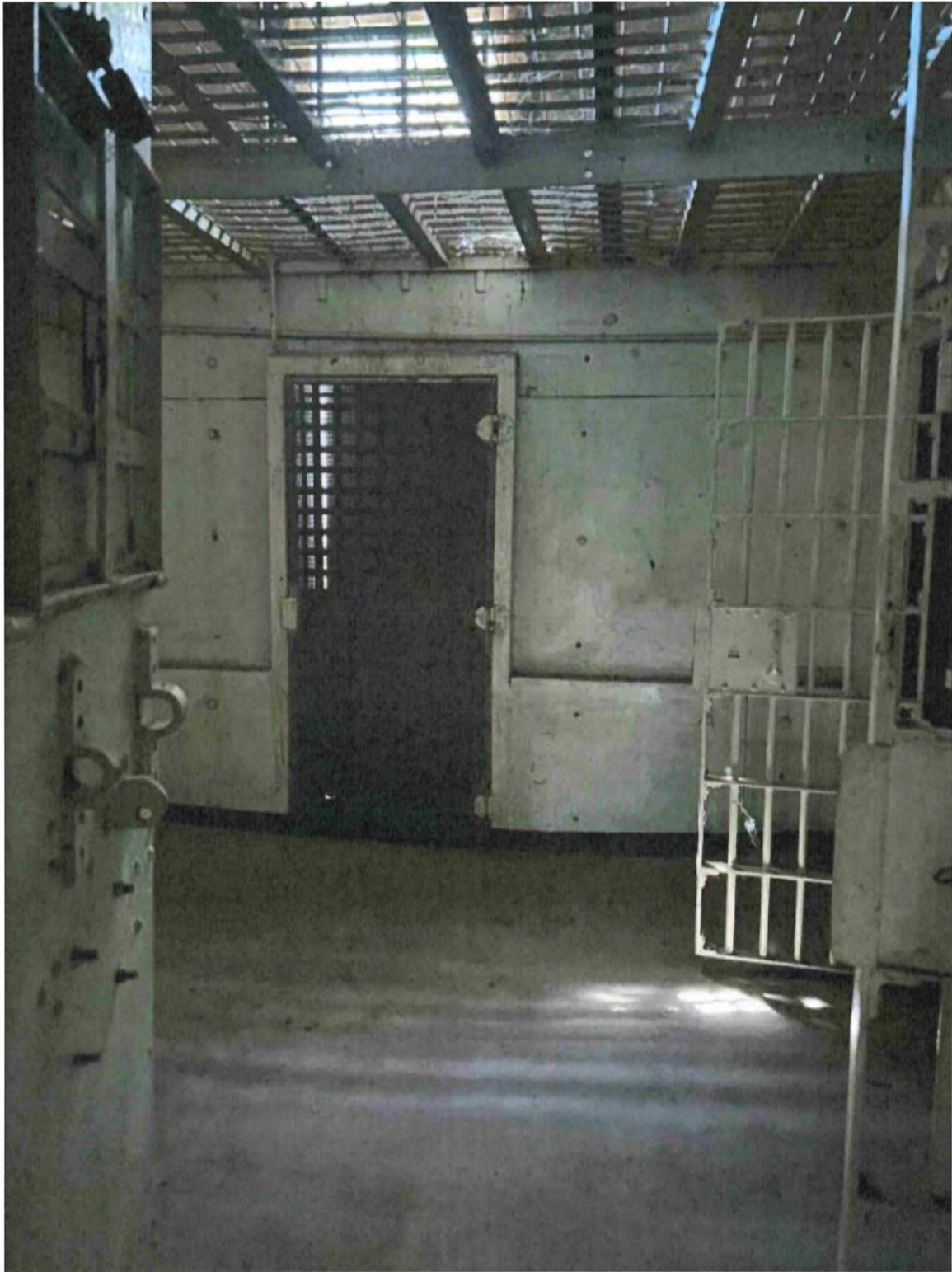


Jail Cell



Jail Cell





2nd Floor



2nd floor ceiling



View of office entrances from hall



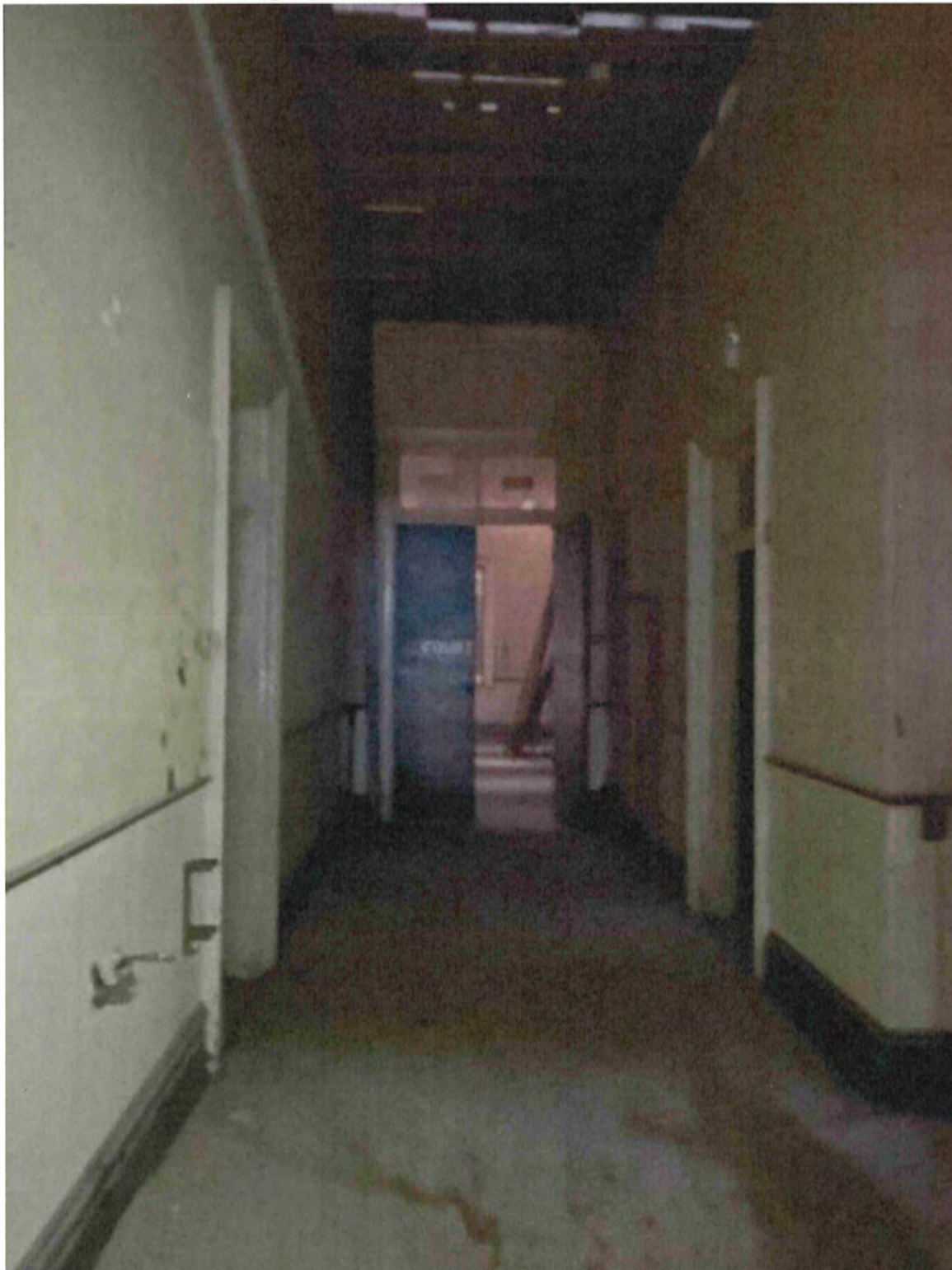
Clerk & Treasurer's Office

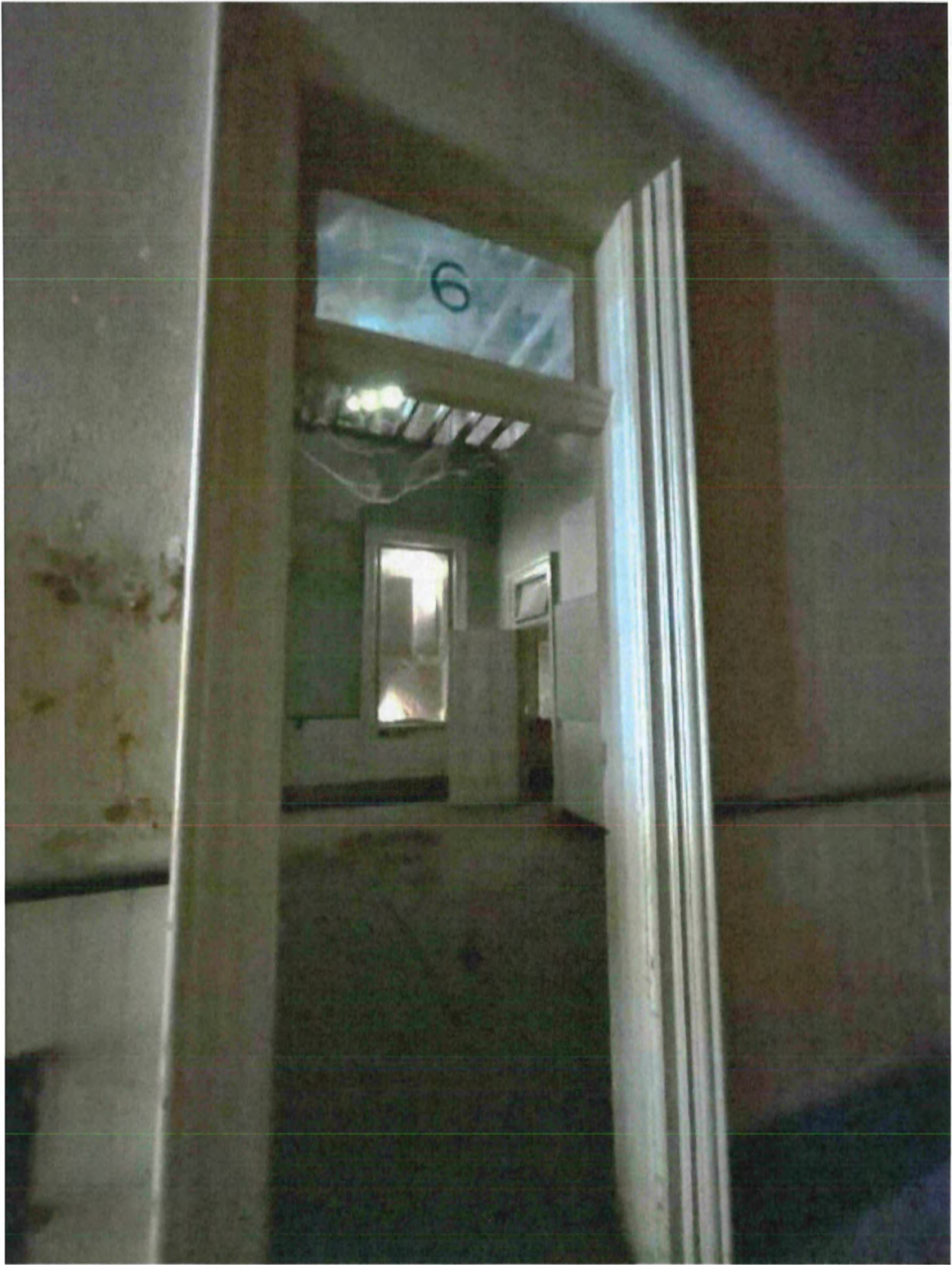


Clerk & Tresurer's Office



Hallway to Court Room

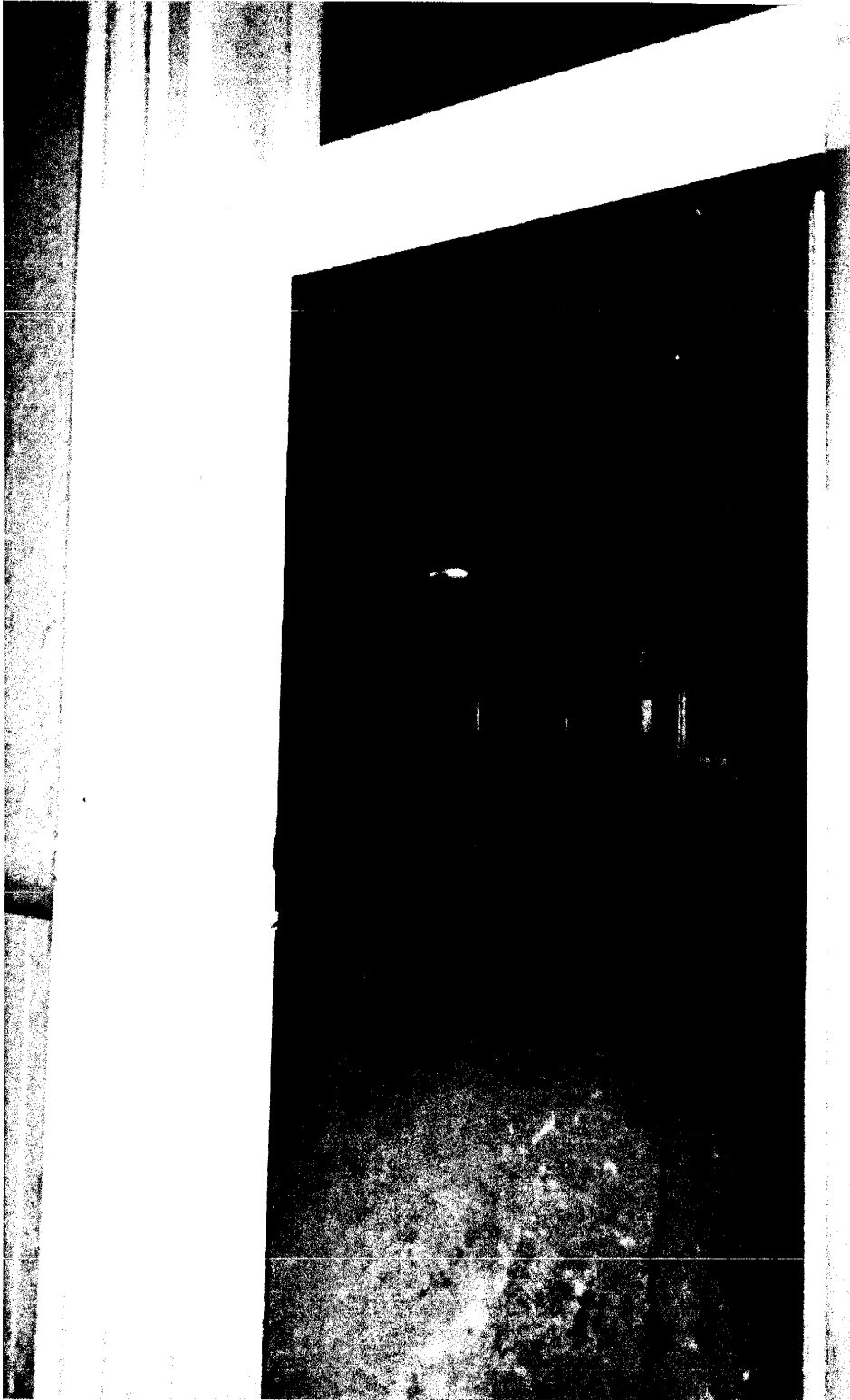




Office



Office



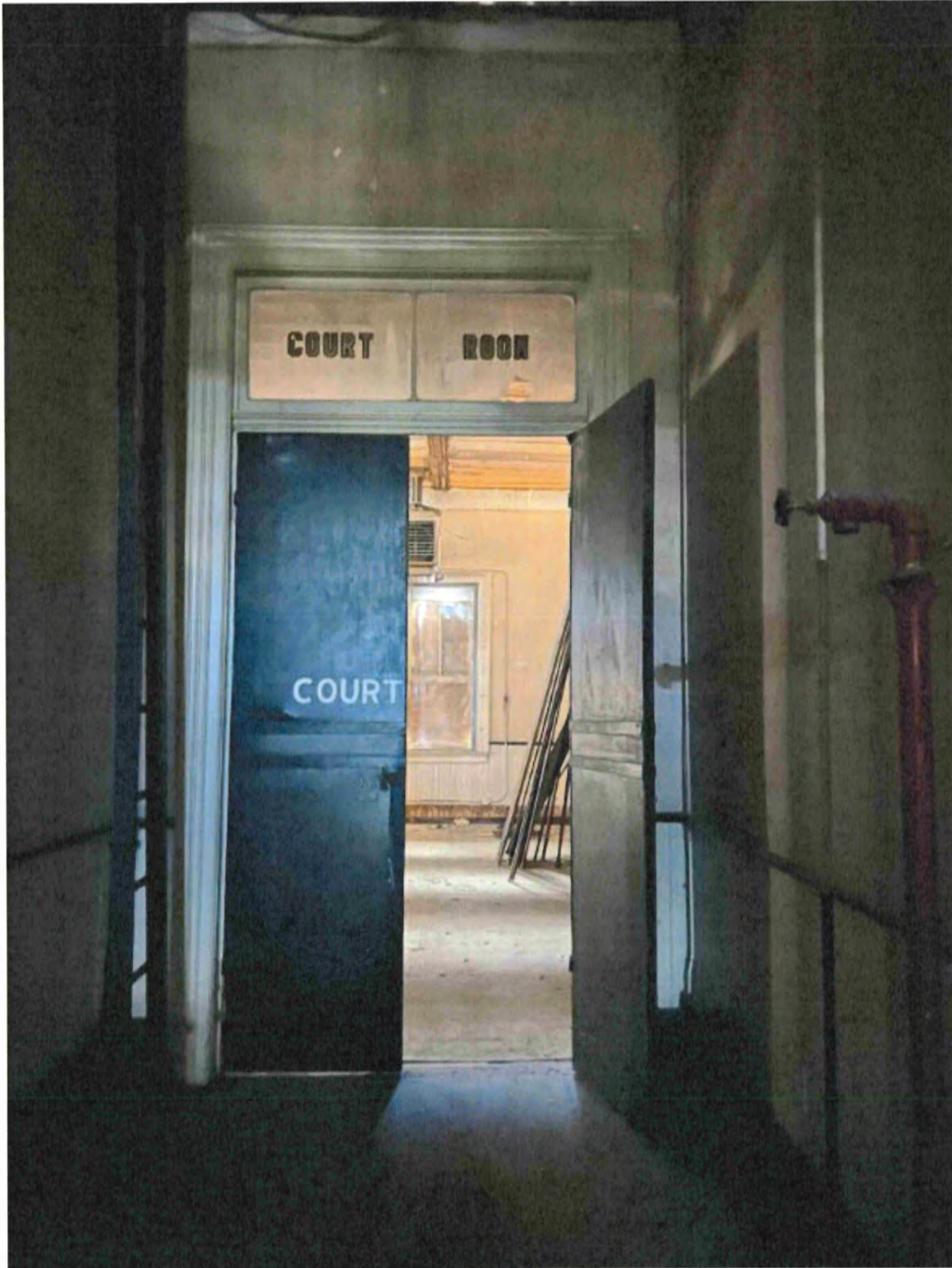
Office



Office



Court Room Entrance



Court Room



Court Room additional view





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Organization Information

Mineral County, NV

UEI: S8K6SMXFRFV1

DUNS: 010998003

Primary Contact:

Alyssa Burke, Grant Administrator

PO Box 1450 | 105 S A Street, Hawthorne, NV 89415

(775)945-0706

aburke@mineralcountynv.org

In 1883, the legislature of Nevada approved an act to move the County government from Aurora to Hawthorne. The County at that time was Esmeralda County. The fast-growing town of Goldfield became the County seat in 1907. Mineral County, with the County seat in Hawthorne, was created by the Nevada State Legislature in 1911. Hawthorne, incorporated as a city in 1947, reverted to its unincorporated status in 1956. The ammunitions and manufacturing facility in New Jersey had a devastating explosion in 1928.

As a result, the U.S. Department of the Navy relocated by acquiring property in the more remote area of Mineral County, Nevada. The site nearly surrounds the town of Hawthorne. During World War II, the Hawthorne area was a large military town of about 10,000 residents. The town then included the housing area of Babbitt that adjoined the military depot administrative complex. Babbitt at that time was almost self-sufficient with its own school, bank, police, and fire department.

Today, roughly 4,525 people call Mineral County home.

Mineral County Board of Commissioners:

Contact Information:

Phone: 775-945-2446

105 South A Street

P.O. Box 1450

Hawthorne, NV 89415

<http://mineralcountynv.us/>

Vision Statement:

Striving to effectively operate county government with maximum efficiency and consistency to best serve the citizens of Mineral County.



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Commissioners:

Larry Grant – Chairman | Curtis Schlepp - Vice Chairman | Tina Manzini – Member

Long Range Plan:

The Mineral County Master Plan is a 112-page document that was most recently updated in 2022. The 2022 Mineral County Master Plan is a living document that will guide Mineral County in efforts to make our County a better place to live and work. In our work to produce a comprehensive plan, during public meetings of the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission and the subsequent public hearings, there were many comments repeated consistently and identified as areas of concern. Many of these are discussed in the text of the document. Conducting the Mineral County Master Plan is a countywide effort based upon a partnership between local government, landowners, and citizens at large. The Master Plan can be modified and updated through a process the same of which created this plan.

The Mineral County Regional Planning Commission is the advisory board with a primary responsibility for compliance with the Master Plan administration. The Mineral County Master Plan is developed by the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission and is authorized and adopted by the Mineral County Board of Commissioners. It is a policy document to be enforced by all levels of government. This Master Plan must continually be compared to land use requests and zoning patterns. Deviations are not considered consistent with the policies of this plan. There are provisions for amendments to this plan, however they require a strict series of noticing, hearings, and publication that are outlined in the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 278.

Economic contributions of mining, tourism, outdoor recreation, business, industry, irrigated agriculture, and livestock production are discussed in detail within the Master Plan. Boosting tourism in Mineral County is listed as a goal and this project is another way to bring us towards accomplishing that effort. The county attracts visitors with a mix of history and recreation and we believe opening the doors to this historical building will enrich the history we are able to offer to our visitors and residence.

The initial items we believe need to be addressed for the courthouse renovation project are as follows:

- ADA ramp from ground level to first floor
- ADA lift from 1st floor to second floor
- Address emergency exits and lack of fire suppression
- ADA Restrooms
- Completion of mechanical and electrical systems to include plumbing and heating/cooling.
- Repairs to floors and walls
- Reinstall tin ceiling to upper floor with appropriate repairs
- Restore rear entrance
- Minor rehab of jail



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Last 3 Years of Grants:

Nevada Off-road Association Summer 2022 OHV Grant | \$135,515
Nevada Off-road Association Summer 2023 OHV Grant | \$73,338
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) STOP 2024 Grant | \$15,000
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) STOP 2023 Grant | \$29,303
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) STOP 2022 Grant | \$26,518
GOED CDBG-CV Grant | \$606,225
Nevada Department of Public Safety JAG Grant | \$97,295
Nevada Department of Public Safety CESF Grant | \$75,180
EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant | \$1,517,000
LEPC FY22 HMEP | \$22,973
United We Stand FY24 | \$38,000
LEPC FY24 SERC OPTE | \$29,962
Emergency Management Performance Grant | \$41,446
Department of Health and Human Services ADSD Congregate Meals Grant | \$85,268
Department of Health and Human Services ADSD Transportation Grant | \$14,043
Department of Health and Human Services ADSD NSIP Grant | \$46,561.52
Department of Health and Human Services ADSD Home Delivered Meals | \$93,284
FAA Airport Improvement Grant | \$ 435,980
LSTA Grant | \$32,001
Child Support Enforcement Grant | \$72,000
Schools and Roads Grant | \$122,163
RAC Grant | \$35,400
USDA Grant Ambulance | \$50,000
Substance Abuse Block Grant SABG Healthy Communities Coalition | \$10,005
Epidemiology and Lab Capacity | \$63,516

Mineral County has not received CCCHP grants or CCA grants. These grants were awarded to Mineral County Historic Preservation Foundation for the courthouse.

Report on Current and Past CCA Grants

2005 CCA Grant

The Mineral County Historic Preservation Foundation has completed a 2005 CCA Grant for \$77,799.00. We have been working with Mel Green & Associates on how to best restore the "Old" Esmeralda/Mineral County Courthouse. It was decided that the most important thing we could do to stop further damage to the building was to get the roof repaired and remove the pigeons from the building. To accomplish this, we asked for bids from several different contractors and environmental companies. After receiving the bids we learned that we would need more money than we had in our budget and that the pigeon waste must be removed before the roofers could work on the building. So we asked for donations from the community and help from the Mineral County Commissioners in this way we were able to raise an additional \$16,000.

Universal Environmental Nevada, Inc. gave us a bid of \$11,283.00 to remove 30 cubic yards of pigeon waste, but they could not do anything about the pigeons. We were able to get volunteers under the supervision of the local animal control officer to remove the pigeons. As the work progressed we learned that there was way more than 30 cubic yards of waste. With the funds raised locally we were able to remove over 60 cubic yards of waste, enough to allow the roofers to work. While allowing us to seal the building it still left us with a great deal of waste to be removed.

We had two companies bid on the roof repair part of the project. After reviewing both bids, Reyman Bros Construction of Sparks was chosen to do the repairs. They first gave us a bid for \$133,946.00. After many discussions with Lee Johnson of Reyman Bros and Mel Green we were able to scale the project back to \$74,841.00 by shifting the main part of the roofline seismic retrofit, copula restoration and last of the pigeon cleanup to a later date.

The work that was completed with this 2005 CCA Grant:

1. Removal of remaining roof covering
2. Epoxy anchors were installed through the sill at top of exterior walls.
3. New plywood sheathing at roof was installed.
4. New asphalt shingles and sheet metal edges on all formerly shingled areas.
5. Exterior wood was sealed as necessary to keep birds out.
6. New wood was prime painted

2006 CCA Grant

The current CCA Grant that we are working on for 2006 is for \$80,000 and had to be scaled back from the original plan. Again we are working with Mel Green and Associates and Reyman Brothers Construction. We know that we must clean all of the pigeon waste out of the building and sterilize the surfaces. This presented two problems the first is that the waste that is in the low areas of the attic is very difficult to reach and is also very hard from all of the rain and snow that has been on it over the years. There is no easy way to remove this waste. The second problem is asbestos floor tiles that were exposed as the pigeon waste on the floors was removed.

Our reasoning for making the current changes to scope of work are:

The damage to the ceilings on the upper floor would necessitate the removal of the strips of tin ceiling that are hanging from the rafters in time. By doing this now we are allowed access to the hardened pigeon waste that was previously inaccessible in the attic, making it possible to completely clean and sterilize the area. In addition, we were told that to remove the hardened pigeon waste from the floors the tiles would need to be scraped. Since many of the asbestos floor tiles are loose or breaking and scraping the asbestos tiles is hazardous it was decided to remove them now, thus allowing us to completely sterilize the floors. Also, it makes no sense to spend the money to sterilize non-historic additions to the building such as plywood partitions when we plan on removing them at a later date. For that reason the removal of several newer additions was included in this phase.

Reyman Brothers Construction has offered to do the following work on the current project for \$80,943.20:

1. To carefully remove, catalog and store for future use all salvageable metal ceilings on second floor.
2. Provide sampling and testing of all suspected hazardous material to be removed.
3. Remove all non-historic floor coverings including asbestos floor tile, VCT, carpet and sheet vinyl. Remove floor mastic and masonite underpayment.
4. Demolish approximately 35 lin. Ft. non-historic walls.
5. Demolish non-historic wood frame/gyp board drop ceilings.
6. Demolish approx. 150 sq. St. of sprayed acoustic ceiling.
7. Demolish lath and plaster ceiling on second floor to expose ceiling joists.
8. Remove pigeon droppings above second floor ceiling.
9. Demolish non-historic Light fixtures. Various types.
10. Wash down attic framing, remaining walls, doors, window sills, floors, etc. with a detergent and bleach solution.
11. Provided testing and clearances at completion of work.
12. All work to be performed in compliance with state and federal regulations and Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Renovation.

Our new scope of for has been submitted and we hope of have our funding agreement soon. We will be able to start the construction in the next few weeks.

2009 CCA Grant

This grant was awarded to the Mineral County Historic Preservation Foundation. The existing courthouse building was being considered to be converted for use in display, office, retail, commercial kitchen and similar occupancies. The purpose for this grant was to conduct an engineering study to evaluate the condition of the existing electrical systems and to determine what additional systems infrastructure may be required to service the potential future uses. The engineering analysis for the current conditions of the building and possible costs for required improvements, are discussed, and estimated, below.

A visual inspection of the existing electrical systems was conducted during the electrical engineer's walk-through of the building and grounds, on July 16, 2008. The site conditions, main electrical service, the electrical distribution system, fire alarm (none) and telephone systems were visually inspected and were evaluated. The owner's representative (Ms. Georgana Mayne) provided a guided tour for the engineer, and contributed information to this report based on her personal observations and knowledge of the building, grounds, and its potential future uses. She indicated that concurrently, a seismic retrofit project is being proposed to stabilize the structure of the building.

Conclusions:

The electrical systems in the old courthouse building were found to be obsolete, missing or damaged and are not satisfactory for the future uses of the building as proposed. The existing electrical devices and wiring will have to be demolished. All of the necessary electrical systems need to be replaced or to be provided as follows: electric utility Co. underground equipment and transformer; main service entrance switchboard, including tenant metering; telephone Co. utility service entrance and distribution; fire alarm; lighting fixtures and wiring interior and exterior; receptacles and power outlets; distribution panels; and wiring for mechanical equipment. It would be cost effective to replace the electrical systems during the proposed seismic retrofit work when the building structure is accessible. The total estimated cost for the remodel of the electrical systems, in a base configuration, is \$185,000.00, with an additional \$40,000.00 total required for certain options.

The grant supported the following

Electrical Installation:

- . a) 600 AMP main panel
- . b) 1201240 main panel
- . c) Sub-panel, primary wiring
- . d) Concrete slab equipment room

Design and Planning:

- . a) Melvyn Green, construction period support
- . b) PK Electric plans (revisions)

Total Award: \$131,000.00

Revised
 Long-Range plan
 Mineral County Historic Preservation Foundation
 Old Mineral County Courthouse
 Revised Sept 2011

Phase 1	Feasibility Study	Accomplished
Phase 2	Stabilize Building Replace Roof Covering Install Anchors for Seismic Stabilization at Roof Level Remove pigeons Clean up pigeon waste	Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished
Phase 3	Remove catalog and store all salvageable tin ceilings On second floor Wash and sterilize interior of building Remove historically inaccurate additions to building Demolish all non-historic light fixtures	Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished
Phase 4	Complete Seismic Anchorage at roof level Roof framing and gable repairs Architectural Design Plans	Accomplished Accomplished in progress
Phase 5	Electrical engineering Plans Mechanical Study Mechanical Design Plans Seismic Anchorage at under first floor Seismic Anchorage at second floor level Partial repair of exterior brick work	Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished Accomplished
Phase 6	Majority of Electrical work –part one	Accomplished
Phase 7	Ramp from ground level to first floor Wheel chairlift from first to second floor Emergency exit Stairs ADA Restrooms Warming Kitchen Completion of mechanical and electrical systems Including electrical, plumbing, and heating Repairs to floors and walls Reinstall tin ceiling to upper floor with appropriate repairs Restore rear entrance to original appearance	
Phase 8	Rehabilitation of jail and completion of project	

Mineral County 2022 Master Plan



America's Patriotic Home

MINERAL COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Commission members:

Mark Nixon, Chairman

James Pruss, Vice-Chairman

Wilfred Buffington

Chris Porras

David Ellis

Ramie Millsap

Robert Mathias

Joyce Brown, Planning Secretary

**The preparation of this Plan was financed by Mineral County
through the FY 2021-2022 and 2021-2022 Budgets**



Approved by:

MINERAL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners:

Christine Hoferer, Chairman

Curtis Schlepp

Catherine 'Cassie' Hall

Teresa McNally, County Clerk

**Printed and CD copies of this document are available in the
Mineral County Clerk Treasurer's Office, and the Mineral County Library.**

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(Photo by Betty Easley)

Corry Peak in Wassuk Range

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Mineral County, the patriotic home of the great state of Nevada. The Mineral County Board of Commissioners and its Regional Planning Commission views this 2021 Master Plan as our outline for planning for the County's future needs and growth.

It is the want of the Mineral County residents, the members of the Regional Planning Commission, and the governing body to have a pleasant and progressive County where people can live and work, without sacrificing the traditional rural atmosphere inherent in the unincorporated areas of the County and respect the rights of property owners.

This Master Plan will serve as a policy for the future by setting up goals and policy to direct growth responsibly, solve problems, and improve the welfare of life for County residents. Not only will this plan guide land use decisions but will also serve as a reference and blueprint for community decision, as well for public and private sector initiatives.



(Photo by Mike Trujillo)

Big Horn Sheep – Nevada State Animal

Economies are complex, tax breaks or other enticements could convince a large company to move to our area, but most new businesses will be small, and home-grown. Let us find out what they need, and then develop the physical and fiscal infrastructure that encourages entrepreneurship. Urban refugees seeking a higher quality of life away from sprawl, pollution, and congestion bring jobs with them, create new jobs for locals and help drive the demand for housing sales and construction. With the effect of telecommunications technology, we can create many new opportunities for growth. This urban economy in a rural setting requires that we put in place incentives to attract new

businesses. We have one of the most scenic valleys in Nevada. People are attracted to the most beautiful areas. There is a consensus among those that analyze and work in the world of economic development, it is simple. We need an educated and trained work force, high performing public schools, easy access to large regional markets, and available industrial and commercial real estate with adequate potable water resources. We have an airport, major highway transportations routes, and access to the railroad. We in the west have a tremendous entrepreneurial spirit and given the right incentives with the right information we have always been creative and competitive. We need to ask ourselves whether we have the education, infrastructure, and political will to capture the high paying, high skill jobs.

In this Master Plan, we will cover a multitude of subjects, many of which are directly hinged to diversify and expand on our natural resources; solar, and geothermal energy producing elements, all plentiful in our region, and every one of these energy producers fall within the parameters of a national objective of expansion. It is incumbent upon us to pursue every avenue toward development and production of these natural resources; they all have a capability to directly benefit our economy. Water issues are also a vital element to our past, present, and future. The matter of Walker Lake and its tributaries have long been a concern of Mineral County as Walker Lake, the Walker River, and Weber Reservoir all hinge on sustaining a volume of water sufficient to keep them at an acceptable level to serve our recreational needs. Our fisheries, aquatic life, scenic lakes, and river all help sustain our economy and give enjoyment for the citizens and visitors alike.

The Nevada Statutes (NRS) urges counties and cities within to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the county, which in the judgment of the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission bears relation to the planning thereof.

NRS278.150 specifies the preparation and adoption procedures by the Planning Commission and the adoption by the governing board.

NRS Chapter 278 amended in 2013 to include an amended section on Master Plan Elements as well as a new section requiring utility plans. Based upon our population this plan will cover Housing, Land use, transportation, an above ground utilities plan, and education.

The County may prepare and adopt, as part of the Master Plan, other and additional plans and reports dealing with such other subjects as may be in its judgment related to the physical development of the County within NRS 278.010 to 278.630 inclusive, prohibiting the preparation and adoption of any such subjects as a part of the Master Plan.

A. Compliance

Provisions in the NRS refer to the required promotion of the public interest in NRS 278.190 and further outlines the procedure to prepare and adopt a Master Plan in NRS 278.210 to 278.225 inclusive. Mineral County will in this process follow those procedures toward adoption of this plan. The Mineral County Board of Commissioners have authorized the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission to prepare this 2021 Master Plan, funded through the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 fiscal years' budgets.

B. Land Capability Analysis

Although many existing topographic and infrastructure location features tend to lead the way on the locating of human habitation, we are also confined by 95% federally managed lands. The land capability analysis system of identifying the most desirable lands for development is considered with this plan and provides future options should the occasion arise. The series of maps used in this analysis are Slope Analysis Map, Water Availability Map, Critical Vegetation Map, and Agricultural Lands Map. To ascertain the most desirable, developable areas in the County, this series of maps should be overlaid with one another to identify conflicts. The natural and environmental constraints are all thus combined to produce land areas most suitable to support and expand concentrations of people. The Land Capability Map is the result of lands most suited to develop.

C. Plan Development Process

The planning process in terms of this section is to provide information on how the plan was compiled. That includes information and data used, how it is subjected to scrutiny, and how it is intended to be publicized and advertised. The public was urged to take part in the process. All required subject matter referenced in NRS Chapter 278.160 has been addressed in this plan, either directly or indirectly, and considered elements to the plan.

D. Land Use and Zoning

Land use and zoning are often confused with one another. So that it is clear, the following descriptive definitions are provided:

- *LAND USE*: a term used when referring to the distinct types of uses on a Master Plan, and limited to the basics, such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc., with no definitive breakdown of each use.
- *ZONING*: a more definitive, placement of uses allowed or not allowed on a specific parcel or lot, usually defined by a line along property lines or rights of way. Zoning also breaks down the density of residential uses, and the type of commercial, such as, heavy or light, etc.

When using descriptive or graphic presentations of a land use, it is done in a generalized or random configuration. Zoning lines are much more specific and can readily determine the use between two contiguous lots or parcels.

To use the Master Plan designations (general in nature), one must decide, usually the Planning Administrator, if a specific parcel or lot is defined as a category allowable for the use intended. Once that is decided by the Administrator or Planning Commission, any further determinations then can be made. A question must be answered before any re-zoning is considered and that is, "Does the proposed zone change comply with the Master Plan?" If the answer is yes, the process may continue. If the answer is no, then there is a necessity to require a Master Plan amendment before the zone change shall be considered. This process is the essence of utilizing a Master Plan to meet the land use goals of a Master Plan.

The land use designations of this Master Plan are defined in the following categories: RESIDENTIAL, MULTIPLE RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, PUBLIC OWNED LAND, and RECREATIONAL. All of which shall be found in the legend of the real Master Plan Map attached herein.

The ZONING designations of Mineral County are specific to the Hawthorne general area, Mina, Luning, and Walker Lake Community area only and each has a recorded zoning map on file in the office of the County Recorder. The general provisions, definitions, districts, and general provisions of zoning are in the Mineral County Code, Title 17, and the list of allowable zone districts are as follows therein: (A-1) First Agricultural District, (A-2) Second Agricultural District, (R-1) Single Family District, (R-2) Limited Multiple Family Residential District, (R-3) Multiple Family Residential District, (TR) Trailer, (Mobile) Overlay Residential District, NC-R Neighborhood commercial/ rural District, RR Rural Ranchette District, (C-1) Commercial District, CD-1 Commercial, (M-1) Industrial District, DI Design Industrial, (P) Public District, and (M-3) Open Use District.

All areas in Mineral County that lie outside of the Hawthorne general area, Mina, Luning general area and the Walker Lake Community general area as found on each map thereof, is zoned M-3 Open Use District, which **REQUIRES ALL NON-RESIDENTIAL USES TO OBTAIN A SPECIAL USE PERMIT** (ref. MCC 1). This specific zone is unique to Mineral County and has a definite advantage over many other counties and cities in that all uses proposed beyond a farm, ranch, or single-family use, outside Hawthorne or the Walker Lake Community, require a public hearing before they may be allowed to commence improvements.



(Photo by Staci Emm)
Cowboy riding the open spaces.

SECTION II: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND and FEATURES

A. History and Features

An inventory and research of ghost towns, old mines, old buildings, and railroad grades was prepared this year for Mineral County to complement our Public Lands Policy Plan. Considerable time and effort on the general issue of our public lands are addressed in this publication. Many of our historic features are on public lands with the disposition and all that is identifiable will be addressed as a part of the planning works herein. There are six (6) settlements in Mineral County: Hawthorne, Mina, Luning, Walker Lake, Schurz, and Montgomery Pass. The Hawthorne Weapons Army Depot, the largest of its kind in the world, which is at the south end of Walker Lake and near Hawthorne. At the north end of our County and Walker Lake is the Walker River Paiute Reservation with the community of Schurz.



(Photo by Mineral County Museum)
Ghost Towns of Mineral County

In 1883, the legislature of Nevada approved an act to move the County government from Aurora to Hawthorne. The County at that time was Esmeralda County. The fast-growing town of Goldfield became the County seat in 1907. Mineral County, with the County seat in Hawthorne, was created by the Nevada State Legislature in 1911. Hawthorne, incorporated as a city in 1947, reverted to its unincorporated status in 1956. The ammunitions and manufacturing facility in New Jersey had a devastating explosion in 1928.

As a result, the U.S. Department of the Navy relocated by acquiring property in the more remote area of Mineral County, Nevada. The site nearly surrounds the town of Hawthorne. During World War II, the Hawthorne area was a large military town of about 10,000 residents. The town then included the housing area of Babbitt that adjoined the military depot administrative complex. Babbitt at that time was almost self-sufficient with its own school, bank, police, and fire department.

After the Korean conflict in 1950-53, the demand for munitions decreased substantially and the base operations began to decrease in kind. Prior to the current conflict in Iraq and Afghanistan, the last conflicts of any magnitude were Vietnam in 1965-1975 and Desert Storm in 1990-91, the latter engagement using “hi-tech” weaponry not manufactured or stored here. This depot’s employees did however work a considerable amount of time on conventional munitions in support of Desert Storm.



(Photo provided by the Internet)
Hawthorne Nevada in Mineral County

The Community of Mina established in 1904-05 when the railroad built the town for its employees and a railroad depot to serve the area’s needs. Many mines in the area used the rail to haul ore and other products out and bring supplies in. The cattle and sheep ranchers from Lander, Nye, Esmeralda, and Mineral Counties all used the rail for export and import. In the 1930s, the thriving community sold 365 Model A’s at the T.O. McKinnon Ford dealership. Then, during the 1980s, the railroad closed sparking Mina’s most recent decline.

In the 1930s, the thriving community sold 365 Model A’s at the T.O. McKinnon Ford dealership. Then, during the 1980s, the railroad closed sparking Mina’s most recent decline.



(Photo by Betty Easley)
Walker Lake Carp Boat

The Community of Luning, originally known as Deep Wells for its 80-foot water tables, established in the late 1860s. It was a watering and way station for freight teams hauling ore and supplies to and from Rawhide and Lone to water their teams that went to Columbus, New Boston, Soda Springs (now Sodaville), Candelaria, and Marietta. In 1883, the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company established a water and freight station in the community and then changed the name from Deep Wells to Luning after Nicholas Luning, a large railroad investor and financier.

freight station in the community and then changed the name from Deep Wells to Luning after Nicholas Luning, a large railroad investor and financier.

Luning was a major shipping point of copper ore from New York Canyon and other mines around the area. Then when World War II started, the government needed magnesium metal and Henderson, Nevada was making the metal for the war. The U.S. government hauled magnesium oxide from Gabbs to Henderson by trucks, and shipped it by rail all over the U.S.

A small trucking company called Wells Cargo, owned by Joe Wells of Elko, came down with its trucks and managed the trucks for the U.S. government. Sixty 100-ton ore cars were shipped from Luning every week during that time.

When the war was over, Wells bought the U.S. government trucks for pennies on the dollar. The company Basic Inc., in the late 1940s, brought in by rail a large rotary file to make material for refractory bricks for steel mills. Each section took three trucks to take it to Gabbs, two in front and one in the back. It was 300 feet long when finished, it is still at Gabbs. In the 1950s, the spur lines were abandoned, as not being economically feasible for operations and thereby substantially reduced activities of both Mina and Luning. After the Korean War, Luning was a big shipping port for iron ore to Japan. In the 1960s to 1986, they were shipping the 60 - 100-ton hopper rail cars plus about 10 box cars of bagged materials of magnesium products from Luning. The town was a major shipping port all the time the railroad was here, and the once thriving Luning had two grocery stores, two restaurants and bars, two fuel stations, a post office, 300 to 350 full-time residents, and a large two-story hotel.

The Community of Walker Lake located about 12 miles north of Hawthorne on U.S. Highway 95 and is a predominantly residential area at the base of the Wassuk Mountain Range along the west shore of Walker Lake. The community slopes toward the lake providing a breathtaking view for everyone in the area.

Settlement began in the early 1900s when early settlers and ranchers found potable runoff waters from the mountain and raised cattle. Resorts and recreational activities associated with the lake flourished through the 1970s.

The Community of Schurz is in the northwest portion of Mineral County, bisected with the Walker River and a railroad spur from Hazen, Nevada. Schurz is the core of the Walker River Paiute Reservation. Schurz is at intersection of Highway 95A, and Highway 95 and the reservation extends north and west beyond the boundary of Mineral County. The reservation established on November 29, 1859, by the Indian Affairs Commissioner to the General Land Office, and the reservation composed of 323,405 acres. Constitution of the Walker River Paiute Tribe ratified on May 8, 1937.

B. Historic Preservation Element

Long before the county even existed, its wealth of minerals had already put it on the map — though that map was not always terribly accurate.

The discovery of gold in 1860 sparked a tug-of-war between California and what was then Utah Territory, both of which claimed the mining district that sprung up around the boom town of Aurora.

The boundary dispute continued the following year when the Nevada Territory was formed, and for a brief time Aurora served as the seat of government for both Esmeralda County, Nev., and for Mono County, Calif. Residents participated in both jurisdictions, picking a full slate of Nevada officials and a full slate of California officials in an election that featured separate polling places but the same voters.

One of the hopeful prospectors drawn to the area in 1862 was a 25-year-old named Samuel Clemens, but mining life did not agree with him. After a few months in what he would describe in a letter to his brother as “the d—dest country for disappointments the world ever saw,” Clemens moved north to Virginia City, where he wrote newspaper articles under the name “Mark Twain.”

A few years later, around the time of statehood in 1864, a boundary survey finally and officially placed Aurora squarely in Nevada, though it and all of what is now Mineral County would remain part of Esmeralda County for another 47 years.

Once again, minerals played a role in the change. When a major mining boom briefly turned Goldfield into the Nevada’s largest city, the county seat was moved there from Hawthorne in 1907.

Four years later, resentful Hawthorne residents persuaded state lawmakers to carve a new county out of the northern half of Esmeralda.

At a spry 103 years old, Mineral now ranks as Nevada’s third-youngest county and, with about 4,600 residents, its fourth smallest by population.

Where it once drew prospectors, the county now attracts visitors with a mix of history and recreation. But the budget is tight these days, and the county’s signature attraction, Walker Lake, keeps getting smaller and brinier as more of the Walker River is tapped upstream, squeezing out the once-healthy crop of fish and migratory birds.



(Photo by Mineral County Museum)
Hawthorne County Seat

In 1928, the U.S. Navy selected the area south of Walker Lake for its West Coast ammunition depot. The facility ballooned during World War II, prompting the county’s population to more than double to 5,560 by 1950 and peak at more than 7,000 by the 1970s. The depot was transferred to U.S. Army control in 1977.

Today the Hawthorne Army Depot claims to be the largest munitions stockpile in the world with more than 400 buildings and 2,000 bunkers scattered across 147,000 acres.

And what of Aurora, the town that gave Mineral County its start? It has long since gone the way of Candelaria, Rawhide, Dutch Creek, and Lucky Boy — other mining camps that promised riches but delivered mostly disappointment.

All that is left are a few wrecked buildings, some old graves and an entry, 40 years old this year, on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Carson and Colorado Railroad connected Carson City and Hawthorne in 1881. Chinese labor was used in the construction of the railroad and Hawthorne contained a small "Chinatown". Most were single or married men whose wives were in China. By the late 1880's the Chinese population grew and was prominent in the main part of town. There were few women and children. One of the more prominent families was that of Chung Kee. Over time the cemetery boundaries were lost. The Mineral County Fair & Recreation Commission along with the Horseman's Association was trying to design a new fairgrounds and equestrian center. The area considered included a portion of land near the lost Chinese cemetery. On May 3, 2008, a survey was conducted using human remains detection dogs from the Institute of Canine Forensics. Several suspected grave sites were found, and the locations were plotted. There may be 100 graves. Further research continues.



(Photo by Mineral County Museum)
Chinese Cemetery Hawthorne



**US Naval Ammunition Depot,
Hawthorne, Nevada**

Part of the history of Hawthorne is the History of the Hawthorne Army Depot, as a US Army ammunition storage depot, Hawthorne Army Depot receives, stores and issues munitions that are conventional. It is also responsible for the demilitarization of obsolete, surplus, and unserviceable equipment and munitions. These are inspected and renovated to ensure that they are ready to support the Joint Forces.

Located near the town of Hawthorne in West Nevada, Hawthorne Army Depot is also south of Walker Lake and spans across 147,000 acres, approximately 230 square miles. There is an additional 600,000 square feet dedicated to storage bunkers. This is why Hawthorne claims the title of being the "World Largest Depot."

The Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot (NAD) was created after the Lake Denmark Naval Ammunition Depot disaster in New Jersey in 1926. The accident at the depot caused severe damage to the Picatinny Arsenal and killed 21 people while seriously injuring another 53 persons. The Navy lost \$84 million because of the accident, and it resulted in a full Congressional investigation into how the tragedy occurred and how it could have been prevented.

Construction began on Hawthorne in July 1928 and NAD received the first shipment of high explosives in October 1930. As the US entered the Second World War, Hawthorne became a maneuvering area for rockets, bombs and ammunition needed for the war. Nearly 6,000 people worked at Hawthorne in 1945, and it occupied 104 square miles under the Navy. Much of the land was declared excess and turned over to the Bureau of Land Management after the war.

Security was also needed for 3,000 bunkers in NAD that was provided by the US Marine Corps. Through the 1930s and World War II, there were Marines stationed at the Naval Depot. They only numbered about 600, but they were assigned to maintain and work the facility during the war effort. That number eventually decreased to only 117 after the war.

During World War II, there was also the nearby Civilian Conservation camp known as Camp Jumbo. There was another large adjoining construction camp.

The Depot did not see much action until 1962. Its mission was still the same, to receive, renovate or demilitarize ammunitions before issuing them to the Joint Forces. The Depot served as an important ammunition center throughout the Korean War and Vietnam War. In 1980, the depot was redesignated and became a government-owned facility that would be operated by contractors. Day & Zimmermann Hawthorne Corporation is the current operating contractor for the depot. The name was changed to Hawthorne Army Depot in 1994.

SECTION III: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

A. Topography

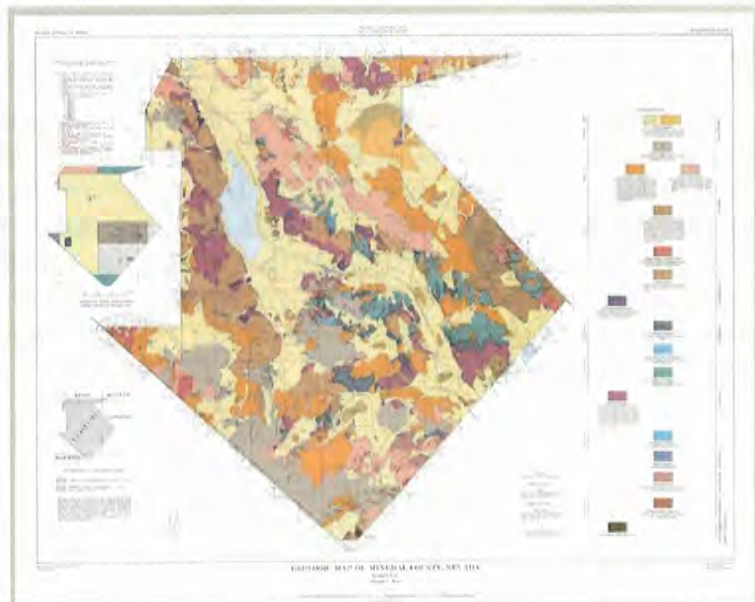
Mineral County, Nevada, 3,734 square miles in size, is in the west-central area of Nevada adjoining Mono County in California. Our County is mountainous with canyons and large plateaus. There is a natural lake (Walker Lake) at the terminus of the Walker River. The lake is about 15 miles long and about five miles wide. The lake elevation varies at about 4,100 feet above sea level. An abundance of fertile soils can be found throughout the county including Schurz, Gabbs Valley and Marietta. Weber Reservoir located upstream above Schurz, formed by a dam on the Walker River, and is located within the Paiute Indian Reservation.



(Photo by USGS)
Topo of Mineral County

B. Soils and Geology

Mineral County is aptly named because of the unique variety of minerals. It would be difficult to find an area in North America that has such a large variety of minerals. They include gold, silver, copper, tungsten, iron, andalusite, coal, perlite, sodium, diatomaceous earth, various gemstones, and many others not listed here.



(Photo by USGS)
Soils and Minerals of Mineral County

C. Climate

The high desert in northern Nevada gets an exceedingly small share of storm systems coming across the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range as they travel easterly. As a result, precipitation averages less than five inches per year across much of Mineral County. The 29-year mean annual average is 4.58 inches. The lack of precipitation is also exhibited in the minor amount of snowfall received in the County. The mean annual snow fall is less than six inches at lower elevations.

Summer temperatures in Mineral County, characterized by hot days and cool nights. Temperature swings between night and day are often 40 degrees Fahrenheit. July traditionally shows a high percentage of days with temperatures over 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Our growing season averages 135 days, extending from May through October. Winters are moderate as the Sierras and other ranges divert most of the extremely cold arctic storms from the area.

The 29-year average mean annual temperature in Mineral County is 55.9 degrees, with a normal January temperature of 47.7 degrees Fahrenheit, and normal July temperature of 78.7 degrees Fahrenheit. The recording station for the above temperatures is at elevation 4,186 near Hawthorne, Nevada.

SECTION IV: LAND USE, FEDERAL and STATE

LU 1: Land Tenure

Goal:

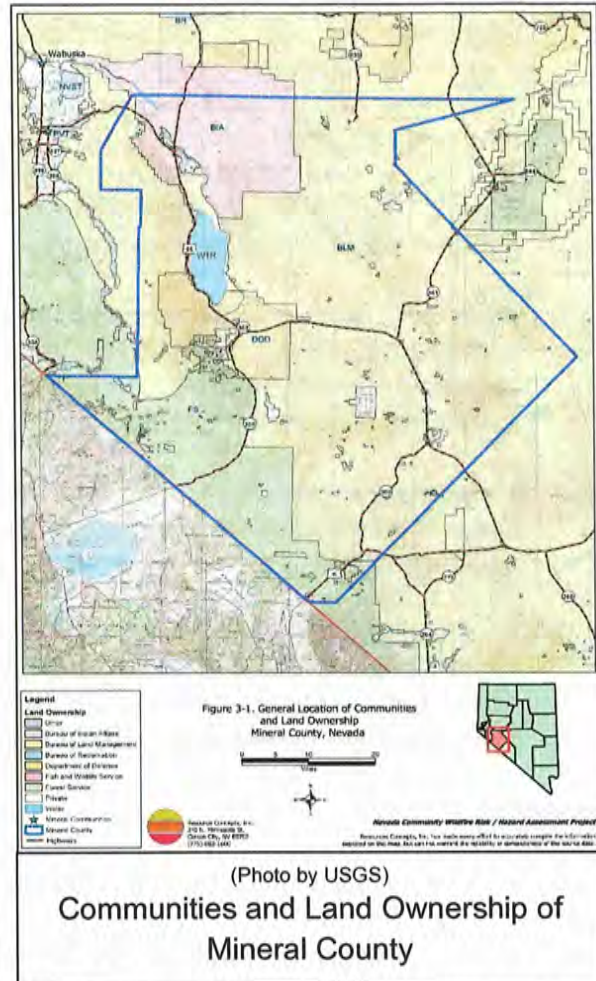
Utilize, to the greatest extent possible, agricultural, or mining entry, land exchange, and or land sale for disposal of all public lands which by virtue of their size or location render them difficult and expensive to manage and do not serve a significant public need or where disposal will serve important public objectives. Authorize as needed the use of those lands, not currently authorized, for rights-of-way, leases and permits. Fully recognize and protect existing property rights including rights-of-way, easement, water rights, forage rights, mineral rights, and other such property.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Tax Base
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Utility Rights and Public Consumptions
- Land Disposition/Land Tenure Adjustments
- Access
- Other Federal Land Use Regulations
- Recreation

Guidance:

Federal Land Policy & Management Act provides for effective use of the BLM administered lands by providing continuity of uses for roads, power, water, and natural gas. The Federal Land Policy & Management Act mandates multiple uses of the BLM administered land, provides for continuing inventory and classification reviews of the BLM administered land, authorizes the Director to acquire lands when necessary to provide more efficient management through consolidation, and authorizes disposal of certain BLM administered lands. Lands currently under the jurisdiction of other agencies or lands currently withdrawn need a management plan to assure multiple use development when that existing withdrawal is revoked. The BLM is required to comply with federal, state, and local government laws relating to hazardous materials.



Policies:

- Identify and give priority consideration to requests for exchanges or purchases from private landowners with fenced federal range, isolated tracts, or irregular boundary lines.
- Develop an inventory as needed of those BLM and FS administered lands which should be disposed of in the public good and make available for further application for agricultural or mining purposes those lands currently under DLE application or Patent application that are relinquished or rejected.

- Encourage property owners to identify and record existing property rights, particularly those that predate FLPMA. Mineral County recognizes the minimum width of rights of way to be 50 feet on either side of a water conveyance ditch, pipeline, or flume as established under the 1866 Mining Act and further recognizes that the width of rights-of-way established under R.S.2477 to be from 100 feet to several miles wide and limited only by practical conditions. All necessary actions for maintenance of ditches, pipelines, flumes, roads, trails, or other infrastructure for water conveyance or travel within these rights-of-ways is hereby approved by Mineral County.
- Seek legal administrative access only through purchase or exchange where significant administrative need exists, construct new roads around private lands where easement acquisition is not feasible, and consider significant public access needs in all land tenure adjustment transactions.
- Manage newly acquired lands and lands that have been returned to BLM management through revocation of withdrawals in accordance with existing land use plans for adjacent land.
- In coordination with the Mineral County Emergency Management Plan, federal agencies and state and local government planning agencies and in cooperation with interested members of the public through the NEPA process, develop and implement an Action Plan for management of hazardous materials on state and public lands.

Reviewing:

- review the procedures and acres of land classified for priority disposal.
- review all applications for rights-of-way, leases and permits and the actions taken on each.
- review access needs and procedures and methods utilized to achieve such access.

Evaluation:

- Determine annually the degree of progress in achieving disposal of lands classified for priority disposal.
- Evaluate the degree to which access needs are being met.

LU 2: HUNTING, FISHING, AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

Goals:

Provide for multiple recreation uses on Mineral County federal and state administered lands located within its boundaries for residents and visitors to the County. Provide recreational uses including high quality recreational opportunities and experiences at developed and dispersed/undeveloped recreation sites by allowing historic uses and access while maintaining existing amenities and by providing new recreation sites for public enjoyment. Pursue increased public access opportunities in both motorized and non-motorized settings through the acquisition of rights-of-way or easements across federal



(Photo by Betty Easley)

Walker Lake Activities

administered lands and private lands at the invitation of the property owner. Recognize that multiple recreation uses are mandated by the multiple use concepts and that adequate outdoor recreation resources must be provided on the federal administered areas; keeping open all existing access roads and the ability to maintain those same roads or accesses.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Tax Base
- Water Resources
- Air Resources
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- Riparian Habitat
- Wild Horses and Burros
- Access
- Pinyon and Juniper Control
- Wildfire

Guidance:

The Federal Land Policy & Management Act declares it to be the policy of the United States that BLM administered lands be managed based on multiple use in a manner which provides for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use, while at the same time protecting scenic, ecological, environmental, water, and archaeological values. The Act also mandates that outdoor recreation be considered one of the principles uses in the multiple use concept for the BLM administered lands. In 1963, Congress enacted the Outdoor Recreation Coordination Act declaring it "desirable that all American people of present and future generations be assured adequate outdoor recreation resources". See 16 U.S.C. ' 460L. The Secretary of Interior was authorized to prepare and maintain "a continuing inventory and evaluation of outdoor recreation needs and resources". 16 U.S.C. ' 460L-1. This Act also requires consideration of the plans of federal agencies, states, and the political subdivisions of states, and required the BLM to cooperate with states, political subdivisions of states and private interests with respect to outdoor recreation. ' 460L-l(c)(d). The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act 16 U.S.C. ' 1302; National Recreational Trails Fund, 26 U.S.C. ' 9511; and National Trails System Act, 16 U.S.C. ' 1241 provide for the preservation, development and funding of roads and trails for recreation use. These statutes mandate that trail for multiple recreation uses be made available for a diversity of motorized and non-motorized uses. Multiple recreation uses must also be provided for the elderly, physically challenged and incredibly young to provide diversity of recreation opportunities. See, Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. ' 12111 et seq. All areas historically accessed by off-road recreational vehicles, mechanized vehicles, horses, and boats should continue to be available for their historical uses. These historically accessed areas include roads, trails, sand washes, and waterways identified as NV Revised Statute 2477 rights-of-ways, including those areas where wild horses may be located.

Policies:

- Encourage multiple recreation uses for residents and visitors to Mineral County, such as special and extensive recreation management areas. These areas include where state, federal and/or private funds and materials were or are used to provide for recreational facilities.
- In compliance with applicable local, state, and federal laws, cooperate with local, state, and federal agencies to plan trail head facilities for both motorized and non-motorized access, development and/or maintenance of roads and trails for both motorized and non-motorized access, restoration of those areas that are open to the public for historical recreational uses, e.g., motorized, and equestrian access for recreational and competitive events, hunting, fishing, and camping.
- Provide for adequate outdoor recreation resources to revise the designated areas to decrease or eliminate limitations and restrictions where the review and evaluation shows limitations and restrictions.

- Encourage the planning and establishment of designated equestrian, foot, and off-road vehicle trail systems for compatible recreational, agricultural, and other multiple uses so that such uses can continue unabated.
- Encourage local recreation groups to maintain existing facilities at developed recreational sites and upgrade, reconstruct and/or increase recreation facilities, when needs are indicated by reviewing data.

Reviewing:

Review and analyze data relating to the demand for recreation use, the impact of the various recreation uses on land values, and any actual conflict or damage caused by each of the multiple recreation uses.

- In coordination with federal agencies and state and local planning agencies, review all data to determine whether temporary climatic conditions, wildlife activities, or range conditions require temporary or seasonal restrictions or limitations on historic and present recreation uses, and review data to determine the earliest point at which temporary restrictions or limitations can be removed.
- Provide recommendation from the data obtained during meetings and discussions with recreation users to the appropriate agencies.
- Provide recommendation from the data obtained from community business owners concerning business contacts, sales, and future expectations from recreationists to the appropriate agencies.
- Maintain records of all management actions taken specifically to meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and maintain records of use and requests for use from ADA eligible individuals.

Evaluation:

- Meet when requested with interested hunters, fishermen and other recreation users and review the data regarding recreation demands, outdoor recreation resources, and multiple recreation uses and their impact.
- Coordinate with federal agencies and state and local government planning agencies, to review and analyze recreational inventory, classification, and designation information to validate the relevance and importance of criteria and the impact on land values and on recreation uses, historic and present.
- Review data on multiple recreational uses in areas with exclusive use designations or which are under study for such designation to identify any adverse impacts on multiple recreational uses.

- Review data regarding implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act and whether ADA implementation actions are adequate.

LU 3: WILDERNESS, WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS (WSA), AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC), AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Goal:

Seek immediate Congressional designation or release actions on all WSAs and other restrictive land classifications based on Mineral County policy to release these areas for multiple use management and in the interim prevent, minimize, or mitigate impairment or degradation of such areas to the extent that Congressional actions are not preempted. Provide the amenities promised by wilderness designation through multiple use management that includes dispersed recreation where appropriate and opportunities for solitude.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Tax Base
- Water Resources
- Air Resources
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- Utility Rights and Public Consumptions
- Land Disposition/Land Tenure Adjustments
- Riparian Habitat
- Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, Parks, and Refuges
- Wild Horses and Burros
- Access
- Pinyon and Juniper Control
- Wildfire
- Other Federal Land Use Regulations

Guidance:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act provide that the Secretary shall review BLM administered lands and recommend those which he finds to meet wilderness characteristics. Between submission of the Secretary's recommendations and final Congressional action, the Act provides that the lands be managed in such manner so as not to impair their wilderness characteristics, "subject, however, to the continuation of existing mining and grazing uses and mineral leasing in the manner and degree in which the same was being conducted on" October 21, 1976. The Act directs prevention of "unnecessary or undue degradation of the lands and their resources" and implementation of environmental protection. Enabling legislation will identify specific management direction for each



(Photo by Betty Easley)
Walker Lake Wild Horse Herd

Wilderness Area or specify that these lands be placed under multiple use management. The Federal Lands Policy & Management Act declares as the policy of the United States that BLM administered lands will be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource and archaeological values, that will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals, that will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use, and, where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain BLM administered lands in their natural condition.

Existing land uses and pre-existing property rights are described in other sections of this Natural Resource and Land Use Plan. Every area of Mineral County includes pre-existing property rights and existing uses that are best served through multiple use management. Mineral County is committed to the protection of those existing rights.

As discussed within the Mineral County Master Plan, Mineral County is committed to future development of grazing, mining, communication, transportation infrastructure and energy production. Locations for many of the future developments cannot be identified at this time, therefore all currently available land must remain available and not included into Wilderness Areas, Roadless Areas, ACEC, or other restrictive designations.

Policies:

- Request Congress take action to release all WSAs deemed by the Department of Interior to be unsuitable for wilderness designation to multiple use management.
- Upon Congressional release, return management policies for the affected area to those consistent with land use plans and the non-wilderness full multiple use concept mandated by Congress in the Federal Land Policy & Management Act and Public Rangelands Improvement Act.
- No additional Wilderness Areas will be permitted in Mineral County.

Reviewing:

- Monitor Congressional recommendations and Congressional action on WSA recommendations.
- Use the data obtained from range land studies and review the location, pace, and extent, of trends in range land vegetation and soil stability.
- Monitor the implementation of multiple use management on lands released through Congressional action.
- Use data regarding the multiple recreation uses occurring in areas designated or being subjected to potentiality study for special designation such as ACEC or wilderness.

Evaluation:

- Monitor the extent of change in condition class and trends for watershed uplands and riparian habitat.

LU 4: PUBLIC SERVICES

Open Space:

The Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) defines open space use in NRS 361A.050 as the current employment of land, the preservation of which use would conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources, protect streams and water supplies, maintain natural features which enhance control of floods or preserve sites designated by the Office of Historic Preservation of the Department of Cultural Affairs. The use of real property and the improvements on that real property as a golf course shall be deemed as open space use of the land.

Mineral County has identified the issues that are most important to the residents:

- Public Access to Public Lands:
- Access to Public Lands was the most important aspect to the quality of life for those persons that attended public meetings. This Includes roads and trails on BLM and USFS managed lands as well as DOD managed lands (I.E., golf course, sewer ponds, Army maintained wells and storage tanks) and private property.
- Wellhead and Spring Protection:
- Water quantity and quality of groundwater, springs, and streams critical in the County.
- Public Land Management:
- The County residents voiced some frustration regarding their dealings with the USFS and the BLM in that their voices are not heard by these land management agencies.

In response to the Agencies travel management plans Mineral County residents mapped critical roads and washes to document those that are important to Mineral County to keep open to public use. The roads and washes are illustrated in the maps with the master plan.

Watershed Protection, Water Sources, Wellheads, and springs

Wellhead protection areas have been identified and established in the inventory controlled by the Hawthorne Utility This would also include the well supplying the Mina and Luning area.

The Whisky Flat area is of particular interest to the County because of the water resources in the area. Also, the spring areas in Cory Canyon.

Mineral County is in the process of designating and developing wetlands using reclaimed water for use in irrigation at several areas of the county. Water derived from this process would be utilized for the golf course, cemetery, and green space on the frontage of the Babbitt property. Management of public lands is addressed in Section V of this Master Plan.

Parks and Receptions:

The Mineral County Commission exercised its powers granted through the Nevada Revised Statutes and created the “Mineral County Parks and Recreation Commission” which is funded through a transient occupancy tax (room tax). This commission received authority and responsibility for all previously constructed and acquired recreation facilities in addition to future developed recreational facilities. Recreation opportunities, particularly outdoor recreation, have long been considered an extremely important aspect in maintaining the high quality of life Mineral County residents enjoy. Over the years the focus of recreational opportunities in Mineral County have centered on Walker Lake and the remote desert and mountainous terrain throughout the county.



(Photo by Harold Dimmick)
Off-Road Motor Biking

This unique lake and surrounding mountains have attracted many outdoor enthusiasts for years, and the trophy Lahanton Cutthroat Trout has been a major factor in the promotion of fishing and outdoor recreation. An extraordinarily strong effort to maintain the water levels and reduce salinity at Walker Lake has been led by Mineral County citizens. We will continue to do everything possible to keep this lake’s quantity and quality and maintain the high recreation standard it has provided us in the past. Fishing, hunting, pleasure boats, water skiing, and jet boat activities all contribute to fill campsites and outdoor facilities throughout the year.

The success of securing additional water to sustain Walker Lake is finally showing. It has been a long and tough struggle for those who have helped Mineral County over the years. Please review the status of this issue in, Section 5, Paragraph C, titled, “Walker Lake Issues”.

The Parks and Recreation Commission utilized several land and water conservation grants during the late 1970s to develop the Lion’s Park Complex, which is on the west side of Hawthorne, along Armory Road. Grass picnic areas, shaded barbecue area, tennis courts, exercise walks and softball field were added later near the outdoor swimming pool area. During the 1980s and 1990s, most of the Commission’s direction and funding was concentrated on the maintenance of these facilities.

The financing of day-to-day operations and small improvement projects have been accomplished by the utilization of our room tax. Large projects have been accomplished through state grants, such as the Recreational Trails and Land and Water Conservation grants.

Health and safety projects are funded by request each fiscal year through the Board of Commissioners payment-in-lieu of taxes (PILT), as funds allow. Also, such programs utilize capital improvement funds, when available.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) is an organization made up of park and recreational professionals throughout the nation. With extensive research, the NRPA developed broad range standards based upon per 1,000 residents to gauge a common recreational quality of life. These standards become important when Mineral County reviews proposed residential developments. They also provide an idea of costs involved so that associated fees for improvements may be shared by developers and may be applied through the review process. We are luck in many ways as the criteria for park acreage, swimming pools, and outdoor sports are predicated on a 1 per 6,000 population and with our current population at just over 4,000 gives us the edge considering park and recreation facilities per person. For



(Photo by Betty Easley)

Picnicking at Lion's Park

instance, in grass park areas alone the national recommendation is 5 acres per 1,000 and Mineral County is estimated to be 10 acres per 1,000. It is important to point out that many additional recreational facilities were provided by the Hawthorne Weapons Army Depot at the time the Mineral County Parks and Recreation Commission was created. As many of those facilities were closed as the Depot reduced in size, the Parks Commission had their work cut out for them in providing alternative facilities and has done a remarkable job in doing so. The most important facility to many was the nine-hole golf course which was leased back to the County

and has been maintained for use ever since the transition.

Programs are offered at the Lion's Park swimming pool, which is a seasonal pool providing revenue for County Parks and Recreation. The Lion's Park little league field also is used seasonally as well as the softball park. The Young Citizen's Activities Center provides youth soccer, youth basketball, adult recreation, martial arts, aerobics, boxing, open gym play, dancing, and weightlifting.

The Lion's Park complex was created in the late 1970s. This mini park has proven to be one of Hawthorne's most popular outdoor facilities. This Park, including the different ball fields, contains about eight acres of grass and landscaping. It contains a tot and pre-teen play area, barbecue and picnic area with benches and shady areas, a skateboard park, an outdoor sand volleyball court (created in May 2005), 16 championship horseshoe pits, basketball court, one tennis court, restrooms, ball fields, par-course fitness circuit, 7/8 - mile walking and jogging cement pathway, tree farm, and outdoor pool. The outdoor pool is the only facility listed for which a user fee is sought.

Veterans Memorial Park (a.k.a. Lady Bird Park) is a roadside park at the north end of Hawthorne off Highway 95. This Park was created in the 1970s and has been maintained by a joint venture between Mineral County Parks and Recreation and the Nevada Department of Transportation. The Park has a half-acre of grass and landscaping, six canopy covered picnic benches, restrooms, and is the site of the new flagpole and U.S. flag which is a full 60 feet by 30 feet. This facility is fee free.



(Photo by Betty Easley)
Lion's Park Swimming Pool

The Youth Citizen's Activity Center (YCAC) is a more recent facility added to Mineral County's inventory. The building was vacated

by the Mineral County School District in January of 1995. The Mineral County Board of Commissioners agreed to accept it as a County recreational facility and placed it under the authority of County Parks and Recreation. This 8,000 square foot building offers a gymnasium, weight room, office space, lounge area, receptionist office and restrooms. It is located on the corner of 6th and C Street. User fees are collected for select activities.

Several other County assets which directly or indirectly need to be considered related at least to public parks and/or recreation include the former Hawthorne landfill area located west of Armory Road. In December of 1999, a Brownsfield targeted assessment grant was received from EPA Region 9 out of San Francisco. The grant provided an environmental assessment of the former landfill area. The resulting cleanup of the area pursuant to recommendations of the EPA, now allows the County to consider it for potential recreation development.

The County also has ownership of a hot water well capable of producing 5 gallons per minute of 204-degree water. The well has been considered for potential geothermal and/or hot springs development. Several other proposals for additional outdoor activities for Mineral County are still being considered, reflecting an ongoing commitment to recreational development.

LU 5: CULTURAL, HISTORIC, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Goal:

In coordination with federal state and local government planning agencies, tribal leadership and interested members of the public, determine the significance of cultural resource sites according to condition, content and relevance and increase the opportunity for educational, recreational, sociocultural, and scientific uses of cultural and Paleontological resources.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Recreation
- Utility Rights and Public Consumptions
- Land Disposition/Land Tenure Adjustments
- Access
- Other Federal Land Use Regulations

Guidance:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act direct that the BLM administered lands be managed to protect archeological values. The Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 require protection of Paleontological resources and require permits for excavation or appropriation of such resources. The National Environmental Policy Act directs preservation of important natural aspects of the national heritage. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 describes federal agency' responsibility to preserve prehistoric and historic cultural resources.

Policies:

- Cooperate with BLM to determine where the data indicate adverse impacts of land uses to high-value sites, establish mitigation measures to reduce impacts and protect and conserve unique cultural and Paleontological resources.
- Review historic district designations in accordance with Section 1 10 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
- Nominate appropriate site/areas to the national register of historic places only in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in NEPA and only upon approval of the Mineral County Board of Commissioners.

Reviewing:

- The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) will review, record, and make available to the Mineral County Museum all data that details conditions found at specific cultural and Paleontological sites during all site visits.
- SHPO will maintain, review, and make available to the public for analysis the data collected during annual reviewing site visits.
- SHPO will determine changes in historical, cultural, and Paleontological site designations.

Evaluation:

- Analyze the site visit data to determine the degree of impact of multiple uses occurring on the site and develop mitigation measures.
- Track the progress of recommendations for additions to the National Register of Historic Places.
- Analyze the degree to which cultural resource management restrictions are affecting or limiting multiple uses of the public lands in Mineral County.
- Review the data provided to and on file with the Mineral County Historical Society and Mineral County Museum.

LU 6: NUISANCES, ABATEMENT

Purpose and Scope

It is determined and declared as follows:

- Mineral County has a substantial and legitimate interest in seeing that its communities, including property, buildings, and premises within its limits are kept in a healthy, safe condition.
- The keeping or maintaining of property, buildings, and premises at variance with the level of maintenance of surrounding properties will result in blighting and/or unsafe conditions and substantial reduction of and property values of such surrounding properties.
- The purpose of this ordinance is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of all townships of Mineral County and to promote the maintenance of the property, buildings, and premises to enhance the safety, livability, and community appearance, social and economic conditions of the community.

- Furthermore, the purpose of this ordinance is to provide for a regulatory framework to oversee nuisance-related issues that negatively impact the quality of life in all townships of Mineral County.

The Mineral County Commissioners shall uphold the nuisance ordinance Chapter 8.40 as written to help to promote a safe and healthy living environment in Mineral County. By promoting the nuisance ordinance within the county will invite new consumers to look at Mineral County as a permanent resident.

SECTION V: NATURAL RESOURCES & FEDERAL OR STATE LAND USE

Introduction

The Natural Resources & Federal or State Land Use Element of the Mineral County Master Plan (hereafter, Natural Resource and Land Use Plan) is an executable policy for natural resource management and land use on federal and state administered lands in Mineral County. This Natural Resource and Land Use Plan provides a scientifically and culturally sound framework for establishing community planning goals; and provides details of goals and actionable objectives for several high-priority issues. This chapter is not intended to regulate or otherwise reduce private or public property rights, as Mineral County seeks to protect the full exercise of property rights.



(Photo by Betty Easley)

Great Basin Gold Mine and Mill

Protection of private and public property such as water rights, rights-of-way, easements, forage rights, mineral rights, and other property within lands administered by federal or state agencies, requires that the Natural Resource and Land Use Plan discuss and propose actions that may indirectly affect private or public property rights. This Natural Resource and Land Use Plan has been developed, in part, because regulatory decisions that diminish the value of private property

or deprive citizens of access to natural resources are likely to have substantial effects on the culture and economy of Mineral County.

Introduction and development of the Mineral County Master Plan began in 2008. As detailed in the Mineral County Master Plan, there is currently limited language directly addressing the Natural Resource and Land Use Plan. The MCRPC Public Lands Use Policy Sub-Committee was convened to develop the Natural Resource and Land Use Plan to be implemented in 2019 in the Mineral County Master Plan. The Master Plan and this Natural Resource and Land Use Plan was expanded in response to legislative direction commonly known as SB40 which is codified within Nevada Revised Statute 321 (NRS 321). Each element of the Master Plan has included extensive public meetings and public input to seek the views and concerns of Mineral County citizens. In 2009 the Mineral/UNR Cooperative Extension completed a similar survey of local interests and needs. In general, most respondents favored local and private management of natural resources, an increase in private lands, and the continuation of traditional agricultural production while mining or other industrial enterprises increase.

This Natural Resources and Land Use Plan is designed to: (1) protect the human and natural environment of Mineral County, (2) facilitate federal agency efforts to resolve inconsistencies between federal land use decisions and County policy, (3) enable federal and state agency officials to coordinate their efforts with Mineral County, and (4) provide strategies, procedures, and policies for progressive land and resource management. Reference material is quoted within the text of various sections and includes detailed reference to laws, court cases, and written review that provide the basis for statements within the text.

The natural and human environment of Mineral County includes renewable natural resources such as air, water, soil, plants, fish, wildlife, and livestock including those referred to as domestic animals in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). Non-renewable natural resources found in Mineral County include minerals, precious metals, sand, or gravel, geothermal and oil. Mineral County citizens place significant importance on features of the human environment that shape their community, its custom and its culture. These features include, but are not limited to:

- Economic stability, security and growth that contributes to a diverse economy including business and industry, crop and livestock production, mining, recreation and tourism, energy development, geothermal, wind and solar.
- Social stability as demonstrated by a civic-minded populace whose involvement and well-being are essential for successful functioning of the community.
- Business owners who invest their capital back into the community and provide jobs for the people of Mineral County.

- Private property as a component of a free-market economy and as a tax base that supports County services.
- Local and private management of resources for profit based on the community's traditional sense of responsibility, stewardship, and sustainability for future generations.
- Continued outdoor recreational opportunities including hunting and fishing, off-road vehicle uses on existing roads and trails.
- Transportation and utility infrastructure necessary for business and recreational activity.
- Easements and rights of way that support this infrastructure.
- Access for residents and visitors alike to enjoy and use the natural resources of the federal and state managed areas.

Background

Since 1911, few changes in the distribution of land ownership and administration among private, federal, state, and local entities have occurred in Mineral County. Mineral County consists of 3,700 square miles, 95% is controlled by the Federal government, a key factor is that there is only 5% for public and private use. Public agencies continue to administer approximately 79% of land in the County; most of that non-patented land is administered by the United States Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with a lesser amount of acreage administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service (FS). Intensively managed Federal land holdings consist of 147,000 acres controlled by the Army and Navy. Former railroad lands remain dormant throughout Mineral County. Throughout the county there are scattered patented mines, and homesteads separated by Federal land.

Passage of Assembly Bill 413 (A.B.413) in 1979 supported, among other issues, the allegation that Nevada was denied acceptance into the Union on an "equal footing" with other states in violation of the United States Constitution. A.B.413 is codified in NRS321.596 through NRS321.599. Nevada Revised Statutes 321 and NRS 328, as well as the federal laws, recognize the pre-existing property rights that had been established prior to the formation of the BLM or FS, and clearly explain that the non-patented lands are administered by federal agencies as proprietary interest that lack civil and criminal jurisdiction.

NRS 328 further indicates that no cession of authority has been made to federal authorities for lands within Mineral County. Related topics include definition of public land, territorial and subject matter authority, territorial nature of federal law, authority of federal magistrate, sovereignty, definition of "state," possessory interests, pre-existing rights, and in the absence of a Constitutional grant of police powers to Congress. Detailed discussion of these issues is included in reviews listed within Chapter and on file with the Mineral County Public Land Use Policy Sub-Committee.

Substantial changes have occurred within Mineral County during the past twenty or more years that have benefited the economic base of the County: proposed electrical generation utilizing geothermal, wind, and solar technologies, transmission lines, expanding mining operations, ground water development and distribution, oil and gas leases, and other industrial land and natural resource uses have all seen an increase and occasionally conflict with traditional irrigated agriculture, livestock grazing, and recreational activities. Mineral County expects each of these enterprises to contribute to the economic diversity of Mineral County and do not see them as mutually exclusive. There are also federal and state regulatory actions that have been detrimental to the local economy and demand Mineral County's attention. Onerous changes in federal and state regulations or laws have increased the regulatory burden on economic activities within Mineral County.

Economic contributions of mining, tourism, outdoor recreation, business, industry, irrigated agriculture, and livestock production are discussed in detail within the Master Plan. Even though mining and tourism have increased and brought substantial economic activity to Mineral County, the agricultural sector of the economy has declined. Recent studies have shown the direct correlation between reductions of livestock numbers and the loss of jobs and business throughout the State including Mineral County. This has impacted Mineral County directly with the loss of revenue circulating each year. Livestock numbers in Mineral County have decreased because of several factors including federal regulations. Wealth produced from every form of non-renewable and renewable natural resource is necessary for the long-term economic stability of Mineral County and is among the goals and objectives identified in this natural resource strategy.

Authority

Authority for the Mineral County Master Plan is found in NRS 278.150 through 278.220. Additional authority is derived from passage of SB40 by the Nevada Legislature in 1983 and the resulting portions of NRS 321, particularly NRS 321.640 through NRS 321.770. Nevada law directs counties to develop plans and strategies for resources that occur within lands managed by federal and state agencies. Mineral County Master Plan, including *Natural Resources & Federal or State Land Use Element* allows federal agencies to fully comply with the intent of Congress as specified in the various federal laws referenced herein, by coordinating their proposals with the policies of Mineral County, incorporating the policies of Mineral County into agency reviews and activities, and resolving inconsistencies between federal proposals and County plans. This Natural Resource & Federal or State Land Use Element, together with the Mineral County Master Plan satisfies the requirements of NRS 278.243 and NRS 278.246 regarding local determination.

Natural Resource and Land Use Planning as a Continuing Process



(Photo by USGS)

Mineral Resources of Mineral County

A plan is variously defined as "a detailed and systematic formulation of a large-scale program" and "an orderly arrangement of parts in terms of an overall design or objective."

The Board of Mineral County Commissioners and the Mineral County PLUP-SC recognize that formulating planning for a community is a continuing process. As Mineral County's effort continues, scientific studies and reports, empirical data, expertise offered by committee members and consultants, reports of subcommittees tasked with review and research of specific issues, team evaluations, and other information will be compiled and added to this review. When approved

by the Board of Mineral County Commissioners, this information will be used to support a growing county presence in state and federal decision-making.

Mineral County expects that all decisions regarding natural resource management and land-use and all goals and objectives incorporated into this plan and, by extension, into state and federal agency plans, will be realistic and attainable. Solutions to problems and recognition of opportunities require factual and dependable information, which is a key part of this plan. Individual opinions, feelings, visions, and hunches may form a basis to justify more intensive and objective study but will rarely, if ever, be acceptable as a basis for establishing a policy or deciding a course of regulatory action. Analysis and interpretation of facts is an important part of the process; so important that the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has issued an instruction to all federal agencies specifying the minimum standards for acceptable peer review of data or publications. Mineral County expects every federal employee to adhere to the OMB standards for Peer Review. Interpretation of facts allows citizens to choose a successful course of action, specify a strategy to be followed until a need for more specific action arises, or to evaluate the success of actions already completed.

Analysis of technical information requires that managers, elected officials, and community members have adequate council and practical experience at their disposal. The present review reflects such an analysis, drawing on numerous outside experts but always vetting expert recommendations back through the local community. The result is a strong and resilient vision of Mineral County's relationship with its natural resources and publicly managed lands.

Finally, successful implementation of this Plan requires that the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission Public Land Use Policy Sub-Committee and the Board of Mineral County Commissioners stay involved with analysis and evaluation through all stages of federal, state, and local planning efforts. County involvement may include review of data for scientific and factual soundness, plan development, implementation, Reviewing, and evaluation of plan implementation.

Adoption and Implementation of the Mineral County Natural Resource and Land Use Plan

In 2016, the Board of County Commissioners directed the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission to develop a Natural Resource and Land Use Plan. In 2018, the Mineral County Planning Commission began updating the Mineral County Master Plan to include this Natural Resource and Federal or State Land Use Element. This plan will provide policy direction and ordinances where appropriate, specific management objectives, as the basis for County-preferred land uses and management practice on federal and state administered lands.

Through the adoption of this Natural Resource and Land Use Plan as a chapter of the Master Plan in accordance with NRS 278.020 and NRS 278.150-220, the Board of Mineral County Commissioners hereby records its intention to engage in decision making that pertains to all non-patented publicly managed lands and natural resources within its authority, as provided for under the law. The statement of purpose includes the recognition of the duties of state and federal agencies to comply with plans adopted under the concept of a local comprehensive plan; this also facilitates the coordination of state and federal planning efforts with the local planning efforts of Mineral County.

Per this plan, it is the policy of Mineral County that Federal and State programs make progress towards improved resource quality, greater multiple uses of the federal lands, preservation of custom, culture and economic stability of Mineral County, and protection of the rights of its citizens. Mineral County will continue to encourage state and federal agencies to participate in this effort to coordinate to resolve inconsistencies between federal proposals and County policy. Should hesitance on the part of federal or state agencies interfere with this progress, then Mineral County may seek judicial intervention to compel agencies to obey the mandates of Congress.

This Natural Resource and Land Use Plan of the Mineral County Master Plan will be implemented as follows:

- The plan will be provided to each federal agency as a formal notice that the plan exists and is available for reference by the respective agencies. This is necessary to enable the agencies to formally coordinate and seek consistency with the policies of Mineral County when proposing management or regulation of resources.
- When agency plans and reviews are presented to the Board of Mineral County Commissioners, the material will be read or reviewed first by the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission PLUP-SC. This Commission will provide comments and recommendations to the Board of Mineral County Commissioners. Agencies may deliver their material directly to the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission PLUP-SC, knowing that the Board of Mineral County Commissioners will not consider their proposal without a prior review by the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission PLUP-SC.

Successful implementation of this Plan requires that the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission PLUP-SC and the Board of Mineral County Commissioners stay involved with analysis and evaluation through all stages of federal, state, and local planning efforts. County involvement must include, at minimum, review of data for scientific and factual soundness, plan development, implementation, Reviewing, and evaluation of plan implementation.

This procedure may, from time to time, impose substantial burden on members of the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission PLUP-SC and other county advisory boards. To promote adequate and timely review of land use plans and to obtain current information needed for sound decisions, the Board of Mineral County Commissioners will, as necessary and within reasonable limits, provide financial support for the implementation of this plan.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, REVIEWING, AND EVALUATION BY TOPIC

NR 1: PRIMARY RESOURCES: SOIL, VEGETATION, AND WATERSHEDS

Goal:

Maintain or improve the soil, vegetation, and watershed resources to sustain a diversity of uses which support the economic stability of Mineral County.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Water Resources
- Air Resources
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- Riparian Habitat
- Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, Parks, and Refuges
- Wild Horses and Burros
- Pinyon, Juniper, and Tamarisk Control
- Wildfire
- Government Lands

Guidance:

The BLM and Forest Service must comply with the multiple use goals and objectives of the Congress as stated in the various statutory laws, such as: Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Lands Policy & Management Act, Public Rangelands Improvement Act, Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Act, Mining Laws of 1866 and 1872, Mining & Mineral Policy Act of 1970, National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research & Development Act of 1980, and other related federal and state laws concerning recreational and other multiple use of natural resources which impact the soils, vegetation, and watersheds. The National Environmental Policy Act requires consideration of all environmental actions on the culture, heritage, and custom of local government (16 U.S.C. sec. 4331 (a) (4)).

Development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), as an objective, will include completion of technically sound inventories; ecological status inventory (ESI) is a minimum, with other techniques as appropriate such as use pattern mapping as a measure of animal distribution, actual use records, detailed weather records, stream channel morphology, woodland features including age structure and density of trees, and other studies using standardized techniques. A fundamental resource to achieve these goals and objectives shall be based on the 1980 NRCS and the BLM Mineral County soil books, "Soil Survey of Mineral County Area," US Government Printing Office, published October 1991, 304-407.

Goals and objectives will be set relative to the ecological potential of each location and will include descriptions of future ecological status, desired plant communities, livestock productivity and health, wildlife habitat attributes, wildlife population levels, acceptable levels of soil erosion, stream channel stability, and additional items specific to various land uses. Rangeland Health ratings, Riparian Functional Condition ratings, stubble height, and utilization levels are not suitable for goals or objectives that measure management success. Completion of each of these limited techniques as a precursor to design of additional studies is a reasonable objective within an AMP.

Wildfire and the period for recovery from fires could become a regulatory issue in Mineral County that could cause unreasonable economic hardship to Mineral County livestock producers. Effectively managed grazing provides a substantial advantage for native plant recovery following fire. Prohibition of grazing following wildfire is not necessary for the recovery of rangeland vegetation. Managed grazing is beneficial in preventing excessive damage to plants by wildfire and prohibition of grazing prior to a fire result in unnecessary damage to the plants.

Selection of the proper inventory or reviewing techniques and interpretation of the data will only be acceptable when performed by people whose judgment is the result of successful experience and well-developed skills. Technical guidance as found within peer-reviewed scientific publications and various agency, or inter-agency handbooks and manuals serves as reference material and may be incorporated into this review upon approval by the Board of Mineral County Commissioners. Suitable reference material is included as attachments to this plan or by reference within the text. Reference material includes, for example: the *Nevada Best Management Practices*, USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Range and Pasture Handbook, Nevada Rangeland Reviewing *Handbook* (1984 First Edition or 2006 Second Edition), *Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration* as written by the Association of Rangeland Consultants, March 12, 1996, *Standards and Guidelines* as written by the Northeast Great Basin Resource Advisory Council. Section is reserved for a Water Quality Strategy, Endangered or Threatened Species Strategy and similar reviews as directed by the Board of Mineral County Commissioners. Section includes reference material citations, extracted portions of texts, and summaries of cited references.

Policies:

- Review the systematic procedure to coordinate all federal and state land use inventory, planning, and management activities with Mineral County, to assure that consideration is given to the County natural resource strategies and the County land use plans, and to assure that agency land use plans are consistent with the Mineral County Natural Resource and Land Use Plan of the Master Plan to the extent required by Federal law.
- Monitor Allotment vegetative community to assure that the AMP objectives are met.
- Review livestock (grazing) stocking levels at five-year intervals in accordance with developed AMPs and/or trend in ecological status before changes are made. Data obtained from standardized rangeland studies such as ecological status inventory and frequency/trend will be required for stocking level adjustments. Other studies such as Rangeland Health evaluation, Riparian Functional condition, stubble height, and livestock utilization may be useful as indicators of the need for additional examination and objective reviewing techniques.
- Assure adjudicated grazing preference held by permittees is authorized according to the governing Federal statutes and that Temporary Non-Renewable use is authorized in a manner that allows for use of excess forage when available.
- Review prescribed fire and wildfire management plans for infrastructure protection and appropriate vegetation types including plans for livestock grazing techniques as a tool for fire fuel management related to both wildfires and prescribed fires.
- Review fire line and site rehabilitation plans include identification, utility, and limitations of native or exotic vegetation capable of supporting watershed function and habitat for wildlife and livestock.
- Assure grazing management plans following wild or prescribed fire through careful and considered consultation, coordination and cooperation with all affected permittees and affected landowners to provide for use of grazing animal management to enhance recovery.

- Restrict the implementation of pinyon pine, juniper and shrub abatement to Phase 1 and suitable Phase 2 woodlands. Suitability of Phase 2 sites would include factors such as senescence due to age of a stand adversely affecting desirable vegetation and/or wildlife. All plans will emphasize removal and use of the material for firewood, posts, or commercial products including chips for energy production. This item depends on continued motorized access to all areas that are subject to future woodland manipulations.
- Review surface disturbance plans on soils with a high or extremely high erosion hazard rating within plans for multiple recreation use, infra-structure, timber harvest, mechanical range treatments, prescribed fires, range improvements, resource development and vegetation manipulation to minimize environmental impacts.
- Keep wildlife plans at levels (population numbers) that preclude adverse impacts to soil, water and vegetation until studies and allotment evaluations demonstrate that population adjustments are warranted by changing resource conditions. Seek to restore mule deer and sage grouse population numbers to the levels observed in the mid-1900s.
- Keep wild horse and burro populations within Herd Management Areas (HMAs) at levels (population numbers) that preclude adverse impacts to soil, water and vegetation until studies and allotment evaluations demonstrate that population adjustments are warranted by changing resource conditions.
- Integrate recreational uses into all planning efforts to preclude adverse impacts to soil, water, and vegetation.

Discourage the introduction, invasion or expansion of undesirable plants and noxious weeds into native rangelands and improve the ecological status of sites that are currently invaded by undesirable plants or noxious weeds by integrating, through consultation with Mineral County, appropriate control methods into all planning efforts. Prescriptions for control of undesirable plants and noxious weeds may include, but are not limited to burning, grazing, mechanical, manual, biological and chemical methods.

Reviewing:

- Cooperative reviewing completed by permittees is fully endorsed by Mineral County. Reviewing completed by agency officials should always include the participation of the permittee.
- Review ecological status and trend data obtained through rangeland studies supplemented with actual use, utilization (use pattern mapping), and climatic data in accordance with the Nevada *Range Land Reviewing Handbook*.

NR 2: FORAGE AND LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Substantial changes have occurred in Mineral County's economic base because of market fluctuation, increasing costs of production, and regulatory actions against livestock grazing on federal lands. At a time when the community should benefit from the combined wealth created by all sectors of the economy, decreases in the economic contribution from the livestock industry have been egregious. The direct impact to the Mineral County is a reduction (loss) of cash circulating within the local economy.

As discussed below "Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat"), losses to Mineral County natural resources include the loss of benefits to wildlife populations and wildlife habitat that had previously been provided because of livestock grazing practices and predator controls.

During the mid-1900's, hunting for mule deer, sage grouse and other game birds provided important benefits to the Mineral County economy, but income from hunting and other outdoor recreation has declined during the same period of livestock removal.

With fewer cattle and sheep producing marketable products, Mineral County jobs have been lost, economic activity has been reduced. The resulting reduction in cash purchases each year, and substantial reductions of tax revenues have affected Mineral County's long-term ability to meet the obligations of the County.

Goal:

Encourage landscape vegetation maintenance and improvement that will: 1) support restoration of suspended AUMs; 2) support allocation of forage produced more than the original adjudicated amounts where greater amounts of forage are demonstrated to be present; 3) restore livestock numbers of individual ranches to at least the full levels at the time of grazing allotment adjudications; and 4) restore wildlife populations to those peak levels of the mid-1990's.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Tax Base, Mineral County Clerk and Treasurer
- Water Resources, Mineral County Utilities
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Riparian Habitat
- Wild Horses and Burros
- Pinyon, Juniper, and Tamarisk Control
- Wildfire

Guidance:

Congress mandates stabilization of the local livestock industry in such laws as the Taylor Grazing Act (TGA) and the Forest Service Organic Act (FSOA) by providing for the orderly use, improvement, and development of the range in a manner which safeguards property rights including rights-of-way, easements, vested grazing, and water rights. Regulation under these laws will not impair the value of the grazing unit of the permittee when such unit is pledged as debt security by the permittee.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the Public Rangeland Improvement Act (PRIA) provide that the Bureau of Land Management administered lands be managed in accordance with the Taylor Grazing Act. PRIA further provides that the range should be made "as productive as feasible" in accordance with the Congressional objective of preventing "economic disruption and harm to the western livestock industry." PRIA mandates improvement of the rangelands to expand the forage resource and increase the resulting benefits to livestock and wildlife production.

In the Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) Congress directs that the BLM administered lands be managed in a manner which "recognizes the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands". The National Environmental Policy Act requires consideration of all environmental actions on the culture, heritage, and custom of local government (16 U.S.C. sec. 4331 (a)(4). Current active preference and continuously available supplemental use is considered the established allowable use for livestock grazing. The Forest Service is obligated to consider and provide for "community stability" in accordance with the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) and other National Forest related legislation dating back to the 1890's.

All rangeland uses, and value is dependent upon maintenance and enhancement of the primary landscape resources of soils, vegetation, and watersheds. August L. Hormay states that "...all renewable rangeland values stem directly or indirectly from vegetation. Sustained high-level production of these values therefore depends on proper management of the vegetation. The principal tool the rangeland manager has for managing vegetation is livestock grazing. It is the only force under firm control of the manager that can be applied on practically the entire range area....desirable vegetation and the overall productive capacity of rangelands can be increased more rapidly with livestock grazing than without....Livestock can be used to trample seed into the soil thereby promoting more forage and a better soil cover; to remove stifling old growth on plants, thus increasing plant vigor and production of useable herbage; to stimulate adventitious growth and higher quality forage; and to reduce fire hazard." (Emphasis added) Hormay explained that grazing management that is based on the physiological status and phenological development of the plants is the basis for keeping plants healthy and vigorous. Utilization levels have no bearing on the longevity of the plants and extraordinarily little value in management decisions.

The principles of plant physiology as the basis for vegetation management taught by Hormay and other experts are a sound basis for grazing management in Mineral County. Mineral County natural resource strategy includes management based on the renewable nature of Mineral County's vegetation resources.

Policies:

- Encourage range land improvement programs, including but not limited to water developments, range land restoration, pinyon-juniper, tamarisk, and shrub control, and weed control to increase forage production; improve livestock grazing management, raise stocking rates, and achieve other multiple use goals. It is the policy of Mineral County that water rights for livestock uses are to be held solely in the name of the permittee and not held jointly with a federal or state agency.
- Encourage off-stream water sources where such opportunities exist in all allotment pastures with sensitive riparian areas and in all allotments where improved livestock distribution will result from such development.
- Encourage all economically and technically feasible livestock distribution, forage production enhancement, and weed control programs before seeking changes in livestock stocking rates.
- Review reductions in stocking levels only after data demonstrates that grazing management including range improvements and specialized grazing systems are not supporting basic soil, vegetation, and watershed goals.
- Review all grazing management actions and strategies that impact property rights of in-holders and adjacent private landowners and consider the potential impacts of such actions on grazing animal health and productivity.
- Where history, actual use, or authorization of Temporary Non-renewable grazing (TNR) demonstrates that supplemental use is continuously available and can or should be used to improve or protect range lands (e.g., reduction of fuel loads to prevent recurring wildfire), encourage a process to permanently allocate such use to permittees as active grazing preference.
- Review use of supplemental forage during those years when climatic conditions result in additional forage availability.
- Temporary "voluntary non-use" of all or a portion of adjudicated forage is necessary on occasion due to drought, economic difficulties, animal health, etc., and is an acceptable management strategy. "Voluntary non-use" for the purpose of long-term or permanent retirement of a grazing allotment is detrimental to the economic stability of Mineral County. Use of "Voluntary non-use" should not be used to penalize the grazing permittee.

Reviewing:

- Cooperative reviewing completed by permittees is fully endorsed by Mineral County. Reviewing completed by agency officials should include the participation of the permittee.
- Review the amount of livestock use through review of actual use, authorized active use, suspended use, and temporary nonrenewable use.
- Review livestock production or performance when available.
- Review all range land and livestock management improvement programs as to acres affected by vegetation manipulation, water development, specialized grazing systems and weed control.
- Review the direction of range land trend and seral class acreage changes that support changes in the amount of use being authorized or denied.
- Review grazing use in each allotment through use pattern mapping for the purpose of recording livestock or wildlife distribution patterns and identifying additional reviewing techniques that are needed. Utilization reviewing is not a suitable measure for calculating stocking rates.
- Review all decisions or agreements resulting in changes in active preference and approvals or denial of applications for supplemental use.

Evaluation:

- Use data, trend studies and ecological status range land studies, to assure the amount of authorized use that can be sustained.
- Evaluate the degree to which, data supported requests for increases in active preference, return of voluntary non-use, and applications for supplemental use are approved and authorized.
- Review the degree to which identified vegetation manipulation projects, range improvement practices, specialized grazing systems, and weed control projects are being authorized and implemented.

It is the goal of this Plan that management activities be instituted which prevent such "taking" and which fosters effective implementation of the "right" to adjudicated grazing preferences.

- Mineral County may protect the property and persons of Mineral County from agency officials who attempt to enforce regulations based on unproven facts or conclusive presumptions.

- Mineral County may plan for and take positive action to assure that private property rights and private property interests including, investment backed expectations, are protected considering the standard set forth above.
- Mineral County opposes the practice of federal agencies demanding a portion of the water rights from either above ground or underground sources that are held as private property and may protest or object to any attempt by federal agents to obtain ownership of water rights currently owned privately.

NR 3: WATER QUALITY, RIPARIAN AREAS, AND AQUATIC HABITATS

Goals:

Meet the requirements for water quality contained in the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Section 445, to the extent they can be met while complying with constitutional and statutory law as to vested water rights, maintain, or improve riparian areas and aquatic habitat that represents a range of variability for functioning condition.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Water Resources
- Mining
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- Riparian Habitat
- Wild Horses and Burros
- Pinyon and Juniper Control
- Wildfire

Guidance:

Determination of proper functioning condition, stream channel morphology, and quality of riparian and aquatic habitats will always include a technically accurate determination of stream flows being perennial, ephemeral, or intermittent. Determination of water quality or riparian evaluation based on water quality means water quality as suited to the beneficial use for which the water is designated. Streams or springs that provide irrigation water and livestock water do not require human drinking water quality standards. Water quality laws that are legally enforceable still depend on authority under the Clean Water Act and several related laws.

Water quality standards must be realistic and attainable for the specific location that the regulation will be applied. Water quality standards for naturally occurring streams or lakes, reservoirs, or other impoundments are based on mean water quality determined throughout the course of entire years, over multiple year time frames. Point in time measurements of water quality may provide an indication that more sampling and analysis is warranted, but such limited samples will not provide sufficient evidence to justify regulatory action on a basis that water quality has been impaired.

Stream morphology developed by Rosgen, and his associates is the acceptable technique; any other approach requires evaluation and approval of the PLUP-SC. Identification of goals for riparian vegetation attributes must be realistic and attainable based on the dependability of surface or subsurface water regimes, climate as determined by elevations, soil and substrate characteristics, and the likelihood of unacceptable impacts on other uses within the riparian area and surrounding uplands. For example, quaking aspen reproduction is desirable in Mineral County and aspen reproduction that replaces an aspen stand in increments over about 100 years while grazing, wildlife populations, and recreation continue in the vicinity is preferable to techniques of riparian wide aspen stand regeneration that excludes customary uses.

Policies:

- Select site specific Best Management Practices (BMP's) through allotment management plans for those riparian areas and aquatic habitats which have been specifically identified and reviewed as exceeding State water quality standards for the actual use the water is intended for.
- BMP's include but are not limited to prescribed grazing systems, off-site water development, shrub and pinyon/juniper control, livestock salting plans, establishment of riparian pastures and herding.
- Utilize standardized forms and procedures for all Reviewing data related to riparian and aquatic habitat, condition, and trend.
- Assure management plans for multiple recreation uses in high erosion hazard watersheds are formulated through coordination with the PLUP-SC which includes representatives of recreational groups.
- Encourage a management plan for wild horses, livestock, and wildlife to enhance watershed and riparian areas.
- Encourage the development and maintenance of water conveyance systems (i.e., provide for livestock watering systems, irrigation diversions, and domestic or municipal uses).

Reviewing:

- Assure site specific **BMPs** are implemented in the development of **AMP's**.
- Assure the development and implementation of multiple recreational use plans for specific high erosion areas.

Evaluation:

- Evaluate the development of AMP's and implementation of BMPs to determine their impact on improvement of riparian areas and water quality. Identify the need to re-evaluate the design and effectiveness of BMP's.
- Review the degree of use and effectiveness of standardized procedures to obtain and record data to determine the condition and trend of riparian and aquatic habitat in areas identified as being adversely affected by wild horses, wildlife, and recreational use.
- Evaluate the records of grazing permit renewal for their impact on private property rights, including water rights.
- Interpret riparian monitoring data in view of technical limitations that may be present such as intermittent or ephemeral stream flows, soils, or substrate susceptibility to erosion, expected stream flow of perennial waters, and site-specific base data for water quality.

NR 4: WILDLIFE AND WILDLIFE HABITAT

Goal:

Maintain, improve, or mitigate wildlife impacts to habitat to sustain viable and viable populations of big game and upland game species as well as wetland/riparian habitat for waterfowl, fur bearers and a diversity of other game and non-game species.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Private Property and Property Rights
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- Water Resources
- Riparian Habitat

Guidance:

The FLPMA provides that it is the policy of the United States that BLM administered lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of multiple resources, will provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals, and will provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use. The PRIA directs improvement of rangeland conditions and provides for rangeland improvements which include habitat for wildlife. The authority for management of wildlife rests solely with Nevada by virtue of the equal footing doctrine set forth in Article One of the Admissions Act, and the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Historical Perspective:

Experience and scientific observations in other areas support preference for mule deer and sage grouse as the species that are the objective of wildlife management with the understanding that a variety of non-game species will be present as well. Declines in both sage grouse and mule deer population numbers have been well reviewed following peak populations from the 1930s to the late 1960s. Population changes are discussed in the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan, but habitat descriptions in that report do not seem to be scientifically supported. Declines in both species parallel the decline in livestock numbers and the loss of ranch families who lived and worked where their livestock grazed.

Mule deer benefit from managed livestock grazing that has the effect of pruning and stimulating growth of browse plants such as antelope bitterbrush as well as perennial grasses and forbs. Sage Grouse benefit from spring grazing on meadows prior to the arrival of sage grouse broods, the early grazing improves the sage grouse food supply because the plants that had been consumed are re-growing and very palatable when the sage grouse arrive, and insects are also readily accessible for the sage grouse chicks.

As livestock and ranching declined there has been an observed increase in predators of both mule deer and sage grouse. Between about 1940 and 1970, several chemicals were developed and used to control coyote populations to protect livestock, and the mule deer and sage grouse also benefited. After the use of chemicals such as 1080 were banned, sheep ranchers returned to trapping or shooting as predator management which continued to benefit wildlife populations. However most Mineral County sheep ranchers are no longer in business and the benefit of predator management by those ranchers.

Adult sage grouse are believed to depend on their ability to see predators approaching to escape, which is one of the benefits thought to be provided by grazing meadows that are also used to raise sage grouse broods. As discussed in the Society for Range Management paper “Ecology and Management of Sage Grouse and Sage Grouse Habitat” (2006), predation of adult sage grouse has a substantial effect on populations, but it has been demonstrated in recent years that depredation of sage grouse nests by common ravens can prevent successful reproduction of sage grouse over wide areas.

Realistic and attainable wildlife population goals have as a baseline, the historical observations of wildlife populations at the time of European settlement, which indicate that wildlife populations were sparse with very few deer, bighorn sheep, or sage grouse being observed by early explorers.¹ Archeological interpretations support this scarcity of animals and birds. Wildlife populations at levels of those existing at the time of European settlement is the best that natural Mineral County habitats can provide. Wildlife populations increased in the pre-1900s, following the establishment of ranches and farms, and the continuation of the preferred wildlife populations will require positive management actions in response to local community concerns.

Policies:

- Coordinate with the Mineral County Wildlife Advisory Board, Mineral County Natural Resources Advisory Commission, Nevada Department of Wildlife, affected private property interests, lessees, and permittees to develop specific wildlife population targets, harvest guidelines, depredation mitigation and guidelines for future site-specific management plans affecting upland, waterfowl, and big game habitat.
- Where it is in the best interest of the local community for wildlife populations to exceed pre-settlement conditions, population management plans should analyze and, where necessary mitigate, harmful impacts to rangelands, woodlands, native wildlife species and economically desirable non-native wildlife species. Mitigation must accommodate impacts that have accumulated since initial resource allocation.

¹ Summary of journals of early explorers that describe the absence of game as a serious handicap are summarized by Cliff Gardner and available on www.gardnerfiles.com. NDOW also notes the reports of the Society of Game Animals in the early 1800's in the Ruby Butte Herd” Nevada Department of Fish and Game, March 1976 (page 19)

- Assure wildlife populations and wildlife habitat enhance species native to Mineral County. Exceptions to this objective must be founded on a clear public benefit attributed to the introduction, enhancement or propagation of a non-native species or a species native to Nevada, but not historically found in Mineral County. Public benefit is demonstrated through affirmation by the Mineral County Wildlife Advisory Board and Mineral County Natural Resources Advisory Commission.
- Use rangeland studies, pellet group plots, breeding bird transects and other appropriate studies to monitor wildlife relationships to available habitat as well as impacts of vegetation manipulation projects on wildlife.
- Assure NDOW uses specific wildlife habitat attributes that are required by various wildlife species. Employ objective techniques to measure and record habitat characteristics of wildlife species; assume that the wildlife select habitat that best meets the needs of the species. Develop technical descriptions of habitat attribute requirements for each species and for each season of the year.
- Prioritize the planning, approval and completion of multiple-use water developments, rangeland treatment projects and prescribed burns that include objectives for enhancement of big game and other wildlife habitat. Wildlife developments must be cooperative in nature, respecting the rights and interests of existing resource users.
- Assure considerations of wildlife habitat requirements in the design and reclamation of mineral development projects through approved Plan(s) of Operations.
- Management agencies shall provide all necessary maintenance of enclosure fences not specifically placed for improved management of livestock.
- Encourage cooperative studies with willing private landowners, of wildlife depredation and related concerns regarding wildlife habitat on private land.
- Review NDOW records of wildlife losses to predators and support predator control efforts designed to protect specified wildlife species.

Reviewing:

- Encourage the participation of affected parties in the development and establishment of population targets and management guidelines for upland game, waterfowl, and big game species.

- BLM shall include wildlife habitat objectives in activity plans and approved Reclamation Plans.
- BLM shall provide the location and extent of water developments and vegetation manipulation projects and prescribed fires for wildlife habitat improvement and provide timely notification to all affected parties.
- Review range improvement projects, rights-of-way, woodcuts, mining activities, multiple recreation uses, and materials leases for habitat improvement or disturbance.
- Review visitor use of wildlife and fish in terms of hunter or fisherman questionnaire content as well as other recreation use, business reports of sales to visitors to the area, etc.

Evaluation:

- Encourage the participation of agencies, landowners and sportsmen and their progress in development of designated management area plans.
- NDOW shall provide wildlife population fluctuation data related to both habitat condition and non-habitat impacts on reproduction and survival.
- NDOW and the BLM shall provide the numbers and time required for the initiation and completion of water developments, prescribed burns, and range treatment projects for wildlife habitat improvement.
- Report the incidents and disposition of wildlife depredation on private lands and property to the Mineral County Wildlife Board.

NR 5: WOODLAND RESOURCES

Goal:

Maintain or improve aspen and conifer tree health, vegetation diversity, wildlife, and watershed values through active management of sites with the ecological potential for aspen, pinyon, or juniper woodlands and initiate thinning, removal, or other management measures.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

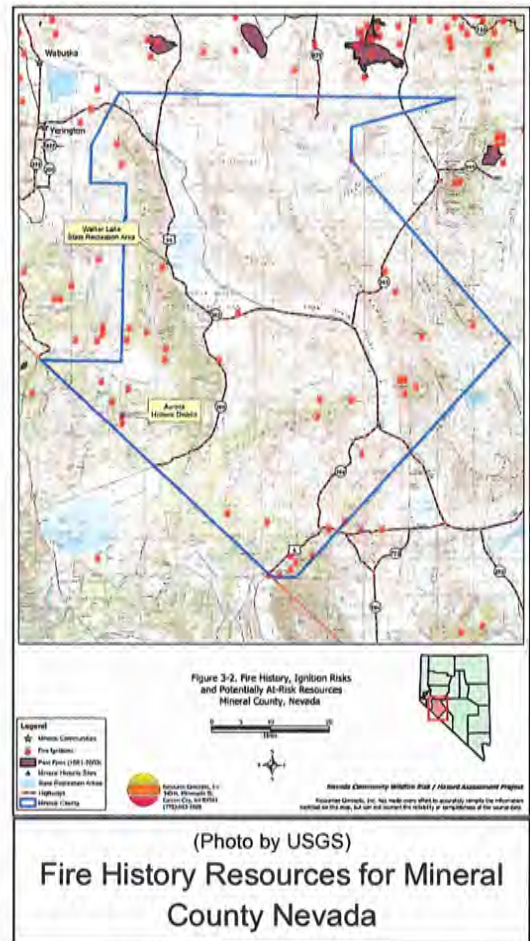
- Private Property and Property Rights
- Tax Base
- Water Resources
- Air Resources
- Agriculture
- Wildlife
- Recreation
- Riparian Habitat
- Pinyon and Juniper Control
- Wildfire

Guidance:

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act directs that the condition of the BLM administered rangelands be improved so that they become as productive as feasible for all range land values. The Federal Land Policy Management Act mandates that BLM administered lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of ecological and other resource values and provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals and recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the BLM administered lands. Forest Reserves and later National Forests are directed to conserve water flows, furnish timber for the people, and support the local economy in accordance with the Forest Service Organic Act and the National Forest Management Act. It is well demonstrated that unrestricted invasion of Pinyon and Juniper into plant communities that have the ecological potential of rangeland results in loss of wildlife habitat, loss of livestock forage, reduced water flow from springs and streams, and increased soil erosion.

Policies:

- Support and encourage a partnership with Federal agencies concerning necessary and useful, programs to improve Pinion and juniper woodland health, e.g.: selective fence post and firewood harvesting, or other operations such as green cuts.
- Insist upon the reclamation of disturbed forest sites.
- Support and encourage the removal of pinyon or juniper from plant communities that are identified as non-woodland (rangeland) ecological sites and restore the vegetation that is appropriate for those respective sites.



- Review woodland product harvest activities on the BLM and FS administered lands as necessary to promote customary economic use of woodland resources (i.e., pine nuts, firewood, posts, Christmas trees, etc.)
- Support and encourage a partnership with Federal agencies and local Wildlife agencies to make wildlife habitat improvements and grazing management strategies designed to enhance woodland or forest goals for aspen, pinyon-juniper, or other woodland types.
- Review reports from those responsible agencies to ensure mitigating management actions for the occurrence of insects and diseases that threaten the health of woodland resources.

Reviewing:

- Report the presence of insects or diseases that threaten woodland health.
- Identify old and decadent stands of trees and the management actions applied in each individual case.
- Identify the acres and severity of pinyon-juniper encroachment into range land ecological sites as identified by soil survey, aerial photo interpretation, or other techniques.

Evaluation:

- Evaluate reports to determine the degree to which woodlands are affected by insect damage or disease and harvest activities.
- Correlate aspen stands characteristics with recreational use, wildlife populations, wild horses, livestock grazing and other multiple use activities.

NR 6: AIR QUALITY

Goal:

Prevent and remediate significant deterioration of the superior air quality found in Mineral County.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

The Federal Clean Air Act and State of Nevada air quality regulations establish standards and provide guidance to management agencies regarding parameters affecting air quality. Smoke management is one element (both prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) and total suspended particulate (TSP)) of several elements in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards established in the Clean Air Act (1967) and amendments to the Act (1972, 1977).

Policies:

- Engage the State of Nevada and federal agencies in their industrial air quality permitting process for proposed developments that are likely to diminish air quality in Mineral County.
- Engage federal land management agencies in burn planning.
- Agencies shall conduct prescribed burning at or below maximum allowed by Clean Air Act.

Reviewing:

- Have access to records of both acreage and tonnage burned and compare to allowable values.
- Review compliance with best management practices for point source emissions.

Evaluation:

- Assure prescribed burning plans meet the requirements and guidelines for air quality and smoke management developed by the State of Nevada.
- Review, when necessary, the backlog of prescribed burns and applications and requests for additional prescribed burns to incorporate them into the following year annual plan.

NR 7: LOCATABLE MINERALS, FLUID MINERALS, AND MINERAL MATERIALS

Goal:

Facilitate environmentally responsible exploration, development and reclamation of oil, gas, geothermal, locatable minerals, aggregate, and similar resources on federal lands.

Primary Planning Guidance Addressed:

- Tax Base
- Water Resources
- Air Resources
- Mining
- Utility Rights and Public Consumptions
- Land Disposition/Land Tenure Adjustments
- Access
- Other Federal Land Use Regulations

Guidance:

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended, the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970, all declare that it is the continuing policy of the federal government to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The 1872 Mining Law along with the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 declares that it is the continuing policy of the United States to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of domestic mineral resources. The Federal Land Policy & Management Act reiterates that the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 is to be implemented and directs that the BLM administered lands are to be managed in a manner which recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and other resources. The National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980 restates the need to implement the 1970 Act and requires the Secretary of the Interior to improve the quality of minerals data in land use decision making. The Mining Law of 1866 guaranteed certain rights which allow for orderly and efficient use of the public lands for commerce.

Policies:

- Coordinate with federal agencies and state and local government planning agencies and in cooperation with interested members of the public, develop a land management mineral classification plan to evaluate, classify and inventory the potential for locatable mineral, oil, gas and geothermal, and material mineral exploration or development, to insure those lands shall remain open and available unless withdrawn by Congress or federal administrative action. To the extent practicable, land with high mineral or oil and gas values will remain open for economic use.
- Encourage the donation of exploration data to the Bureau of Mines. Use all available data, including, but not limited to existing hydrological data, geochemical and geophysical testing, geological mapping, and sampling, and where appropriate, drilling and testing.
- Encourage mineral material needs through negotiated sales, free use permits and community pits.
- Review as needed the NEPA analysis of environmental and community impacts related to proposed mineral, oil, and gas development, including social, economic, and fiscal impacts.

Reviewing:

- Review all exploration data and requests for and the issuance of patents through a system of tracking paperwork associated with such activity.

Evaluation:

- Determine the degree to which mineral exploration and development are occurring as compared to needs and potential for the County.
- Determine whether the time required to obtain necessary permits and approvals is reasonable.

NR 8: FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS

Mineral County consists of approximately 3700 square miles of which 95% are controlled by the Federal Government. A large part of Mineral County is federally withdrawn land currently occupied by the military base, and land classified as federally managed lands that are controlled by the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. Mineral

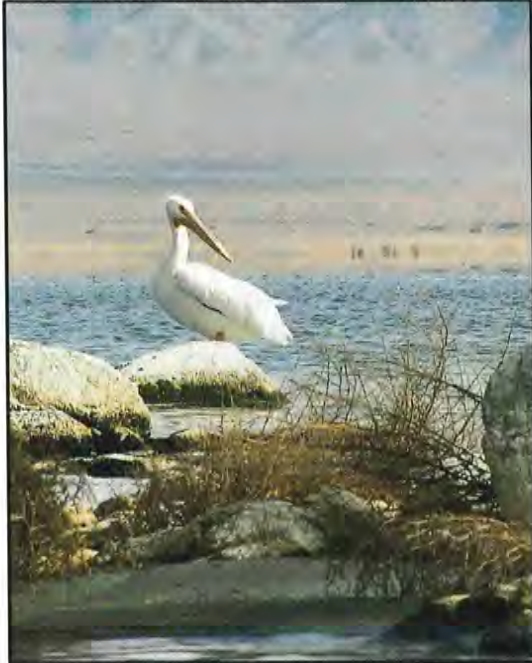


(Photo by Betty Easley)

Range Cattle South of Hawthorne

County's greatest asset is the land that it contains. Throughout the history of the County, the economic growth has been dependent upon the land for mining, agriculture, recreation, and revenue derived from the base and the personnel that are employed there. Most recently, the training activities at Hawthorne Weapons Ammunition Depot have been economically good for Mineral County.

There have been many periods of boom and bust in Mineral County because of a failure



(Photo by Betty Easley)
Walker Lake Pelican

to expand our horizons and fully utilize the land that we live on. Those that study the West know that the culture of this region, the people, and the sense of place are influenced by the economic history of the period that views the land as a primary source of wealth. Even the name of the County, Mineral, depicts the vast mineral resources that are available in the County. But all too often, as is evidenced in Mineral County by the name of ghost towns from the mining industry, relying on any one industry severely weakens our ability to compete in a global economy and impoverishes our communities.

Another example is the recent BRAC crisis that this County narrowly survived. Once again Mineral County had its entire economic future based on the use of land and jobs available at the local military base. We must look toward the future and embrace the trend in the world today. There are many industries that can be classified as white collar or

brainpower industries: microelectronics, biotechnology, the new materials industry, aviation, telecommunications, computers, and software. These sample industries are all “footloose” industries as they can locate anywhere in the world. There are many places in the West that have attracted these industries because of organizations and forward-thinking people that worked to attract them. Mineral County has several important assets to use in a plan to develop and attract industry, the most important being the land and resources contained in the County.

Mineral County has some of the most scenic areas in Nevada, from the high mountain ranges and high valleys to the basin of the Walker River and Walker Lake. The mountainous area, west of the town of Walker Lake, is rich in wildlife and photography enthusiasts enjoy observing the natural habitat. Mountain goats often can be seen sunning themselves at the higher elevations. There are many areas rich in mining history that have become popular tourist attractions. Roy Romer, the former governor of Colorado, phrased it: “America’s brightest people are attracted to America’s most beautiful places.”

Mineral County is rich in natural resources, minerals, geothermal, solar, wind power and recreation. We have the military base and can utilize the technological opportunities that follow it, all of which can be developed to generate employment, new technology, and service industry opportunities. Instead of waiting for the new mine to open or the military to expand operations at the local base, we need to pay attention to the global economy and carve out our own niche. We support the Multiple Use Concept of federally managed lands as a philosophy for management. We can create an urban economy in our very rural setting instead of losing the opportunity to make sure we benefit from the new growth. We can develop our natural resources for the economic health of our communities, creating jobs that will develop from the various industries, and put in place incentives to preserve wildlife habitat and the fragile ecosystems for the land we are responsible. We need to plan our transportation systems. We also need to ensure that youth get the training they need to obtain the good jobs we can generate. We need to participate and take a position of ownership in all aspects of federal land management in Mineral County from watershed restoration, mining, development of alternative energy sources, and preservation of the land for future generations.

Mineral County recognizes that water is critical for the survival of the communities and the habitat for wildlife. Therefore, watershed restoration efforts need to be addressed. We need to develop a comprehensive plan for watershed restoration in cooperation with federal and state agencies. Restoration is critical in the survival of communities in the Walker Lake area, failure to address this issue can result in a serious health issue for the residents of Walker Lake.

Mineral County requests to be recognized by the Bureau of Land Management as a joint lead or cooperating agency in actions affecting the environment and economic need within the County with federal land management. Mineral County will work under the directives of FLPMA and NEPA and join with the federal agencies to coordinate public land use planning and ensure that federal land use plans are consistent with local plans to the maximum extent possible. When properly conducted, the lead agency/cooperating agency relationship provides mutual benefits. The goals of the cooperating agency relationship include:

- Gaining early and consistent involvement of key governmental partners
- Incorporating local knowledge of economic, social, and political conditions
- Addressing intergovernmental issues
- Avoiding duplication of efforts
- Enhancing the credibility of the review process
- Building relationships of trust and collaboration for long term mutual gain

Last year, Mineral County passed a resolution establishing a renewable energy policy into the Mineral County Master Plan. As part of this resolution, Mineral County pledged to develop and enact a local land use and management plan of public lands which comprehensively lists natural resource priorities in terms of the economic, social and the political customs and culture of the communities in the County. Also, Mineral County committed to develop policies described under the Federal Land Management Act, NEPA and all other federal mandates that allow local government to coordinate with federal agencies in land use inventories, planning and management action in land use planning for the federal lands management by all federal agencies. A committee has been formed in Mineral County to develop a public land use policy and upon completion it will become part of this Master Plan.

Mineral County recognizes Presidential Order 12866 that emphasized the need for federal agencies to develop close working relationship with state and local government. It states: "The American people deserve a regulatory system that works for them, not against them, a regulatory system that protects and improves the health, safety, environment, and wellbeing and improves the performance of the economy without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs on society; regulatory policies that recognize that the private sector and private markets as the best engine for economic growth; regulatory policies that respect the role of state, local and tribal government; and regulations that are effective, consistent, sensible, and understandable."

Mineral County is dedicated to working together for responsible management. We must now shoulder greater responsibilities to our citizens and for our environments. We can no longer ignore our prescribed roles in the land planning process. This should not be an adversarial role, but a fulfillment of the Constitutional principles of checks, balances, and above all protection of the inalienable rights of the citizens. The terms cooperate, coordinate, and consult denote a desire by Congress that federal, state, and local governments work together for the general welfare of all citizens with special emphasis on localized needs. Mineral County's participation as a joint lead agency, or at a minimum, cooperating agency in the federal decision-making process can only produce positive benefits.

SECTION VI: POPULATION, HOUSING, AND EDUCATION

Population:

Mineral County, located in the west/southwest portion of Nevada is home to the United States Army's largest ammunition storage depot just west of the town of Hawthorne. Hawthorne, the county's largest city along with smaller townships, accounts for the population of Mineral County (See Table 1). In the 2000 Census, Mineral County's population of 5071, which accounted for .002% of the population for the State of Nevada. In the 2010 Census, Mineral County's population of 4772 accounted for .0017% of the population for the State of Nevada.

As of the 2020 Census, Mineral County's Population is 4638 (Appendix 1). This is a -0.28% decrease since the 2010 Census. The five-year outlook for the population is projecting a -0.46% population decrease; however, this does not consider the current increase in mining activity within Mineral County, nor does it project the current and future affairs of the Hawthorne Weapons Army Depot.

(Table 1)

Population Center	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2016	Percent Change	July 1, 2017	Percent Change	July 1, 2018	Percent Change
Mineral County	4539	4578	0.90%	4674	2.10%	4690	0.30%
Hawthorne	3035	2868	-5.50%	3066	6.90%	3065	0.00%
Luning	101	123	22.10%	105	-15.20%	106	1.60%
Mina	153	173	13.60%	173	-0.20%	174	0.70%
Walker Lake	378	403	6.80%	322	-20.10%	327	1.60%

Population Estimates from NV State demographer

Although the population of Mineral County has shown a decrease over the years, the expectation is that Mineral County will project a growth of 2% which could be accelerated based on economic growth Mineral County has the potential for.

Sustaining the population around Hawthorne, Hawthorne Army Depot is the largest employer for Mineral County. Mineral County also contains numerous mining ventures, county government, educational, and private/commercial as employment opportunities. However, Mineral County does face similar social and economic hurdles, which the county has experienced both increases and decreases in the employment force figures (See Table 3). As a vital link to Mineral County, Hawthorne Army Depot is extremely important for the United States Government and United States Army meet the ever-changing role this country faces abroad. It is expected the Hawthorne Army Depot's mission will grow to meet those demands and will require a higher, diverse population base to meet those needs.

Year	Population	School Enrollment	Labor Force	Employment Type				
				Covered	Total	Private	Govt	Farm
2000-2018 Percent Change	-7.5%	-36.6%	-19.9%	-14.5%	-9.3%	-10.0%	-16.0%	127.5%
2017-2018 Percent Change	0.3%	-1.8%	-0.9%	-0.7%	2.3%	3.1%	0.0%	2.2%

Over the past 10 years, the current trend has shown the population decreasing in all categories based on Mineral County estimates and projections. These projections show an overall decrease in all major age brackets; however, the forecast shows a slight increase boosting Mineral County’s population (See Table 3).

There are many factors that contribute to the fluctuations in the population count for Mineral County. Employment opportunities are a major factor for population adjustments within the county. Additionally, higher educational/Training opportunities, access to essential services, access to more urban areas, to name a few, also contribute to the increase/decrease of Mineral County’s population.

(Table 3)

Year	Age 0-19	Age 18-64	Age 65 and over
2010	815	2727	962
2011	751	2635	955
2012	775	2684	956
2013	689	2507	980
2014	602	2405	983
2015	568	2316	979
2016	548	2272	965
2017	541	2261	948
2018	557	2235	947
2019	562	2233	942
2020	590	2219	936
2021	616	2199	943
2022	645	2196	939
2023	666	2206	931
2024	691	2203	930
2025	710	2204	940

Mineral County Clerk Estimates/Projections

Even though growth has stagnated within Mineral County over the years due to the lack of additional industrial/employment opportunities, Mineral County has seen employment increases within certain areas to include the mining industry over the last few years. This increase has provided additional opportunities, however, as the population has stagnated, these industries are selecting employment candidates outside of Mineral County to meet their employment needs.

Growth in Mineral County depends on many varied factors to include influx of employment opportunities, access to additional services within Mineral County, and adequate facilities/housing. Mineral County is forecasting growth over the next decade as state/federal projects such as construction of the I-11 Corridor will provide the potential for a new industrial base to centralize within the boundaries of Mineral County which will bring in the need for more population and requirements for adequate housing needs.

Population Goals:

Goal #1: Prepare a report detailing the population estimate, number of housing units, well and septic count.

Goal #2: Identify the elderly population requiring assistance in the area of social and housing needs and work with federal, state, and local jurisdictions to improve health and safety concerns.

Housing:

Housing units within Mineral County are single-family structures, mostly located in the population center of Hawthorne Nevada. The townships of Mina, Luning, and Walker Lake encompass most of the rest of the housing units with various areas of mineral county containing small pockets housing units.

Most of the housing units in Mineral County are single family detached structures, which encompasses 45% of the total housing units within Mineral County. Manufactured and mobile homes are comprised of 34% of the housing unit followed by multifamily structures at 21%. Mobile and Manufactured homes figures contain what is considered both real and personal property. Multi-Family Housing figures contain both Single Family attached units and apartments. Additionally, the breakdown of housing figures also show what percentage of residences are located within Mineral County. Hawthorne, being the population center, accounts for 75% of housing units, Mina accounts for 9%, Walker Lake accounts for 7%, Luning accounts for 2%, Schurz – 2% and County Wide (Not considered a part of any city or township_ – 5%. (See Table 4)

(Table 4)

Name of Tax District, City or Town	Name of City, or Town within the Tax District (If Any)	Single Family Detached	Manufactured/ Mobile Home	Multi-Family Home	Percent of Residences
Hawthorne	Hawthorne	849	402	395	75%
Mina/ Mina Sinnot Addn	Mina	60	103	27	9%
Luning	Luning	22	30	0	2%
Walker Lake	Walker Lake	30	10	114	7%
Schurz	Schurz	4	48	0	2%
County Wide		24	55	13	5%

New home construction is limited or non-existent due to the lack of population influx and resources. Hawthorne has room for new construction growth, however, the infrastructure in place is limited in areas. Mina, Luning, and Walker Lake also have limitations on infrastructure and resources which limits growth.

Home Sales: (Need more information from the assessor's office.) Housing sales within Mineral County are a combination of real property and manufactured (mobile) home sales.

Housing Market: A number of factors affect the housing market in Mineral County which include but not limited to low inventory, lack of real property, lack of multifamily units, and affordable structures.

Flood Zone Areas: Portions of Mineral County and the town of Hawthorne are subject to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood zone regulations. Not all areas of Mineral County are located within a FEMA designated flood zone, however, the property owner is responsible to ensure they are aware if the property is located within the designated flood zones.

Flood Zone Property Construction and Improvements: Property Owners of parcels located within FEMA designated flood zones will be required to follow all regulations and guidance from FEMA when constructing buildings or making substantial improvements that may change the topography of the parcel prior to beginning construction.

Goals:

Housing Goal #1: Conduct a housing analysis every year with data received from state and local resources to identify current trends.

Housing Goal #2: Conduct an analysis for the elderly and special needs population and the availability for affordable housing.

Housing Goal #3: Promote housing for elderly/special needs population through various federal, state, and local assistance programs.

Housing Goal #4: Promote housing rehabilitation for housing that is considered uninhabitable and provide direction for assistance through federal, state, and local programs for homeowners to rehabilitate decaying residential structures.

Housing Goal #5: Through established state and local ordinances, identify residences and parcels to improve health and safety conditions throughout Mineral County.

Housing Goal #6: Conduct an analysis on the utility infrastructure and identify shortfalls that would impede expansion within Hawthorne, Mina, Luning, Walker Lake, and within Mineral County.

Education:

Mineral County School District Comprises of two elementary schools, a junior high school, and high school. Hawthorne Elementary School, Mineral County Junior High School, and Mineral County High School are located within the city of Hawthorne. Schurz Elementary School is located thirty-three miles north of Hawthorne, NV., on Highway 95 in Schurz, NV. Schurz Elementary is a part of Mineral County School District located on the Walker River Paiute Tribe Reservation and serves students from within the reservation and Mineral County. All students attending post-secondary classes attend at local colleges and universities outside of Mineral County.

Mineral County School District comprises of administrative support staff and educational staff. Mineral County School District employs approximately 149 personnel in positions of Educators and Support personnel.

Mineral County School District had 618 students enrolled for the 2018-2019 school year which was a 5% decline in the student population from the previous school year. Hawthorne Elementary traditionally comprises majority of the students followed by the Junior High School, High School, then Schurz Elementary School.

Goals:

Education Goal #1: Identify the number of students enrolled within the Mineral County School District who are considered homeless on an annual basis and provide guidance/assistance in reducing student homeless population

Education Goal #2: In cooperation with the Mineral County School district, assist in the development of a work force/vocational study course that will improve quality of life conditions for the residents of Mineral County.

Education Goal #3: Provide assistance to the Mineral County School District for identification of residential areas that can be dedicated housing for educators relocating to Mineral County. Provide guidance on rehabilitation options for residences identified as potential ownership.

(Table 5)

	Pre-K Enrollment	Elementary Enrollment	Secondary Enrollment	Total Enrollment	Percent Increase or Decrease
2011-2012	38	342	107	487	
2012-2013	29	348	119	496	2%
2013-2014	35	296	155	486	-2%
2014-2015	36	305	169	510	5%
2015-2016	40	329	199	568	10%
2016-2017	57	353	207	617	8%
2017-2018	42	379	228	649	5%
2018-2019	42	354	222	618	-5%
2019-2020	31	328	208	567	-8%
2020-2021	31	338	204	573	1%

Mineral County School District Enrollment Numbers

As of this writing, the last known population assigned to Mineral County was about 4,596 persons. This was a number estimated by the State of Nevada Demographer. Just to get this picture right, the U.S. Census last taken in the year 2000 assigned a 5,071 population to Mineral County, a drop of 597 over an approximate time of 10 years. The reduction in our population is not unique, and for that matter has little to do with trends across America or Nevada. It reflects the volatility of our employment base, an issue we have been trying to overcome for the last 20 years at least. We are however on the cusp of solving our static or reduced population doldrums with a promotional plan through economic development.

The density of population in Mineral County is estimated in 2009 by the State Demographer's office as follows: Hawthorne, 3028; Luning, 79; Mina, 316; Walker Lake, 329; and Schurz, 844. This comes to an estimated total of 4,596. Schurz is not listed by the state and although we cannot substantiate the Schurz number, we can deduct from the numbers assigned to each community excluding Schurz, and the totals are short 844 persons to balance. Montgomery Pass's population is unknown. The concentration of population into these communities are influenced by factors, not hard to recognize, when considering the availability of water supply, utilities, town services, land ownership patterns, employment base, and highway access. Of course, the key factor for concentrated populations lies



(Photo by Betty Easley)
Quads in Aurora Area

in the fact that 95% of the lands in Mineral County are public lands, primarily federal and state-owned, leaving 5% for community settlement.

Settlements within Mineral County are unique in their characteristics because they are isolated geographically from surrounding towns. All are linked by the highway system. Lyon County to the west has rapidly gained in population from 2009 state estimates of 53,825, Nye County to the southeast was estimated in 2009 at 46,360, Churchill County to our north at 26,859, and Esmeralda County to our south at 1,187. It is about an hour's driving time from Hawthorne to the closest towns of Yerington (Lyon County) and Fallon (Churchill County). The size of Mineral County is 3,734 square miles and, with our estimated population of 4,596, the density of the county is about 8/10 of a section per person or 627 acres per person.

The primary concern of Mineral County's population over the years always has been attributed to the fact that our employment base is tied directly to the Hawthorne Army Depot and mining operations as primary employers. They both expand and contract dramatically from time to time and recovery from job losses impacts all services of the county, both public and private. This alone is cause for enough concern with respect to this plan. If we do anything, we need to expand and diversify our employment base at least enough to keep from sharp declines in employment and resulting population loss. It is not an easy task when considering all the issues that face us today. Somehow, we must find a way to capitalize on our uniqueness. One of the ways is to promote our remote location from heavily populated areas, just as they did back in the late 1920's and early 1930's when they relocated the munitions plant from New Jersey to Hawthorne. An industry which conflicts with urbanization always is being challenged by over regulated government entity(s) and, with the inflated costs of operational services and land, business and industry would have none of that to deal with in Mineral County. All the necessary pieces to accommodate these types of industries, being put into place by the current Mineral County Board of Commissioners. With this plan, and a continually active economic development strategy, this is the answer we need.

Another factor that has not been completely implemented is the federal government's willingness to fund stimulus plans to get Americans back to work and assist the stagnant economy. Our location and circumstances are ideal for qualifying us in large part because of the enormity of U.S. Government property and improvements within a stone's throw from Hawthorne. If assistance through the stimulus plan flows from federal to state, we should be in the hunt for funds, or if we are aggressive and persistent enough, we might consider direct grant funds from the federal government on the assumption alone that conditions here are ideal for expansion of government facilities, and/or private industry. All our infrastructure for such services is in place and/or expandable. Just a reminder of what we once had during World War II is an infrastructure sufficient to sustain a population of 10,000 persons in Babbitt alone! A testimonial many would find hard to believe, even some of our own citizens.

The 2020 census of Mineral County has a population of approximately 4638, this is a decrease of -0.28% since the 2010 census. The future five-year plan from the housing section for the population is showing a projection of -0.46 population decrease. However, this does not take into effect the future prospects of new mining opening up within Mineral County or nearby Counties. This also does not take into relative effects of the future for the Hawthorne Army Depot going under a new contract with a new employer that may employ more personnel or less personnel depend on how they plan to operate the depot.

With the effects of the mining and future Army Depot, Mineral County could see an increase in population. There has been a small growth fluctuation in Hawthorne, Mina, and Walker Lake within the last year.

Nevada Census & Demographic Data – July 1, 2020, Mineral County

POPULATION (Table 1)				HOUSING (Table 4)			
Total Population			4,638 (100%)	Total HU (Housing Units)			2,830 (100%)
Population in Households			4,586 (98.9%)	Owner Occupied HU			1,292 (45.7%)
Population in Families			3,282 (70.8%)	Renter Occupied HU			923 (32.6%)
Population in Group Quarters ¹			52 (1.1%)	Vacant Housing Units			615 (21.7%)
Population Density			1	Median Home Value			\$95,119
Diversity Index ²			63	Average Home Value			\$117,879
				Housing Affordability Index ³			215
INCOME (Table 2)				HOUSEHOLDS (Table 3)			
Median Household Income			\$38,180	Total Households			2,215
Average Household Income			\$53,846	Average Households Size			207
% of Income for Mortgage ⁴			10%	Family Households			1,227
Per Capita Income			\$25,728	Average Family Size			3
Wealth Index ⁵			48				

❖ NOTES

1. **Group Quarters** - a place where people live or stay in a group living arrangement. Includes college residents' halls, nursing facilities, military barracks, and prisons.
2. The **Diversity Index** is a scale of 0 to 100 that represents the likelihood that two persons, chosen at random from the same area, belong to different races or ethnic groups. If an area's entire population belongs to one race AND one ethnic group, then the area has zero diversity. An area's diversity index increases to 100 when the population is evenly divided into two or more race/ethnic groups.
3. The **Housing Affordability Index** base is 100 and represents a balance point where a resident with a median household income can normally qualify to purchase a median price home. Values above 100 indicate increased affordability, while values below 100 indicate decreased affordability.
4. The **% of Income for Mortgage** quantifies the percentage of median household income dedicated to mortgage payments on a home priced at the median value (assuming a 30-year mortgage and a 20% down payment).
5. The **Wealth Index** is based on several indicators of affluence including average household income and average net worth, but it also includes the value of material possessions and resources. It represents the wealth of the area relative to the national level. Values above or below 100 represent above-average wealth or below-average wealth compared to the national level.

GROWTH RATE / YEAR	2010-2020	2020-2025
Population	-0.28%	-0.46%
Households	-0.11%	-0.26%
Families	-0.24%	-0.31%
Median Household Income		0.68%
Per Capita Income		1.25%
Owner Occupied		-0.06%

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	RANK	PERCENTILE
Total Population	#14	24th
Population Density	#11	41st
Median Household Income	#17	6th
Housing Affordability Index	#13	76th
Per Capita Income	#13	29th
Diversity Index	#4	82nd

SECTION VII: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

Economic development is the goal for residents of Mineral County. After the Base Realignment and Closure Commission considered closing our weapons depot, the community recognized the urgent need to diversify our economy. The dependence upon one large employer and our isolated location mean that the community must be extremely competitive in its economic development strategies in our attempts to diversify.

County government has been granted large acreages from the military adjacent to the community of Hawthorne for development of industrial/commercial space and new residential areas. The County has invested resources in putting in updated sewer and water distribution facilities for the acreages that the county owns.

Mineral County works with State and Federal Government Economic Development agencies to collaborate and facilitate Economic opportunities for private enterprise investments in our County.



(Photo by Betty Easley)

Hawthorne Industrial Airport (HTH)

It is important to have the ability to quickly and effectively enable a project's special use permit, conditional use permit and any other planning efforts necessary, to develop a project in a timely manner. While the community is not willing to take just any industry, they are interested in being known for being a user-friendly place to bring industry for job creation. The object of this Master Plan is to clearly

define the means for effective and timely development of entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for the citizens of Mineral County.

This Master Plan demonstrates a well thought out strategy for growth adopted by Mineral County citizens, both in the Master Plan and in other policies and procedures. It conveys to the potential client that Mineral County has assessed its opportunities, set goals for achieving our objectives, and that the community is committed to making Mineral County a great place to live and work.

Mineral County Economic Development Assets:

- Hawthorne Weapons and Ammunition Depot
- Geothermal, wind and solar resources
- Minerals: gold, silver, lithium, uranium, and semi-precious stones
- People: cross trained workforce
- Lots of developable land: county owned, army owned, and privately owned.
- New water and sewer to airport industrial park and Hawthorne commercial development (previously called Babbitt) areas.
- Walker Lake
- Proximity to Yosemite and Mammoth Mountains
- Ability to reach all western markets within 12 hours.

Proposed Developments County Wide:

- Luning Solar proposed expansion
- 30 MW geothermal plant
- Future subdivisions Hawthorne, Luning, Mina, Walker Lake

Target Markets:

Commercial partners for research and development on and off the army depot. Training, product manufacturing, military related support industry, renewable energy production, and equipment manufacturing.

Northern Nevada Development Authority (NNDA):

Northern Nevada Development Authority (NNDA) is the state-designated Regional Development Authority (RDA) for the Sierra Region of Nevada: Carson City (state capital), Douglas County, Lyon County, Mineral County, and Storey County.

Established in 1981, the organization is a Nevada domestic nonprofit corporation. NNDA helps to grow and strengthen the region's economic ecosystem and facilitates business-to-business resources to support existing businesses.

Our Vision

A Prosperous, Resilient and Sustainable Economy for Northern Nevada

NNDA Business Development since 2010:

- Reduced the Sierra Region's industrial vacancy rate from 26% to 3%
- Developed a pipeline of 900+ companies.
- Assisted over 100 relocating and expanding companies.
- Generated more than 5,000 new jobs (direct and indirect)
- Created over \$2 Billion in total Economic Impact.

What We Do

- **OUR VISION:** A Prosperous, Resilient and Sustainable Economy for Northern Nevada
- **OUR MISSION:** To influence, facilitate and support the ongoing growth and prosperity of the economic ecosystem of the Sierra Region of Nevada
- **OUR ROLE:** The **connector**, **navigator** and **problem solver** between the Sierra Region's business communities, government, and the many resources to support business growth.
- Nevada's Sierra Region is the Silver State's third largest metropolitan area, includes Lake Tahoe's south shore and encompasses a diverse set of industry sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, mining, health care, aerospace, rail, logistics, tourism, and many others. It has a land mass of 7,009 square miles and a population over 165,450.
- Though the Sierra Region is exceptionally large geographically, its communities are all interconnected and interdependent. What affects one area, town, city, or county, affects the entire region. This is quite different from traditional urban areas where economic impacts tend to be concentrated within a more compact geographic area. It is the reason that NNDA takes a regional approach to economic development for achieving successful growth of the region's the economic ecosystem.

Proximity to Other Western U.S. Cities:

For Hawthorne to be considered as the central intermodal transportation hub to the western United States it must be in an area where it can move freight in all directions North, South, East, and West in a timely matter. If you look at all the major towns below Hawthorne could transport freight in all directions to most major cities within a 24-hour timeline.

- Reno, Nv. -133 miles
- Sacramento, Ca. -262 miles
- Las Vegas, Nv. -313 miles
- San Francisco, Ca. -348 miles

- Los Angles, Ca. -389 miles
- Boise, Id. -464 miles
- Salt Lake City, UT. -550 miles
- Phoenix, AZ. -602 miles
- Portland, OR. -709 miles
- Seattle, WA. -881 miles
- Helena, MT. -926 miles
- Denver, CO. -940 miles
- Santa Fe, NM. -947 miles
- Cheyenne, WY. -985 miles

Hawthorne Technology and Industrial Center Diversified Nevada Certified Sites Program:

Mineral County to work in conjunction with the Hawthorne Army Depot to develop the Hawthorne Technology and Industrial Center with both industrial and utility divisions.

The future Technology and Industrial Center has six zones of different types of available multiple use from commercial property off a major highway to a utility zone next to a power substation, (see the map in the exhibits sections mark exhibit?).

Babbitt Development Plan:

Babbitt Nevada was a populated place established as a 1941 government housing facility for workers of the neighboring Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot.

Subsequently, used as a cold war radar station (Hawthorne Bomb Plot), remaining town structures include the school building at the intersection of 21st street and Yorktown Avenue and numerous concrete building foundations.



(Photo provided by the internet)
Old Babbitt Nevada of Mineral County

An RV Park is located at the east side of the former community. The school is being converted into a new project and is getting a second chance in life.

Mineral County is in the process of developing plans for the sale and development of the property referred to as the Babbitt area. The area is the site of abandoned Military Housing and Commercial area that was acquired by Mineral County.

The Commercial Subdivision as described in document No. 150621 Mineral County records will be reverted to acreage except for the already developed properties. Essex Avenue will be abandoned from 21st St. east to Armory Road, 22nd Court and 23 rd. St. will be abandoned.



Ranger Avenue, December 1968

(Photo provided by internet)

Babbitt Nevada Housing of Mineral County

Essex St. from 21st ST. west to 10th St. will become a frontage road to access the large parcels. It will be extended to 60 ft width built to orange book standards. Ingress- egress from Highway 95 will be 21st St. and 10th St. The section between the Highway right of way and

Essex St. will become green space. Existing utility easements will remain.



(Photo provided by Internet)

Old Shopping Center Babbitt Nevada of Mineral County

The Babbitt commercial subdivision development and the airport industrial development has to be tied together with a new electrical substation to be able to provide the required power for the future growth of both areas. See Section VIII: Public Facilities & Services for the section on power substations.

The Mineral County Sheriff is an organization that functions to **Serve and to Protect** its citizens. The citizens in all cases are our first priority. We will exhibit respect and lawfulness at all times. We will set ourselves to the highest of standards to perform our duties through proactive and ethical behaviors. The single most factor for success is our commitment. Our commitment is to serve the Department by working to support each other as a team, to serve the people of this community to ensure their safety and to provide the services for their needs. It is as important to commit ourselves to strive for success, constant self-improvement for personal integrity, leadership, and to achieve our goals.

The sheriff's department does respond to all outside areas Luning, Mina, Corey Canyon and Walker Lake and any place in between. Schurz has its own police department that also assists as needed.

Fire Department/Emergency Medical Services (EMS):

The Mineral County Fire Department main fire station is located in Hawthorne, Nevada. We also have volunteer stations in Mina, Luning, Walker Lake, and Schurz. We run a 24/7 Ambulance Service staffed with Basic or Advanced EMT's

Electric Utilities:

Nevada revised Statute 278.0103 defines an above ground Utility as an electric transmission line which is designated to operate at 200 kilovolts or more and which has been approved for construction after October 1, 1991. By the State and Federal Government or a governing body. NRS 278.165 requires each county to adopt an above ground utility plan that must: provide a process for the designation of corridors for the construction of above ground utility project. Be consistent with plans prepared by the Nevada State Office of Energy, ensure continuity of transmission corridors, are consistent with above ground utility plans of adjacent jurisdictions, and be consistent with the Bureau of Land Management's resource management plan.

Mineral County adopts as part of this Master Plan the maps on file with the Nevada State Office of Energy and the Bureau of Land Management depicting corridors for above ground electric transmission lines as presently depicted and as may amended. Transmission lines under 200 kV or not recognized by the Nevada Office of Energy, or the Bureau of land Management are required to follow the special use permit process as defined in Mineral County code Chapter 17.

Mineral County has developed a detailed Regional Water Plan that can serve as a planning document for water system improvements for three water public water systems in Mineral County. This plan addresses the population and environmental information for the region, lists characterization of water resources (supply, quality, use and total capacity), analysis of held water rights in the region and a summary of existing water system infrastructure and opportunity for improvement. This plan is available by contacting Hawthorne Utilities.

Mineral County has an abundance of public services considering its size, beginning with senior citizen services. We have a large proportion of seniors served by programs funded through the State and County. The local organization Care and Share provides the administration of their W.A.N.T.S. (wellness, activities, nutrition, transportation, and socialization) and needs. Other services provided to citizens of Hawthorne are a hospital, shopping, multi-purpose community center, a clinic, dentistry, public library, museums, parks, and recreation facilities (see section B below), and an animal shelter. Hawthorne being the business center of the County has a bank, a credit union, several restaurants, bars, a casino, motels, and many smaller businesses and stores. Mineral County also has many active church denominations and community service organizations.

All the usual emergency services are available to the various communities. In the case of Schurz, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Western Nevada Agency, and the Walker River Tribal Council provide many other essential services to the native population therein. The Walker Lake community has some limited services which includes a fire station, a church, and a domestic water service entity. The Walker Lake General Improvement District functions as an arm of Mineral County government and operates the water storage and distribution system. The community has an advisory board that reports local issues to the Mineral County Board of Commissioners.

Power Substations:

Mineral County Commercial and Industrial areas are getting developed and as the area grows it will require a new substation to be able to manage the utility growth. Mineral County commissioner's shall work with NV Energy to provide all the specifications required for planning and designing a substation for both present and future growth. Mineral County will collaborate with all parties needed to acquire the needed real estate for the substation and right of way access.

The area that should be consider for the substation to be placed is in the northwest corner of the babbitt commercial site close to the U.S. Army substation. This way the ROW and power line easement can be shared. A survey should be conducted to make sure the proposed substation is not encroaching on government property and has the land needed to properly size a substation for today's use and the future needs.

Mineral County should work with NV Energy to consider an upgrade to the substation at the top of town for all the antiquated equipment. This upgrade would be done to modernize an old substation and help with future power issues.

Ryan canyon substation should have any modernization upgrades done for future power requirement needs such as car charging station within the county as required in the presidential emissions reduction plan. The power upgrades will become an important part of Mineral County as more infrastructure moves into Mineral County.

Schools:

Today, the most important function of local government is education. Compulsory school attendance laws and the expenditures of local and state governments demonstrate the importance of education to our society. Education is required in the performance of our most basic public responsibilities. It is a critical component of good citizenship. High quality education can be the greatest asset for public economic development, the lack can be the biggest hindrance.

High performing public schools can be the single most important asset to a community's economic development plan. Education is the tool for awakening our children to cultural values, to prepare them for future professional training, and to adjust to today's environment. Elected and appointed officials that are responsible for our student's education have the power to change the world. Education reform has the potential be the deciding factor in many political races. Society needs to take this task very seriously.

Airport:

The Hawthorne Industrial Airport (HTH) is an integral part of our County as it expands in industrial activity as well as aircraft operations.

The location itself is north of and adjacent to the town of Hawthorne, and within walking distance from our commercial hub. The acreage of the airport is more than nine hundred acres. The elevation of the airport is 4,230.4 feet (surveyed). HTH is an uncontrolled airport serving both general aviation and military and has two runways, a 6,000 foot long by 100-foot-wide paved runway, and a 3,250 foot long by 130-foot-wide dirt runway.

The HTH is a dual usage airport with general aviation being the main user, the military also uses it for passenger traffic, training and occasionally for fueling. General aviation pilots are the biggest percentage of users. A vital service is the air ambulance capability the airport provides with a total of 189 ambulance flights in 2009. Although HTH does not provide regular passenger service, it receives many charter flights each year.



(Photo by Roger Kubeck)
Hawthorne Airport

Throughout the year the military utilizes the airport for part of their training. In 2009 and 2010, the airport provided a vital role in the Marine Reserve training called Javelin Thrust.

The airport is owned and operated by Mineral County; the current manager is also the Director of Mineral County Public Works. Advisory input is received from the Mineral County Airport Land Advisory Board. In 2009 the Mineral County Board of Commissioners adopted the Hawthorne Industrial Airport Layout Plan developed by Armstrong Consultants, Inc., the airport engineers.

Facilities include a pilot's lounge with computer, Wi-Fi access and other amenities, a beacon, pilot-controlled runway lighting, a UNICOM (Universal Communications) frequency, an AWOS (Automated Weather Observation System) accessed from the air and by phone, a self-serve fueling system for both 100LL and Jet A, and tie downs.

The entire acreage of the airport is zoned Industrial and Mineral County is seeking economic growth through actively soliciting new business leases in the industrial area along Highway 95.

The 2010 upgrades to HTH were a security fence fronting Highway 95 and a security camera system. Future improvements in the Hawthorne Industrial Airport Layout Plan include upgrading the ramp area, moving, and upgrading the taxiway, extending the runway, and adding additional hangars and a new fuel system.

The main taxiway tied to runway 10/28 has just been updated in the year 2021, moved one hundred feet to the south of the runway and new pavement. This is to accommodate wider wing planes to pass by each other.

The HTH Airport has an industrial subdivision within its boundary with eighteen parcels that are for lease or are leased. The Hawthorne Industrial Airport Subdivision is in portion of E2, section 21 & section 22, T8N, R30E, M.D.B.&M. all within the airport boundaries.

Mineral County has a second airport located in Mina Nevada approximately 35 miles to the south of Hawthorne. This Airport is a dirt runway approximately 3,000 feet long located at the southeast side of Mina. This airstrip is part of the Multi Modal Transportation Hub for future mining and/or industrial/commercial business. The property around the airstrip is owned by BLM but there is a resource Management Plan (RMP) to trade BLM land by the airport for development.

SECTION IX: TRANSPORTATION

Introduction:

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to provide for the development of transportation improvements in Mineral County through 2030. The recommendations and proposed activities in this transportation element driven by the Mineral County Master Plan for Mineral County Nevada for the transportation plan adopted by the Mineral County Planning Commission in 2020.

The Mineral County Road Department is responsible for the maintenance of roads that have been approved and adopted into the County Road maintenance program. A 5-year maintenance plan is adopted by the County Commissioners each year and implemented as funding is made available through gas tax revenues and road impact fees.

The best planning and plans involve an ongoing, dynamic process that allows choice, accommodates change, and responds to growth and the development of the community. The transportation plan is not a commitment or promise to implement any of the recommendations. This plan provides justification for the expenditure of funds from various sources. Future implementation of any plan recommendations will be based on periodic review and decision-making, and on the availability of federal, state, and local funding specifically approved and committed on time by the proper public officials. Ideally, this plan will be updated periodically to ensure that it is responsive to the transportation needs of Mineral County.

The purpose of the Mineral County 2477 Master Plan Public Roads was:

- To analyze the Mineral County area transportation system, including the roadway network, main roads, auxiliary roads, off-road trails, and other roads needed to attract visitors to Mineral County.
- To identify future travel demand and transportation needs for the future years this includes but not limited to all major roads coming into Mineral County, transit, para transit services, pedestrian/bikeway facilities, airport facilities, and future freight movement system including trucking and rail.
- To evaluate alternative transportation improvements.
- To recommend short-range and long-range transportation system improvements.
- To identify funding sources and opportunities; and to develop a fiscally constrained, multi-modal transportation plan for the Mineral County Urban Areas.

The intent is to develop the most appropriate long-range transportation plan, given expected growth and development patterns, as well as desired travel patterns.

This Transportation Plan is not intended to address all the small-scale transportation issues such as pothole problems, snowplowing, sign placement, speed limits, etc. This plan also does not dictate project priorities for implementation but rather, provides input to the annual process of developing the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

The Transportation Plan contains key principal elements:

- public transportation element
- pedestrian and bicycle element
- airport, rail, and freight movement
- street and highway element
- electric vehicle charging action plan

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION:

Commuter Rail Service:

There is currently no commuter rail service in Mineral County. Mineral County to work in conjunction with Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) on the continuing participation of the rail plan to Connect Rail Nevada. This will connect Hazen to Mina and Tonopah and eventually to Clark County.

GOAL T1: Continue to explore and evaluate alternative modes of transportation, including public transportation and pedestrian & bicycle.

Policy T1.1 Continue to explore the possibility of commuter rail ferry service through Mineral County, with a terminal in Mineral County.

Policy T1.2 Mineral County needs to work with NDOT railroad transportation department to explore the implementation of re-using the existing railroad bed that currently exist in Mineral County.

Policy T1.3 Work with local non-profit and State, County, and other businesses to establish public transportation for residents and employees that currently do not have access to transportation. The public transportation should include both within and out of town for those who have doctors' appointments outside of Mineral County.

Policy T1.4 Improve the pedestrian network and connectivity to the downtown areas including improvement as identified in goal 2.3. Crosswalks shall be on all major intersection to downtown areas. Crosswalks shall also be required from schools to any non-profit after school program businesses.

Policy T1.6 Improve the sidewalk from fifth street to 8th street on the school side of A street for student safety.

Policy T1.7 Improvements to pedestrian facilities should be targeted toward the safety and convenience of the user. Amenities for pedestrians such as light, benches, and adequate signage as required.

Policy T1.8 Provides a dedicated trail system within Mineral County for both bicycles and pedestrians.

GOAL T2: Ensure safe and connected access to public facilities, recreation facilities, and commercial centers for pedestrians and mobility devices within Mineral County.

Policy T2.1 Continue to review sidewalk standards regarding widths per the orange book.

Policy T2.2 Review and improve coordination of multi-use trail crossings of roadways identified on the trail system in goal T3.

Policy T2.3 Conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current pedestrian network that evaluates existing facilities and identifies recommended improvements. Particular attention should be given to the areas around schools, parks, and the high traffic areas.

Policy T2.4 Incorporate appropriate pedestrian crossings signs, striping, and signal crossing lights and buttons to facilitate safe crossing.

Policy T2.5 Implement a process by which additional improvements can be constructed with available funds.

Policy T2.6 Develop design policies for pedestrian circulation and access in developing areas of Mineral County consistent with established Federal and State design standards and regulations, including American Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

GOAL T3: Develop a safe and functional bicycle network that promotes bicycling as an alternative mode of transportation.

Policy T3.1 Continue to implement the trail program throughout the County. This is to include both pedestrian walking trails, biking trails both on-road and off-road, and creating motorbike trails.

Policy T3.2 Continue to create and install signage and marking programs to identify the bicycle system as well as alert motorists to the presence of bicyclists and the necessity of sharing the road.

Policy T3.3 Promote safe on-street routes along all streets and highways by removing portions of on-street parking or widening sections of the roadway to safely accommodate bicycles.

Policy T3.4 Ensure maintenance of all streets and highways for safe bicycle riding.

Policy T3.5 Continue to consider adding bike lanes or widened shoulders to County-maintained roads when improvements are done.

Policy T3.6 Continue to collaborate with Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) to build awareness of trails and ensure bike routes, lanes and facilities are incorporated into NDOT's highway maintenance and construction program.

Policy T3.7 Ensure that facilities are equipped with secure bike racks.

Policy T3.8 Consult with Mineral County Cyclists to determine priorities regarding bicycle issues.

AIRPORT, RAIL AND FREIGHT MOVEMENT:

Airport Facilities/Roadway Access

The Mineral County Airport is ½ mile from the end of town on Highway 95 heading north. This is the only airport in Mineral County that is operated by the County under the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

The airport covers nine hundred acres and has an airport development within the property that encompasses 50 acres. The runway 10/28 was extended in the year 2003 to a length of 6,000 feet long by 100-foot-wide paved runway to accommodate large airplanes for the Hawthorne Army Depot. The second runway 15/33 is 3,250-foot-long by 130-foot-wide dirt runway. The elevation is 4,230.4 feet from sea level. The airport is used for both emergency use, private usage, military usage, and commercial usage. The 10/28 runway is lighted with end lights and edge lighting for night landing.

GOAL T4: Identify locations in Mineral County that are appropriate for passenger and freight airport services.

Policy T4.1 Future airport expansion and growth to Mineral County would bring in the possibility of having a freight line air service from the Hawthorne airport to other areas. Growth to Mineral County would also allow the master plan to extend the airport to include passenger flights to cities for connecting flights.

Policy T4.2 Future growth on the Industrial Business Park (Babbitt) area and the Hawthorne Airport Industrial Park by connecting with other counties and business parks throughout the state or country and promote our improved airport and the location as the western intermodal hub.

Policy T4.3 Future growth of the land around the Existing Mina Airport dirt land strip to become a Multi Modal Transportation Hub by buying the property from BLM and/or using the Resource Management Plan (RMP) to trade BLM land and the existing Mina Airport for other land that is under the BLM ownership. The existing Mina Airport could be built up to be used as a future Multi-Modal Transportation hub for future railroad and air transportation for the local mines and/or other industrial/commercial businesses.

GOAL T5: Develop a strategic plan that clearly identifies the actions, stakeholders and funding opportunities needed to secure and develop an airport facility.

Policy T5.1 The Mineral County Transportation will work with other city and county entities to develop needed opportunities when Mineral County growth requires the ability to have stakeholders and private funding for the airport to help maintain the facility.

GOAL T6: Develop a strategic plan that clearly identifies the actions and funding opportunities needed to secure and develop Highways, Bi-ways, and Local Avenues:

Policy T6.1 Level of Service & System Deficiencies Analysis.

The Mineral County Transportation plan in this Master Plan will be assessed to determine the current operating characteristics (level of service) and was examined for system deficiencies. The system will be examined for the perspective of roadway capacity, intersection capacity, ability to manage both general vehicle and truck traffic and general circulation.

A capacity analysis should be performed for this portion of the master plan to help provide a road network and counted street volumes. Based on the volume-to-capacity ratio analysis study that will be done per this master plan, there could be a few roadway segments that have capacity deficiencies under observed traffic volumes. The following road networks should be studied for future traffic conditions in this master plan when Mineral County has a growth of 5% or more of traffic influence.

- Highway 95 from the Hawthorne Army Depot Main Gate to 10th Street.
- Highway 95 from the corner of E Street & 5th Street to the corner of 10th Street & Freedom Road (truck route 95).
- Armory Road from Highway 95 to 1st Street.
- A Street from 10th Street to 1st Street.
- C Street from Highway 95 to 1st Street.
- F Street from Freedom Road (truck route 95) to 5th Street.
- K Street from Freedom Road to 5th Street.
- Cottonwood Drive both East and West side at Walker Lake.
- Walker Lake Drive.
- Golden Willow Drive from West Cotton Drive to Highway 95.
- North Betty Jane Drive from West Cotton Drive to Deyna Drive.
- Schurz ~ because Schurz is a Sovereign Nation and located in Mineral County, if the tribal council would like help from Mineral County with any portion of the transportation infrastructure. The tribal council shall submit to the County Commissioners a request in writing describing the request.

- Luning ~ Because of the severity of the latest recorded plat that Mineral County has recorded and can be found in the Mineral County courthouse was done and recorded in April 1926, it is the recommendation to update this Master Plan with the best transportation infrastructure information for the township of Luning. It is in the best interest that there is an updated survey done to the township of Luning and a new plat recorded before this Master plan can continue with its transportation portion of the document. It is unknown what lots have been combined, roads that have been abandoned, and easements that are not in place or have been moved.
- Mina ~ Because of the severity of the latest recorded plat that Mineral County has recorded and can be found in the Mineral County courthouse was done and recorded in March 1949, it is the recommendation to update this Master Plan with the best transportation infrastructure information for the township of Mina. It is in the best interest that there is an updated survey done to the township of Mina and a new plat recorded before this Master plan can continue with its transportation portion of the document. It is unknown what lots have been combined, roads that have been abandoned, and easements that are not in place or have been moved.
- Corey Canyon ~ Has its own special conditions that need to be addressed, the first is the flooding of the major roads which happens when there is a 100-year reign event. The canyon usually ends up flooding the main roads and then the residents of Corey Canyon cannot get in or out of their property. The only solution that can be addressed in the Master Plan is to develop a master drainage plan with the help of FEMA (see FEMA section below). The Master Plan Transportation should look at the major ingress/egress roads to Corey Canyon within the next ten year and provide an option to pave the roads to help reduce the flooding and control the dust hazards.

Policy T6.2 System Deficiencies and Potential Solution Alternatives.

The transportation system deficiencies will be summarized below, based on analysis, modeling, and interview with Mineral County maintenance staff and commissioners as well as from the public.

- Highway 95 from the Hawthorne Army Depot Main Gate to 10th Street.
- Highway 95 from the corner of E Street & 5th Street to the corner of 10th Street & Freedom Road (truck route 95).
- The turn intersection on Highway 95 and Freedom Road (truck route 95).

- Armory Road from Highway 95 to 1st Street.
- A Street from 10th Street to 1st Street.
- C Street from Highway 95 to 1st Street.
- F Street from Freedom Road (truck route 95) to 5th Street.
- K Street from Freedom Road to 5th Street.
- Lakeview Tract and Mt Grant Tract needs to be evaluated. Both these areas have 50-foot Right-of-ways and that includes curb, gutter, and sidewalk. Because of on-street parking, it is suggested that the roads become one-way. The change of this driving condition from two-way driving to one-way driving is for the ability of emergency vehicles to be able to access the streets without any issues. Starting with English St. will be one-way going West. Fourth St will go one-way East, Hermansen St will go one-way West, Harrison St. will go one-way East, and Third St. will go one-way West. Baker St. will have to have no street parking to be able to maintain two-way traffic route to control the one-way routes for the other streets. Connelly St. coming from English St. will be one-way heading South towards Bailey Drive.
- Bailey Drive in Mt. Grant Tract shall be a one-way heading South to 1 St Street, Aurora St. will be one-way going North, Bodie St. will be one-way going South, and Candelaria St. will be one-way going South towards Mt Grant Ave. which will be a two-way road with no street parking allowed to meet the traffic conditions for road widths.
- Cottonwood Drive both East and West side at Walker Lake.
- Walker Lake Drive.
- Golden Willow Drive from West Cotton Drive to Highway 95.
- North Betty Jane Drive from West Cotton Drive to Deyna Drive.

- Schurz ~ because Schurz is a Sovereign Nation and located in Mineral County, if the tribal council would like help from Mineral County with any portion of the transportation infrastructure. The tribal council shall submit to the County Commissioners a request in writing describing the request.
- Luning see policy T8.1 for the following solution to the conditions.
- Mina see policy T8.1 for the following solution to the conditions.
- Corey Canyon Master Plan long term plan is to evaluate the flooding conditions and mitigate with a storm drain system that will take a 100-year storm event and move it below the subdivision. FEMA will provide grant money to help with the improvements of storm drain improvements. Work on grants to pave the ingress/egress to Corey Canyon Subdivision.

Policy T6.3 Improvement Alternatives Development and Analysis.

Based on the existing and expected system deficiencies, various improvement alternatives could be developed to help alleviate future traffic conditions. A study plan should be developed for Mineral County to re-evaluate all the side street intersections and make recommendations to the County on new regulations if needed.

Mineral County shall work with NDOT to re-evaluate any state highway modifications needed that will improve highway safety within Mineral County, (this includes looking at the road striping, adding passing lanes, highway closure when high winds occur, etc.).

Mineral County shall work with NDOT to re-evaluate the corner of Highway 95 and Alt 95 (truck route) to better the flow with a round-about to maintain trucks to the truck route and bring more tourism into the downtown area of Hawthorne.

Policy T6.4 Selection/Prioritization of Long-Range Street & Highway Improvements.

The future adoption and implementation of the I-11 corridor to match the inter-modal transportation hub. The future of the I-11 corridor could help Mineral County Industrial Park grow, by connecting warehouses faster to stores. Making Hawthorne a central hub for the western cities and utilizing a central location for a distribution location.

The future adoption and implementation of the I-11 corridor to come to Hawthorne shall have a minimum two exits entering the town. One shall be proposed at the North end of town just North of the main gate of the Hawthorne Army Depot. The other exit shall be just South of Highway 95 and freedom Road (Alt 95, Truck Route) just before it turns and goes South.

The future Hawthorne Technology and Industrial Center Diversified Nevada Certified Sites Program that the Hawthorne Army Depot developed will also benefit Mineral County by becoming a central distribution warehouse location. This center will also be able to be developed for renewable energy locations (i.e., solar, geothermal, power plants to connect renewable energy, etc.).

The implementation of new on street parking to help with the required site line for intersections.

The review and Implementation of making A Street one way on each side of the island with no street parking around the island.

The possible review and implementation of curb and gutter and storm sewer to control all storm water and/or flood control to all street within Hawthorne. Streets beginning with A St. and continuing to P St. or beyond if the town grows that way, and from 1 St Street to 10 Th Street. All new subdivisions shall have rural curb, gutter, and sidewalks with storm water control to maintain flood water control from flooding Hawthorne.

Policy T6.5 Standards and Specifications for Road Construction.

Review and adoption of the State of Nevada Orange Book for all construction standards as Mineral County grows and does not become a mismanage community.

Mineral County to review and modify as needed to fit the County specific requirements to the Orange Book.

Policy T6.6 Adherence to adopted standards and specifications.

Mineral County shall review and adopt the Orange Book. All work in Mineral County rights of way shall be constructed to Mineral County specifications in accordance with "Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (Orange Book if adopted)."

Legal and Physical access shall be established prior to approval of development plans. Easements shall be provided as outlined in Mineral County Code and Uniform Fire Code.

Traffic studies should be conducted every five years to assess the impact of a proposed development on the existing and/or planned highway system.

Mineral County shall collaborate co-operatively with Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT), Mineral County, Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

GOAL T7: To establish an Electric Vehicle (EV) charging action plan within Mineral County main public streets and public buildings:

Policy T7.1 For Mineral County to work with NDOT and the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) to install more charging systems on the downtown corridor of highway 95 and 359 town limits for Hawthorne, Luning, Mina, and Walker Lake.

Policy T7.2 For Mineral County to work with the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) to install more charging systems to all county buildings for Hawthorne, Luning, Mina, and Walker Lake.

Policy T7.3 Mineral County to work with the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) and any local business owner that would like to install EV charging stations to their business or surrounding area that is within County property within Hawthorne, Luning, Mina, or Walker Lake.

SECTION X: FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

FEMA Our Mission:

The Office of Response and Recovery provides guidance leadership and oversight to build, sustain and improve the coordination and delivery of support to citizens and state, local, tribal, and territorial governments to save lives, reduce suffering, protect property, and recover from all hazards.

- Through our Logistics Management Directorate, we deliver critical commodities and manufactured housing units following disasters. There are eight distribution centers in the United States and OCONUS strategically located to provide rapid support.
- Through our Recovery Directorate, we aid communities overwhelmed by acts of terrorism, natural disasters, or other emergencies.
- Through our Response Directorate, we provide the core, coordinated federal operational response capability needed to save and sustain lives, minimize suffering and protect property in a timely and effective manner in communities that become overwhelmed by natural disasters, acts of terrorism or other emergencies.
- Through our Field Operations Directorate, we ensure the operational readiness of FEMA's incident workforce and coordinate the federal interagency for recovery to achieve timely, effective, and integrated field operations that support the whole community across all mission areas.

Flood Control

Goal F1: Flooding from Corey Canyon:

Policy F1.1 Mineral County to review the current FEMA maps and regulations in place for the county and see how to work with FEMA to update to current year and conditions for the changing terrain.

Policy F1.2 Evaluate all existing data on flooding from Corey Canyon and develop a plan to mitigate the flooding of the Corey Canyon housing district by building storm controls as required.

Policy F1.3 Work with NDOT to convey the flood waters away from any structures, roads, livestock, etc. and move it to the known flood channels located on the Hawthorne Army Depot.

Goal F2: Flooding from Cottonwood Canyon:

Policy F2.1 Mineral County to review the current FEMA maps and regulations in place for the county and see how to work with FEMA to update to current year and conditions for the changing terrain.

Policy F2.2 Evaluate all existing data on flooding from Corey Canyon and develop a plan to mitigate the flooding of the Corey Canyon housing district by building storm controls as required.

Policy F2.3 Work with NDOT to convey the flood waters away from any structures, roads, Highway etc. and move it to the known flood channels that would convey the water to Walker Lake.

Goal F3: Control Flooding for Hawthorne:

Policy F3.1 Mineral County shall have a yearly review of the flood plan to make sure that all the current flood controls are in place and working properly before each known rainy season begins.

Policy F3.2 Mineral County shall have a five-comprehensive review of the flood plan with FEMA to make sure the flood controls that are in place are still adequate for the changing terrain. If the plan shows that there should be some modification done to the storm system in place, then it should be done before the next rainy seasons begins.

If FEMA recommends changes, then Mineral County shall take action to make sure that the changes are made before the next rainy season.

Policy F3.3 Armory Road should be evaluated for repaving along with curb and gutter for storm run-off. This road backs up to the desert and is prone to flooding and should be required to have a storm system installed.

Policy F3.4 Mineral County and The Hawthorne Army Depot should re-evaluate the boundary line just southwest of Hawthorne above the fire department and Mount Grant hospital for flooding. The current berm is inadequate and needs to be revamped to move the water East across Highway 359 to a major drainage channel on the Hawthorne Army Depot call middle ditch for flood control.

Goal F4: General Flood Control Mineral County:

Policy F4.1 Mineral County Emergency Management board shall meet yearly to go over all required regulations that are presented by FEMA to update all emergency rules that need to be put in place to help protect Mineral County from any emergencies.

Policy F4.2 Mineral County shall work with any new mining company that enters upon work within Mineral County to open a mine and process ore to make sure there is a flood control plan registered with the Mineral County Planning Commissioner's office and the Building Inspectors office and approved before the mine can go into operation. This is to prevent any spoils and/or chemicals from leaving the site.

SECTION XI: GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 2022 Mineral County Master Plan is a living document that will guide Mineral County in efforts to make our County a better place to live and work. In our work to produce a comprehensive plan, during public meetings of the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission and the subsequent public hearings, there were many comments repeated consistently and identified as areas of concern. Many of these are discussed in the text of the document. As a result of our efforts, the Regional Planning Commission hereby offers the goals and recommendations that follow.

The Board of Mineral County Commissioners should take the lead and coordinate the many County government departments and public functions to achieve prosperity in our County. We need to build a collaborative conversation within the community itself – of the attitudes, processing, duties, responsibilities, and relationships that go into forming and maintaining healthy communities. Many organizations and functions of County government, community organizations, and individuals have similar goals. Effective coordination will minimize duplication of effort and maximize limited resources. We have a lot to offer in our County and communities. By working together with the Chamber of Commerce, Economic Development Authority, and others, we can advertise our assets, communicate our wishes and desires, and use the versatility of the Master Plan to build a credible Capital Improvement Plan for Mineral County. We must communicate to all in our communities the importance of the Master Plan and opportunities it can make possible. One of the most important things is public lands management that intersects with the economic health of our County.

The Board of Mineral County Commissioners should hold joint meetings with other elected or appointed boards in our county's government, such as the school board, the hospital board, the Mineral County Housing Authority, the Regional Planning Commission, and others to solicit input and identify strengths and weaknesses. Elected boards, appointed boards, civic groups, etc. are each responsible for their own realm and may not understand the role of others. We need to meet jointly in workshops and develop an assessment process of our capacities to grow and prosper. We must be honest with ourselves, admit where we are weak and document both strengths and weaknesses. We must open an effective, honest, and clear lines of communication with all stakeholders in Mineral County. We must have a vision and develop a direction and focus with clear, compelling, and comprehensive data on which common understandings can be formed and decisions can be made. All too often, decisions are made based on a few leaders' assumptions and perspectives. This is all too evident in past endeavors in Mineral County. There has been a great deal of time, money, and efforts expended on programs and projects only to fail because of a lack of common goals and visions. We must take the time to get the facts straight and clearly define our problems. In organizations where the capacity to focus on the future is given sufficient weight, vision is a process of imagining a preferred future, and strategic planning is a process of identifying the ways and means of attaining that future. We cannot predict the future, but with the proper organization and planning we can create it.

In a self-assessment of ourselves and the County, we must look at our communities. What are we projecting to prospective business enterprises and families looking to relocate? What are our capacities to improve? What do we offer for housing, schooling, or the general appearance of our communities? Is there a consistency in our actions or are we only operating on the present with no direction to the future? There are many questions that we must honestly answer to ourselves. We must accomplish a transformation of our organization by repositioning and reorienting action into a new way of accomplishing our goals. We must adopt change by radically changing the means of work that has traditionally been done – the meanings, the culture in which programs are imbedded, as well as changing the current system of rules, roles, and relationships. Even the social structure should be considered so that innovations needed will be supported. Strategic action requires that we make choices and act on those choices. We must make decisions that are optimally supportive of long-term missions and goals.

We are at a crossroads in our County. We can no longer rely on a single industry to sustain our communities, we must diversify our economy. Under the direction of the Mineral County Commissioners, the Regional Planning Commission can gather information and complete a detailed, comprehensive, long range Capital Improvement Plan for Mineral County, a plan with clear goals, workable solutions, and identified funding sources all working within the versatile framework of the Master Plan.

SECTION XII: MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Mineral County Regional Planning Commission is the advisory board with a primary responsibility for compliance with the Master Plan administration.

This Mineral County Master Plan is developed by the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission and is authorized and adopted by the Mineral County Board of Commissioners. It is a policy document to be enforced by all levels of government. This Master Plan must continually be compared to land use requests and zoning patterns. Deviations are not considered consistent with the policies of this plan. There are provisions for amendments to this plan, however they require a strict series of noticing, hearings, and publication that are outlined in the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 278.

Other funding sources should not be overlooked, such as gifts, as may be offered, usually for specific facilities, parks, community center or library, usually from individuals, corporations and/or foundations. Also, **state, and federal grants** are frequently available to plan, construct and finance public improvements, and Mineral County qualifies on many because of its unusual volatile economic reliance on Federal revenue sources to maintain community services.

A. Master Plan Implementation

Conducting the Mineral County Master Plan must be a countywide effort based upon a partnership between local government, landowners, and citizens at large. The Master Plan can be modified and updated through a process the same of which created this plan. The greatest challenge for Master Plan implementation is to achieve systematic and effective use of the plan throughout the development process. The Master Plan must be correlated continuously through close liaison and coordination between all County offices, the Mineral County Board of Commissioners, and the Regional Planning Commission. It is the official development policy guide in decision making, capital budgeting, and administration. Related legal controls such as the Zoning (Land Use) Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance, and Building Control are all part of the program toward successful implementation. Continuous reference to the adopted Master Plan should be followed by:

- Public officials and citizens collaboration with goals and Master Plan recommendations.

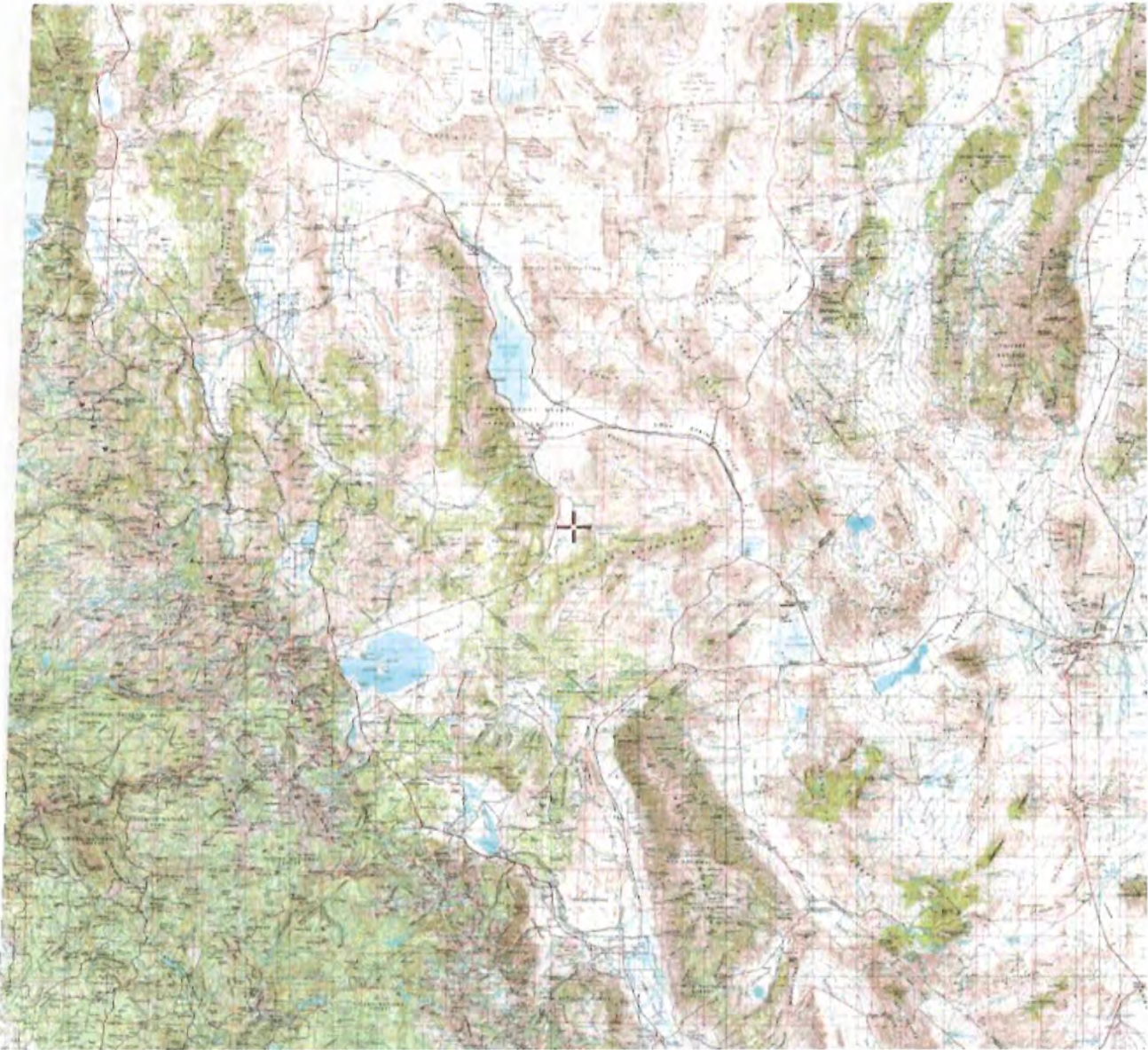
- Actions to strengthen the structure and functions of the Mineral County Regional Planning Commission to assure implementation of the Master Plan as an integrated process.
- Working knowledge of and cooperation with programs conducted or contemplated by state and federal agencies.
- Development of an information system and add to our data bank to provide a consistent view of development trends and essential information for effective operations and actions of government and the private sector.
- Procedures for referral and response to significant public and private development proposals within the County.

APPENDIX A: EXHIBITS AND MAPS



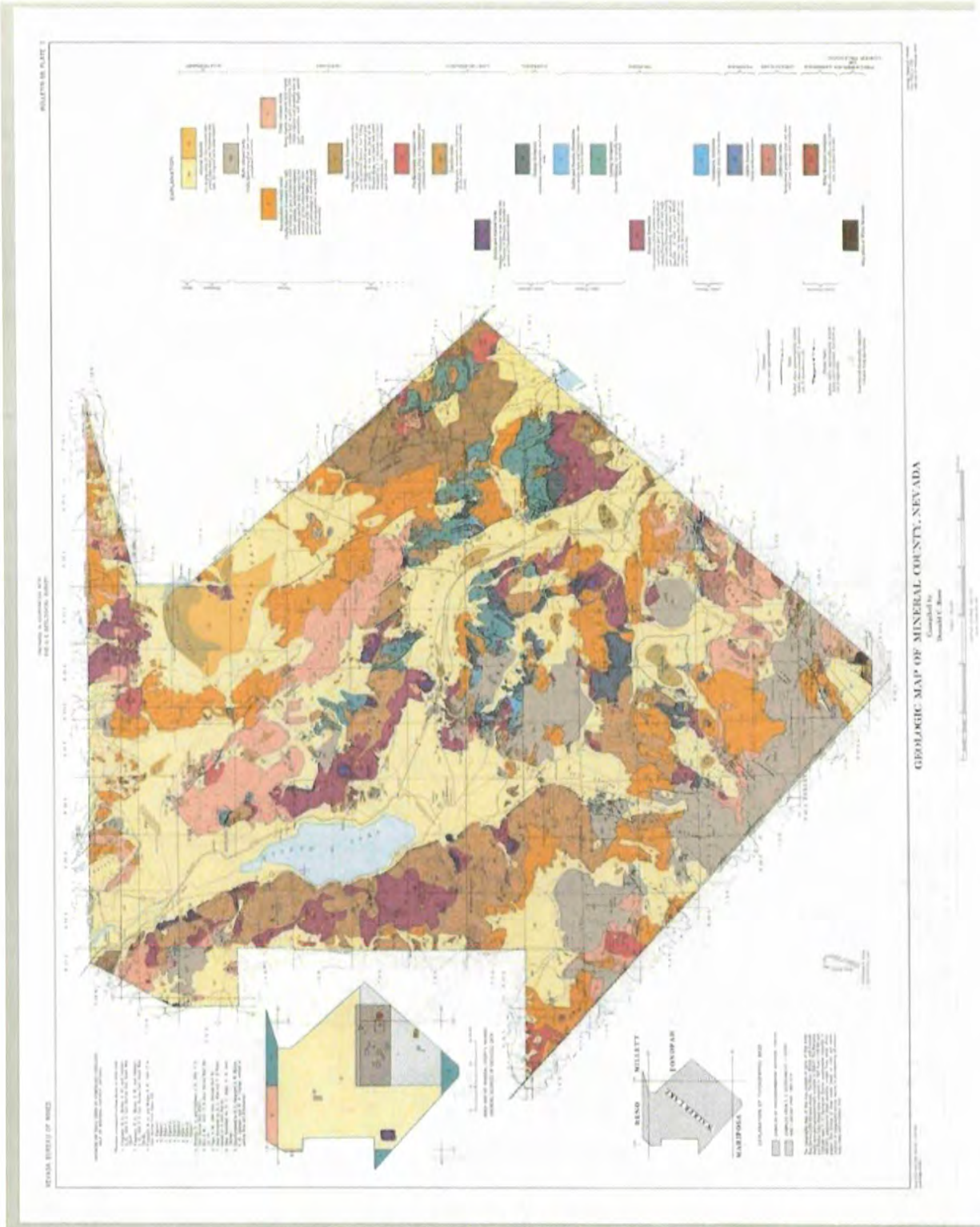
(Photo by Mineral County Museum)
 Ghost Towns of Mineral County

Reference page 11 Section A History and Features



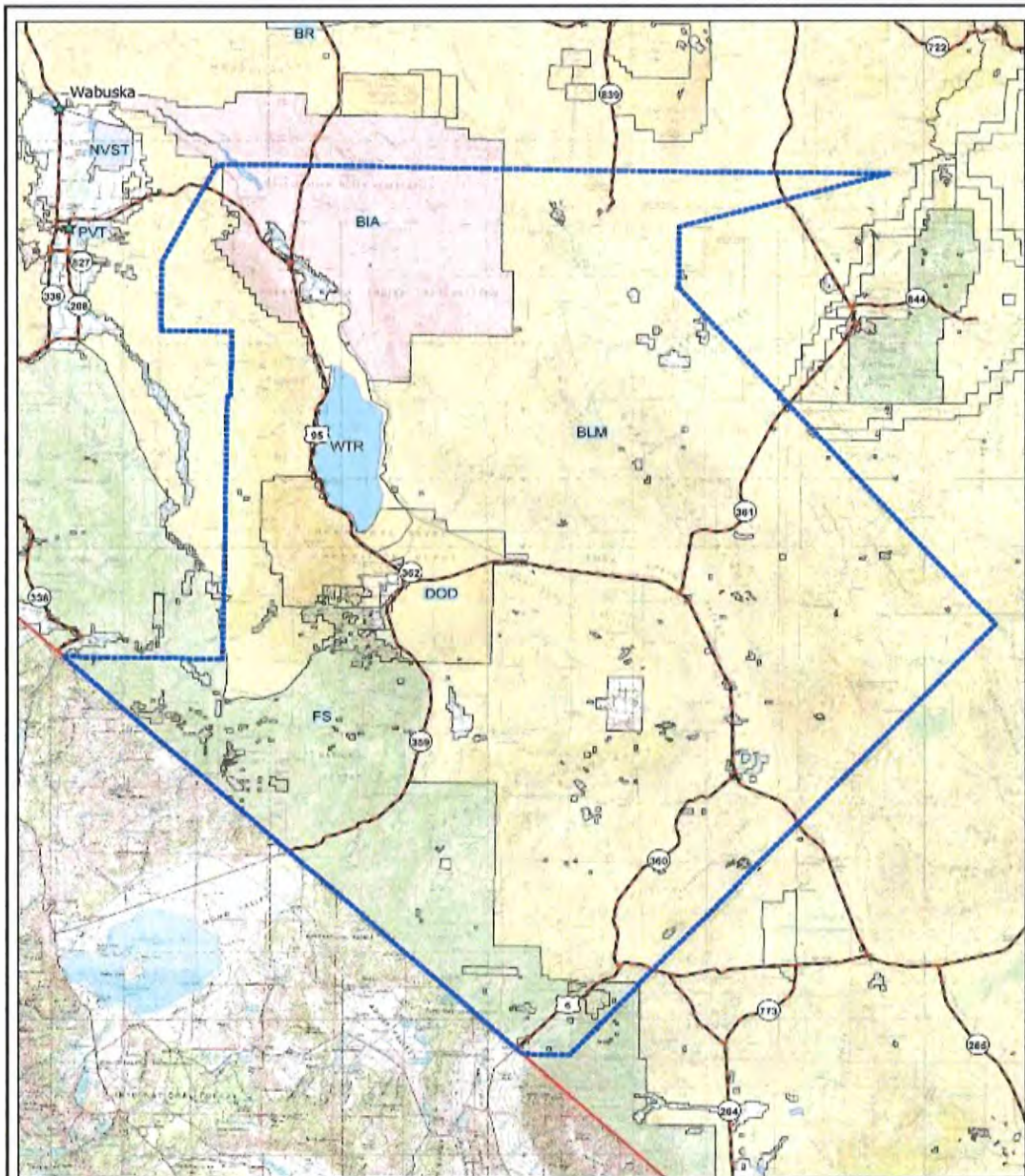
(Photo by USGS)
Topo of Mineral County

Reference Page 17 Section A Topography



(Photo by USGS)
Soils and Minerals of Mineral County

Reference Page 17 Section B Soils and Geology



Legend

Land Ownership

- Other
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Department of Defense
- Fish and Wildlife Service
- Forest Service
- Private
- Water
- Mineral Communities
- Mineral County
- Highways

Figure 3-1. General Location of Communities and Land Ownership Mineral County, Nevada



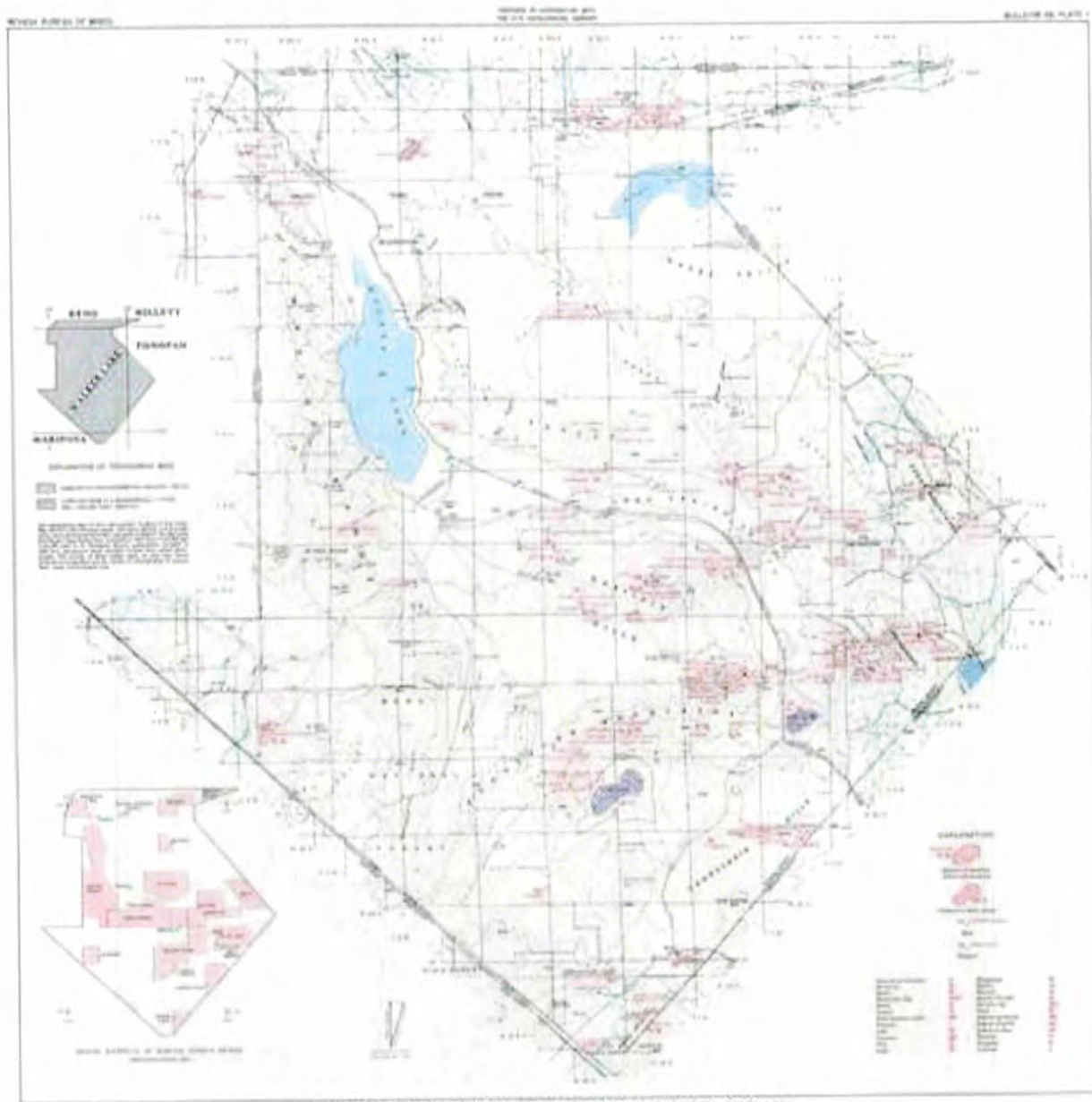
Resource Concepts, Inc.
 340 N. Minnesota St.
 Carson City, NV 89703
 (775)-663-1600

Nevada Community Wildfire Risk / Hazard Assessment Project
 Resource Concepts, Inc. has made every effort to accurately compile the information depicted on this map, but can not warrant the reliability or completeness of the source data.

(Photo by USGS)

Communities and Land Ownership of Mineral County

Reference Page 19 Section IV: Land Use, Federal and State



(Photo by USGS)
Mineral Resources of Mineral County

Reference Page 37 Section on Natural Resource and Land Use Planning

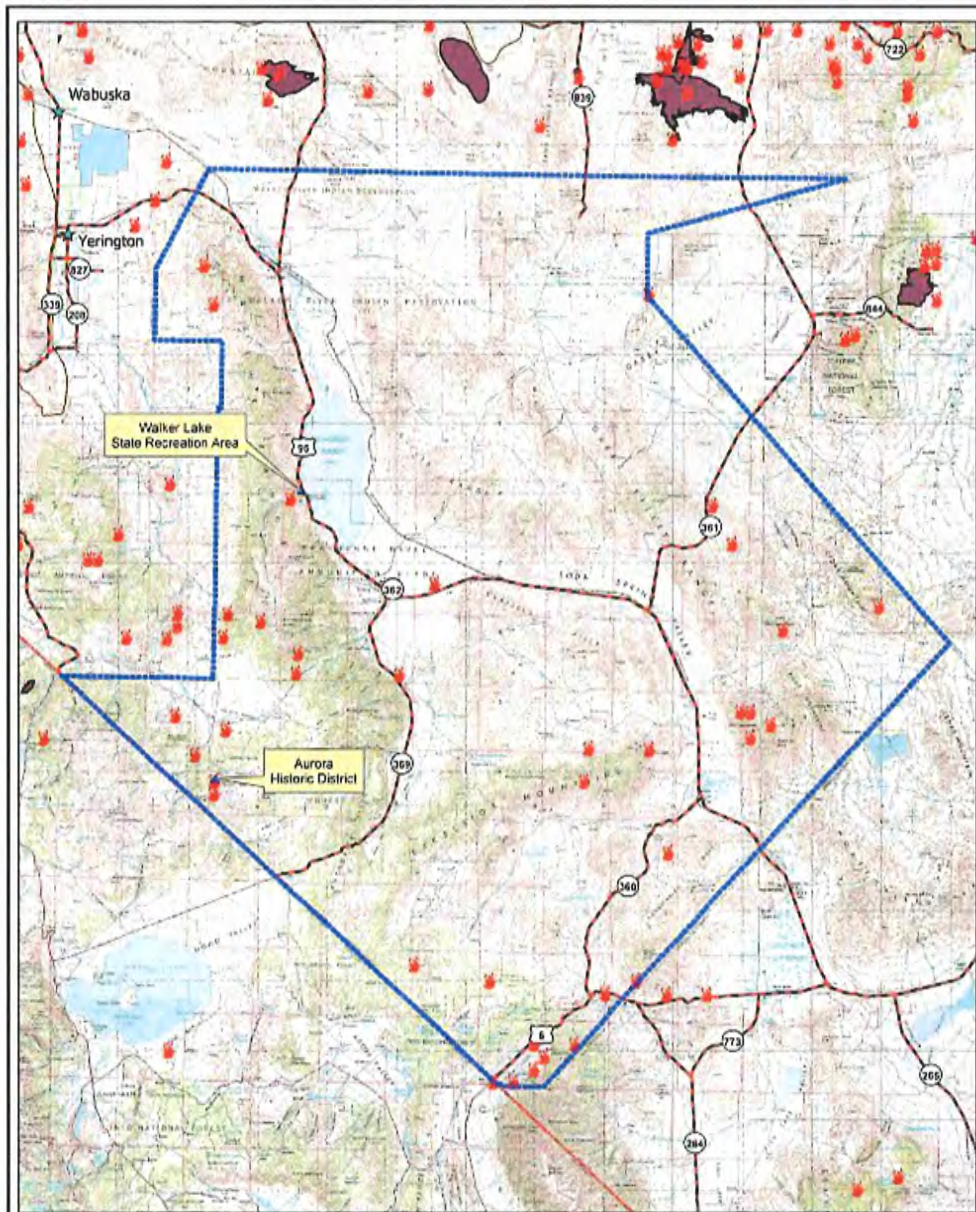


Figure 3-2. Fire History, Ignition Risks and Potentially At-Risk Resources Mineral County, Nevada

- Legend**
- ★ Mineral Communities
 - ★ Fire Ignitions
 - Past Fires (1961-2003)
 - ▲ Mineral Historic Sites
 - State Recreation Areas
 - Highways
 - ▭ Mineral County

Resource Concepts, Inc.
 340 N. Minnesota St.
 Carson City, NV 89703
 (775) 883-1600

Nevada Community Wildfire Risk / Hazard Assessment Project
 Resource Concepts, Inc. has made every effort to accurately compile the information depicted on this map, but can not warrant the reliability or completeness of the source data.

(Photo by USGS)

Fire History Resources for Mineral County Nevada

Reference Page 56 Section on Primary Planning Guidance Addressed

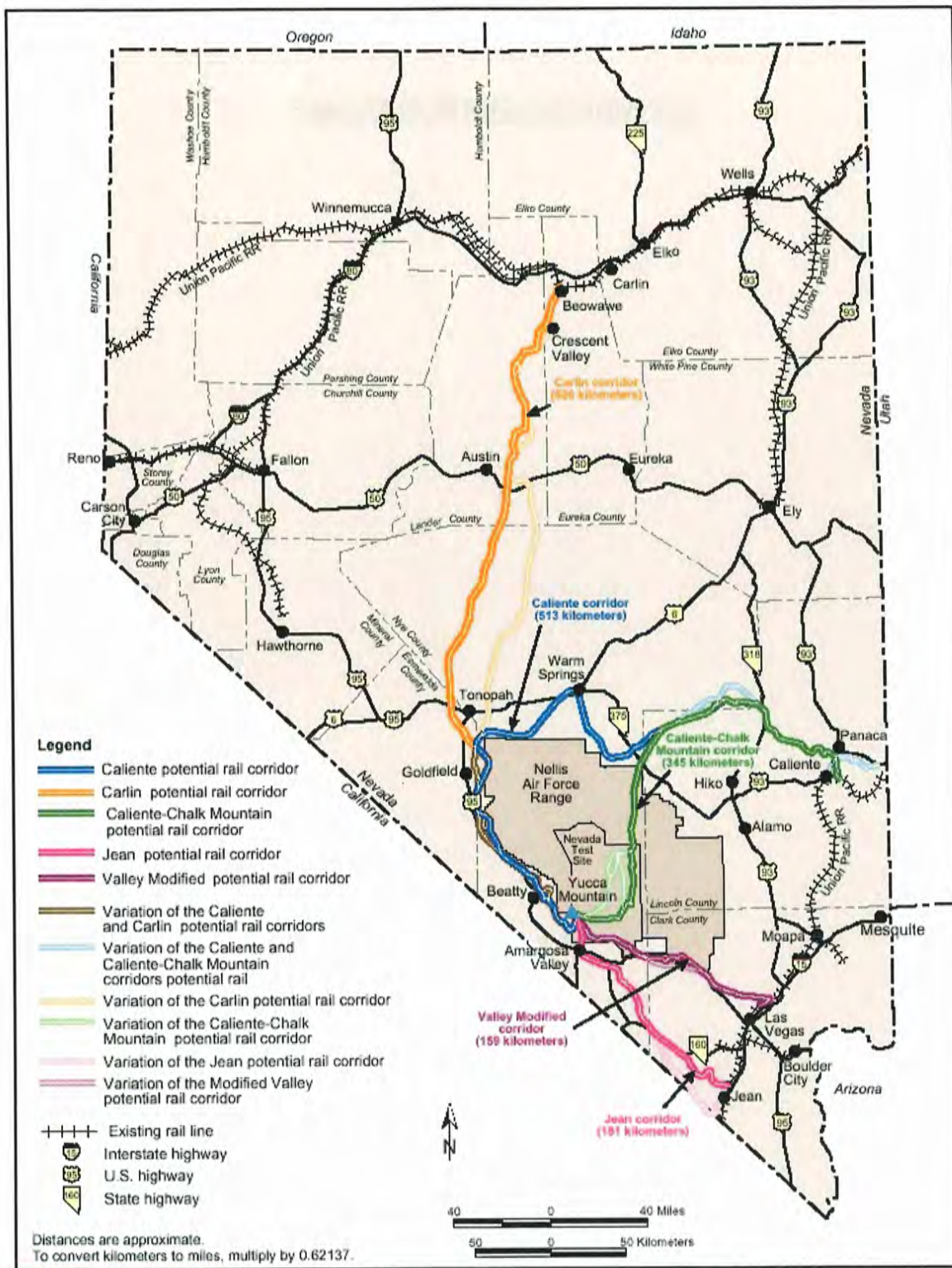
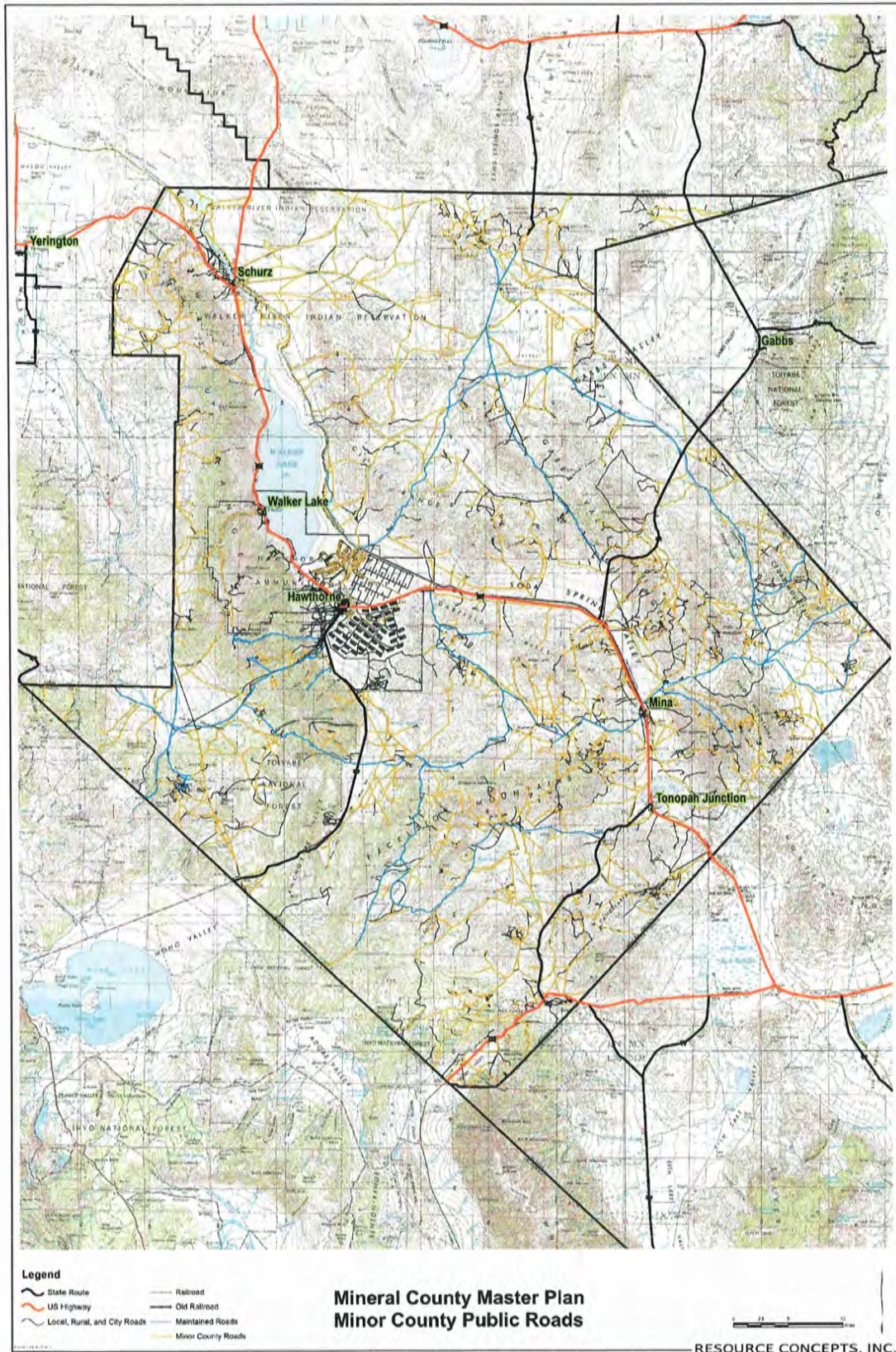


Figure S-13. Potential Nevada rail routes to Yucca Mountain.

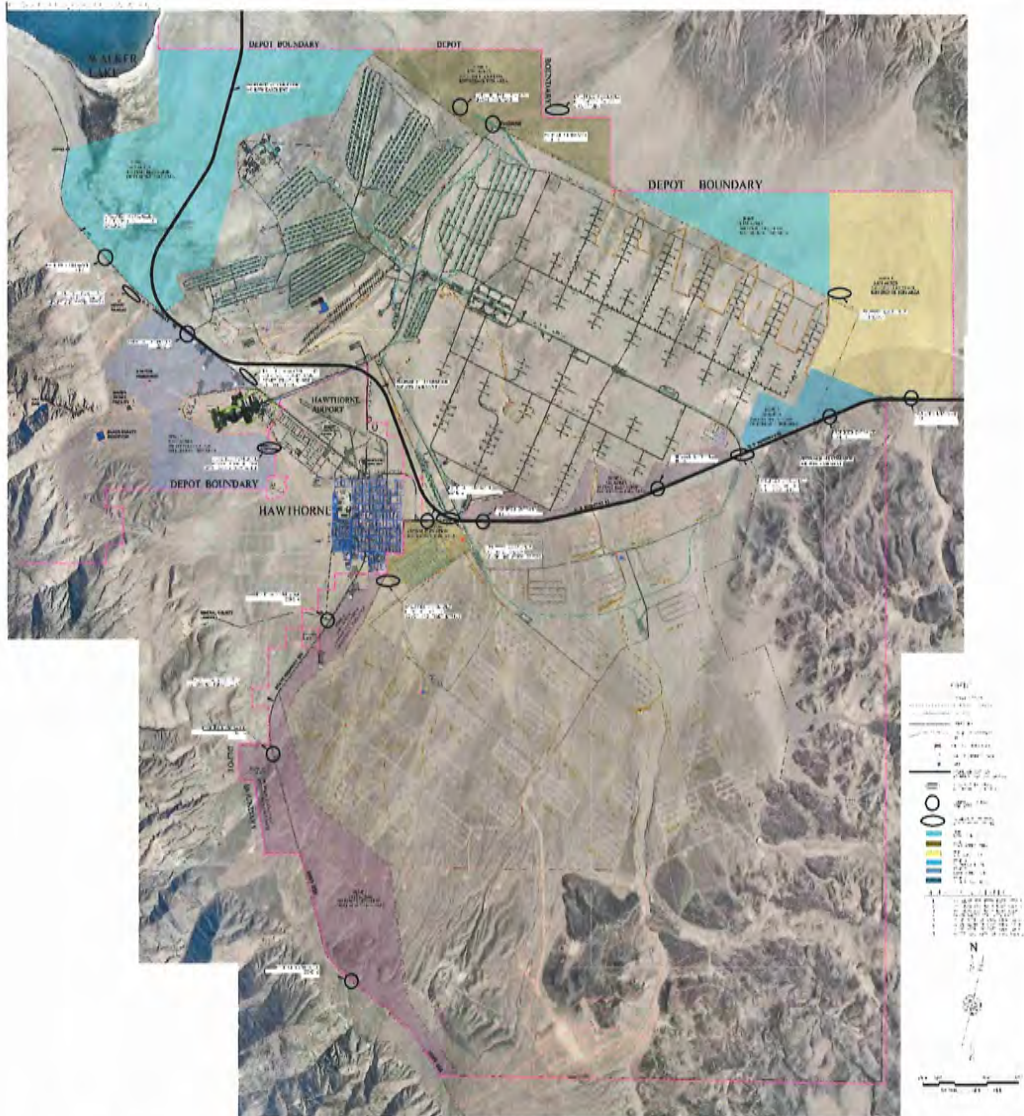
(Photo provided by Internet)
 Railroad of Mineral County

Reference Page 79 Section on Future Railroad Development

APPENDIX B: MASTER PLAN MAP

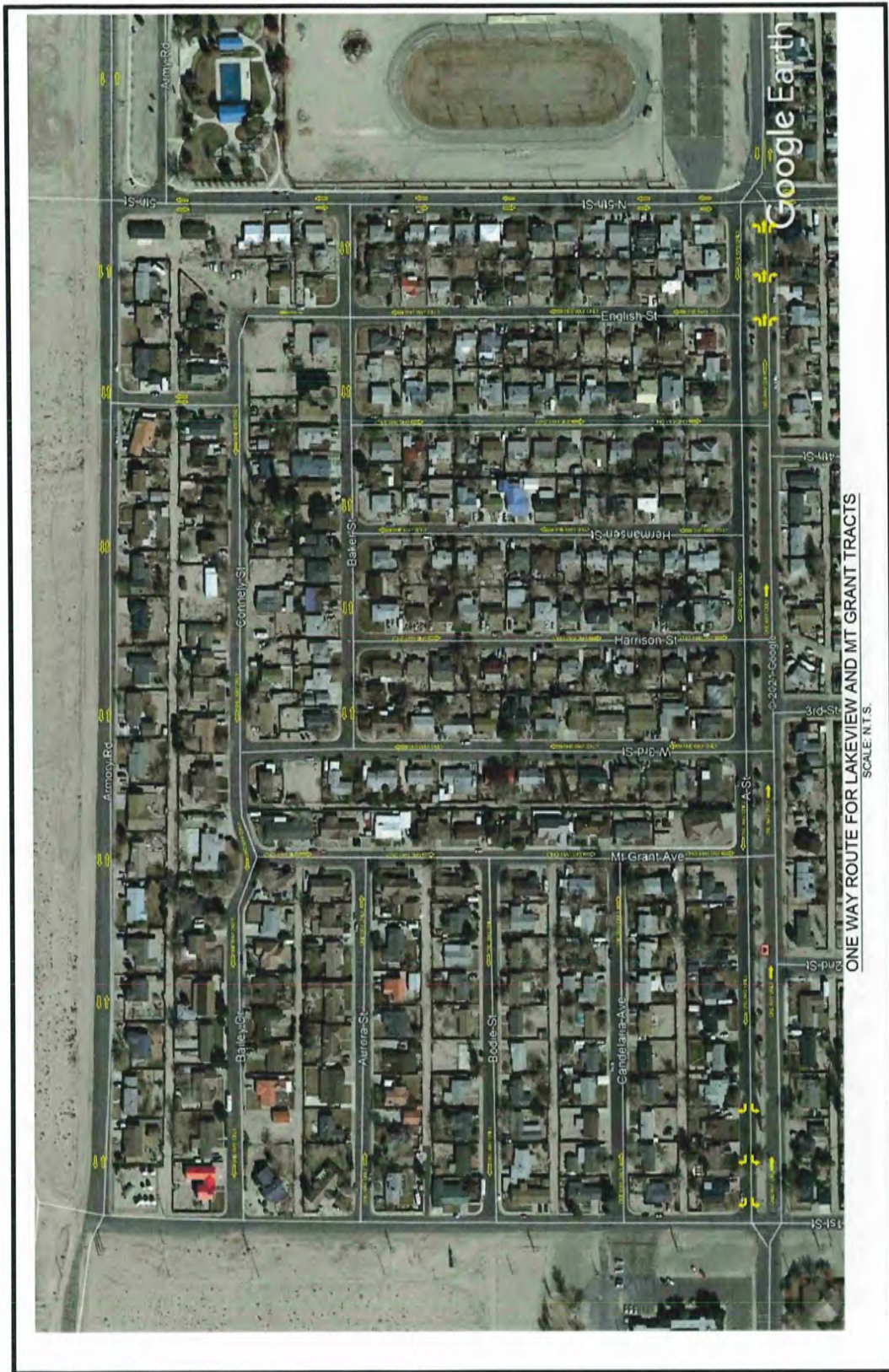


Reference Pages 19 & 20 Section on Primary Planning Guidance Addressed



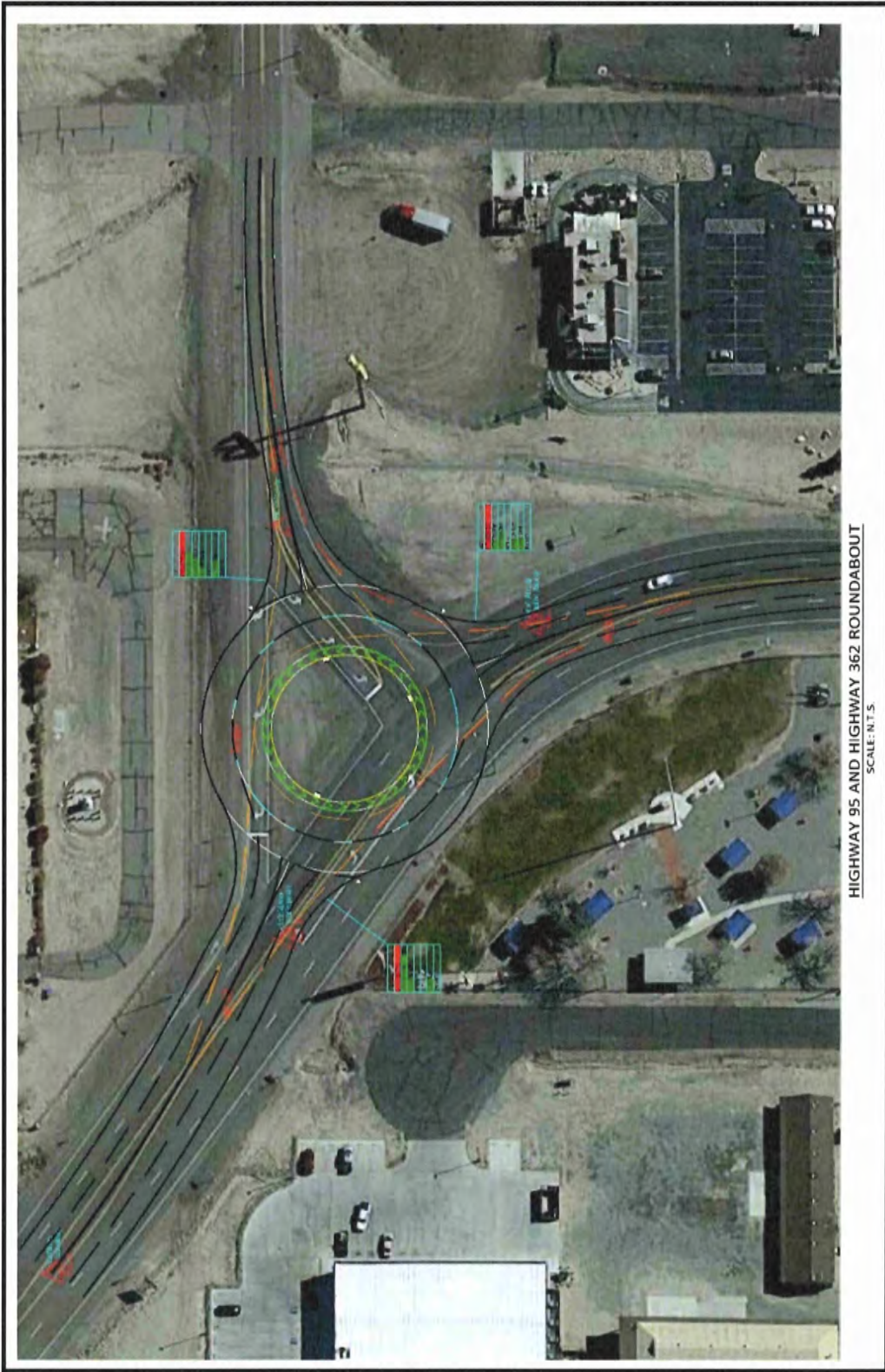
HAWTHORNE TECHNOLOGY and INDUSTRIAL CENTER
DIVERSIFY NEVADA CERTIFIED SITES PROGRAM
HAWTHORNE ARMY DEPOT, NEVADA

Reference Page 77 Section on Hawthorne Technology and Industrial Center



ONE WAY ROUTE FOR LAKEVIEW AND MT GRANT TRACTS
SCALE: N.T.S.

Reference Page 87 thru 89 Section Pertaining to Goal T6



HIGHWAY 95 AND HIGHWAY 362 ROUNDABOUT
SCALE: N.T.S

Reference Page 84 Section on Public Transportation

**NEVADA COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL
CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)
GRANT APPLICATION**



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

APPLICATION BUDGET

APPLICANT: Mineral County

1. Personnel: CCCHP Grant funds cannot be used to compensate personnel. Match is limited to work related to the grant project.

	Position Title	Hours	Hourly Rate (HR)	Does HR include fringe benefits?	% of HR that is fringe benefit	Amount of fringe benefit	Match (Non-CCCHP Grant)
a.	Grant Administrator	40	26.65	No	0	\$ 148.80	\$ 1,066.00
b.							\$ 0.00
c.							\$ 0.00
d.							\$ 0.00
e.							\$ 0.00
f.							\$ 0.00
g.							\$ 0.00
h.							\$ 0.00
i.							\$ 0.00
j.							\$ 0.00
						Sub-total:	\$ 1,066.00

2. Travel: CCCHP Grant funds only cover travel for contracted service providers. This can be companies or individuals. Travel expenses must follow U.S. General Service Administration (GSA) rates.

	Contracted service provider	Match	CCCHP Grant	Total Amount
a.	Reimbursable Expenses and Travel Fees		\$ 2,260.00	\$ 2,260.00
b.				\$ 0.00
c.				\$ 0.00
d.				\$ 0.00
e.				\$ 0.00
f.				\$ 0.00
g.				\$ 0.00
h.				\$ 0.00
i.				\$ 0.00
j.				\$ 0.00
		Sub-total:	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,260.00

**NEVADA COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL
CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)
GRANT APPLICATION**



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

APPLICATION BUDGET Cont.

APPLICANT: Mineral County

4. Operating: List estimated operating expenses relating to the proposed project.

Note: CCCHP Grant funds cannot be used for administrative costs.

	# of	Rate	Flat Rate	Match	CCCHP Grant	Total Amount
a. Photocopying						\$ 0.00
b. Film and Processing						\$ 0.00
c. Maps						\$ 0.00
d. Postage						\$ 0.00
e. Telephone						\$ 0.00
f. Utilities						\$ 0.00
g. Supplies (specify)						\$ 0.00
						\$ 0.00
						\$ 0.00
						\$ 0.00
						\$ 0.00
h. Other (specify)						\$ 0.00
						\$ 0.00
						\$ 0.00
Sub-total:				\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

5. Other (please specify or attach detailed budget):

	Rate	Match	CCCHP Grant	Total Amount
a.				\$ 0.00
b.				\$ 0.00
c.				\$ 0.00
d.				\$ 0.00
e.				\$ 0.00
f.				\$ 0.00
g.				\$ 0.00
h.				\$ 0.00
i.				\$ 0.00
Sub-total		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

**NEVADA COMMISSION FOR CULTURAL
CENTERS & HISTORIC PRESERVATION (CCCHP)
GRANT APPLICATION**



NEVADA
**STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE**

APPLICATION BUDGET Cont.

APPLICANT: Mineral County

6. Section #1- 5 Subtotals:

		Match	CCCHP Grant	Total Amounts
1.	Personnel	\$ 1,066.00		\$ 1,066.00
2.	Travel	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,260.00	\$ 2,260.00
3.	Contractual Services	\$ 0.00	\$ 42,600.00	\$ 42,600.00
4.	Operating	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
5.	Other	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Sub-total		\$ 1,066.00	\$ 44,860.00	\$ 45,926.00

7. Requested CCCHP Grant Total: \$ 44,860.00

8. Potential Match: \$ 1,066.00

9. Proposed Project Costs Grand Total: \$ 45,926.00

Note: For assistance with completing the budget, please refer to the CCCHP Grant Handbook.

Topics

- Match
- Procurement of Goods, Services, & Contracts

Forms

- Value of Donated Material
- Value of Donated Equipment
- Value of Donated Labor

April, 26,2024

Alyssa Burke
Grant Administrator
Mineral County Comptroller's Office
P.O. Box 2021 Hawthorne, NV 89415
(P)775-945-0706 (F)775-945-1749
aburke@mineralcountynv.org

SUBJECT: PROPOSAL FOR MINERAL COUNTY COURTHOUSE, HAWTHORN, NV

Ms Burke:

IS Architecture is pleased to present you with this proposal for a focused Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Mineral County Courthouse, Hawthorn, Nevada. IS Architecture has the experience and resources, along with a commitment to client service, to assure the timely and competent delivery of the requested scope of work.

IS Architecture has a proven track record of success, having previously teamed on similar projects. We provided the HSR for the rehabilitation of Lincoln Hall on the University of Nevada, Reno campus, Heroes Memorial and Veteran's Annex in Carson City, and the White Pine County Courthouse in Ely, Nevada. Our firm has also played a crucial role in other essential projects in Nevada, including the Restoration Plan of the Elko County Courthouse and two Historic Structure Reports for Goldfield High School.

Scope of Work

IS Architecture will provide a focused Historic Structure Report (HSR) that will not only respond to the needs of the overall project scope of work but also provide the necessary information to guide the next phase of the rehabilitation of the Mineral County Courthouse per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Our unique approach, focusing on existing conditions and repair of extant historic materials and elements, will enable the Mineral County Historic Preservation Foundation to use the HSR effectively in the programming and schematic design phases, thereby securing funding for future construction work.

Our fee proposal and schedule, Primary Contact person, qualifications and experience, including resumes of our team members, project sheets for relevant projects, and references are attached to this letter.

The primary point of contact is Ione R. Stiegler, FAIA - 858-456-8555—istiegler@isarchitecture.com. We appreciate the opportunity to be part of the Mineral County Courthouse team and look forward to working with you on this important contract.



Ione R. Stiegler, FAIA
FAIA Principal Architect

Understanding and General Approach

The governing document for writing a Historic Structure Report (HSR) is the National Parks Service (NPS) Preservation Brief 43: The Preparation and Use of Historic Structure Reports. An HSR consists of an Introduction, Part 1: Developmental History, Part 2: Treatment and Work Recommendations, and a Supplemental Record of Work Performed, sometimes known as Part 3.

An HSR is a valuable planning document that provides documentary, graphic, and physical information about a property's historic and existing condition. It provides a thoughtfully considered argument for selecting the most appropriate treatment approach before the commencement of work and outlines a scope of recommended work. The report is an essential guide for all changes made to a historic property during a project-repair, rehabilitation, or restoration and can also provide information for maintenance procedures. Finally, it records the findings of research and investigation, as well as the processes of physical work, for future researchers.

In response to the scope of work, the Mineral County Courthouse focused HSR will emphasize Part 2: Treatment and Work Recommendations more and less on Part 1: Developmental History. In this case, a Part 3: Supplemental Record of Work Performed is not applicable.

IS Architecture will provide the deliverable of a focused HSR.

Value of a Historic Structure Report

A historic structure report is of value in many ways. It provides:

- A primary planning document for decision-making about preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction treatments.
- Documentation to help establish significant dates or periods of construction.
- A budget and schedule planning guide for work on the historic structure. (not currently included)
- A basis for the design of recommended work.
- A compilation of key information on the historic structure's history, significance, and existing condition.
- A summary of information known and conditions observed during the survey.
- A readily accessible reference document for owners, managers, staff, committees, and professionals working on or using the historic structure.
- A tool for use in interpreting the structure based on historical and physical evidence.
- A bibliography of archival documentation relevant to the structure.
- A resource for further research and investigation.
- A record of completed work.

Detailed Work Plan / Schedule of Tasks, Milestones, and Deliverables

Task 1: Site Investigations & Building Assessment (Week 1-3)

1. A walk-thru of the building and its site with the owner or site manager, appropriate building staff representatives, and key historic structure report team members to review the project scope of work. During the walk-through, existing conditions will be reviewed to highlight user concerns and gather information about the distress and deterioration observed. Building staff are encouraged to attend to provide information on recent repairs, current maintenance procedures, and specific areas of active deterioration.
2. Establish the best form of communication for the group. The project team will communicate via email, telephone, online video conferencing or in person throughout the project to ensure the project schedule, budget, and deliverables.

3. Meetings: One conference call and One meeting with the Owner and project team to complete the task is anticipated.
4. Deliverable(s): N/A

Task 2: Report Writing

1. Introduction

(Week 4-12)

- a. Study Summary – ISA will provide a brief statement of the study's purpose, findings, and recommendations, including significant research findings, critical issues addressed by the study, and a summary of recommendations for treatment and use.
- b. Project Data – ISA will prepare a summary of project administrative data (e.g., location, ownership, and landmark property status), methodology, and project participants.

2. Part 1: Developmental History

- a. Historical Background and Context – ISA will use the historical narrative prepared for the National Register of Historic Places Nomination to fulfill this section of the HSR.
- b. Chronology of Development and Use – ISA will utilize original and past drawings combined with historic photographs and site visit observations to construct the building's construction chronology and development of use—all archival material to be provided by the client.
- c. Physical Description – ISA will write the physical description to fulfill this section of the HSR.
- d. Evaluation of Significance – ISA will discuss significant features, original materials, and elements and identify the period of significance.
- e. Condition Assessment – ISA will describe the condition of historic building materials, elements, systems, and causes of deterioration.

3. Part 2: Treatment and Work Recommendation

- a. Historic Preservation Objectives – ISA will prepare a description and rationale for the recommended treatment approach and how it meets the goals for the reuse of the building.
- b. Work Recommendations and Alternatives – ISA will prepare tasks recommended to realize the proposed treatment approach, evaluate proposed solutions, and describe specific recommendations for work, including alternate solutions, if appropriate.
- c. Bibliography and Appendices

4. Meetings:

- a. Three conference calls with the project team to complete the task are anticipated.

5. Deliverables

- a. Draft HSR (Week 13)
- b. Final HSR (4 weeks after comments received)

Assumptions and Exclusions:

1. Owner to provide for exploratory demolition, if needed.
2. Reimbursable expenses will be billed at cost.
3. Calculation of probable cost is excluded.
4. Evaluation of Structural, Mechanical, Plumbing, and Electrical Systems are excluded.
5. Investigation or survey for mold, lead paint, and asbestos is excluded.
6. This focused HSR is subject to approval by the client. The scope and fee must be renegotiated if the client requires a full HSR.

Detailed Work Plan / Schedule of Tasks, Milestones, and Deliverables

Task 1: Site Visit Investigations & Building Assessment	\$ 9,600.00
Task 2: Report Writing	
• Introduction:	\$ 940.00
• Part 1: Developmental History and Condition Assessments	\$15,060.00
• Part 2: Treatment and Work Recommendations	<u>\$17,000.00</u>
Total:	\$43,140.00
 Reimbursable Expenses and Travel Fees to be billed at cost:	 \$ 2,260.00

Partial List of Relevant Projects

Historic Structure Reports

2021 White Pine County Courthouse, Ely, NV

2020 Heroes Memorial and Veteran's Annex, Carson City, NV

2015 Lincoln Hall, University of Nevada, Reno, NV

2015 Mohnike Adobe House & Barn, Los Penasquitos Preserve, San Diego

2013 Goldfield High School Exterior, Goldfield, NV

2012 Torrey Pines Lodge, Torrey Pines State Park, San Diego

2011 Wisteria Cottage and Balmer Annex, La Jolla

Historic Restorations, Rehabilitations and Reconstructions

2018 Customs House Rehabilitation San Ysidro Port of Entry, San Ysidro, CA

2017 Elko County Courthouse Rehabilitation Design Recommendations

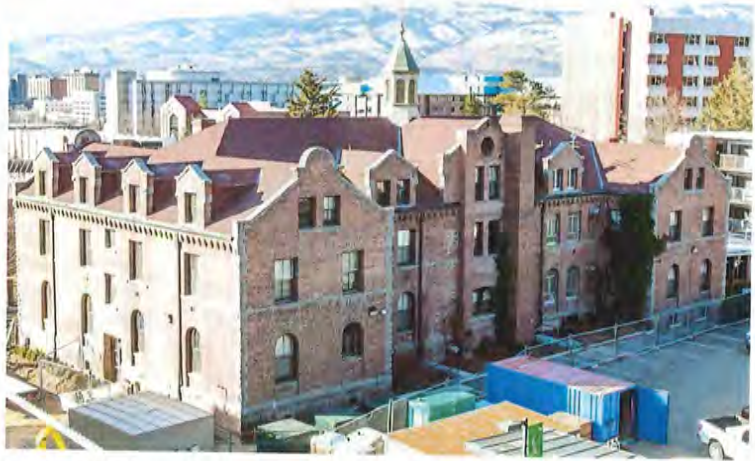
2014 Mohnike Adobe Emergency Porch Stabilization, San Diego

2013 Rancho Peñasquitos Preserve, Wing 'C' Adobe, San Diego

2012 Wisteria Cottage, La Jolla – Historic Restoration and ADA Compliance

2012 University of California, San Diego Chancellor's House (adobe)

2011 Warner-Carrillo Adobe Ranch House – ADA and Restroom Improvements



Firm Overview

IS Architecture is a nationally recognized, award-winning firm dedicated to preserving and renewing our built environment. It was founded by lone R. Stiegler, FAIA, NCARB, who, in addition to her Historic Preservation specialization, has become one of the nation's leading experts in preserving historic adobe structures.

Over the past 35 plus years, IS Architecture has successfully applied the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Resources on numerous projects, implementing all four approved treatments: Restoration, Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Drawing on this expertise, IS Architecture has rehabilitated or restored more than 200 historic structures, including several significant structures in Nevada.

The firm also provides professional preservation reports and assessments for scores of other projects, including over 350 Determinations of Eligibility and over 325 DPR 523 Forms, as well as large-scale planning surveys for built environment resources, with over 22,000 resources surveyed. The American Institute of Architects California Council awarded IS Architecture the 2014 Distinguished Practice Award. This award recognizes significant contributions and accomplishments toward a specific building type or practice area. This was a first in council history, as no one had ever before received the award for historic preservation. Ms. Stiegler and the firm also have received 62 design awards, including the CA Governor's Award, City of San Diego HRB, AIA San Diego, AIA California Council, Save Our Heritage Organisation, California Preservation Foundation, San Diego Architectural Foundation Orchids Awards, and San Diego Home/Garden Best of the Year Awards.





Ione R. Stiegler, FAIA, NCARB
Principal Architect
Historic Preservation Specialist

Phone: 858.456.8555 x101

License

Architect: CA and NV

Areas of Expertise

Historic Preservation Architecture
Historical Evaluations and Building Condition Assessments
CEQA/NEPA Compliance
Section 106 NHPA Compliance
Historic Resource Surveys
Adobe and Earthen Architecture
Intricate knowledge of City of San Diego and California Historic Building codes
Historic Preservation Planning and Treatment Recommendations
Built Environment Surveys
Secretary of Interior Professional Qualification Standards Architectural History and History (36 CFR Part 61)

Years of Experience

With IS Architecture: 35
With Other Firms: 6

Education

M. Architecture II – Historic Preservation, Tulane University, 1986
M. Architecture I, Tulane University, 1983
B. Architecture, Tulane University, 1983

Profile

Ione R. Stiegler, FAIA, NCARB, is the Founder and Principal Architect for IS Architecture and is experienced in all facets of a historic preservation architectural practice. Ms. Stiegler specializes in applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and has completed projects implementing all four approved treatments; Restoration, Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Together with her award-winning studio, Ms. Stiegler has overseen compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards on more than 360 historic resources.

In 2012, she was elevated to the AIA College of Fellows, for advancing the science of historic preservation by redefining the methodology of architectural investigation. Two years later, Ms. Stiegler's firm was awarded the 2014 Distinguished Practice Award by the American Institute of Architects California Council.

Over the last 30+ years, she has studied, authored reports on, and preserved California's rare and fragile historic resources. Her interdisciplinary methodology unearths a multitude of architectural details, making it possible to reach back in time to scientifically and authentically recreate previously lost architectural elements. Her comprehensive documentation fosters historically accurate preservation of our historically significant architectural heritage and provides disaster recovery records.

In addition, Ms. Stiegler is one of 130 worldwide expert members of the International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architecture, a committee of UNESCO/ICOMOS. She is one of a handful of members from the United States and has been honored with presenting her Earthen Architecture expertise at international symposiums on 5 continents.

Together with her studio, Ms. Stiegler has rehabilitated or restored more than 200 historic structures and authored Historic Structure Reports, HABS reports, and Building Condition Assessment reports. She has prepared professional preservation reports and assessments for scores of other projects including over 350 Determinations of Eligibility and large-scale planning surveys for built environment resources.

Ms. Stiegler's qualifications exceed the National Park Service requirements, for History, Architectural History, Architecture, and Historic Architecture, as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61.

Continuing Education

SOSTierra 2017 Vernacular and Earthen Architecture: Conservation and Sustainability, Valencia, Spain 2017

Terra Lyon - 12th World Congress on Earthen Architecture in Lyon, France, 2016

US/ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage Symposium in Florence, Italy, 2014

VerSus2014, International Conference on Vernacular Heritage, Sustainability and Earthen Architecture in Valencia, Spain, 2014

Earth USA Earthbuilding, Int'l Conference on Architecture and Construction with Earthen Materials, 2013

Terra 2012 - 11th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage in Lima, Peru, 2012

Techniques and Strategies for Adobe Conservation/Restoration, 2007

Adobe University, 2008

California Preservation Foundation Conferences and Workshops

Association for Preservation Technology Conferences

Agency Experience

Army Corps of Engineers

California Department of Parks and Recreation

Caltrans District 11

California High Speed Rail Authority

Caltrain

Chapman University

City of San Diego

City of Escondido

City of Fullerton

City of San Juan Capistrano

County of San Diego

City and County of Riverside

Federal Emergency Management Agency

National Park Service

San Dieguito River Park / Joint Powers Authority

University of California, San Diego

University of Nevada, Reno

Vista Water District

US Navy, NAVFAQ Region Southwest

US Air Force Academy

US General Services Administration

Location

San Diego, California

Ione Stiegler - Relevant Experience**Wisteria Cottage – Historic Structures Report, HABS Documentation, Feasibility Study, Historic Rehabilitation, ADA Compliance, and Adaptive Reuse, La Jolla, CA****Client: La Jolla Historical Society**

Wisteria Cottage, constructed by George and Edith Seaman in 1904 was purchased only a few years later by Virginia Scripps, half-sister to philanthropist Ellen Browning Scripps, and extensively remodeled by Modernist architect Irving Gill. IS Architecture was commissioned by the Historical Society to prepare a Historic

Structure Report followed by construction documents for a complete rehabilitation and seismic retrofit of the nearly 100-year old structure. As the lead architect, IS Architecture coordinated multiple sub-consultants, assisted the Historical Society in bidding and contractor negotiations, and provided construction administration services to assure the successful completion of the project. The main floor circulation was reconfigured to provide gallery and meeting spaces. A central area was added to incorporate an Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant bathroom, water fountain, and platform lift. The lift provided access to the previously inaccessible lower level basement, which was repurposed with a small kitchen, meeting room, storage area, and an additional ADA bathroom.

San Ysidro Port of Entry Customs House - Historic Rehabilitation and Seismic Stabilization, San Ysidro, CA

Ms. Stiegler served as the Principal Architect for historic preservation on this GSA project for the historic rehabilitation of the San Ysidro Land Port of Entry Customs House, a structure built in 1933 that has become the busiest land port of entry in the Western Hemisphere. IS Architecture, in conjunction with Hensel Phelps, Stantec, RJC (now Steinberg Hart) and GSA, began the process of planning and executing the rehabilitation and addition to this 21,508 square foot resource in 2015. The team prepared the Historic Properties Protection Plan, Section 106, as well as Schematic Design, Design Development, and Construction Documents for the Secretary of the Interior's Standards appropriate rehabilitation design.

UCSD Old Scripps Institute of Oceanography - Historic Restoration, La Jolla, CA

As the Principal Architect for historic preservation, Ms. Stiegler led the investigation for the restoration of the windows and doors of the Old Scripps Building, a historic research facility on the campus of the University of California, San Diego. Built in 1909-10, it is the oldest oceanographic research building in continuous use in the United States.

It is also architecturally significant as a work of Modernist architect Irving Gill and for its early use of reinforced concrete. Declared a National Historic Landmark in 1982, it now houses Scripps administrative offices.



Jasoda Silva, M.Arch
Historic Preservation Specialist

Phone: 858.456.8555 x105

Areas of Expertise

Historic Preservation Architecture

Architectural Design

Secretary of Interior Professional
Qualification Standards for History
Architecture and Architecture
(36 CFR Part 61)

Education

Master of Architecture, Urban Design
Graduate Research Group, University
of Buffalo

Bachelor of Architecture and Urbanism,
University Center of Belo Horizonte

Diploma in Heritage Conservation,
Willowbank School of Restoration Arts

Fellowships

Certificate of merit as the Laura Dodson
Student Affairs Fellow: Willowbank
School of Restoration Arts, 2017-2018

Continuing Education

New York Statewide Preservation
Conference, United States, 2019

APT Buffalo Niagara Conference, United
States, 2018

Round Table organized by the Canada
Research Chair on Built Heritage,
Canada, 2017

APT & National Trust for Canada Joint
Conference, Canada, 2017

Construction Administration for
Architects, Centro Universitário Belas
Artes, Brazil, 2012

Location

San Diego, California

Profile

Jasoda Silva is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified Historic Preservation Specialist and Architectural Designer with a unique combination of design and preservation expertise. Her expertise as a Historic Preservation Specialist and Architectural Designer encompasses a wide range of skills and knowledge necessary to successfully preserve and enhance historic sites. Through her holistic approach and dedication to preserving our architectural heritage, she contributes to conserving and celebrating our collective history. Her specialized knowledge in Historic Preservation equips her to navigate the challenges of preserving and rehabilitating historic structures, ensuring compliance with stringent standards and regulations. Her Historic Preservation work at IS Architecture includes Historic Resource Research Reports determinations of eligibility, Historic Building Structure Reports, Building Condition and Treatment Plans, and historically appropriate architectural design for historic buildings. Her most recent endeavor was the preparation of a Historic Structure Report for the Armory Building and Pavilion in Carson City for the State of Nevada.

Ms. Silva has special expertise in archival, primary, and secondary source research for projects. She conducts thorough research to gather historic information about buildings or sites undergoing rehabilitation or reconstruction. This includes studying historical records, photographs, maps, plans, and other relevant archival materials to comprehensively understand the property's history.

Jasoda conducts assessments of historic buildings and sites to determine their historical significance, architectural integrity, and potential for preservation. She develops preservation plans and strategies for historic resource conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation. She assists property owners in navigating the historic tax credit process, including preparing the necessary documentation and coordinating with relevant agencies or organizations involved in the tax credit program. This involves identifying appropriate treatment approaches and recommending preservation guidelines and best practices.

Ms. Silva's qualifications exceed the requirements established by the National Park Service for Architecture and Architectural History, and Historic Architecture as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61. Beyond her professional work, Jasoda also teaches "Aesthetics and Contemporary Layers" at Willowbank, Canada's Premier Heritage Conservation School.

Jasoda Silva - Relevant Experience

**City of San Diego, Evan V. Jones Parkade
San Diego, CA**



The City of San Diego is requesting a Historic Preservation Architect review the proposed repairs for the Evan V. Jones Parkade for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Rehabilitation (SOIS).

IS Architecture is providing guidance to the engineering and construction team reviewing the solutions to the spalling concrete and repairs that will meet the SOIS. Ms. Silva serves as the Historic Preservation Specialist.

**County of San Diego Parks and Recreation, Rancho Lilac
Valley Center, CA**



IS Architecture is responsible for surveying the existing conditions, creating existing conditions drawings, and preparing two levels of preservation building condition

assessments and treatment recommendations. Ms. Silva serves as the Historic Preservation Specialist and Associate Designer.

**Museum of Riverside, Robinson House
Riverside, CA**



The Robinson House, located in Riverside, CA, is a historically significant structure closely intertwined with the Harada House, a landmark in the narrative of civil rights and Japanese American history in the United States. IS Architecture is currently undertaking a

transformative project involving Robinson House. IS Architecture mission is to convert the Robinson House into the Interpretive Center for the Harada House, which will serve as a vital space for honoring the rich history of the Harada House and its contributions to civil rights. This project is a testament to our commitment to preserving historical integrity while adapting the Robinson House to meet contemporary needs. Ms. Silva serves as the Historic Preservation Specialist and Associate Designer.

Miss Young's School House Assessment Report, Niagara-on-the-Lake,



The simple two-story Georgian house at 630 King St. in Niagara region, Canada, was originally built in 1816 by George Young, a master carpenter of Fort George. It is one of the oldest log-constructed buildings in the area and represents the early settlement and military

construction traditions. The house has been vacant for years and is in great disrepair. The report evaluates the house's current conditions and provides three different preservation approaches: protect and maintain the house in its current state and prevent it from further damage and deterioration, rehabilitation by prioritizing urgent repairs and updates to secure the internal structural system and bring a new use, or relocation.

Renovation of Lincoln Hall**Role**

Historic Preservation
Architect Architectural Historian

Value

\$57,454 (fees)

Staffing

Ione R. Stiegler, Principal Architect
Heather Crane, Project Manager and
Architectural Historian

Project Duration

2015-2016

Relationship to Client

Subcontractor

Reference

Pat Pusich, AIA, Principal TSK
Architects,
775-298-3062
ppusich@tska.com

Location

Reno, Nevada

Services

Historic Structures Report (HSR)

**Project Description**

Lincoln Hall is a 26,575 square foot, 3-story dormitory building constructed on the University of Nevada's Reno campus in 1896. As part of a project to rehabilitate the building and transition it to office use, IS Architecture prepared a Historic Structure Report (HSR) for Lincoln Hall. The HSR included archival research, historical overview, construction history, building and site evaluation, existing condition assessment, proposed work, and treatment recommendations. Nine subconsultants ranging from electrical to paint analysis partook in writing the report. The rehabilitation project has since been completed and the building now serves as offices for University of Nevada Reno faculty.

IS Architecture performed this work as a subcontractor to TSK Architects. 100% of the historic preservation architecture work completed under this task order was performed by IS Architecture, including direct oversight of all subconsultants required to evaluate the building. Electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, structural engineers, civil engineers, a paint analysis specialist, a mortar analysis specialist, a cost estimator, and a landscape architect all produced work that IS Architecture coordinated and integrated into the final HSR. In addition, Lincoln Hall was an actively occupied student dormitory building during the completion of the project, which required a sophisticated and time efficient access plan.

Ione Stiegler, FAIA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project.



Elko County Courthouse Renovation

Role

Historic Preservation Architect
Historic Preservation Specialist

Value

\$28,940 (fees)

Staffing

Ione R. Stiegler, Principal Architect
Katie DeBiase, Project Manager and
Architectural Historian

Project Duration

2016-2017

Relationship to Client

Subconsultant

Reference

Pat Pusich, AIA, Principal
TSK Architects,
775-298-3062
ppusich@tska.com

Location

Elko, Nevada

Services

Restoration Plan



Project Description

The Elko County Courthouse in Elko, Nevada was constructed in 1911. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In 2017, Judge Nancy Porter desired to rehabilitate the district courtroom to better reflect its historic appearance. IS Architecture served as the Historic Preservation Architect and Historic Preservation Specialist on a multiple-firm team to deliver recommendations for the historic restoration of the courtroom.

As it stands today, the courthouse is not the original one on the site. From 1969 to 1910, an elegant Greek Revival structure fulfilled the judicial role of the newly formed county. This structure was demolished to make way for the Neo-Classical successor. A larger courthouse was needed, and the new building was commissioned to represent the growing and prosperous county. The current Elko County Courthouse is a two-story, Neo-Classical style building constructed in 1911 according to designs by William H. Weeks and erected by the Sellman Brothers Construction Company of Fallon, Nevada. The interior of the building has a center hall plan flanked by offices. Access to the second-story courtroom is by way of a central stair. The building remains in use as the county courthouse and retains a high degree of historical integrity.

The courthouse has experienced two fires, one in October 1936 and the other in September 1941. The first fire occurred in the lower levels of the building, not affecting the historic courtroom. The fire of 1941, reported in the Elko Daily Free Press, erupted in the courtroom from the ignition of turpentine fumes during a refurbishment. The fire led to the redesigning of the paneling behind the judge's rostrum and the wainscoting throughout the courtroom.

Ione Stiegler, FAIA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project.



UCSD Audrey Geisel University House Rehabilitation

Role

Historic Preservation Architect
Architectural Historian

Value

\$10 Million (construction)
\$986,000 (fees)

Staffing

Ione R. Stiegler, Principal Architect
Joseph Reid, Project Manager

Project Duration

2009-2015

Relationship to Client

Prime Consultant

Reference

Barbara Anderson, AIA Principal Architect
UCSD Facilities Design and Construction
858-534-4907 baanderson@ucsd.edu

Location

La Jolla

Services

Building Condition Assessment, 2008
Feasibility Study and Rehabilitation
Recommendation Report, 2009
Preservation Plan, Maintenance &
Operations Plan, 2012
Architectural Rehabilitation, ADA
Compliance & Seismic Stabilization,
2013
Application of Secretary of Interior
Standards for Rehabilitation

Building Type

Residential, Historic, Adobe

Awards

2015 California Governor's Historic
Preservation Award
2015 American Institute of Architects
San Diego Merit Award
2015 Save Our Heritage Organisation
Award
2014 California Preservation Foundation
Award for Rehabilitation



Project Description

This one-of-a-kind adobe building sits on an exquisite coastal precipice with a deeply layered history: the site contains the artifacts of an ancient village as well as a Native American burial ground with intact 10,000-year-old graves. The residence dates to the early 1950s, when Santa Fe master architect William Lumpkins created it for William and Ruth Black (a prominent La Jolla couple for whom Black's Beach is named). Rehabilitated to honor both its architectural and archaeological heritage, the National Register resource returns to glory as the official chancellor's house and a vibrant special-events venue for UCSD.

The resource, a 12,000 square foot Pueblo Revival residence, was built in 1950-1951 of unreinforced adobe. In 2008, the owners revised their plans to demolish the condemned residence in favor of rehabilitating the historic structure. The complex rehabilitation involved coordinating ten subconsultants and working with an extensive community based Advisory Group. In the Building Condition Assessment and Rehabilitation Recommendation Report, the Executive Architect identified character-defining features, the condition of the building, and provided an evaluation of its significance and integrity using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

The project strictly adheres to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for rehabilitation, preserving a vast array of character-defining features while updating the home's failing systems. Adobe walls needed only minimal patching, but time and weather ravaged the wood structures. Rotting exterior elements—beams, corbels, and posts, a definitive front gate—were all carefully reconstructed. Most historic features remained inside; all were meticulously refurbished, including light fixtures, fireplaces, hand-carved doors, and encaustic tile. (An excellent example of a defining feature, the tile adorns numerous windowsills and other surfaces.) Severely damaged, unsalvageable elements such as wood floors were carefully reconstructed to match the originals in design, texture, color, and material.

Goldfield High School Historic Structure Report

Role

Historic Preservation Architect
Historic Preservation Specialist

Client

Goldfield Historical Society

Reference

John Ekman
Goldfield Historical Society
Goldfield, NV
P:562.405.1078
Jekman2@verizon.net

Value

\$64,000 (fees)

Final Project Size

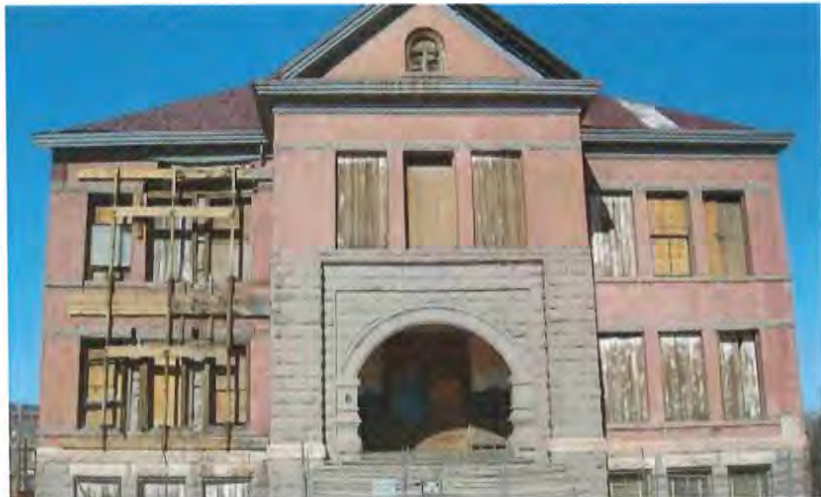
24,000 gsf

Project Duration

2013-2014 (Design)
2015-2020 (Construction)

Services

Historic Structure Report Interior
Historic Structure Report Exterior
Application of Secretary of Interior
Standards for Rehabilitation



Project Description

The Goldfield High School (1907), which is a historic property located at 321 N. Euclid Avenue, is owned by the Goldfield High School Museum and operated and maintained by the Goldfield Historical Society. The High School was listed as a significant cultural resource by the National Register of Historic Places on June 14, 1982, as part of the Goldfield Historic District.

The Goldfield High School has a rich past. Originally designed by Architect J.B. Randall, the building thrived and declined parallel to the boom and bust of Goldfield as a mining town. It has gone through multiple owners, with roughly 10 in the last three decades. Since its closure in 1953, the school has been vacant and is rapidly deteriorating.

The Historic Structure Report provided a base recordation of Goldfield High School and includes recommendations for further research and work on the structure. The report gives an overview and assessment of the general conditions of the building; the role of this site in the larger history of the area; a description of the building; the chronological history of additions and changes that have occurred over time; the present condition of the building inside and out; structural concerns and proposed rehabilitation recommendations.

An assessment of the importance of the historical context and an evaluation of the integrity of the architectural resources determined the Period of Significance for the Goldfield High School, which is 1907-1918. Those dates correspond to its original date of construction and primary use as a High School for grades 9-12. The High School retains architectural significance as an excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture dating to the turn of the century. The Goldfield High School has an overall high level of integrity.



REFERENCE #1 – TORREY PINES STATE PARK

Project:
Torrey Pines Lodge

Value: \$55,000 (fees)

Contact:
Dylan Hardenbrook, Park Ranger
858-755-2063 Project
dylan.hardenbrook@parks.ca.gov

Project Duration: 2012-2013, 2018

Services:

- Historic Structure Report
- HABS Documentation
- Historic Restoration Project (ongoing)



REFERENCE #2 – LA JOLLA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Project:
Wisteria Cottage

Value: \$63,000 (fees) /\$830,000 (cost)

Contact:
Heath Fox, Executive
Director 858-459-5335
hfox@lajollahistory.org

Project Duration: 2011-2013

Services:

- Historic Structure Report
- HABS Documentation
- Historic Rehabilitation
- Seismic Stabilization
- ADA Compliance



REFERENCE #3 – UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA REGENTS

Project:
Audrey Geisel University House

Value: \$986,000 (fees) / \$10M (cost)

Contact:
Barbara Anderson, AIA, FD&C
Principal Architect
858-534-4907
baanderson@ucsd.edu

Services:

- Building Condition Assessment
- Feasibility Study and Rehabilitation Recommendation Report
- Preservation Plan
- Maintenance and Operations Plan
- Historic Rehabilitation
- Seismic Stabilization
- ADA Compliance

Project Duration: 2009-2015



REFERENCE #4 – CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Project:
Mission Beach Boardwalk
Contact:
Kelley Stanco, Senior Planner
619-236-6545
kstanco@sandiego.gov

Value: \$44,000 (fees) / \$2.1M (cost)

Project Duration: 2015-2016

Services:

- Historic Assessment and Treatment Recommendations
- Historic Construction Monitoring



REFERENCE #5 – GOLDFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Project:
Goldfield High School

Value: \$53,000 (fees)

Contact:
John Ekman, President
562-405-1078
jekman2@verizon.net

Project Duration: 2011-2014

Services:

- Historic Structure Report

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

JUNE 30, 2025

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
JUNE 30, 2023**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of
Mineral County, Nevada

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mineral County, Nevada as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Mineral County, Nevada and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Mineral County, Nevada's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion there. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Mineral County, Nevada's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements;
- Determine whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Mineral County, Nevada's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Rates, Schedule of the County's Departmental Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of the County's Contributions, on pages M-1 through M-8 and pages 37 through 39, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for providing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information to the

consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combined and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by *Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combined and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 30, 2013, on our consideration of Mineral County, Nevada's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Mineral County, Nevada's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Yerington, Nevada
November 30, 2013

Ernst & Young
Ernst & Young LLP

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the year ended June 30, 2023

This discussion and analysis of Mineral County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the year ending June 30, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole. A comparison of fiscal year 2022-23 to fiscal year 2021-22 financial information is included in this discussion. We encourage readers to read this information in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to gain a more complete picture of the information presented.

Financial Highlights

- Net position increased \$4,097,321, from \$5,156,829 to \$9,254,150. The County's net investment in capital assets is \$37,065,518.
- Total revenues increased by 1.3%, changing from \$18,305,960 to \$18,503,181. Operating and capital grants accounted for 33% of the total revenues compared to the prior year of 32%. Grants may not recur from year to year.
- The County's primary revenue sources are ad valorem and consolidated taxes. These two revenue sources comprise 33% and 17%, respectively, of total revenues.
- The County's total expenses were \$16,605,860. The largest functions are general government, public safety, and judicial. Together these functions comprise 63% of all expenses. Business-type activities account for \$2,224,740 or 1.3% of total expenses.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Mineral County's basic financial statements. Mineral County's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: Countywide financial statements, 31 fund financial statements and 31 notes to the financial statement. This report also contains other supplemental information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the county's finances from a more similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position present information on all of the county's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the county is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the county, non-financial information such as changes in the county's tax base and the condition of the county's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the county's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenditures are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows to future fiscal periods (i.e., uncollected taxes and earned but unused compensated absences).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the county that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, including federal and state grants and other shared revenue (governmental activities) from the function that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the county include general government, judicial, public safety, highways and streets, public works, culture and recreation, welfare, health sanitation and community support. The business-type activities of the county include water, sewer, and sanitary and power systems operations.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the county can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the county's funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities on the county-wide financial statements. Most of the county's basic services are reported in these funds that focus on how money flows into and out of the funds over the years and balances available for spending. These funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting that measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the county's general government operations and the basic services being provided, along with the financial resources available.

Because of the form of the governmental funds, provides a narrower view than that of the county-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities on the countywide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term effect of the government's short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. They are divided into three groups: 1) The County's general fund, which accounts for traditional governmental activities; 2) Special Revenue funds, which account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes; 3) Capital Projects fund, which accounts for the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and equipment (other than those financed solely by enterprise funds).

Information is presented separately on the government fund balance sheet and on the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds.

Proprietary Funds

The County maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same information presented in the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sewer, sanitary and power systems operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statement provides separate information for the water, sewer, sanitary, and power system funds since these are considered to be major funds for the county.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the county. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statement because the resources from those funds are not available to support the County's programs. The accounting method used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for the proprietary funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents comparative individual fund statements and schedules.

Partial List of Relevant Projects

Historic Structure Reports

2021 White Pine County Courthouse, Ely, NV

2020 Heroes Memorial and Veteran's Annex, Carson City, NV

2015 Lincoln Hall, University of Nevada, Reno, NV

2015 Mohnike Adobe House & Barn, Los Penasquitos Preserve, San Diego

2013 Goldfield High School Exterior, Goldfield, NV

2012 Torrey Pines Lodge, Torrey Pines State Park, San Diego

2011 Wisteria Cottage and Balmer Annex, La Jolla

Historic Restorations, Rehabilitations and Reconstructions

2018 Customs House Rehabilitation San Ysidro Port of Entry, San Ysidro, CA

2017 Elko County Courthouse Rehabilitation Design Recommendations

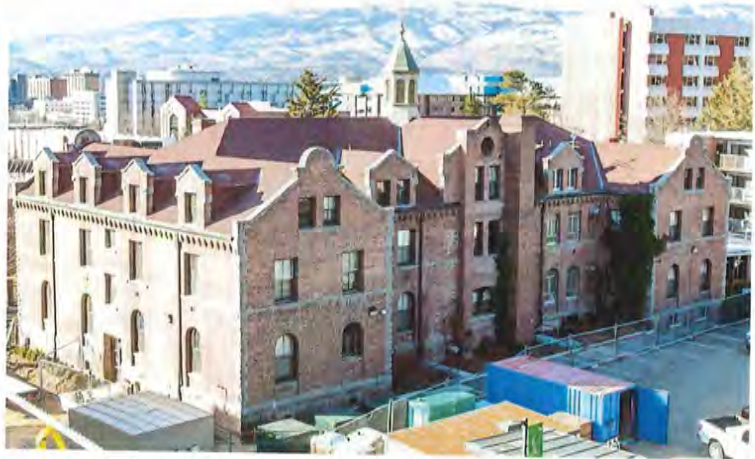
2014 Mohnike Adobe Emergency Porch Stabilization, San Diego

2013 Rancho Peñasquitos Preserve, Wing 'C' Adobe, San Diego

2012 Wisteria Cottage, La Jolla – Historic Restoration and ADA Compliance

2012 University of California, San Diego Chancellor's House (adobe)

2011 Warner-Carrillo Adobe Ranch House – ADA and Restroom Improvements



Firm Overview

IS Architecture is a nationally recognized, award-winning firm dedicated to preserving and renewing our built environment. It was founded by lone R. Stiegler, FAIA, NCARB, who, in addition to her Historic Preservation specialization, has become one of the nation's leading experts in preserving historic adobe structures.

Over the past 35 plus years, IS Architecture has successfully applied the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Resources on numerous projects, implementing all four approved treatments: Restoration, Preservation, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. Drawing on this expertise, IS Architecture has rehabilitated or restored more than 200 historic structures, including several significant structures in Nevada.

The firm also provides professional preservation reports and assessments for scores of other projects, including over 350 Determinations of Eligibility and over 325 DPR 523 Forms, as well as large-scale planning surveys for built environment resources, with over 22,000 resources surveyed. The American Institute of Architects California Council awarded IS Architecture the 2014 Distinguished Practice Award. This award recognizes significant contributions and accomplishments toward a specific building type or practice area. This was a first in council history, as no one had ever before received the award for historic preservation. Ms. Stiegler and the firm also have received 62 design awards, including the CA Governor's Award, City of San Diego HRB, AIA San Diego, AIA California Council, Save Our Heritage Organisation, California Preservation Foundation, San Diego Architectural Foundation Orchids Awards, and San Diego Home/Garden Best of the Year Awards.



MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA

JUNE 30, 2025

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
JUNE 30, 2023

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of
Mineral County, Nevada

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mineral County, Nevada as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Mineral County, Nevada and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Mineral County, Nevada's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion there. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Mineral County, Nevada's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements;
- Determine whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Mineral County, Nevada's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Rates, Schedule of the County's Departmental Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of the County's Contributions, on pages M-1 through M-8 and pages 37 through 39, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information to the

consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combined and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by *Title 2, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combined and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 30, 2013, on our consideration of Mineral County, Nevada's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Mineral County, Nevada's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Yerington, Nevada
November 30, 2013

Ernst & Young
Ernst & Young LLP

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
For the year ended June 30, 2023

This discussion and analysis of Mineral County's financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the year ending June 30, 2023. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole. A comparison of fiscal year 2022-23 to fiscal year 2021-22 financial information is included in this discussion. We encourage readers to read this information in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to gain a more complete picture of the information presented.

Financial Highlights

- Net position increased \$4,097,321, from \$5,156,829 to \$9,254,150. The County's net investment in capital assets is \$37,065,518.
- Total revenues increased by 1.3%, changing from \$18,305,960 to \$18,503,181. Operating and capital grants accounted for 33% of the total revenues compared to the prior year of 32%. Grants may not recur from year to year.
- The County's primary revenue sources are ad valorem and consolidated taxes. These two revenue sources comprise 33% and 17%, respectively, of total revenues.
- The County's total expenses were \$16,405,860. The largest functions are general government, public safety, and judicial. Together these functions comprise 63% of all expenses. Business-type activities account for \$2,224,740 or 1.3% of total expenses.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Mineral County's basic financial statements. Mineral County's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: Countywide financial statements, 31 fund financial statements and 31 notes to the financial statement. This report also contains other supplemental information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the county's finances from a more similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position present information on all of the county's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the county is improving or deteriorating. However, in evaluating the overall position of the county, non-financial information such as changes in the county's tax base and the condition of the county's capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the county's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenditures are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows to future fiscal periods (i.e., uncollected taxes and earned but unused compensated absences).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the county that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, including federal and state grants and other shared revenue (governmental activities) from the function that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the county include general government, judicial, public safety, highways and streets, public works, culture and recreation, welfare, health sanitation and community support. The business-type activities of the county include water, sewer, and sanitary and power systems operations.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objects. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the county can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the county's funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities on the county-wide financial statements. Most of the county's basic services are reported in these funds that focus on how money flows into and out of the funds over the years and balances available for spending. These funds are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting that measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the county's general government operations and the basic services being provided, along with the financial resources available.

Because of the form of the governmental funds, provides a narrower view than that of the county-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities on the countywide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term effect of the government's short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. They are divided into three groups: 1) The County's general fund, which accounts for traditional governmental activities; 2) Special Revenue funds, which account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specific purposes; 3) Capital Projects fund, which accounts for the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and equipment (other than those financed solely by enterprise funds).

Information is presented separately on the government fund balance sheet and on the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds.

Proprietary Funds

The County maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same information presented in the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its water, sewer, sanitary and power systems operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statement provides separate information for the water, sewer, sanitary, and power system funds since these are considered to be major funds for the county.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the county. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statement because the resources from those funds are not available to support the County's programs. The accounting method used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for the proprietary funds.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents comparative individual fund statements and schedules.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The chart below provides a summary of the County's net assets for 2019 and 2020.

Mineral County Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Capital Assets						
Land	\$ 1,025,000	\$ 1,025,000	\$ 1,025,000	\$ 1,025,000	\$ 2,050,000	\$ 2,050,000
Capital Assets	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	2,222,000	2,222,000
Intangible Assets	65,000,000	1,100,000	2,220,000	2,220,000	67,220,000	1,122,000
Other Assets						
Accounts Receivable	1,750,000	1,750,000	250,000	250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Inventory	35,000	35,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,035,000	8,035,000
Prepaid Expenses	2,000,000	2,113,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,113,000
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	25,000	25,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,225,000	1,225,000
Deferred Inflows	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Long-Term Debt	1,500,000,000	9,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,501,500,000	9,001,500
Net Position						
Capital Assets	\$ 1,705,000	\$ 3,161,000	\$ 3,475,000	\$ 3,475,000	\$ 5,180,000	\$ 6,636,000
Other Assets	5,035,000	5,035,000	10,250,000	10,250,000	15,285,000	15,285,000
Liabilities	(1,500,000)	(9,000,000)	(1,700,000)	(1,700,000)	(3,200,000)	(9,001,500)
NET POSITION	\$ 740,000	\$ 3,196,000	\$ 1,775,000	\$ 1,775,000	\$ 2,625,000	\$ 2,919,500

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. By far, the largest portion of the County's assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements, buildings and buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and vehicles) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The chart below provides a summary of the County's net assets for 2019 and 2020.

Mineral County Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Current						
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,333,000	\$ 1,333,000	\$ 1,333,000	\$ 1,333,000	\$ 2,666,000	\$ 2,666,000
Accounts Receivable	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	2,222,000	2,222,000
Inventory	66,666,666	66,666,666	66,666,666	66,666,666	133,333,332	133,333,332
Investment						
Capital Assets	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222
Debt	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222
Net Position						
Capital Assets	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222
Debt	(1,111,111,111)	(1,111,111,111)	(1,111,111,111)	(1,111,111,111)	(2,222,222,222)	(2,222,222,222)
Net Position	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Other Assets						
Accounts Payable	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222
Accounts Receivable	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222
Inventory	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	1,111,111,111	2,222,222,222	2,222,222,222
Total	\$ 3,333,333,333	\$ 3,333,333,333	\$ 3,333,333,333	\$ 3,333,333,333	\$ 6,666,666,666	\$ 6,666,666,666

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. By far, the largest portion of the County's assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements, buildings and buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment and vehicles) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The table below shows the changes in net position for 2023 and 2022.

Mineral County Changes in Net Assets

	Fiscal year ended 2023		Fiscal year ended 2022		Change	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Governmental Activities						
Beginning net position	\$8,350,000	\$8,220,000	\$8,350,000	\$8,220,000	\$130,000	\$130,000
Change in net position	(1,314,000)	500,000	(1,314,000)	500,000	(814,000)	(370,000)
Ending net position	\$7,036,000	\$8,720,000	\$7,036,000	\$8,720,000	(1,684,000)	\$450,000
Business-type Activities						
Beginning net position	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Change in net position	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Ending net position	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
Total						
Beginning net position	\$9,350,000	\$9,220,000	\$9,350,000	\$9,220,000	\$130,000	\$130,000
Change in net position	(314,000)	1,500,000	(314,000)	1,500,000	(628,000)	(370,000)
Ending net position	\$9,036,000	\$10,720,000	\$9,036,000	\$10,720,000	(1,684,000)	(240,000)
Governmental Activities						
Capital assets	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0
Debt	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	\$0	\$0
Other assets	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Other liabilities	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	\$0	\$0
Net position	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0
Business-type Activities						
Capital assets	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Debt	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	\$0	\$0
Other assets	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Other liabilities	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	\$0	\$0
Net position	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0

Governmental Activities

Net position decreased by \$814,000. A portion of this decrease is due to grant revenues received in fiscal year 2022, 23 compared to fiscal year 2021, 22.

Business-type Activities

Business-type activities net position increased by \$4,000,808. This increase is due to grant revenues received for the Distribution Tank Project.

Financial Analysis of County Funds

The purpose of the County's governmental fund financial statements is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At June 30, 2014, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$7,807,114, a decrease of \$63,945 in comparison to the decrease in the prior fiscal year of \$879,655.

The General Fund is the County's chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, fund balance of the General Fund was \$877,167, a decrease of \$2,566,794 as compared to the prior fiscal year in increase of \$777,514.

Business-Type Funds

The County's enterprise funds provide the same type of information found in the county-wide financial statements but in more detail.

Total net assets of the Hawthorne Utilities funds at the end of the fiscal year were \$15,838,863. Other factors concerning the finance of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the County's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The County's budget is prepared according to Nevada law and is based on generally accepted accounting principles. The County adopts an annual budget following budget workshops and public hearings. The budget provides proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. With the General Fund supporting many of our major activities such as public safety programs, as well as most legislative, judicial and public safety activities, the General Fund is monitored closely for possible revenue shortfall or overspending by individual departments. In summary, the noted differences and explanations are as follows:

- The General Fund's budget was amended by transferring \$100,000 from contingency. This covered various items approved during the year. The main item was the inter-governmental function.
- The General Fund receives various non-recurring grant amounts during the year by the grant revenues and grant expenditures flow.

- Net proceeds of sales were \$986,461 under budget. Tax penalties and interest were \$763,823 over budget due to property selling and paying the back taxes.
- Total expenditures were \$195,639 under budget due to less spending by the Culture and Recreation and Intergovernmental functions.

Capital Assets

The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental & business type activities as of June 30, 2023 amounts to \$57,665,518. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment. Refer to Note 5 of the financial statements for additional detail regarding capital assets.

Major capital assets events during the year include the following:

- Mineral County OHS Staging Area for \$302,000.
- Purchase of land for \$339,582.
- Hawthorne Utilities started the Water Storage Tank progress and will complete in the next fiscal year. Project will be funded in part by a Water Revenue Bond Series for \$3,000,000. \$5,000,000 is recorded as construction in progress as of June 30, 2023 for this project.

**Capital Assets
(Net of depreciation)**

	2022		2021		2020	
	Balance	Change	Balance	Change	Balance	Change
Land	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000
Buildings and Improvements	\$1,127,000	\$1,127,000	\$1,127,000	\$1,127,000	\$1,127,000	\$1,127,000
Equipment and Furniture	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000	\$1,225,000
Construction in Progress	\$35,713,518	\$35,713,518	\$35,713,518	\$35,713,518	\$35,713,518	\$35,713,518
Net Capital Assets	\$47,565,518	\$47,565,518	\$47,565,518	\$47,565,518	\$47,565,518	\$47,565,518

Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2013, the County had total long-term obligations outstanding of \$10,371,958. The long-term obligations also includes \$491,783 in liability for compensated absences, \$11,570,018 for other post-employment benefits obligations and net pension liability of \$11,467,830 for both governmental and business-type funds. See Note 11 to the financial statements for details of long-term obligations for Mineral County.

Economic Factors

The County reviews and includes a variety of economic related statistics in the development and monitoring of the operating and capital budgets. Several long-range plans are annually updated to aid in the development of both operating and capital budgets, including 5-year plans for the County's General Fund. The assumptions used in the plans are reviewed by the County Commissioners as a landmark for decisions about revenue projections and cost allocations.

Budgets for FY23-24 were developed based on the following assumptions:

- Economic activity will remain stable
- Increases in expenditures could be supported by revenue projections

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Mineral County's finances for those interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information can be addressed to the Mineral County Comptroller's Office, P.O. Box 3021, Hiram, N.C. 28115 or by calling (705) 948-0066 or via e-mail: comptroller@mineralcountync.gov.

MUNICIPALITY OF SUMMIT
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES
YE ENDING 2022

	2021		2022		2022
	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Accounts receivable	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Prepaid expenses	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Inventory	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Capital assets (net of depreciation)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Assets	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 3,300,000
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Accrued liabilities	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Deferred contributions	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total Liabilities	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
NET ASSETS					
Total Net Assets	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	PROGRAM REVENUES			
	CHARGES	FEES AND SERVICE CHARGES	CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANTS	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
Governmental Activities				
County Administration	\$ 2,425,899	\$ 1,077,669	\$ 24,480	\$ 1,254,000
Health	1,571,868	52,493	41,871	-
Habitat	3,013,378	1,177,721	89,948	-
Highways and Streets	1,187,994	317,706	17,175	-
Water	4,900,000	-	-	-
Wildlife and Recreation	691,134	111,164	-	-
Welfare and Corrections	658,837	14,191	1,178	-
Community Support	989,687	21,907	4,266	199,500
Totals	14,748,790	3,613,751	108,800	1,453,500
State Governmental Grants				1,994,376
Business-type Activities				
Hotel	2,229,711	2,606,267	-	2,119,836
Hotel Food and Beverage	3,799,740	11,086,851	-	9,119,876
Hotel Laundry	\$ 16,908,946	\$ 2,344,323	\$ 1,164,256	\$ 2,142,234
<p> Capital Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administration Health Services Highways and Streets Housing and Community Development Water Wildlife and Recreation Welfare and Corrections 				
<p> Hotel Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel Development 				
<p> Hotel Food and Beverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel Food and Beverage 				
<p> Hotel Laundry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel Laundry 				

MENARD COUNTY, NEVADA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023

Direct Liabilities - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,287,110	
<p>Amount reported for governmental funds in the statement of net position is reconciled to the statement of net position as follows:</p>		
<p>The following items are reported in the financial statements of governmental funds but do not appear in the statement of net position:</p>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,067,890	
Due to or from other governmental funds	(780,780)	287,110
<p>The following items are reported in the statement of net position but do not appear in the financial statements of governmental funds:</p>		
Other post-employment benefits	27,000,150	
Subsidiary financial statements - bonds	(150,180)	
Accrued interest on debt	(1,067,080)	
Notes payable	(11,020)	
Due to other funds	(1,100,000)	
Accounts receivable	(11,000)	(2,298,230)
Due to other funds - receivables reported by the State and of State share		6,110,000
Due from other funds - receivables reported by the State and of State share		(8,317,150)
Due to other funds - receivables reported by the State and of State share - self-insurance and expenses of the Sheriff's Office reported by the Sheriff's Office		1,300
Due to other funds - receivables reported by the State and of State share		\$ 1,086,770

MINERAL OILS, SOLVENTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31/03/2018

PARTICULARS	2017-18		2016-17	
	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.	Cr.
REVENUE				
Excise duty	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Income tax	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Professional tax	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Other taxes	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Total	3,00,000	0	3,00,000	0
EXPENDITURE				
Salaries	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Grants	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Other	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Total	3,00,000	0	3,00,000	0
NET BALANCE				
Opening	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Revenue	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Expenditure	(1,00,000)	0	(1,00,000)	0
Total	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
REVENUE				
Excise duty	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Income tax	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Professional tax	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Other taxes	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Total	4,00,000	0	4,00,000	0
EXPENDITURE				
Salaries	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Grants	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Other	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Total	3,00,000	0	3,00,000	0
NET BALANCE				
Opening	1,00,000	0	1,00,000	0
Revenue	4,00,000	0	4,00,000	0
Expenditure	(3,00,000)	0	(3,00,000)	0
Total	2,00,000	0	2,00,000	0

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Not a liability of the State of Nevada

3 11/15/2025

Arizona is reported for certain activities and funds in the state of AZ
of its responsibility for these activities

Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, to determine net assets, the cost of these assets is deferred over their useful life to depreciation expense. This deferral amount is added to capital assets as a non-current liability on the governmental

Depreciation for capital assets	\$ 1,194,807	
Less: Depreciation accumulated	(150,215)	\$ 1,044,592

Assets that do not provide economic benefits to assets are not reported as assets and are reported as liabilities. These assets include a mineral rights lease for property that is not reported on the books.

		\$ 12,000
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Residuals are the assets reported to be owned by the governmental funds which number. However, they are reported as liabilities since they are a result of the purchase of the reported to be liabilities. This is done because the reported Residuals are which do not have a net position liability. All the remaining expenditures and assets are not included in the financial statements.

Partnership liabilities	10,000	
Partnership assets	(1,175,053)	\$ 1,165,053

Being a governmental fund liability for the statement of activities, the net liability is reported as a liability. This is done because the net liability is reported as a liability on the governmental books.

Change in PPP loan receivable		\$ 12,000
Change in net liability		(1,165,053)
Change in net liability (partially offset by net liability)		(1,165,053)
Change in net liability (partially offset by net liability)		(1,165,053)
Change in net liability (partially offset by net liability)		(1,165,053)
Change in net liability (partially offset by net liability)		(1,165,053)

Change in net liability (partially offset by net liability)		\$ 1,165,053
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**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

REVENUES	BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET
	ORIGINAL	FINAL		
Taxes	\$ 1,166,879	\$ 1,181,879	\$ 1,184,000	\$ (11,910)
Interagency Permits	90,000	70,000	50,000	(14,000)
Intergovernmental Revenues	2,977,953	3,188,180	3,018,177	(169,753)
Charges for Services	750,000	720,000	718,000	(16,980)
Miscellaneous	287,000	287,500	117,000	(170,500)
	477,000	477,500	835,000	(14,500)
Total Revenues	5,278,832	5,095,128	5,988,284	893,156
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General Government	3,337,608	3,093,938	3,071,500	(20,117)
Public Safety	3,135,860	3,867,999	3,848,993	(18,966)
Public Works	1,598,237	1,618,752	1,596,882	(67,700)
Health and Sanitation	328,180	328,180	311,051	(11,129)
Cultural and Recreation	418,882	440,882	431,500	(4,360)
Community Support	55,000	55,000	55,000	
Intergovernmental	910,000	1,120,000	1,100,000	(10,000)
Miscellaneous	450,000	450,000	450,000	
Total Expenditures	9,315,517	9,978,999	9,788,886	(190,113)
Expenditures in Excess of Revenues				
General Fund Expenditures	(1,000,787)	(1,185,871)	(1,176,784)	(11,899)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/USES				
Transfer from MMFA		180,000	180,000	
Transfers in	1,000,000			
Transfers out	(1,480,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,150,000)	(150,000)
Total Other Financing Sources/Uses	(480,000)	180,000	20,000	(15,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	617,993	729,257	791,498	60,241
FUND BALANCE - beginning	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,800,000	510,000
FUND BALANCE - ending	\$ 1,907,993	\$ 2,019,257	\$ 2,591,498	\$ 570,241

MUNICIPALITY OF NEVADA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	BUDGET			VARIANCE TO	
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Transfer from other funds	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 0	\$ 0
EXPENDITURES					
Police					
Contract Services	0.00	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Travel Expenses	0.00	20,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
Employee Compensation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BUDGETARY BALANCE - FUND BALANCE					
Beginning Fund Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Change in Fund Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FUND BALANCE - FUND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

(continued on next page)

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2023
 (Page 6 of 20)

FUND NUMBER: 1700 - WATER UTILITIES FUND REPORTING PERIOD: 1/1/2019
 FUND NUMBER: 1700 - WATER UTILITIES FUND REPORTING PERIOD: 1/1/2019
 WATER UTILITIES FUND REPORTING PERIOD: 1/1/2019
 OPERATING FUNDS CAPITAL FUNDS DEBT FUNDS DEFERRED TOTAL

Assets								
Current Assets								
Cash and equivalents	\$	1,012,497	\$	6,822,708	\$	841,248	\$	1,936,453
Receivables								
Accounts		17,000		1,000		1,000		18,000
Accounts payable		84,000		-		-		84,000
Due from other funds				11,000		-		11,000
Inventory		6,500		1,000		500		8,000
Land and other assets		1,875,107		1,842,044		8,000,000		10,725,151
Net assets available								
Capital Assets								
Land		1,000		1,000		1,000		3,000
Construction in progress		5,000,000		-		-		5,000,000
Buildings and improvements		1,000,000		10,000		1,000		1,011,000
Improvements other than buildings		11,840,000		11,000,000		1,000,000		23,840,000
Equipment and vehicles		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		3,000,000
		18,840,000		12,001,000		2,002,000		32,843,000
Long-term investments		6,000,000		11,000,000		178,000,000		185,000,000
Deferred assets		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		3,000,000
Total Assets		18,840,000		23,843,000		180,000,000		225,683,000
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITIES								
Current Liabilities		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		3,000,000
Fund equity		17,840,000		22,843,000		179,000,000		222,683,000

**GENERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
PROPERTY TAX FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015
(Page 1 of 2)**

	BUSINESS TYPE ACTIVITIES			NON-BUSINESS TYPES		TOTAL
	WATER OPERATIONS	SEWER OPERATIONS	CARRIAGE OPERATIONS	HAY TERRACE TOWN CILITY FUNDS OTHER ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Accounts payable	\$ 1,009,888	\$ 2,229,866	\$ 2,817,888	\$ 2,296,888		\$ 8,354,530
Accounts receivable	8,200	1,356	1,118	267		11,341
Commodities inventory	18,015	11,200	2,288	1,100		33,603
Inventory on hand	13,114					13,114
Prepaid expenses	1,000			90		1,090
Due from other fund		26,731				26,731
Revenue bonds held for sale	71,794					71,794
State and local investments		11,388				11,388
Total Current Assets	1,212,011	40,701	3,038,174	2,388,275		16,839,389
Long-term Assets						
Other investments						
Accounts receivable	261,296	2,800	1,180	6,100		271,376
Accounts payable	121,135	342,987	1,012,277	31,900		1,498,309
Commodities inventory	15,887	1,900	3,851			21,638
Due from other funds		508,332				508,332
Revenue bonds held for sale	2,891,138					2,891,138
Revenue bonds payable		1,121,957				1,121,957
Total Long-term Assets	3,279,356	1,975,169	2,127,308	38,100		7,420,933
Accounts payable - other fund						
Due from other fund	178,387	1,180				179,567
Total Assets - all Funds	4,491,367	4,376,371	5,165,482	26,474		34,780,707
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Due from other fund	111,115	121,134	28,887	8,200		270,336
Due from other fund	1,251	1,356	1,117	1,100		5,074
	112,366	122,490	30,004	9,300		275,410
NET POSITION						
Investment in capital assets						
Capital assets	8,136,110	6,671,339		600,258		15,407,707
Debt						
Due from other fund	1,511	50,177				51,688
Accounts payable	11,111	11,383				22,494
Due from other fund	90,500	111,939	11,111	11,100		224,650
Total Liabilities	103,122	173,499	11,111	22,200		310,022

**MESQUITE COUNTY, NEVADA
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND
 CHANGES IN NET POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	WATER SUPPLIES UTILIZATION FUND			ENTERPRISE FUNDS		TOTAL
	EXCEPT FOR THE OWNED BY FUNDS			OTHER		
	WATER SUPPLIES	SEWER UTILIZATION	WASTEWATER	ENTERPRISE FUNDS		
OPERATING REVENUES						
Water sales	\$ 2,378,886	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,975	\$	\$ 2,488,861
Subscriptions		1,573,300				1,573,300
Utility connection fees	2,843	12,177				2,960
Other revenues			488,343			488,343
Miscellaneous revenues	36,827	2,097	71,374	12,347		122,645
Total Operating Revenues	2,418,556	1,587,574	559,717	122,322		4,688,169
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and wages	1,047,776	113,682	313,330	79,783		1,554,571
Employee benefits	1,020,007	115,507	36,352	1,137		2,173,003
Supplies and supplies	771,989	1,004	73,389	2,118		848,400
ODP response	1,117	5,389	2,126	647		9,279
Public relations	12	-	-	-		12
Contract response	61,884	19,336				81,220
Depreciation	191,572	348,124	110,000	21,302		671,008
Total Operating Expenses	3,615,935	638,942	533,197	114,379		4,888,453
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,197,379)	(95,368)	26,520	7,943		(1,258,284)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES/EXPENSES						
SRF grant revenue	1,500,000					1,500,000
Grant discount	1,877,535					1,877,535
Grant forgiveness	0					0
Other income	813	9,360		33		10,206
Total Non-Operating Revenues	3,378,348	9,360		33		3,387,741
Change in Net Position	(1,016,410)	(86,008)	26,520	7,943		(1,068,055)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING	1,873,176	639,144	184,113	111,260		2,807,693
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 829,366	\$ 553,136	\$ 210,633	\$ 119,203	\$	\$ 1,712,338

**MENAPAI COUNTY, NEVADA
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF CASHEW FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 12/31/2018**

		STATEMENT OF CASHEW FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS				
		OPERATING ACTIVITIES	INVESTING ACTIVITIES	FINANCING ACTIVITIES	DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES	NET CHANGE
STATEMENT OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Net sales from operations	\$	1,027,048	149,918	89,200	89,200	1,355,466
Change in receivables from customers		15,000	20,410	(20,000)	(20,000)	15,410
Change in accounts payable to vendors		(16,000)	(5,000)	15,000	15,000	(1,000)
Change in accrued liabilities		6,500	25,000			31,500
Change in prepaid expenses		(1,000)	(1,000)			(2,000)
STATEMENT OF INVESTING ACTIVITIES						
Capital expenditures		(10,000)				(10,000)
Proceeds from sale of		10,000	10,000			20,000
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,200,000	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	900,000
Change in cash and cash equivalents		125,048	34,918	(110,000)	(110,000)	39,966
STATEMENT OF FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sale of investments				100,000	100,000	100,000
Change in cash and cash equivalents		125,048	34,918	(10,000)	10,000	159,966
STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES						
Proceeds from sale of investments		1,200,000	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	900,000
STATEMENT OF NET CHANGES						
Change in cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,250,096	69,836	(210,000)	(210,000)	1,099,932
Change in investments		(100,000)	(100,000)	100,000	100,000	(0)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,150,096	(30,164)	(110,000)	(110,000)	909,932
Change in cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,150,096	(30,164)	(110,000)	(110,000)	909,932

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2023

(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	FIDUCIARY FUNDS	
	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$ 1,900,236	\$ 1,077,551
LIABILITIES		
Due to other governments	\$ 290,500	\$ 270,246
Due to others	1,250,138	856,063
Total Liabilities	1,540,638	1,126,309
NET POSITION		
Cash and Investments - Net Position	\$ 359,598	\$ 1,077,551

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 JUNE 30, 2023

(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	FIDUCIARY FUNDS	
	2023	2022
Assets		
Transfers from collections for construction and other	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
Total Transfers		
Transfers to other funds for operations	\$ 1,000,000	1,000,000
Transfers from other funds for operations	850,000	675,000
Total Liabilities		
Net Position, Beginning	\$	\$
Net Position, Ending	\$	\$

**MUNICIPAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of Municipal County, Nevada, have been prepared in accordance with the principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards have been used to prepare the financial statements. The financial reporting principles used to prepare the financial statements are based on the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards. The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Reporting Entity

Municipal County, Nevada, consists of the following departments and divisions: Administration, Finance, Public Works, and Public Safety. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

All assets and liabilities are reported at their fair value. The fair value of an asset is the amount for which the asset could be sold in an orderly liquidation sale. The fair value of a liability is the amount for which the liability could be settled in an orderly liquidation sale.

Governmental Wide Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

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Measurement Basis, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

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**MUSGRAVE COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

The accompanying financial statements were prepared on the basis of property valuations as reported on county adopted bills of sale and other records prepared by the assessor and as provided by the Department of Taxation and the Nevada State Board of Equalization. The accuracy of these records is the responsibility of the assessor and the Department of Taxation.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

Debt Refunding:

Musgrave County is authorized to issue refunding bonds in the event the County has outstanding debt which is not at the State of Nevada's full faith and credit. The refunding proceeds are used to retire the maturity of an outstanding debt prior to its scheduled maturity.

1. The refunding proceeds of the County's Municipal Bonds are used to pay the principal and interest on the County's refunding bonds. The refunding proceeds are used to pay the principal and interest on the County's refunding bonds. The refunding proceeds are used to pay the principal and interest on the County's refunding bonds.

2. The State of Nevada Department of Taxation is responsible for the refunding process.

3. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May.

4. Any refunding proceeds that are not used to refund the County's debt are held in a separate fund for the County's refunding process.

5. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May.

6. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May.

The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May.

7. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May. The refunding process is completed at the County Board Meeting in May.

Estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and equity. Management uses the best estimate of the amount that can be realized or settled, using the best available information at the time the financial statements are prepared. The estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are subject to change in the future.

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2014

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

Compensated Absences:

For paid annual leave, compensating benefits are recognized as expenses when the benefits are earned. In the absence of a formal policy, paid leave is recorded as paid leave expense. The leave accrual portion is accrued for in the year earned, and declared for in the following fiscal year (see Note 10).

Cash and Investments:

Cash includes Federal Reserve currency and funds held in depository institutions as permitted by law. Investments are recorded at fair value.

Particulars MSB 187 (enacted 1987) – Mineral County is a wholly owned subsidiary of the following type of entity:

- Federal state-chartered bank holding company with a FDIC-insured right to purchase
- Federal chartered bank
- Subsidiary of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, National Mortgage Association) or a wholly owned subsidiary of a Federal Reserve purchase
- Nonaffiliated subsidiary of a state-chartered bank or a wholly owned subsidiary of a state-chartered bank
- Federal Reserve bank (Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Fed)
- State-chartered bank holding company
- Other entity as specifically provided by the relevant state or federal law and agreement
- Central bank of a foreign country or foreign branch of a central bank (as defined in the relevant state or federal law)

Mineral County is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Mineral County MSB 187 (enacted 1987) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

The purpose of this system of Federal Reserve banks is to provide a safe and sound system of depository institutions and to provide a safe and sound system of depository institutions.

Taxes Receivable:

Mineral County is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Mineral County MSB 187 (enacted 1987) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Taxes receivable are reported as assets of the Mineral County MSB 187 (enacted 1987) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources:

Mineral County is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Mineral County MSB 187 (enacted 1987) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 6 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Inventory:

The County's policy is to value inventory at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Inventory is valued using the first-in, first-out method. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of inventory is determined by the lower of cost or market. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market.

Capital Assets:

The County's policy is to value capital assets at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market.

At June 30, 2023, the County's capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market.

Total capital assets	\$1,128
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(180)
Net capital assets	\$948

The County's policy is to value capital assets at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market. Capital assets are valued at the lower of cost or market.

Long-Term Debt:

The County's policy is to value long-term debt at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market.

At June 30, 2023, the County's long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market.

The County's policy is to value long-term debt at the lower of cost or market and apply the lower cost as it applies to the inventory. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market. Long-term debt is valued at the lower of cost or market.

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Net Position:

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position is measurable in part by assets that are reported at fair value. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be sold or settled in a current market transaction between willing parties. Net position also represents the residual when all liabilities are subtracted from the sum of all non-financial assets reported by the County. The net position of the County is reported by the Financial Statements and is not subject to the same requirements as the net position of a corporation or other entity for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

At June 30, 2023, the County's net position available for State and Federal reporting purposes is reported by the County's financial statements for public purposes. Major components of the restricted net position include: (See Note 11 – Capital Projects) \$1,987,325 for road construction improvements; \$285,000 for a building; and \$875,000 for general improvement fund work. Restricted net position for Health Services is included in Note 12 for details on the County's net position.

New Accounting Pronouncement:

The County adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 90, effective July 1, 2023. Statement 90 requires public entities and financial reporting entities to recognize a new liability, derivative financial instruments, public-private partnerships, and joint ventures and related joint arrangements. GASB Statement 90 requires public entities to recognize a new liability, derivative financial instruments, and joint ventures. The new amendment does not impact the presentation of the County's financial statements.

NOTE 2 – Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability:

Mineral County is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

NOTE 3 – Cash and Investments:

Mineral County maintains cash and investment pools that are held for the County. As of June 30, 2023, the report is filed with the Nevada Office of the Auditor and the State Auditor. See Note 11 for details.

The following represents the cash, investments, and other assets for the County as of June 30, 2023, the same as reported in the Financial Statements and the audit report.

	General Account	Bond Reserve
Investment in Other	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Investment in Bond	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investment in Investment in Other	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investment in Other	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000

MUSKOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2023

NOTE 3: Cash and Investments (continued)

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

	Fund Value	Fund Type	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

NOTE 4: Contingencies

Contingencies - Litigation

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

Contingencies - Other

The following table shows the following fund level of the cash and investments of the County as of the end of the reporting period. The investments are held in the following funds:

	Fund Value	Fund Type	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment
Investment Fund		Investment	Investment

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 5 – Capital Assets

The following is a summary of capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2023 (in dollars):

	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets for Depreciation				
Land	\$ 746,540	\$ 110,587	\$ -	\$ 857,127
Construction in progress	11,284	-	11,284	-
Total Land Assets (Not Being Depreciated)	757,824	110,587	11,284	857,127
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Buildings	1,251,229	257,711	-	1,508,940
Equipment, other than vehicles	2,028,778	110,349	-	2,139,127
Equipment	10,381,737	63,949	-	10,445,686
Intangibles	11,728,254	62,177	-	11,790,431
Total Depreciable Assets (Being Depreciated)	25,390,000	494,187	-	25,884,187
Total Land Assets	26,048,178	604,774	11,284	26,664,136
Accumulated Depreciation for				
Buildings	11,768,964	17,959	-	11,948,923
Equipment, other than vehicles	11,909,529	18,114	-	12,098,643
Equipment	11,451,959	147,194	-	11,899,153
Intangibles	11,829,110	111,500	-	12,090,610
Total Accumulated Depreciation	47,959,562	495,767	-	48,455,329
Total Depreciable Assets (Being Depreciated)	17,430,438	1,000,421	11,284	18,441,772
Governmental Activities (Total)	\$ 53,486,662	\$ 1,605,201	\$ 22,568	\$ 55,094,377
Business-type Activities				
Capital Assets for Depreciation				
Buildings	-	134,156	-	134,156
Accumulated Depreciation for				
Buildings	-	134,156	-	134,156
Business-type Activities (Total)	\$ -	\$ 134,156	\$ -	\$ 134,156
Governmental and Business-type Activities	\$ 53,486,662	\$ 1,739,357	\$ 22,568	\$ 55,242,589

MINERAL CHEMICALS, INC. AKA
MINERALS TECHNOLOGICAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2013

MINERALS Capital Assets (continued):

	2012 June 30, 2012	2011 June 30, 2011	2010 June 30, 2010	Balance June 30, 2009
Plant and Equipment				
Capitalized cost of equipment acquired	\$ 1,287,000	\$ 1,267,000	\$ 1,267,000	\$ 1,267,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(109,187)	(120,954)	(120,954)	(120,954)
Value of Plant and Equipment Depreciated	1,177,813	1,146,046	1,146,046	1,146,046
Other Capital Assets				
Equipment not depreciated	99,980	99,980	99,980	99,980
Leasehold improvements	240,387	10,511	10,511	10,511
Office furniture and equipment	75,548	75,548	75,548	75,548
Warehouse furniture and equipment	13,488,511	13,488,511	13,488,511	13,488,511
Accumulated depreciation	(1,043,689)	(1,043,689)	(1,043,689)	(1,043,689)
Value of Capital Assets not Depreciated	1,275,826	119,951	119,951	119,951
Value of Total Assets	2,453,639	1,265,997	1,265,997	1,265,997
Accumulated Depreciation				
Depreciation on plant and equipment	(109,187)	(120,954)	(120,954)	(120,954)
Depreciation on leasehold improvements	(240,387)	(10,511)	(10,511)	(10,511)
Depreciation on office furniture and equipment	(75,548)	(75,548)	(75,548)	(75,548)
Depreciation on warehouse furniture and equipment	(13,488,511)	(13,488,511)	(13,488,511)	(13,488,511)
Value of Accumulated Depreciation	(14,893,133)	(14,705,524)	(14,705,524)	(14,705,524)
Accumulated Depreciation on Capital Assets (Total)	\$ (14,617,507)	\$ (14,539,527)	\$ (14,539,527)	\$ (14,539,527)
Depreciation on non-current assets available for sale				
Equipment not depreciated				99,980
Leasehold improvements				10,511
Office furniture and equipment				75,548
Warehouse furniture and equipment				13,488,511
Accumulated depreciation				(1,043,689)
Value of Depreciated non-current assets available for sale				13,521,461
Value of Total Assets				14,663,458

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2025**

NOTE 6 – Landfill Closure and Post-closure Care Costs:

Landfills are subject to Federal, state and local regulatory requirements to design, construct, and perform certain maintenance and rehabilitation activities. Landfills are in compliance with applicable state and federal rules and regulations. To estimate the expected cost of future closure and post-closure care costs, the County has performed a risk-based assessment of existing landfills. The County has estimated the expected cost of future closure and post-closure care costs based on the County's assessment of existing landfills. The County has estimated the expected cost of future closure and post-closure care costs based on the County's assessment of existing landfills. The County has estimated the expected cost of future closure and post-closure care costs based on the County's assessment of existing landfills. The County has estimated the expected cost of future closure and post-closure care costs based on the County's assessment of existing landfills.

NOTE 7 – Revenue Allocations:

Property taxes levied and collected by \$261,000 in August 2025 were allocated to the State of Nevada. The State of Nevada provides for partial reimbursement of the cost of taxes and property taxes expenses on a reimbursable basis to the County. The County has received a total of \$261,000 in August 2025. The County has received a total of \$261,000 in August 2025.

NOTE 8 – Major Contracts and Commitments:

The County has a contract for the purchase of water from the Water Storage Fund in January 2025. The contract has an amount of \$8,000,000. The County has a contract for the purchase of water from the Water Storage Fund in January 2025. The County has a contract for the purchase of water from the Water Storage Fund in January 2025.

NOTE 9 – Interfund Balances and Transfers:

The following table shows the interfund balances and transfers for the County for the year ended June 30, 2025.

To Fund From	Balances		Transfers		Total
	Current Year	Change	Current Year	Change	
County	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Storage Fund	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Storage Fund	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Storage Fund	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

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MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023

NOTE 10 - Long-Term Obligations

Governmental Activities	Amount Issued	Original Rate/Date	Interest Rate	Number of Maturity Periods
Notes Payable				
Hawthorne Town Council annual payment \$28,154	01/18	100,000	0.00%	N/A
General Fund, periodic payments \$8,026	01/21	100,000	1.00%	3,000
General Fund, annual payment \$1,068	01/17	100,000	7.00%	3,000
Capital Project Fund, quarterly payment \$7,191	01/15	250,000	3.00%	3,000
				\$ 8,000
Other Governmental Obligations				
Financial closing cost payable	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Other non-reciprocal employment benefits obligations	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Net pension liability	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Self-insurance	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 441
Compensation reserves	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,000
				\$ 1,441
Business-Type Activities				
General Obligation Sewer Bonds Series 2003				
Monthly payment \$817,580	01/18	1,000,000	2.00%	N/A
0.50% Bond Development Water Revenue Series 2007	01/17	1,000,000	2.00%	3,000
Monthly payment \$177,000	01/17	1,000,000	2.00%	3,000
0.50% Bond Development Series Revenue Series 2017	01/17	1,000,000	2.00%	3,000
Monthly payment \$177,000	01/17	1,000,000	2.00%	3,000
				\$ 1,168,580
Other Business-Type Obligations				
Other non-reciprocal employment benefit obligations	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Net pension liability	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Compensation reserves	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1,000
				\$ 1,000
				\$ 1,169,580

**MERCER COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR 2023**

NOTE 10 – Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Fiscal Year Ended	Governmental Activities		Business Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$	6,106	\$	5,100
2024		18,710		2,000
2025		1,682		71
	\$	265,928	\$	7,171
Business-type Activities				
Fiscal Year Ended	Principal		Interest	
2023	\$	150,087	\$	10,000
2024		157,188		10,000
2025		16,183		10,000
2027		167,381		50,000
2028		168,000		60,000
2029-2031		200,000		70,000
2031-2035		1,000,000		10,000
2035-2041		808,368		111,000
2041-2048		800,000		1,000,000
2048-2050		500,000		20,000
Total	\$	5,000,811	\$	1,618,100

NOTE 11 – Leases Receivable

The long-term receivable is a result of the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. As of fiscal year end, the receivable is recorded on the books. The deferred flow of payments is shown on the schedule of long-term liabilities as a result of the nature of the lease receivable. The deferred flow of payments is not reported on the balance sheet because of the lease. The receivable is subject to collection risk of property tax delinquency and other possible risks, such as the ability to pay over the life of the receivable. The receivable is reported on the balance sheet as a result of the present value of the lease payments. All amounts are in dollars.

The receivable is reported as a liability on the balance sheet because it is a result of the present value of the lease payments. The receivable is not reported on the balance sheet because of the lease.

The receivable is reported as a liability on the balance sheet.

Fiscal Year Ended	Governmental Activities		Business Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$	1,000	\$	0
2024		10,000		0
2025		10,000		0
2026		10,000		0
2027		10,000		0
2028		10,000		0
2029-2031		10,000		0
2031-2035		10,000		0
2035-2041		10,000		0
2041-2048		10,000		0
Total	\$	1,000	\$	0

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 12 – Subscription Based Software License Arrangements:

The following table provides more detailed information about the subscription based SaaS arrangements:

- All services are provided on a calendar year basis.
- Payment is generally made in advance on a quarterly basis.
- Term is 12 months.

The table below summarizes the subscription based SaaS arrangements as of June 30, 2023:

The table below provides information on SaaS assets on hand as follows:

		Subscription				
	Receipt	Expense	Interest			Value
2023	\$	115,458	\$	8,530	\$	96,928
2022		150,428		4,900		145,528
2021		14,129		2,650		11,479
2020		11,833		1,677		10,156
	\$	150,478	\$	15,757	\$	166,235

NOTE 13 – Risk Management and Concentration of Credit Risk:

Securities Available for Investment:

The following table summarizes the investment portfolio as of June 30, 2023. All investments are held in a trust for the benefit of the County and are subject to the same risks as investments held in a trust.

The investment portfolio is primarily composed of investments in publicly traded securities, including common and preferred stock of various companies, and is managed by the County's investment manager. The investment manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the portfolio and for providing regular reports to the County's Board of Commissioners. The investment manager is also responsible for the overall performance of the portfolio.

The County's investment portfolio is diversified across various asset classes, including equities, fixed income, and alternative investments. The portfolio is managed on a long-term basis and is subject to the same risks as investments held in a trust. The County's investment manager is responsible for the overall performance of the portfolio and for providing regular reports to the County's Board of Commissioners.

Major Investments Available:

Category	Value	Percentage of Total Available
Real Estate	100,000,000	40.00%
Construction	150,000,000	60.00%
Equipment	20,000,000	8.00%
Inventory	10,000,000	4.00%
Accounts Receivable	5,000,000	2.00%
Other	5,000,000	2.00%
Total	250,000,000	100.00%

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

Related information is presented in the notes to the financial statements as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2023
Governmental Funds - Health Care	
General Fund	\$ 1,000,000
Enterprise	188,181
GFPL	5,175,507
Total	\$ 6,363,688
Departmental Funds - Health Care	
Partials	\$ 1,941
GFPL	850,590
Total	\$ 852,531
Governmental Funds - Related Health	
General Fund	\$ 150,000
General Fund	731
Medical Indemnity	1,675
Capital State	2,000
Capital Project	2,655
Total	\$ 156,061

NOTE 16 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan:

Plan Description - Mineral County participates in a cost-sharing, multi-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Health and Empowerment Administration of the State of Nevada (PERS - ME) to provide defined benefit payments to participants of the County, as governed by PERS - ME. The plan provides financing by the State of Nevada to fund the plan's obligations. Annual reports of the plan are filed with the Department of Labor and Human Resources of the PERS - ME and reports of the plan are filed with the PERS - ME and are available upon request. The plan is subject to the provisions of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).

Plan's Financial Information - The plan's financial information is available to the public and can be found on the website of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) at <http://www.pers.nv.gov>. The Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) are available to the public on the website of the Nevada State Legislature at <http://legis.nv.gov>. The plan's financial information is available to the public on the website of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) at <http://www.pers.nv.gov>.

Multi-Employer Pension Plan - The plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. The plan is subject to the provisions of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) and the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal agency that provides financial assistance to multi-employer pension plans that are unable to pay their pension obligations. The plan is subject to the provisions of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) and the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal agency that provides financial assistance to multi-employer pension plans that are unable to pay their pension obligations.

Plan's Investment Policy - The plan's investment policy is to invest the plan's assets in a diversified portfolio of investments that are expected to provide a long-term rate of return that is consistent with the plan's obligations. The plan's investment policy is to invest the plan's assets in a diversified portfolio of investments that are expected to provide a long-term rate of return that is consistent with the plan's obligations.

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 STATE DEPARTMENTAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 1973**

On June 1, 1973, the Board of Public Health, Mineral County, Nevada, advised that it will have no funds available for the following year. It is requested that any portion of the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, which is applicable to the year ending June 30, 1974, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973. It is requested that the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973.

The Board of Public Health, Mineral County, Nevada, advised that it will have no funds available for the following year. It is requested that any portion of the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, which is applicable to the year ending June 30, 1974, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973. It is requested that the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973.

The Board of Public Health, Mineral County, Nevada, advised that it will have no funds available for the following year. It is requested that any portion of the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, which is applicable to the year ending June 30, 1974, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973. It is requested that the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973.

Mineral County is a second class city and is subject to the provisions of Chapter 215, NRS, which provides for the payment of salaries to employees of the county. The county is a second class city and is subject to the provisions of Chapter 215, NRS, which provides for the payment of salaries to employees of the county.

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The Board of Public Health, Mineral County, Nevada, advised that it will have no funds available for the following year. It is requested that any portion of the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, which is applicable to the year ending June 30, 1974, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973. It is requested that the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973.

	Budget (Original and Revised)	Balance Available at Close of Year
Salaries and wages, including overtime pay	\$ 1,188,000	\$ 8,000
Travel	1,000	
Printing and reproduction of material	10,000	
Telephone charges, including long distance	50,000	
Postage and supplies, including postage	100,000	
Contractual services, including janitorial	100,000	
Interest on bonds	100,000	
Total	\$ 1,448,000	\$ 8,000

The Board of Public Health, Mineral County, Nevada, advised that it will have no funds available for the following year. It is requested that any portion of the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, which is applicable to the year ending June 30, 1974, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973. It is requested that the State Departmental Statement for the year ending June 30, 1973, be applicable to the year ending June 30, 1973.

**MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FUND NO. 2029**

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYERS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION AND RETIREMENT FUND

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public Employees Benefit Plan (PEBP)						
Contributions to the plan	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000
Contributions to the plan by employees	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000	1,207,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer - net of employee contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Contributions to the Plan	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000	\$ 1,207,000
Mineral County Health Benefits Plan						
Contributions to the plan	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by employees	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer - net of employee contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Contributions to the Plan	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000
Mineral County Health Benefits Plan - Net of Employee Contributions						
Contributions to the plan	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by employees	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer - net of employee contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Contributions to the Plan	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000
Mineral County Health Benefits Plan - Net of Employer Contributions						
Contributions to the plan	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by employees	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
Contributions to the plan by the employer - net of employee contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Contributions to the Plan	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 JUNE 30, 2023

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 Last 9 Fiscal Years

Description	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Proportionate share of net pension liability	1,574,831	1,069,870	916,871	967,941	1,254,611	1,179,995	1,137,143	1,139,911	1,062,076
Proportionate share of net pension liability - unfunded	11,497,301	9,697,038	8,179,458	7,611,117	6,079,524	7,777,811	8,221,184	7,281,406	6,966,186
Proportionate share of net pension liability - funded	9,922,470	8,627,168	7,262,587	6,643,176	4,814,913	6,597,826	7,084,041	6,141,495	5,902,070
Proportionate share of net pension liability - unfunded as a percentage of net pension liability	75.9%	75.7%	75.9%	75.7%	75.9%	75.9%	75.9%	75.9%	75.9%
Proportionate share of net pension liability - funded as a percentage of net pension liability	24.1%	24.3%	24.1%	24.3%	24.1%	24.1%	24.1%	24.1%	24.1%
Proportionate share of net pension liability - unfunded as a percentage of net pension liability	88.2%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.0%

Proportionate share of net pension liability - unfunded as a percentage of net pension liability is calculated as follows:

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
 (PAGE 1 OF 9)

DEPARTMENT	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
EXPENSES				
Administration	\$ 2,337,819	\$ 2,338,022	\$ 202,199	\$ 2,396,619
Capital Projects	1,273,388	288,328	(986,060)	1,112,679
Miscellaneous Expenses	490,000	923,276	433,276	513,115
Miscellaneous Contingencies	29,911	8,187	(21,724)	9,597
Subtotal Expenses	4,131,118	3,557,813	(573,305)	4,032,010
Community Development				
Business Licenses and Permits				
Business Licenses	16,000	11,875	(4,125)	11,490
Business Permits	6,000	77	(5,923)	487
Management Information Systems	-	6,500	6,500	6,533
Miscellaneous Licenses and Permits				
Marriage Licenses	30	33	3	73
Miscellaneous	30	833	803	688
Developmental	20,000	41,400	21,400	11,718
Other Licenses	10,000	8,000	(2,000)	6,150
Subtotal Licenses and Permits	52,000	68,685	16,685	36,256
Information Systems				
Contract Support				
Contract Support - Information Systems	12,000	-	(12,000)	11,150
Information Systems	81,380	81,380	-	77,388
Software Licenses and Permits	25,000	20,000	(5,000)	21,988
Software Licenses and Permits - Other	20,000	20,000	-	18,775
Training	-	11,500	11,500	12,000
Other Support - Information Systems	77,000	81,875	4,875	62,997
Specialized Services				
Specialized Services	1,890,000	1,814,100	(75,900)	1,812,011
Other Specialized Services	3,500,000	1,271,138	(2,228,862)	3,302,000
Other Expenses				
Other Expenses	100,000	100,000	-	-
Other	1,000,000	29,000	(971,000)	-
Subtotal Other Expenses and Other	1,100,000	329,000	(771,000)	-
Subtotal Other Expenses and Other	1,100,000	329,000	(771,000)	-

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
 (PAGE 2 OF 9)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
Capital Expenditures				
Earthwork	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,344	\$ 456	\$ 6,177
Road Repairs	91,100	62,282	28,818	87,706
Construction Materials	100,000	86,279	13,721	175,000
Equipment	500	-	500	1,351
Expenditures	100	-	100	847
Supplies	2,000	2,735	(735)	6,358
Professional Services	25,000	22,710	2,290	26,554
Transportation	-	41	(41)	751
Utility Charges	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Other	1,500	3,387	(1,887)	1,900
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	-	2,500
Other Capital	1,000	754	246	617
Supplies & Services	1,000	1,000	-	2,127
Capital Expenditures	202,000	172,857	29,143	291,227
Capital Projects				
Flow				
Flow	200	100	100	612
Engineering	100,000	1,000	99,000	6,417
Construction	100,000	148	99,852	1,500
Other				
Flow	100,000	17,000	83,000	150,000
Supplies & Services	-	10,000	(10,000)	4,700
Other	100,000	1,000	99,000	1,800
Supplies & Services	50,000	11,000	39,000	20,000
Capital Projects	250,000	28,100	221,900	282,519
Miscellaneous	215,000	209,000	6,000	25,200
Other				
Construction	100,000	100,000	-	100,000
Construction	100,000	95,000	5,000	11,000
Construction	100,000	15,000	85,000	10,000
Construction	88,000	88,000	-	88,000
Construction	20,000	11,000	9,000	10,000
Construction	-	1,000	(1,000)	200
Construction	-	1,000	(1,000)	1,000
Construction	10,000	1,000	9,000	1,000
Construction	10,000	10,000	-	11,000
Supplies & Services	10,000	8,000	2,000	10,000
Other	150,000	80,000	70,000	14,200
Other	200,000	200,000	-	200,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
(PAGE 3 OF 9)

	Budget	Actual	Variance	2022
EXPENDITURES				
General government				
Executive:				
County Administration				
Salaries and wages	\$ 75,497	\$ 75,498	\$ 1	\$ 75,873
Employee benefits	17,996	16,671	1,325	14,778
Services and supplies	15,700	10,817	4,883	11,206
Subtotal, Executive	109,193	102,986	6,207	101,857
Legislative:				
Director				
Salaries and wages	5,000	11,674	(6,674)	8,025
Employee benefits	500	-	500	-
Services and supplies	58,000	13,117	44,883	21,545
Subtotal, Legislative	63,500	24,791	38,709	29,570
Finance:				
County Treasurer				
Salaries and wages	113,764	127,093	(13,329)	114,457
Employee benefits	129,233	104,467	24,766	98,717
Services and supplies	118,854	119,092	(1,238)	113,851
Subtotal, Finance	361,851	350,652	11,199	327,025
Operations:				
Public Works				
Salaries and wages	55,970	91,234	(35,264)	91,891
Employee benefits	25,138	33,456	(8,318)	17,411
Services and supplies	8,500	17,656	(9,156)	4,281
Subtotal, Operations	89,608	142,346	(52,738)	113,583
Comptroller:				
Salaries and wages	17,935	209,237	(191,302)	18,837
Employee benefits	11,487	109,207	(97,720)	16,331
Services and supplies	8,500	1,111	7,389	13,183
Subtotal, Comptroller	37,922	319,555	(281,633)	48,351

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
(PAGE 4 OF 9)

	2023	2022	VARIANCE	2022
Revenue				
State General Fund	\$ 1,662,711	\$ 1,190,771	\$ 471,940	\$ 1,600,000
Employer's Share	1,311,743	1,810,416	(498,673)	1,180,000
State General Fund	2,127,894	2,271,888	(143,994)	2,100,000
Net State Fund	991,876	680,357	311,519	520,000
Subtotal Revenue	1,100,771	1,341,888	(241,117)	1,170,000
100 -				
Countywide				
Countywide	1,000	1,145	(145)	1,000
Employer's Share	1,000	1,000	(800)	1,000
State General Fund	21,450	985	20,465	21,000
Subtotal Countywide	22,450	3,135	19,315	23,000
Departmental				
Public Works	1,000,000	1,900,000	(900,000)	1,100,000
Public Works	80,000	(5,000)	85,000	80,000
Public Works	91,400	15,185	76,215	90,000
Subtotal Departmental	1,071,400	1,890,185	(818,785)	1,270,000
Other Departmental				
Administration	100,000	100,000	(100,000)	100,000
Public Works	11,000	11,000	(11,000)	11,000
Public Works	11,000	11,000	(11,000)	11,000
Subtotal Other Departmental	122,000	122,000	(122,000)	122,000
Statewide				
Statewide	90,000	90,000	(90,000)	90,000
Employer's Share	90,000	90,000	(90,000)	90,000
Statewide	180,000	180,000	(180,000)	180,000
Subtotal Statewide	180,000	180,000	(180,000)	180,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024)
 (PAGE 5 OF 9)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%
F				
Salaries and Wages	\$ 117,375	\$ 117,115	\$ 260	99.9%
Employee benefits	63,519	63,416	103	99.7
Services and Utilities	173,475	173,311	164	99.9
Capital outlay	-	-	-	0.0%
Subtotal F	354,369	353,842	527	99.9%
M				
Materials				
Employment	49,345	58,761	9,416	119.1%
Services and supplies	50,067	50,488	421	100.8%
Capital outlay	-	131,255	131,255	100.0%
Subtotal M	99,412	240,504	141,092	242.0%
Subtotal MB	153,666	240,504	86,838	162.4%
C				
Contractual Services	1,065,910	1,071,305	5,395	100.7%
P				
Public Safety				
Police				
Salaries and Wages	1,171,905	1,191,038	19,133	101.6%
Employee benefits	871,134	870,077	1,057	99.9%
Services and supplies	831,431	811,718	19,713	97.6%
Capital outlay	-	298,754	298,754	100.0%
Subtotal P	2,874,470	3,171,587	297,117	110.4%
Fire				
Salaries and Wages	280,220	280,800	580	100.2%
Employee benefits	155,707	154,917	789	99.6%
Subtotal Fire	435,927	435,717	210	99.7%
Other				
Contractual Services				
Employee benefits	1,250	1,110	140	88.8%
Services and supplies	13,000	13,000	-	100.0%
Subtotal Other	14,250	14,110	140	98.3%

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
(PAGE 6 OF 9)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
Public Protection Division				
Salaries and wages	\$ 60,835	\$ 61,568	\$ 733	\$ 62,981
Employee benefits	58,215	60,783	2,568	61,174
Capital Outlay	-	21,224	21,224	-
Subtotal - Public Protection Division	119,050	143,575	24,525	124,155
Public Health	128,594	128,894	300	130,814
Emergency Services				
Salaries and wages	34,384	39,600	5,216	39,834
Employee benefits	31,215	39,000	7,785	39,215
Supplies and supplies	8,000	6,629	(1,371)	7,000
	73,599	85,229	11,630	86,049
Public Safety and Health Protection				
Employee benefits	-	3,154	3,154	3,154
Supplies and supplies	34,000	31,711	(2,289)	38,373
Special Probation and Juvenile Protection	1,500	50,807	49,307	50,000
Community				
Salaries and wages	12,500	13,100	600	13,914
Employee benefits	1,000	1,200	200	1,100
Supplies and supplies	1,450	1,737	287	1,877
Subtotal - Community	14,950	16,037	1,087	16,891
Total Public Services	\$ 347,193	\$ 438,898	\$ 91,705	\$ 438,199
Public				
Police				
Contractual				
Supplies and supplies	700,000	111,000	(589,000)	512,180
Public Works				
Supplies and supplies	100,000	100,000	-	100,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
 (PAGE 7 OF 9)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
Justice Courts (continued)				
Salaries and wages	\$ 157,008	\$ 157,100	\$ (92)	149,787
Employee benefits	8,115	81,883	73,768	81,067
Services and supplies	23,900	26,746	2,846	27,718
Subtotal, Justice Courts (H. 1.1.1.1)	189,023	265,729	76,706	258,572
Courier Agency				
Salaries and wages	607,844	607,083	(761)	591,331
Employee benefits	111,609	180,317	68,708	114,097
Services and supplies	50,800	57,276	6,476	56,710
Subtotal, Courier Agency	770,253	844,676	74,423	762,138
Public Guardian				
Salaries and wages	50,000	37,316	(12,684)	31,309
Employee benefits	18,800	17,189	(1,611)	15,499
Services and supplies	10,900	6,313	(4,587)	9,000
Subtotal, Public Guardian	79,700	60,824	(18,876)	55,808
Land Control	1,618,357	1,582,847	(35,510)	1,487,210
Health and Social Services				
Health Services				
Salaries and wages	36,000	31,367	(4,633)	31,335
Employee benefits	24,000	33,309	9,309	31,056
Services and supplies	1,000	6,522	5,522	6,028
Subtotal, Health Services	41,000	71,198	30,198	68,419
Office of the Supervisor				
Services and supplies	60,000	51,563	(8,437)	60,100
Subtotal, Office of the Supervisor	60,000	51,563	(8,437)	60,100
Fire Services				
Salaries and wages	35,000	37,000	2,000	36,000
Employee benefits	21,000	21,000	0	21,000
Services and supplies	20,000	20,157	157	20,000
Subtotal, Fire Services	76,000	78,157	2,157	77,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)
(PAGE 8 OF 9)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
Depreciation				
Schedule of Depreciation	\$ 11,714	\$ 10,119	\$ 1,595	\$ 11,359
Leasing of Fire Office	50,000	48,287	1,713	48,287
Leasing of Fire Trucks	11,500	7,000	4,500	11,500
Leasing of Fire Station	25,000	23,151	1,849	23,850
Leasing of Fire Station	33,484	31,000	2,484	31,200
Utility and Insurance				
Electricity				
Fire Department	161,711	175,267	(13,556)	152,819
Fire Station	103,807	86,139	17,668	90,400
Fire Station	1,000	1,387	(387)	1,000
Water and Sewer	21,000	20,101	899	20,000
Miscellaneous				
Schedule of Depreciation	2,000	3,593	(1,593)	2,000
Leasing of Fire Trucks	1,000	1,000		1,000
Leasing of Fire Trucks	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
Leasing of Fire Station	11,500	9,000	2,500	8,500
Leasing of Fire Station	25,000	23,819	1,181	24,500
Miscellaneous				
Schedule of Depreciation	10,000	10,000		10,000
Leasing of Fire Trucks	1,000	1,000		1,000
Leasing of Fire Trucks	3,000	4,500	(1,500)	3,000
Leasing of Fire Station	25,000	23,000	2,000	23,500
Leasing of Fire Station	11,500	10,500	1,000	11,500
Contingency Reserve				
Contingency	55,000	50,000	5,000	50,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR END JUNE 30, 2022)
(PAGE 9 OF 9)

	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE</u>	<u>%</u>
ADDITIONAL REVENUES				
Transfer Without Restriction	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	50.00%
Transfer In	2,500	1,773	(727)	70.92%
Transfer Out	(6,200)	-	9,200	146.77%
Transfer Without Restriction	100,000	100,000	-	100.00%
Total Program Income	296,300	201,773	(94,527)	67.92%
DEBT SERVICE				
Principal	41,125	41,125	-	100.00%
Interest	17,770	17,770	-	100.00%
Total Debt Service	58,895	58,895	-	100.00%
Total Expenditures	9,078,953	9,078,891	(62)	99.99%
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(8,782,653)	(8,877,118)	(94,465)	107.91%
OTHER REVENUES AND SOURCES USES				
Programs or Services of Other Arrangements	180,000	180,000	-	100.00%
Investment	-	(50,000)	50,000	-
Revenues Reallocation	900,000	900,000	-	100.00%
Reclassification Fund	100,000	110,000	(10,000)	110.00%
Total	1,180,000	119,000	(1,061,000)	10.08%
Transfers out				
Support	(100,000)	(100,000)	-	100.00%
Public Works and Facilities	(150,000)	(150,000)	-	100.00%
Construction	(500,000)	(470,000)	30,000	94.00%
Public Works and Facilities	(150,000)	(150,000)	-	100.00%
Construction	(170,000)	(170,000)	-	100.00%
General Government	-	-	-	-
Total	(1,370,000)	(1,340,000)	30,000	97.81%
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(8,602,653)	(8,958,118)	(355,465)	104.05%
Change in Fund Balance	(8,602,653)	(8,958,118)	(355,465)	104.05%
Beginning Fund Balance	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	100.00%
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 137,347	\$ 141,882	\$ 4,535	103.24%

MENARD COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
IN THE DEPARTMENTAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Transfer from other funds				
Federal Payments (State/County)	\$ 5,127,200	\$ 2,000,000	\$ (3,127,200)	\$ 1,112,500
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and benefits				
Federal Employees	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
State/County Employees	1,250,000	1,588,888	338,888	1,177,000
Contractual	17,000	25,887	8,887	9,700
Total Salaries and Benefits	1,267,000	1,614,775	347,775	1,186,700
Construction - Federal				
Contractual	3,000,000	664,908	(2,335,092)	1,158,000
OTHER DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES				
Interest				
Federal	60,000,000	60,000,000		60,000,000
Miscellaneous	1,000,000	55,500	(944,500)	500,000
DEPARTMENTAL TOTAL	1,278,000	1,699,215	421,215	1,190,000
UNAPPORTIONED	\$ 1,655,100	\$ 1,078,811	\$ (576,289)	\$ 698,500

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2025
(Page 1 of 4)

		GENERAL SPECIAL AND HIGHWAY		GENERAL INDEBTED		SPECIAL INDEBTED		METHOD
ASSETS & LIABILITIES FLOWS								
OF RESOURCES								
Assets								
Cash and investments	\$	106,011	\$	6,092	\$	211,997	\$	14,909
Due from other governmental agencies				804		8,363		
Accounts receivable								1,100
Inventory								196,151
Due from other governmental agencies		12,711		1,169		1,168		
Prepaid expenses		268,954		11,599		37,115		1,003,317
Other noncurrent assets								
Deferred outflows of resources								
Due from Nevada State of								
Other Governmental Agencies	\$	98,794	\$	11,599	\$	12,129	\$	1,138,014
LIABILITIES & DEFERRED FLOWS								
OF RESOURCES & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	1,100	\$		\$		\$	1,838
Accounts receivable		1,100						1,100
Accounts payable - others								
Due to other agencies		1,100						1,100
Deferred outflows of resources								
Due to								1,000,000
Due to other governmental agencies				94		8,378		
Due to other governmental agencies				94		8,378		80,000
DEFERRED FLOWS								
Accounts payable	\$	1,100						
Accounts receivable				10,627				10,627
Accounts payable								
Due to other agencies						11,104		
Due to other governmental agencies		80,161		10,628		11,104		98
Due to other governmental agencies								
Due to other governmental agencies	\$	10,627	\$	11,599	\$	12,129	\$	1,138,014

MINEHILL COUNTY, NEVADA
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2025
(Page 2 of 3)

	MINEHILL COUNTY		TOWN OF MINEHILL		TOWN OF MINEHILL		TOWN OF MINEHILL	
	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT
ASSETS & DEFERRED CHARGES								
OF 2024 REVENUE								
Assets:								
Cash and Investments	\$	10,000	\$	2,000	\$	8,000	\$	8,000
Due from Valley of Nevada								
Accounts Receivable				5,000		5,000		5,000
Land								
Due from State of Nevada								
Total Assets		10,000		7,000		13,000		13,000
Deferred Charges of 2024 Revenue								
Total Assets & Deferred Charges of Revenue	\$	10,000	\$	7,000	\$	13,000	\$	13,000
LIABILITIES & DEFERRED CHARGES OF 2024 REVENUE & FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$		\$		\$	1,000	\$	1,000
Accounts Payable								
Accounts Receivable								
Total Liabilities						1,000		1,000
Due from State of Nevada								
Due from								
Total Deferred Charges								
Total Liabilities & Deferred Charges								
Fund Balance:								
Assigned		10,000		7,000		12,000		12,000
Assigned								
Assigned								
Assigned								
Total Fund Balance		10,000		7,000		12,000		12,000
Total Liabilities & Deferred Charges								
Total Liabilities & Deferred Charges of Revenue	\$	10,000	\$	7,000	\$	13,000	\$	13,000

S	EVIDENCE		WORKING		RESEARCH		EVIDENCE		COMPREHENSIVE
	TYPE	STATUS	TYPE	STATUS	PROJECT	STATUS	TYPE	STATUS	
8	1005	N	1005	N	1005	N	1005	N	1005
	1006		1006		1006		1006		1006
	1007		1007		1007		1007		1007
9	1008	N	1008	N	1008	N	1008	N	1008
	1009		1009		1009		1009		1009
	1010		1010		1010		1010		1010
10	1011	N	1011	N	1011	N	1011	N	1011
	1012		1012		1012		1012		1012
	1013		1013		1013		1013		1013
11	1014	N	1014	N	1014	N	1014	N	1014
	1015		1015		1015		1015		1015
	1016		1016		1016		1016		1016
12	1017	N	1017	N	1017	N	1017	N	1017
	1018		1018		1018		1018		1018
	1019		1019		1019		1019		1019
13	1020	N	1020	N	1020	N	1020	N	1020
	1021		1021		1021		1021		1021
	1022		1022		1022		1022		1022

MUSKOGEE COUNTY, GEORGIA
ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUE FUNDS
COMPARING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2025
(Page 3 of 11)

	FUND BALANCE		FUND BALANCE		RESERVE		TOTAL FUND BALANCE		STATE OF GEORGIA
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2025
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUE FUNDS									
COMPARING BALANCE SHEET									
ASSETS									
Cash	8	1,000	8	1,000	8	1,000	8	1,000	108,500
Accounts receivable									
Accounts payable									
Inventory									
Prepaid expenses								10,182	
Total Assets		1,008		1,000		1,008		10,182	108,500
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
Accounts payable									
Total Liabilities									
Fund Balance	8	1,008	8	1,000	8	1,008	8	1,008	108,500
ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUE FUNDS									
COMPARING BALANCE SHEET									
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable	8	1,008	8	1,000	8	1,008	8	1,008	108,500
Accounts receivable									
Inventory									
Prepaid expenses									
Total Liabilities		1,008		1,000		1,008		1,008	108,500
ADMINISTRATIVE REVENUE FUNDS									
COMPARING BALANCE SHEET									
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable									
Accounts receivable									
Inventory									
Prepaid expenses									
Total Liabilities									
Fund Balance	8	1,008	8	1,000	8	1,008	8	1,008	108,500

PROVINCE	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SUPPLY	WATER SUPPLY
1	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
2	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000	20000
3	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000	30000
4	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000
5	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
6	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000
7	70000	70000	70000	70000	70000	70000	70000
8	80000	80000	80000	80000	80000	80000	80000
9	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000	90000
10	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

(Page 2 of 3)

REVENUE	BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE	
	AMOUNT	% CHG	AMOUNT	% CHG	AMOUNT	% CHG
REVENUE	\$ 281,110		\$ 214,677		\$ (66,433)	
Federal Grants	-		-		-	
Metropolitan Council Services	-		-		-	
Federal Grants	-		-		-	
County Funds	-		-		-	
Miscellaneous	281,110		214,677		(66,433)	
Total Revenue	281,110		214,677		(66,433)	
EXPENDITURES						
General						
General Services						
General						
Information						
Travel	25,503				25,503	
Utilities						
Welfare			2,000		2,000	
Administrative						
Construction						
Debt Service						
Total Expenditures	25,503		2,000		23,503	
Special Projects and Events						
Total Expenditures	25,503		2,000		23,503	
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES						
Increase			15,677		15,677	
Decrease					(15,677)	
Net Change in Fund Balances			15,677		(15,677)	
Total Revenue and Other	255,437		199,000		56,437	
Total Expenditures	255,437		199,000		56,437	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00		\$ 0.00	

MINISTRY OF S&T, SIYADRA
NON-SAVING SPECIFIC REVENUE FUNDS
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2024
(Amount in ₹)

REVENUES	MINISTRY OF S&T, SIYADRA		COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	
	2023-24	2022-23	2023-24	2022-23
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Interest on loan				16,000
Other Income				16,000
Contribution	25,000	12,000	25,000	
Grants				1,000
Subsidies				1,000
Total Revenues	25,000	12,000	25,000	13,000
Expenditure				
Capital				
Purchase of land	2,000		2,000	2,000
Purchase of				
Plant				1,000
Machinery				
Purchase of furniture				
Purchase of				
Furniture				1,000
Staff Expenditure	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Purchase of				
Plant & equipment	2,000	10,000	2,000	10,000
Purchase of				
Machinery				
Purchase of				
Furniture				
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Purchase of				
Machinery				

PLANTING YEAR	PLANTING DATE	PLANTING LOCATION	PLANTING METHOD	PLANTING COST	PLANTING TYPE	PLANTING STATUS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998	1998
1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002
2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003	2003
2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012	2012
2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016
2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023	2023
2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026
2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027	2027
2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030	2030

MINERAL COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
REGIONAL STREET AND HIGHWAY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
County option:				
Motor vehicle license tax 9%	\$ 167,617	164,617	(3,000)	199,363
Motor vehicle fuel tax 1%	31,150	31,332	1,731	25,560
Diesel fuel tax	151,000	101,119	(49,881)	131,962
Subtotal Taxes	350,767	297,068	(53,699)	356,885
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	50,000	47,311	(2,689)	31,637
Interest	-	234	234	365
Subtotal Miscellaneous	50,000	47,545	(2,455)	32,002
Total Revenues	400,767	344,613	(56,154)	388,887
EXPENDITURES				
Highways and streets:				
Salaries and wages	58,897	53,093	(5,804)	50,652
Employee benefits	31,500	22,830	(8,670)	17,017
Materials and supplies	101,000	22,371	(78,629)	160,936
Total Expenditures	191,397	98,294	(93,103)	228,585
Net Change in Fund Balance	64,835	(46,323)	(111,158)	150,302
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	688,278	700,691	12,413	533,125
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	\$ 753,113	\$ 654,368	\$ (98,745)	\$ 683,427

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 GENERAL INDEPENDENT FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Taxes				
Motor Vehicle	\$ 13,517	\$ 13,047	\$ 470	\$ 13,000
Personal property	8,915	9,420	(505)	8,900
Miscellaneous		4,180	(4,180)	5,105
Total Taxes	22,432	26,647	(4,215)	27,005
EXPENDITURES				
Welfare				
Council Assistance				
Services of Employees	28,200	32,000	(3,800)	30,000
Total (Offset by Total Revenues over Expenditures)	(28,200)	(32,000)	3,800	(18,400)
OTHER REVENUES AND DISBURSALS				
Transfer in				
Medical Independent Fund	80,000	80,000	-	80,000
Total Other Revenue and Disbursements	80,000	80,000	0	80,000
RESIDUAL FUND BALANCE	13,232	13,067	165	5,100
FUND BALANCE, 6/30/23	\$ 13,232	\$ 13,067	\$ 165	\$ 5,100

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
MEDICAL INSURGENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
County				
Medical	\$ 58,230	\$ 75,19	\$ 16,96	\$ 61,91
Medical property	30,470	2987	(27,483)	58,368
Self-insurance	85,000	11,000	(74,000)	84,129
Scholarships	26,000	21,000	(5,000)	24,993
Medical assets				
Medical assets	10,000	10,000		12,181
Total Revenues	199,700	137,210	(62,490)	242,279
EXPENDITURES				
Medical				
Medical procedure payments				
Agreements to State of Nevada	80,000	281,165	201,165	119,166
Two state employees of Department of Corrections	15,000	11,181	(3,819)	10,807
CONTRIBUTIONS AND RECEIPTS				
Contributions				
General Transfer from	137,700	139,000	1,300	
Medical property from R.C. 2022	13,000	1,181	(11,819)	10,807
FUND BALANCE	11,000	10,000	(1,000)	10,000
FUND BALANCE	\$ 10,100	\$ 11,181	\$ 1,081	\$ 10,100

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
AIRPORT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	% DIFFERENCE	2021
REVENUES				
Airport Landing				
State	\$ 11,000	\$ 11,000	0%	\$11,000
Local	11,000	18,000	63.6%	11,000
Total Revenue	22,000	29,000	132%	22,000
EXPENDITURES				
Operating Expenses				
Salaries and Wages	8,000	26,000	325%	
Contractual	11,000	10,000	91%	
Materials and Supplies	9,000	16,000	178%	9,000
Total Operating Expenses	28,000	52,000	186%	9,000
Capital Expenditures				
Construction	10,000	10,000	100%	10,000
REVENUES AND EXPENSES				
Total Revenue	22,000	29,000		
Total Operating Expenses	28,000	52,000		9,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE				
Total Revenue	\$ 22,000	\$ 29,000	132%	\$22,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
AMBULANCE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Charge to accounts				
Ambulance charges	\$ 130,000	\$ 134,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 134,500
EXPENDITURES				
Public safety				
Salaries and wages	50,000	50,800	(7,800)	60,000
Fuel and oil	31,200	31,000	200	21,250
Non-lease supplies	93,000	98,000	5,000	82,000
Capital outlay		-	-	8,000
Total Expenditures	174,200	180,800	7,600	171,250
Net Change in Fund Balance	(44,200)	46,700	90,900	(36,750)
FUND BALANCE - July 1	13,000	162,600	149,600	131,500
NET CHANGE - July 1 to June 30	\$ 80,000	\$ 163,200	\$ 83,200	\$ 94,750

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 RECREATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 06, 2022)

	(000)	2023	2022
REVENUES			
Taxes			
Business Tax	1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Licenses and Fees			
Sales and Franchise	25,000	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous			
Other	25,000	25,000	15,000
Contributions	100,000	90,000	50,000
EXPENDITURES			
Capital Outlay			
Construction	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Equipment	25,000	10,000	10,000
Other Equipment	100,000	100,000	100,000
Maintenance and Repairs			
Other Equipment	100,000	100,000	100,000
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
Contingent			
Maintenance	250,000	250,000	250,000
Construction	100,000	100,000	100,000
DEBT SERVICE			
Sinking Fund	100,000	100,000	100,000
OTHER			
Miscellaneous	100,000	100,000	100,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
CARE AND SHARE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
County				
Receipts	\$ 8,195	\$ 8,195	\$ (12,800)	\$ 7,000
Per capita payment	51,085	51,091	6,906	53,000
Miscellaneous revenues		26,880	26,880	26,000
Subtotal, County	59,280	80,166	64,986	86,000
State				
Federal Grants				
Special Programs for the Aged	10,000	7,800	(2,200)	18,000
Special Direct to Budget	67,300	0	(67,300)	17,800
MED Waivers	0	10,415	10,415	0
Subtotal, Federal Grants	77,300	18,215	(59,085)	35,800
Subtotal, State	77,300	18,215	(59,085)	35,800
Miscellaneous				
Gifts	0	91	91	0
Logos	23,000	32,000	9,000	25,000
Subtotal, Miscellaneous	23,000	32,091	9,091	25,000
Total Revenues	82,580	130,472	112,092	147,600
EXPENDITURES				
County				
Salaries and wages	110,000	98,400	(11,600)	118,000
Employee benefits	7,000	1,500	(5,500)	10,000
Miscellaneous benefits	10,000	11,800	1,800	11,000
Total Expenditures	127,000	111,700	(15,300)	139,000
State				
Federal Grants (Medicaid)	28,000	28,000	0	28,000
Total Expenditures	28,000	28,000	0	28,000
County (EXPENSES) SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Transfers				
County	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
Miscellaneous		20,000	20,000	
Total County	50,000	70,000	20,000	50,000
Special Programs for the Aged	10,000	0	(10,000)	0
Total Expenditures	60,000	70,000	10,000	50,000
Total Expenditures	187,000	181,700	(5,300)	187,000
Total Expenditures	187,000	181,700	(5,300)	187,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FUND 111 - FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	2023	2022	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Gifts and Donations	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,512.90	\$ (512.90)	\$ 1,512.90
Miscellaneous	51,900.00	51,311.00	589.00	52,100.00
Interest	997.00	998.80	(1.80)	999.00
EXPENDITURES				
Contractual Services				
Contractual Services	118,881.00	110,200.00	8,681.00	121,270.00
Salaries and Wages	129,300.00	129,293.00	7.00	130,000.00
Travel and Per Diem	195,000.00	195,000.00	0.00	195,820.00
Capital Outlay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Operating Expenses	22,000.00	22,000.00	0.00	22,880.00
Transfers Out				
Transfers Out of Revenues	0.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	0.00
Transfers Out of Expenses				
NET REVENUES				
Transfers In				
Transfers In from	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00	100,000.00
Transfers In from Other Funds	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00
Gifts and Donations	1,000.00	1,512.90	(512.90)	1,512.90
Miscellaneous	51,900.00	51,311.00	589.00	52,100.00
Interest	997.00	998.80	(1.80)	999.00
NET REVENUES	\$ 213,897.00	\$ 214,822.00	\$ (925.00)	\$ 214,822.00

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FUND FOR EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%
EXPENDITURES				
Administration				
Contractor	\$ 21,000	\$ 18,192	\$ 2,808	134.2%
OTHER FINANCIAL RESOURCES				
Fund Cost	11,000	1,000	10,000	25.0%
Inventory on hand	11,000	1,000	10,000	25.0%
FUND BALANCE - END	10,000	7,808	2,192	78.1%
FUND BALANCE - END	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,808	\$ 2,192	78.1%

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 HAWTHORNE AP ASSESSMENTS FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Charges for services				
Appl. fee/assessment fee				
Roth Fee	\$ 22,800	\$ 17,389	\$ (5,411)	\$ 17,869
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries				
Services and supplies	800.00	99,877	99,077	35,417
Supplies				
Depreciation				
Contractual				
Interest				
Miscellaneous				
Transfer to other funds	(75,000)	(52,583)	22,417	(19,838)
FUND BALANCE - July 1	41,700	66,507	24,807	89,410
FUND BALANCE - June 30	\$ 16,700	\$ 32,924	\$ 16,224	\$ 69,572

GENERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
JUVENILE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENTS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2025
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2024
REVENUES				
General Excise Taxes				
Administrative Assessments	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,050	\$ 500	\$ 2,025
General Excise				
EXPENDITURES				
Supplies				
Supplies for Supplies	12,000	9,000	3,000	9,000
Travel and Per Diem	13,000	9,000	4,000	9,000
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	11,000	7,100	3,900	7,100
DEPRECIATION	\$ 20,000	\$ 21,100	\$ 1,100	\$ 21,100

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
HAWTHORNE TOWN GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Transfers and grants				
Special Projects	\$ 11,020	\$ 6,190	\$ (4,830)	\$ 6,660
Oregon Revenue	2,100	3,775	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,760
County Sewer Services	22,170	22,957	\$ 787	16,945
Other Revenues	50	191	\$ 141	190
Transfer - Nevada Co.	51,054	26,156	\$ (24,898)	68,605
Subtotal Transfers and Grants	86,394	111,269	\$ 24,872	\$ 154,160
Intergovernmental				
Grants				
Grant from Mineral County	190,000	190,000		210,000
Subtotal Intergovernmental	190,000	190,000		210,000
Other Receipts				
Fees and Charges	61,000	12,666	\$ (48,334)	47,200
Miscellaneous				
Miscellaneous	26,100	26,860	\$ 760	\$ 8,000
Total Revenues	263,594	340,845	\$ 77,251	430,360
EXPENDITURES				
Capital projects				
Services and supplies	1,845	1,845		1,845
Public Safety				
Contractual				
Salaries and benefits	125,000	163,300	\$ 38,300	\$ 33,800
Employee benefits	116,000	116,700	\$ 700	\$ 8,200
Services and supplies	54,000	68,000	\$ 14,000	14,000
Contractual				167,000
Total Public Safety	295,000	348,000	\$ 53,000	423,000
Operations				
Equipment	21,000	21,000		21,000
Interest	1,100	1,100		9,000
Total Operations	22,100	22,100		30,000
Other Expenditures				
Contractual	60,000	60,000		107,000
Transfer from other funds	1,100	1,100		100,000
Total Expenditures	379,000	431,000	\$ 52,000	560,000
DEBT SERVICE				
DEBT SERVICE				
Interest	1,100	1,100		9,000
Total Debt Service	1,100	1,100		9,000
TRANSFERS AND GRANTS				
TRANSFERS AND GRANTS				
Special Projects	\$ 11,020	\$ 6,190	\$ (4,830)	\$ 6,660

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 LINING TOWN GENERAL FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE		2022
REVENUES							
County and Federal							
- Franchise taxes	\$	\$0	\$	\$0	\$	\$0	\$0
- State Lottery Proceeds		\$0		\$1,000		\$1,000	\$0
- State and Federal Grants		\$0		\$1,500		\$1,500	\$0
Expenses							
- Administration		\$2,500		\$2,500		\$0	\$2,500
- Public Works		\$110		\$1,200		\$1,090	\$0
EXPENDITURES							
- General Government							
- Administration							
- Employee Benefits		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
- Services and Supplies		\$2,500		\$2,500		\$0	\$2,500
- Total General Government		\$2,500		\$2,500		\$0	\$2,500
- Public Works							
- Construction		\$1,500		\$2,000		\$500	\$0
- Services and Supplies		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
- Total Expenditures		\$1,500		\$2,000		\$500	\$0
- Non-Fundamental		\$1,000		\$0		\$1,000	\$1,000
NET FUND BALANCE		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
NET FUND BALANCE	\$	\$0	\$	\$0	\$	\$0	\$0

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
WALKER LAKE TOWN GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020)

	2021	2020	VARIANCE	2020
REVENUES				
Taxes and Licenses	\$ 6,000	\$ 10,000	\$ (4,000)	\$ 10,000
Operation - Mineral County				
EXPENDITURES				
Contractual Services				
Professional Fees	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Travel and Lodging	5,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Telephone and Postage	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
Debt Service				
Interest	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Principal and Sinking	11,250	13,250	2,000	13,250
Contract Insurance	15,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Contract Employees	21,000	30,000	9,000	30,000
Contract Professional Fees	51,000	63,000	12,000	63,000
RESERVE AND OTHER	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE	\$ (6,000)	\$ (3,000)	\$ (3,000)	\$ (3,000)

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 RECORDER TECHNOLOGY FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$ 35,000	\$ 4,000	\$ (31,000)	\$ 30,655
EXPENDITURES				
General Services				
Supplies and materials	24,000	14,150	9,850	15,017
Printing and reproduction	1,000	11,350	(10,350)	5,345
DEPRECIATION	1,800	10,350	(8,550)	15,017
NONCURRENT CAPITAL	\$ 26,800	\$ 26,150	\$ 650	26,055

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND BALANCES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND MUTUAL
BUDGET FUND BUDGETS FUND SHEET
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WHICH COMPARES ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023)

		BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES					
Excise taxes and fees					
Mutual Fund	%	\$ 2,000	\$ 28,563	\$ 26,563	\$ 1,000
EXPENDITURES					
Mutual Fund					
Mutual Fund		\$ 0	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,177	\$ 0
Mutual Fund		\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 0	\$ 1,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		\$ 1,500	\$ 2,677	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,500
FUND BALANCE - beginning	%	\$ 0	\$ 28,563	\$ 28,563	\$ 0

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIATION			
REVENUES:								
Fertilizer and Oil								
Fertilizer								
Fertilizer and Oil (2022)	\$	18,260	\$	9,330	\$	(8,930)	\$	100.17
Miscellaneous								
Other				1,150		1,150		100.00
Total Revenue		18,260		10,480		(7,780)		100.17
EXPENDITURES:								
Commodity Supplies								
Fertilizer and Oil (2022)		17,148		9,113		(8,035)		111.52
Supplies and Supplies		20,530		65,427		44,897		319.44
Total Expenditures		37,678		74,540		36,862		200.34
Travel (Travel and Out of State) and Other Expenditures		15,150		1,587		(13,563)		10.47
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE:								
Increase								
Increase from Budgetary Control		31,741		31,741				100.00
Net Increase in Fund Balance		16,510		3,738		(12,772)		22.91
END FUND BALANCE:		9,000		10,438		1,438		115.99
FUND BALANCE:	\$	17,940	\$	21,076	\$	(3,864)	\$	117.50

MENARD COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
ASSESSOR TECHNOLOGY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Charges for services				
Fees for services	\$ 27,000	\$ 176,344	\$ 149,344	\$ 176,344
EXPENDITURES				
Contract services				
Software and supplies	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
K&D's Computer Fund Expenses	\$ 0	\$ 81,896	\$ 81,896	\$ 81,896
FUND BALANCE - JUNE 30	\$ 0	\$ 194,448	\$ 194,448	\$ 194,448
FUND BALANCE - June 30	\$ 0	\$ 98,125	\$ 98,125	\$ 98,125

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 CLERK'S TECHNOLOGY FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
- Information services				
- Technology services	\$	\$	\$	\$
- CONTINGENT	945	915	10	193
- FUND BALANCE	\$	\$	\$	\$

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
DISTRICT COURT TECHNOLOGY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	2023		2022		VARIANCE		2023
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL	2023	2022	2023
REVENUES							
Court report services							
Filing and returns	8	7	8	8	8	8	10
FUND BALANCE, July 1	58	100		10	10		69
FUND BALANCE, June 30	5	68	8	117	8	24	115

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT GRANT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE		2022
REVENUES							
Intergovernmental							
Other							
State Collection Development Grant	\$	0.00	\$	0.00	\$	\$	0.00
EXPENDITURES							
Culture and recreation							
Services and supplies		0.00		0.00			0.00
Net Change in Fund Balance							
FUND BALANCE, July 1							
FUND BALANCE, June 30	\$		\$		\$	\$	

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 DATA FOR THE FIRE DISTRICT AUTHORITY
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	%
REVENUES				
Miscellaneous	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 0.00	0%
Donations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
EXPENDITURES				
Fuel	12.00	5.53	(6.47)	(54%)
Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
Salaries for Employees	11,000.00	12,113.00	1,113.00	10%
CONTRACTS AND FEES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
DEPRECIATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%
MAINTENANCE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
COURT FACILITIES FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	YEAR-TO-DATE	2022
REVENUES				
Charges for services				
Fees for services	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,899	\$ 123,115	\$ 11,948
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries				
Clerical Staff	28,000	30,867	35,138	32,627
Net Change in Fund Balance	280,000	138,879	11,202	12,000
FUND BALANCE, July 1	161,593	136,384	132,000	139,314
FUND BALANCE, June 30	\$ 441,593	\$ 275,263	\$ 143,202	\$ 151,314

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
DISTRICT COURT SPECIAL FUNDING FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Fees for services	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,917	\$ 1,917	\$ 1,917
Fees for special				
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries				
Services and supplies	10,000		10,000	12,210
Contract work (incl. H. K. 100)	10,000	1,400	11,400	11,150
DISTRICT COURT FUND	11,800	1,400	1,400	30,610
GENERAL FUND BALANCE	\$ 28,591	\$ 17,018	\$ 11,573	\$ 32,930

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 GENETIC MARKER TESTING FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE		2022	
REVENUES								
Charges for Services								
Gene Testing	\$		\$	1,600	\$	1,600	\$	3,776
Net Change in Fund Balance				1,600		1,600		3,776
DISBURSEMENTS		207		3,375		3,168		207
FUNDING AVAILABLE	\$	207	\$	3,190	\$	2,883	\$	3,015

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FAY AIRPORT EXPANSION GRANT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	CHANGE	2022
REVENUES				
Interlocal contract				
Federal				
Airport expansion grant	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000
EXPENDITURES				
Community support				
Capital outlay	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Non-current fund liabilities				
Fund balance - fund				
Fund balance - fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
Salaries and wages	\$ 17,000	\$ 17,356	\$ 356	\$ 17,016
Employee benefits	17,038	16,902	136	16,914
	34,038	34,258	220	33,930
Transfers to other funds				
Transfers from other funds	(17,000)	(16,438)	562	(16,000)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in				
General Fund	18,100	18,100		18,000
	18,100	18,100		18,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,938)	(6,158)	4,220	(1,000)
FUND BALANCE, July 1	11,270	10,912	358	11,016
FUND BALANCE, June 30	\$ 9,332	\$ 4,754	\$ 4,578	\$ 10,016

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
JUDICIAL SERVICES INDEPENDENT FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Charges for services	\$ 3,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 20,500
Taxes on services				
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries	18,000	12,000	6,000	
Services and supplies				
Interest on Debt (Agency Debt) Retention	18,000	10,000	8,000	20,000
Other Capital Outlay				
FUND BALANCE - July 1	50,000	60,000	10,000	45,000
FUND BALANCE - June 30	\$ 32,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 65,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
DISTRICT COURT INVESTIGATION FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Fines and Penalties				
Fee Waivers	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,570	\$ 570	\$ 1,177
EXPENDITURES				
Indirect				
Supplies and supplies	2,500	-	2,500	-
Supplies and Supplies	400	1,675	1,275	5,127
FUND BALANCE, July 1	10,663	14,292	3,629	10,663
FUND BALANCE, June 30	\$ 11,163	\$ 12,517	\$ 1,354	\$ 11,890

MUNICIPAL COUNTY, NEVADA
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE LIBRARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
(WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Fines and Penalties				
Book Fees	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,110	\$ (690)	\$ 1,800
EXPENDITURES				
Public Safety				
Services and Supplies	1,000		1,000	1,000
Books and Periodicals		1,110	1,110	1,000
DEPRECIATION	200	1,000	1,000	1,000
DEPRECIATION	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,110	\$ 1,110	\$ 2,000

MINERAL COUNTY, NEVADA
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
 AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 JUDICIAL COURT SECURITY FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
 (WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022)

	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	2022
REVENUES				
Charges for services				
Fees for services	\$ 384	\$ 94	\$ 290	\$ 200
FUND BALANCE, July 1	1,78	1,09	689	2,53
FUND BALANCE, June 30	\$ 2,162	\$ 1,183	\$ 979	\$ 2,733



CERTIFICATE OF PROPERTY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

4/23/2024

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

PRODUCER ISOM INSURANCE PO Box 99 Hawthorne, NV 89415	CONTACT NAME: PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (775) 945-2920		FAX (A/C, No): (775) 945-3436
	E-MAIL ADDRESS: curtis@isominsurance.net		
INSURED Mineral County P.O. Box 1035 Hawthorne NV 89415		INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE INSURER A : Nevada Public Agency Insurance Pool INSURER B : INSURER C : INSURER D : INSURER E : INSURER F :	NAIC #

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** **REVISION NUMBER:**

LOCATION OF PREMISES / DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (Attach ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, if more space is required)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFFECTIVE DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXPIRATION DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	COVERED PROPERTY	LIMITS	
A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROPERTY	NPAIP2023	7/1/2023	7/1/2024	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING	\$ 59,055,360	
	CAUSES OF LOSS				DEDUCTIBLES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERSONAL PROPERTY	\$ 7,819,290
	BASIC				BUILDING	BUSINESS INCOME	\$
	BROAD				CONTENTS	EXTRA EXPENSE	\$
	SPECIAL					RENTAL VALUE	\$
	EARTHQUAKE				BLANKET BUILDING	\$	
	WIND				BLANKET PERS PROP	\$	
	FLOOD				BLANKET BLDG & PP	\$	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equipment	\$ 2,263,787				
A	<input type="checkbox"/> INLAND MARINE	TYPE OF POLICY				\$	
	CAUSES OF LOSS	POLICY NUMBER				\$	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NAMED PERILS					\$	
						\$	
	<input type="checkbox"/> CRIME					\$	
	TYPE OF POLICY					\$	
	<input type="checkbox"/> BOILER & MACHINERY / EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWN					\$	
						\$	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS / OTHER COVERAGES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

549 C St Hawthorne, NV 89415

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Laura Lavamendy


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Alyssa Burke

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

Summary

Enthusiastic and highly-organized profession with an AS in Business Administration and over 10 years of professional experience. Skilled in customer relations and program management. Experience in working collaboratively with other department members and leading staff members.

 775-316-6888

 alyssa.burke.10@gmail.com

 116 Armory Road, Hawthorne, NV

 www.linkedin.com/in/alyssa-burke-NV

Skills

- Ability to Develop & Improve Processes
- Detail Oriented & Deadline Driven
- Self-Motivated & Able to Work Independently and Accurately
- Highly Organized
- Ability to Adapt to Changes
- Proficient in Microsoft Office

Education

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

Mineral County High School
2003-2007

ASSOCIATE IN SCIENCE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Southern New Hampshire University
2015-2017

Language

English

Experience

GRANT ADMINISTRATOR

Mineral County

2022- Present

- Coordinate and perform research and evaluate budgets for grant proposals
- Manage the proposal submission process to ensure timely submission of all required materials
- Develops and maintains specialized data base and systems for recording and tracking of grant proposals, awards and related statistical information, creates and distributes standard and special reports, studies, summaries and analysis as required
- Maintains a variety of files and records related to grant activities, prepares financial, statistical and operational reports for compliance with grant requirements
- Works with department head or elected official for whom grant was initiated to ensure proper management, reporting of grant and grant closeout
- Ensures compliance with all aspects of granting agency requirements and State and Federal law.
- Maintains grant files as directed and required by County Comptroller in order to meet requirements of A-133 audits.

References

SHAWN CLARK

SOC Nevada LLC- Supply Depot
Operations Deputy Director
775.312.0815

TOM ERICKSON

SOC Nevada LLC- Environmental
Manager
775.316.0675

DAVID FINK

The Shenton Group- Government
Affairs Manager
703.200.6352

Experience Continued

COMMERCIALIZATION COORDINATOR

SOC Nevada LLC
2017-2022

- ARMS (Armament Retooling Manufacturing Support) program manager at HWAD. Oversee all projects pertaining to the ARMS Program and it's tenants at HWAD
- Responsible for clearly communicating progress and problems and providing monthly reports to the ARMS team at Joint Munitions Command and the Administrative Contracting Officer
- Works with the ARMS Team to secure funding for improvement projects
- Responsible for various processes in month end financials that contribute to the company's financial reporting
- Responsible for validating the housing CDRL (Contract Data Requirement Letter), coordinating payment to the U.S. Treasury, and providing the pertinent information to DFAS (Defense Finance and Accounting Service)

SECRETARY

SOC Nevada LLC
2011-2012

- Assisted the Performance Management Support Group (PMSG) Director in administrative tasks
- Appointed DCA (Document Control Administrator) for PSMG Directorate, responsible for updating and rewriting ISO Documents, and maintaining a document register
- Maintained safety matrices and provided charts to director and general manager for safety related presentations
- Analyzed statistical data gathered from daily, weekly, and monthly reports to detect trends and the reasons for variations in the trends
- Maintained computer and manual filing systems
- Developed and updated administrative systems to make them more efficient