



# OPEN SPACE & COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN

*Lincoln County, Nevada*



FEBRUARY 2011



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<i>Community Form and Character Policies</i>	26
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>7</b>	C. EXISTING PROTECTION	26
<b>I. BACKGROUND</b>	<b>9</b>	<i>Land Uses and Development Regulations</i>	26
A. WHAT ARE THE LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS?	9	<i>Federal Land Policy and Federal Regulations</i>	27
B. WHY WE NEED A COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN	10	<i>Existing Protection Policies:</i>	28
C. WHY PLAN NOW?	10	D. OPPORTUNITIES INVENTORY	28
D. ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY	11	<b>III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS</b>	<b>33</b>
E. PUBLIC INPUT PROVIDED THE DIRECTION FOR THE PLAN	11	A. LANDS WITH TOURISM POTENTIAL	34
F. COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PLANNING EFFORTS	12	<i>Expanding Tourism in Lincoln County</i>	34
G. ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (N.R.S.)	12	B. RECREATION LANDS	35
H. UPDATING THE PLAN	12	<i>Parks and Active Recreation</i>	36
<i>Updating the Plan Policies</i>	13	<i>Trails and Passive Recreation</i>	37
A. RECREATIONAL AND TOURISM ASSETS	15	<i>Open Space</i>	38
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>	<b>15</b>	C. LANDS THAT ENHANCE COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER	38
<i>Recreation</i>	16	<i>Foothill Backdrops</i>	38
<i>Facility Quantity and Quality (Adequacy and Need)</i>	18	<i>Water Resources</i>	39
<i>Travel Behavior</i>	19	<i>Open Ranchland</i>	39
B. COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER	20	D. LANDS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS	40
<i>Foothill Backdrops</i>	20	<i>Access (Trailheads, Roads, Parking Facilities, etc.)</i>	40
<i>Open Ranchlands</i>	22	A. IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS AND STRATEGIES	41
<i>Water Resources</i>	23	<i>Priorities for Acquiring Community Lands</i>	41
<i>Wildfire Hazard</i>	24	<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>	<b>41</b>
		<i>Priority Conservation List</i>	42
		<i>Lincoln County Letter of Intent - Federal Disposal Lands</i>	42

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX


**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



	<i>Potential Community Land Partnerships and Intergovernmental Cooperation</i>	43
	<i>Toolbox for Helping Preserve Agricultural Lands</i>	45
B.	AN ACTION PLAN	49
	<i>Lincoln County Community Lands (LCCL) Coordinator</i>	49
	<i>Refine and Prioritize Community Lands</i>	49
	<i>Refine and Update Community Lands Maps</i>	50
	<i>Prioritize Maintenance and Funding Options</i>	50
	<i>Protect Lincoln County's Valued Community Lands</i>	52
	<i>Encourage Intergovernmental Coordination</i>	55
	<i>Encourage Tourism</i>	55
	<i>Form a Lincoln County Landscape Coalition</i>	56
	<i>Create Private Land Trust</i>	56
	<i>Update the Water Resource Plan</i>	56
	<i>Update and Expand the County's Floodplain Mapping</i>	56
V.	<b>SUMMARY OF POLICIES.STRATEGIES.STANDARDS</b>	<b>57</b>
VI.	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>61</b>
	APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LANDS TABLES	62
	APPENDIX B - PUBLIC INPUT	77
	APPENDIX C - COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND CONCURRENT PLANNING EFFORTS	89
	APPENDIX D - PERSHING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION OVERLAY DISTRICT CODE	92
	APPENDIX E - PINYON-JUNIPER (P-J) WOODLANDS AND THE WUI	96
	APPENDIX F - DRY WASH DRAINAGE STUDY REQUIREMENTS	97
	APPENDIX G - TOWN BUDGETS FOR CULTURE AND RECREATION	98



## TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Lincoln County Community Survey . See <a href="#">Appendix B</a> for the entire survey.	12
Figure 2:	Survey Question #1: How often do you do any of the following types of recreation in Lincoln County?	16
Figure 3:	Survey Question #5: High Recreation Priorities	17
Figure 4:	Survey Question #2: What facilities/amenities need improvement?	17
Figure 5:	Survey Question #2: What facilities/amenities do we need more of? Which ones do we have enough of?	18
Figure 6:	Survey Question #3 : Travel time and mode	19
Figure 7:	Survey Question #5: Priorities for management – illustrates the priority for protection of natural and scenic resources	19
Figure 8:	Survey Question #7: Importance of Agriculture	22
Figure 9:	Survey Question #8: Funding and Protection for Agriculture	22
Figure 10:	Survey Question #4: Poor management indicated for many of Lincoln County’s water resources	23
Figure 11:	Example of Letter of Intent used in Alamo.	43
Figure 12:	Example of a performance/maintenance levels chart developed for the Carson City, NV Parks and Recreation Department	50

## TABLE OF MAPS

Map 1:	Foothills backdrops	20
Map 2:	Detailed foothill backdrops	21
Map 3:	Community water resource features	23
Map 4:	Lincoln County’s Land Uses, such as open space, woodland recreation, agriculture, and parks and recreation may be used to protect community lands.	24
Map 5:	Detailed Land Use	25
Map 6:	Opportunities Inventory	29
Map 7:	Existing Recreational Resources. See <a href="#">Existing Inventory</a>	35
Map 8:	Public values identified on proposed disposals	54

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1:	Existing Parks	63
Table 2:	Existing Trails	65
Table 3:	Other Tourism Resources	66
Table 4:	Existing Activities and Festivals	67
Table 5:	Existing Kiosks	68
Table 6:	Existing Historic Markers	68
Table 7:	Point Table (See <a href="#">Map 6: Opportunities Inventory</a> )	70
Table 8:	Lines Table (See <a href="#">Map 6: Opportunities Inventory</a> )	74
Table 9:	Area Table (See <a href="#">Map 6: Opportunities Inventory</a> )	75

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



page intentionally left blank for pagination

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chair Commissioner - Paul Mathews

District E

Commissioner George T. "Tommy" Rowe

District A

Commissioner Ronda Hornbeck

District D

Commissioner Ed Higbee

District C

Commissioner Bill Lloyd

District B

Lincoln County Grants Department

Lincoln County Planning Staff

Lincoln County Citizens

The funding agency for this project - Nevada Division of State Lands Question 1 Program

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF  
CONTENTS

**EXECUTIVE  
SUMMARY**

I.  
BACKGROUND

II.  
CURRENT ASSETS  
AND PUBLIC  
ATTITUDES

III.  
CAPITALIZING ON  
OUR ASSETS

IV.  
ACHIEVING THE  
PLAN

V.  
SUMMARY  
OF POLICIES,  
STRATEGIES,  
STANDARDS

VI.  
APPENDIX



page intentionally left blank for pagination

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



In 2004, United States Congress, through the [Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act \(LCCRDA\)](#), authorized the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land that would then be available for purchase by private entities. To off-set potential impacts caused by development that may occur on the land, 10 % of land sale proceeds will be given to Lincoln County to support public services including fire protection, law enforcement, public safety, housing, social services, planning and transportation. In addition, LCCRDA stipulates that up to 15,000 additional acres maybe conveyed to Lincoln County for public use in the form of parks or the conservation of natural resources.

LCCRDA offers the County the unique opportunity to acquire a large amount of public land and to expand its tax base through the development of this area as private lots. However, acquisition requires good judgment since the County will also accept the responsibility to manage the land. Management, in turn, will require dedicating adequate financial resources and stewardship responsibilities. The transfer of public land for private development also requires the County and local communities to consider and plan for appropriate uses on the disposed land, and to establish development requirements that minimize impacts of the development on the quality of life for existing county residents.

The Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan (OSCLP) was created in response to LCCRDA. Originally, the Plan intended to identify which portions of the LCCRDA land (the potential 15,000 acres for public use) should be sought by the County. However, through the public process of developing the Plan, the community expressed that the purpose of the OSCLP should be expanded to include identification of a broad range of lands, and strategies, to meet a variety of community needs such as improving or protecting recreational opportunities, enhancing the form and character of the various historic communities, supporting and expanding tourism efforts and preserving lands for infrastructure. This Plan, therefore, outlines a comprehensive strategy, including policies and actions, to help guide future federal land disposals, priorities for acquiring federal lands and identify preliminary areas to be removed from disposal.



*“The purpose of the Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands (LCOSCL) Plan is to protect Lincoln County’s livability and quality of life. The objective is to identify important community lands and strategies to meet a variety of community needs.”*

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



The Lincoln County community lands planning effort presents a rare opportunity for Lincoln County to assure a rich network of community lands and economic opportunities as a legacy to future generations. “Community lands” are lands that Lincoln County residents have identified as important. More than just open lands, they are lands that: serve the recreational needs of residents, provide tourism potential, and help preserve community form and character.

For the purpose of this Plan, Lincoln County community lands are divided into the following categories:

1. Lands with tourism potential — lands that attract visitors from outside of the County to come, stay and spend money within the community.
2. Recreation lands — lands that add to livability and quality of life, (e.g. parks, trails and places that residents visit for a variety of recreational functions).
3. Lands that enhance community form and character — lands that frame and enhance the form and character of Lincoln County communities, (e.g. the foothill backdrops, ranches, greenways or letter hills). These lands also provide valuable natural functions such as infiltration, wildlife habitat and / or include natural hazards such as floodplains or dry washes.
4. Lands that are important to infrastructure and access — These lands ensure utility corridors and / or access to community land resources that are retained.

These four categories have separate but overlapping policy implications; therefore, some community lands may appear in more than one category.



The Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan is organized into four main chapters and an appendix:

**Chapter I: Background** provides the background for the Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan. It reviews why Lincoln County needs a plan, defines what lands make up the community lands, describes the planning process used to develop this plan, reviews plans that were coordinated with it, and provides a procedure for updating the plan.

**Chapter II: Current Assets and Public Attitudes** identifies the recreational and tourism assets currently recognized by the County. Information collected via public input and stakeholder interviews is then applied to define Lincoln County’s valued landscapes (i.e. those physical features that contribute to community form and character, help mitigate or contain natural hazards, etc.). Existing protection programs for community lands are acknowledged in order to inform the prioritization of needs. Chapter II concludes with an Opportunities Inventory, the list of assets identified in the public process overlaid with community land locations.

**Chapter III: Capitalizing on Our Assets** reviews the four key community land categories and discusses areas to address and methods to maximize the assets defined in Chapter II.

**Chapter IV: Achieving the Plan** outlines the strategy that Lincoln County should establish in order to implement the Plan. It includes tools, specific strategies, priorities and actions that the County will implement in order to achieve the Plan.

**Chapter V: Summary of Policies, Strategies, and Standards** compiles all directions in the plan into one quick reference chapter.

**Appendix:** includes a variety of supporting and referenced information including a blank community survey, the table of current assets, community meeting notes, etc.





This chapter provides the background for the Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan; it defines what lands make-up community lands, reviews why Lincoln County needs a plan, describes the planning process used to develop this plan, reviews plans that were coordinated with it and provides a procedure for updating the plan.

### A. WHAT ARE THE LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS?

Lincoln County community lands are lands that Lincoln County residents have identified as important—for a variety of reasons. Some of the lands include parks, trails, golf courses, access areas, scenic or natural resources, streams and water sources, and even historic or cultural sites. These lands provide a variety of recreational opportunities including active sports facilities such as toddler play areas, sports fields and baseball complexes as well as passive activities such as sight-seeing, nature observation, off-highway vehicle (OHV) areas, hunting and fishing locations, etc. Other community lands protect the community character such as the scenic foothill backdrops that make Lincoln County communities unique. Still other lands perform essential natural services that would be costly for the County to provide (such as flood protection, wildlife habitat, etc.). Community lands do not necessarily conform to land ownership patterns or jurisdictional boundaries, (i.e. foothill backdrops or dry washes may span many public and private parcels).

For the purpose of this plan we use the following classifications for Lincoln County community lands:

1. *Lands with tourism potential* — attract visitors from outside of the County to come, stay and spend money within the community.
2. *Recreation lands* — add to livability and quality of life, (i.e. parks, trails and places that residents visit for a variety of recreational functions).
3. *Lands that enhance community form and character* — help enhance the form and character of Lincoln County communities, (e.g. foothill backdrops, ranches, rivers or letter hills). They also provide valuable

- A. WHAT ARE THE LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS?
- B. WHY WE NEED A COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN
- C. WHY PLAN NOW?
- D. ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY
- E. PUBLIC INPUT PROVIDED THE DIRECTION FOR THE PLAN
- F. COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PLANNING EFFORTS
- G. ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (N.R.S.)
- H. UPDATING THE PLAN

*Updating the Plan Policies*



natural functions (infiltration, wildlife habitat) and include the potential for natural hazards, (e.g. floodplains, dry washes).

- 4. *lands that are important to infrastructure and access* — help ensure utility corridors, transportation corridors, or access to community land resources are maintained.

These categories are not mutually exclusive. A community land resource that provides a recreation opportunity for residents, can also attract more visitors and protect and enhance the form and character of a community.

### B. WHY WE NEED A COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN

With over 90% of Lincoln County land in the public domain and available for open public use, one may ask why Lincoln County needs community lands or a community lands plan. The short answer is that public lands, and the state and federal agencies that manage them, do not serve many of the community based needs of Lincoln County residents. The premise that public lands are “protected” for public use is often a misnomer. Public lands are under increasing national pressure to provide for utility corridors, energy development, mineral development and habitat protection which often preclude or limit public access or use in given areas. These needs are best served by a localized community land plan that provides:

- \* An inventory of locally important assets, which establishes a baseline for future planning.
- \* Community vision, community priorities and a direction that ensures a county-wide approach that serves the needs of all stakeholders.
- \* A variety of tools that Lincoln County can use for the conservation and development of community lands.
- \* A resource for landowners, government agencies and potential developers to guide their own plans or policies.

*To date, a number of factors have hidden the true cost of development in Lincoln County: the abundance of inexpensive energy (due to a historic agreement), the availability of significant grants, the contribution of volunteers who off-set park maintenance costs, etc. The loss of any of these factors could put the County in a fiscally precarious situation. In addition, several recent large-scale development agreements may have a negative impact on county finances. A recent evaluation of the cost of providing county services across a large geographic area indicates that development is not paying its own way, (i.e., taxes on current residents will be required to support the recreation needs of future populations). This plan is developed on the principal of economic sustainability; that is, all land acquisition for the community land system and any disposal predicated under LCCRDA must provide substantial public benefit and be balanced with the true cost of maintaining our community land resources.*

### C. WHY PLAN NOW?

Land disposals under the [Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act](#)- can occur with minimal advance notice. Of primary concern to the County is fiscal health in regard to how those disposals occur. Without a community lands plan the County risks land disposals that contradict its vision, degrade the County’s quality of life and potentially expose the County to a haphazard pattern of development, land acquisition and associated fiscal responsibilities.

The initial impetus for this plan arose from the potential transfer of up to 15,000 acres of public lands to Lincoln County through the LCCRDA for the purpose of conservation of natural resources or public parks. This transfer of 15,000 acres is a companion action to the potential disposal of up to 90,000 acres of public lands in Lincoln County for private development purposes. In response to a preliminary designation by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of lands for transfer/ disposal, Lincoln County determined that decisions about what lands should be transferred to, and/ or developed by the County should be made in the context of an overall strategy, as well as consideration of specific local conditions.

LCCRDA gives us an unprecedented chance to conserve our landscape and protect our community lands. Missing this opportunity could severely over burden our current community land resources. Planning for the future may result in a network of lands that preserves our quality of life and leaves a legacy of lands for our future generations.

## D. ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

With potentially 15,000 acres (23 square miles) transferred into county jurisdiction, the County must develop a realistic plan to service the land it acquires. That is, notwithstanding the potential benefit of the conversion of LCCRDA land (for public or private use), the County must also take into account the costs associated with the land conveyance, regulation, management and extension of services.

Historically, park acquisition and development in Lincoln County was made possible by local donation of lands or conveyance of public land into the state park system. Over the past 10 years, park development has been funded via grants made available through the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) and other state and federal monies. While these grants have helped build quality parks, this source of funding relies on land sales in Clark County and this funding supply is variable at best and has been dwindling.

Furthermore, while grants have been available for park acquisition and development, funds for maintenance and on-going operational costs are more difficult to obtain. Historically, our local parks have been maintained in large part by volunteers, local civic groups or staff “borrowed” from public works departments. This type of maintenance is adequate for modest park facilities, but it often does not meet the needs of higher quality parks (turf maintenance, irrigation systems, more facilities to paint and repair, etc.). Maintenance is an on-going concern and may require more time than is available solely through the volunteer approach.

While park acquisition, improvement, and maintenance provide specific fiscal challenges, tourism provides an economic opportunity. Lincoln County is within a day’s drive of significant population bases in St. George and Las Vegas. A day trip from these areas offers a variety of historic, natural, and recreational attractions including ghost towns, the Caliente Depot and the Million Dollar Court House— that already attract people to the area. Expanding tourism is one way to boost the local economy and provide potential funding for the community lands system.

As federal land disposals occur, they must provide a greater public benefit than cost. County administrators must carefully weigh the benefit of community land acquisition and improvements with the cost of maintaining that land. This plan provides the policies to help the County consider economic opportunities and challenges associated with land disposal or acquisition to help the County come out ahead.

## E. PUBLIC INPUT PROVIDED THE DIRECTION FOR THE PLAN

In March 2009, the County invited the public to participate in meetings held in Pioche, Panaca, Alamo, and Caliente. Participants identified numerous locations important to the community for a variety of reasons including conservation and recreation. (See meeting notes in [Appendix B - Public Input](#))

In late April 2009, approximately 1,000 surveys were mailed to Lincoln County residents. The four-page surveys were also available on the plan web site and at the County Courthouse. The surveys were also provided to middle school students. Approximately 300 mail-in surveys and 70 surveys from middle school students were returned.

Opinions collected from the public meetings, surveys and feed back throughout the planning process established the recreation and management priorities. This information identified what assets are missing from the system, how well current assets serve the community, current needs, and future opportunities. They provided the baseline for many of the policies in this plan and directions for future Lincoln County community land investments.

During the planning process, the public and various stakeholders were asked to identify important community resources that met two criteria:

1. What features are important to community functions and services that should not be removed from the public domain (e.g. utility rights-of-way, important access routes, etc.),
2. What “opportunities” exist for local recreation, tourism, and preservation of community character.

From the broad public input and after an extensive inventory of community lands, a few major questions emerged, that are addressed in this document:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**I. BACKGROUND**

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



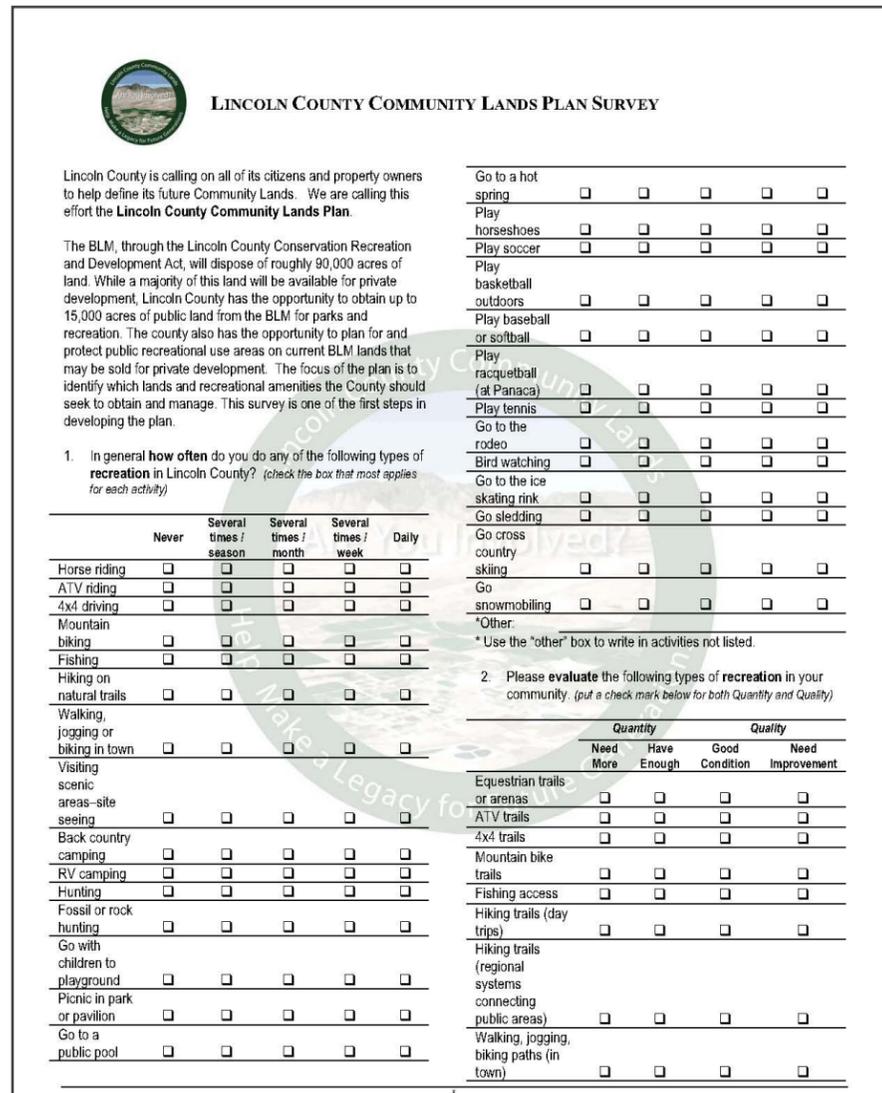


Figure 1: Lincoln County Community Survey . See [Appendix B](#) for the entire survey.

1. What are the assets of Lincoln County and how might they be used to benefit Lincoln County?
2. What are the costs associated with capitalizing on these resources and can we find an appropriate source of funding to do so?
3. Assuming that we have to make trade-offs, how should we prioritize our efforts, (i.e. create an acquisition and phasing strategy)?

This plan was developed to provide answers to these questions.

## F. COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND PLANNING EFFORTS

This plan has been developed in coordination with a number other plans and County codes (See [Appendix C - Coordination with Other Plans and Concurrent Planning Efforts](#) for a complete list of plans and codes). These references provide background and policy information guiding this plan.

The policies and actions in this plan affect other plans, and vice versa. Updates to the Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan should be coordinated with those plans and any inconsistencies resolved.

Other decision-makers should be encouraged to consult this plan when making land use or policy decisions that affect community lands. This document should be utilized with other local plans to reflect community land values in future local, state or national planning efforts.

## G. ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE NEVADA REVISED STATUTES (N.R.S.)

This plan has been developed in conformance with Nevada Revised Statute 376A.020. As such this plan provides for:

- (a) The development and use of open-space land for a period of 20 years;
- (b) The financing for the acquisition of open-space land;
- (c) The maintenance of open-space land acquired pursuant to the open-space plan and the maintenance of any existing open-space land in the County.

For the complete text of the applicable N.R.S. and other plans with which this plan was coordinated see the Nevada Revised Statues ([www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs](http://www.leg.state.nv.us/nrs)).

## H. UPDATING THE PLAN

This plan is based on currently available information and an in-depth public input process that helped establish our community land vision for the next two decades. As this plan ages and conditions change (i.e. new development occurs, new information becomes available, and new people move into the area) this plan may require adjustments. Plan updates are encouraged to keep

the plan relevant and ensure that people can refer to the plan for up-to-date information about Lincoln County community lands.

**UPDATING THE PLAN POLICIES**

1. Major updates that affect major directions of the plan should be done through a comprehensive process similar to the process that helped formulate this plan. These major updates should be done every 5 years.
2. Minor updates that make small shifts in policies or strategies should be reviewed and incorporated into the plan. While minor updates can occur as needed, generally, they should occur once a year.
3. The Lincoln County Board of County Commissioners give the authority for the Lincoln County Planning Commissioners to adopt minor changes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**I. BACKGROUND**

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF  
CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE  
SUMMARY

**I.  
BACKGROUND**

II.  
CURRENT ASSETS  
AND PUBLIC  
ATTITUDES

III.  
CAPITALIZING ON  
OUR ASSETS

IV.  
ACHIEVING THE  
PLAN

V.  
SUMMARY  
OF POLICIES,  
STRATEGIES,  
STANDARDS

VI.  
APPENDIX



page intentionally left blank for pagination



- A. RECREATIONAL AND TOURISM ASSETS
  - Recreation*
  - Facility Quantity and Quality (Adequacy and Need)*
  - Travel Behavior*
- B. COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER
  - Foothill Backdrops*
  - Open Ranchlands*
  - Water Resources*
  - Wildfire Hazard*
  - Community Form and Character Policies*
- C. EXISTING PROTECTION
  - Land Uses and Development Regulations*
  - Federal Land Policy and Federal Regulations*
  - Existing Protection Policies:*
- D. OPPORTUNITIES INVENTORY

Lincoln County has an extraordinary diversity of natural and man-made physical features—including scenic roads with views of distant mountain vistas, intimate meandering river valleys, old mining town sites, natural spring-fed ponds, courses for off-road vehicles, local parks, local and regional trails, and many more. These features are spread throughout the County and are located on both public and private land. Many of these features are known and used by local residents, but they are not well known to the region (Las Vegas, St. George, and Cedar City). Together these features create Lincoln County’s community land assets. While many of these assets are identified in various publications including State Park brochures, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service Maps, National Wildlife Refuge publications, they are not all consolidated into one easily accessible list. The Lincoln County Master Plan recognizes the need for a comprehensive asset list which can be used by County residents and marketed to potential tourists. This chapter is the first step in creating that list.

In this chapter, we define the recreational and tourism assets currently recognized by the County. Then we utilize the information collected via public input and stakeholder interviews to define Lincoln County’s valued landscapes (i.e. those physical features that contribute to community form and character, help mitigate or contain natural hazards, etc.). Next we examine existing protections for community lands in order to understand existing protected areas. Chapter II concludes with an Opportunities Inventory, which is a list that combines community land locations identified in the public process with currently identified assets.

This chapter is both the beginning of a comprehensive guide for tourists and recreational enthusiasts as well as a community values reference for decision-makers when making land use decisions. Over time, the plan should be refined as components of each asset are recorded and its value as a resource for tourism and recreation is assessed and prioritized.

## A. RECREATIONAL AND TOURISM ASSETS

Recreation is broadly defined to include a wide-range of activities from rock hunting to basketball, from swimming in a pool to sight seeing. Recreation assets are those natural and man-made features that provide the facility for these activities, (e.g. parks, pools, and off-road vehicle trails).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

**II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES**

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

I. BACKGROUND

---

**II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES**

---

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

---

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

---

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

---

VI. APPENDIX

*Recreation and tourism assets include:*

- Parks (local, state and federal)
- Rodeo grounds
- Historic structures and ghost towns
- Camping, spelunking, hunting and fishing sites
- Off-highway vehicle areas (e.g., Silver State Trail)
- Rock art and the County's archeological districts (Mount Irish Rock Art, White River Narrows, Crystal Wash, Ash Springs and Rainbow Canyon Archeological Districts)
- Lakes and reservoirs (Spring Valley, Echo Canyon)
- Natural hiking trails and trailheads
- Scenic vistas and corridors
- Rainbow Canyon

Tourism assets include natural and man-made features that attract visitors to Lincoln County. Lincoln County has numerous tourism assets including rock art sites, ghost towns left over from the heydays of mining, off-road vehicle trails, state parks and historic buildings.

Recreational and tourism assets are not mutually exclusive, but often overlap. (i.e. the Alamo Rodeo Grounds provides a meeting place for the Alamo and Hiko Rodeo Club, but it may also bring tourists to watch the Rodeo. The Silver State Trails bring visitors to explore the County, but also provides local residents opportunities to explore.) Most county buildings provide a venue for diverse groups to maximize available facilities.

[Appendix A - Community Lands Tables](#) contains a list of Lincoln County's current recreational and tourism assets with a description of each asset, and its components (e.g. picnic facilities, bathrooms, camp sites).

The Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan Survey<sup>1</sup> illuminated Lincoln County's current recreational habits and attitudes. These community preferences should be utilized when prioritizing community land acquisition and maintenance funding.

<sup>1</sup> See [Chapter 1](#) for information on the survey.

**RECREATION**

Question 1 of the Community Survey asked respondents how often they participated in a list of activities. Respondents most frequent activities included walking, jogging or biking in town, followed by ATV, 4x4 driving, going to a pool, visiting scenic areas or exploring the County and going with children to the playground.

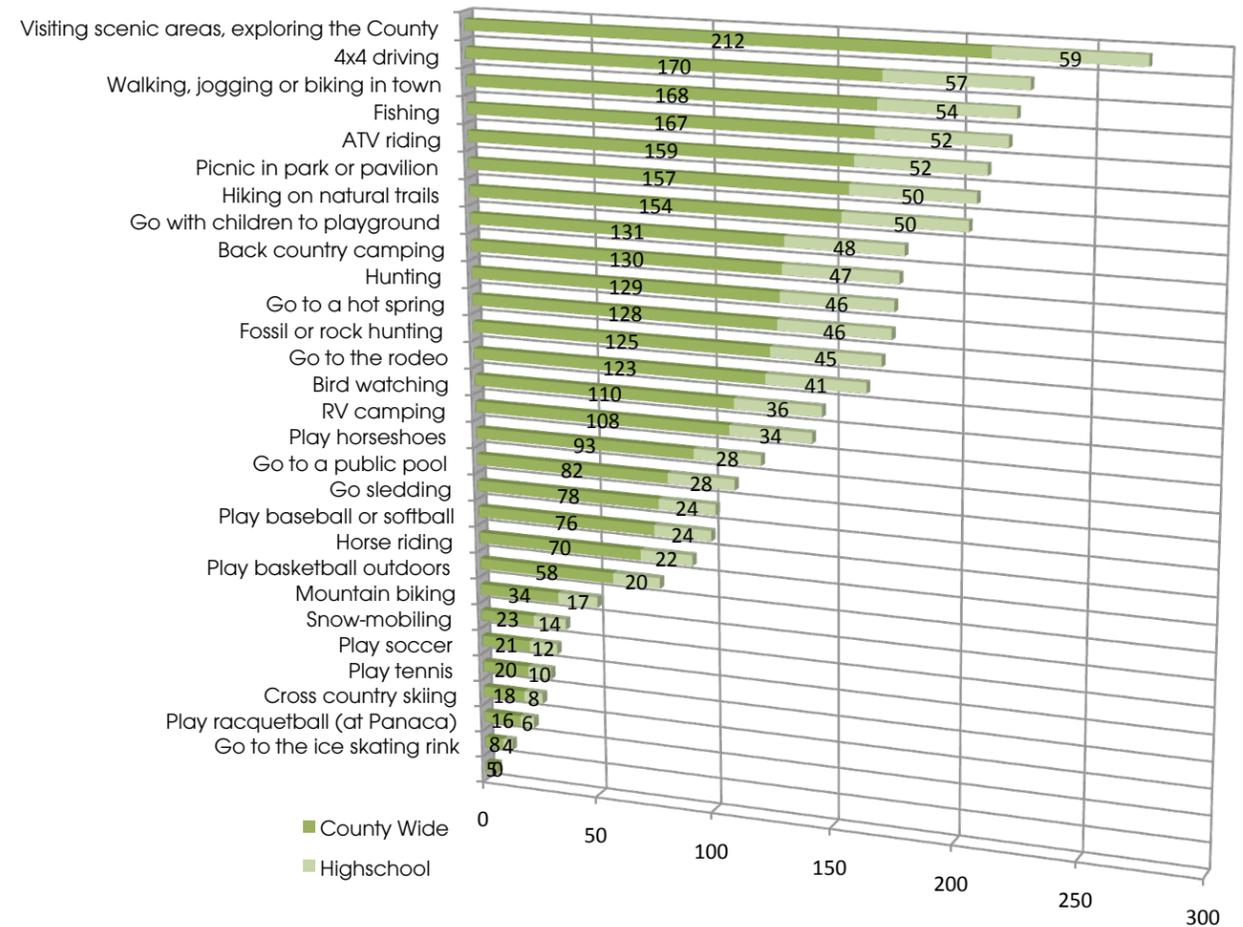


Figure 2: Survey Question #1: How often do you do any of the following types of recreation in Lincoln County?



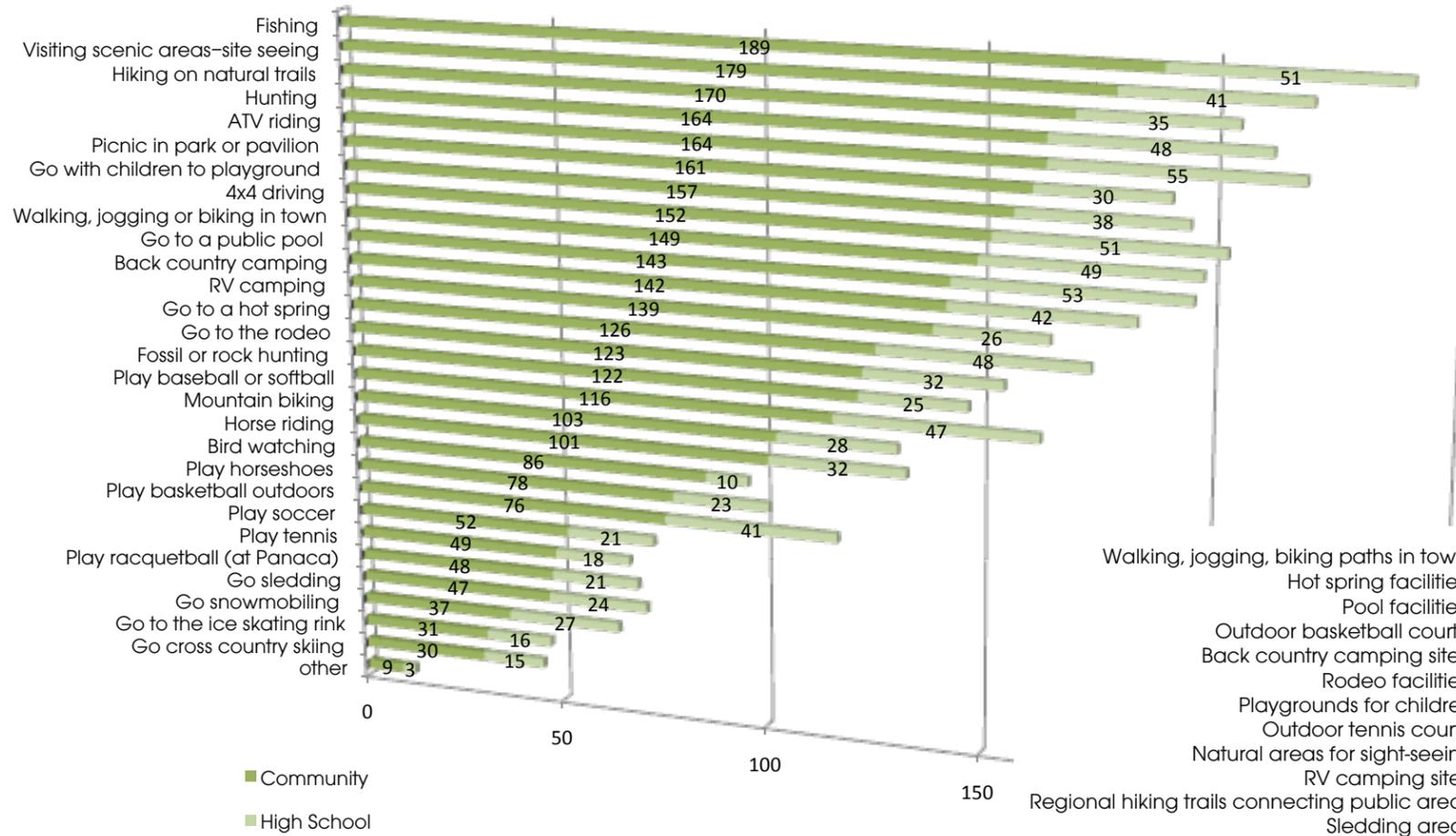


Figure 3: Survey Question #5: High Recreation Priorities

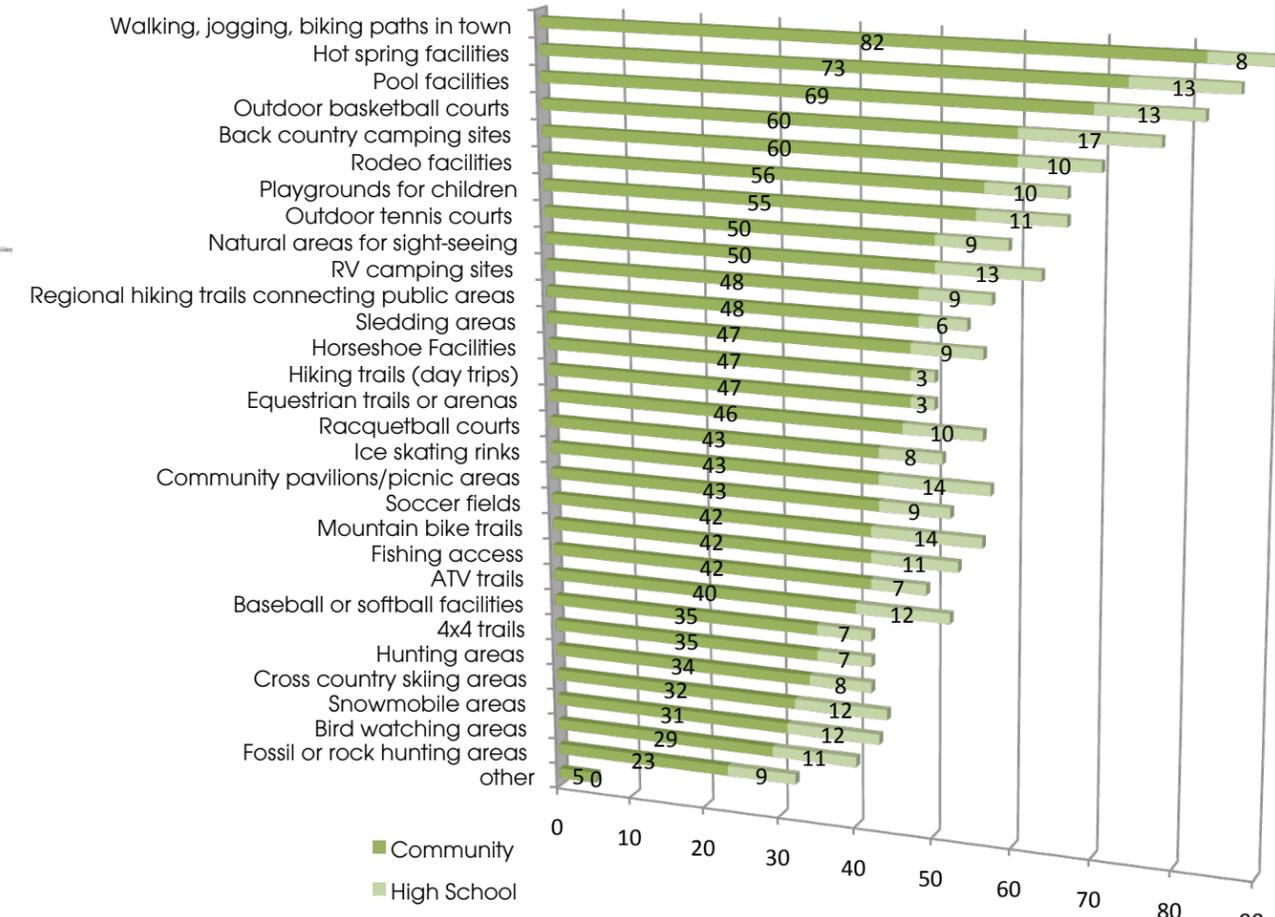


Figure 4: Survey Question #2: What facilities/amenities need improvement?

- TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

- I. BACKGROUND

---

- II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES**

---

- III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

---

- IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

---

- V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

---

- VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX



Question 5 asked respondents to rank their highest and lowest priorities for recreation in Lincoln County. Fishing, visiting scenic areas / site seeing, ATV riding, hunting and hiking on natural trails were respondents top recreation priorities, while the lowest recreational priorities included cross-country skiing, ice-skating, tennis, racquetball and soccer.

**FACILITY QUANTITY AND QUALITY  
(ADEQUACY AND NEED)**

Question 2 asked respondents to rate the quantity and quality of recreation in Lincoln County. Respondents indicated a lack of (needing more) walking, jogging and biking paths, outdoor basketball courts, pool facilities, back country camping sites, sledding areas and ATV trails. They indicated satisfaction (have enough) with the following facilities: baseball or softball facilities, bird watching areas, fossil or rock hunting areas, rodeo facilities and playgrounds for children. When asked about the quality of recreational facilities, respondents indicated hunting areas, fishing access, baseball or softball facilities, fossil or rock hunting areas and playgrounds for children were in good condition. Respondents indicated improvements were necessary for the following facilities: walking, jogging and biking paths in town, hot spring facilities, pool facilities, outdoor basketball courts, and back country camping sites and sledding areas.

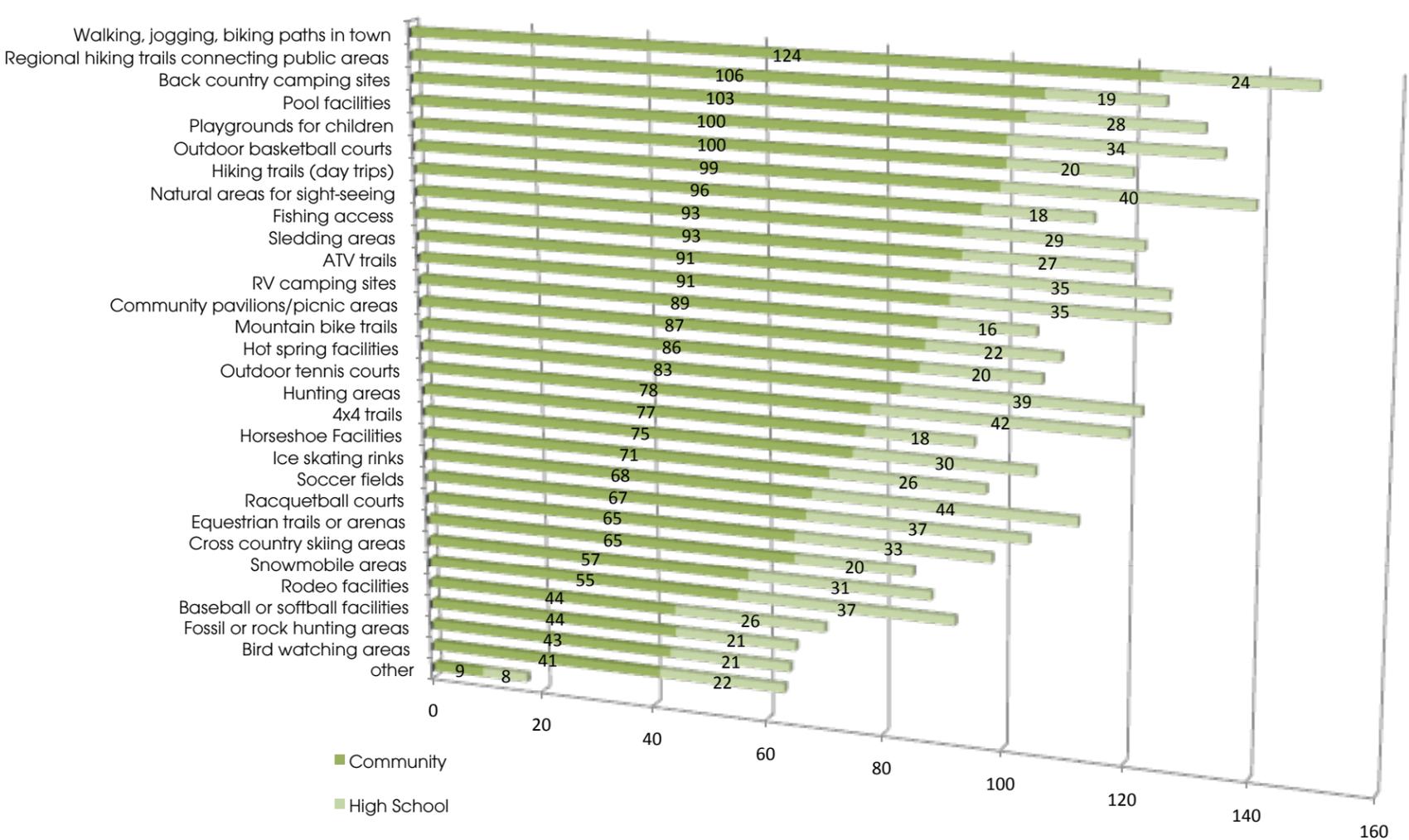


Figure 5: Survey Question #2: What facilities/amenities do we need more of? Which ones do we have enough of?

**TRAVEL BEHAVIOR**

Question 3 asked residents how they traveled (walk, bike or car) to their most desired recreational location and how long it takes them to get there. Two thirds (63%) of respondents traveled to their preferred destination by car. Respondents average travel time was 40 minutes. Resources within 40 minutes of Lincoln County’s communities are desirable and receive the majority of visits.

**Recreation and Tourism Policies**

1. Lincoln County will protect and expand its recreational and tourism assets to help preserve livability and quality of life.
2. Based on the responses to the survey questions, Lincoln County’s general priorities for the protection, acquisition or improvement of recreation amenities are as follows:
  - a. Aquatic facilities
  - b. Hiking, walking, jogging and biking trails
  - c. Playgrounds
  - d. Scenic vistas
  - e. 4x4 area and all-terrain vehicle trails
  - f. Fishing and hunting lands
  - g. Outdoor basketball courts
  - h. Back country camping sites
  - i. Hot spring facilities
3. Lincoln County will place a higher priority on the protection, acquisition or improvement of amenities that are within a 40-minute drive of Lincoln County communities.

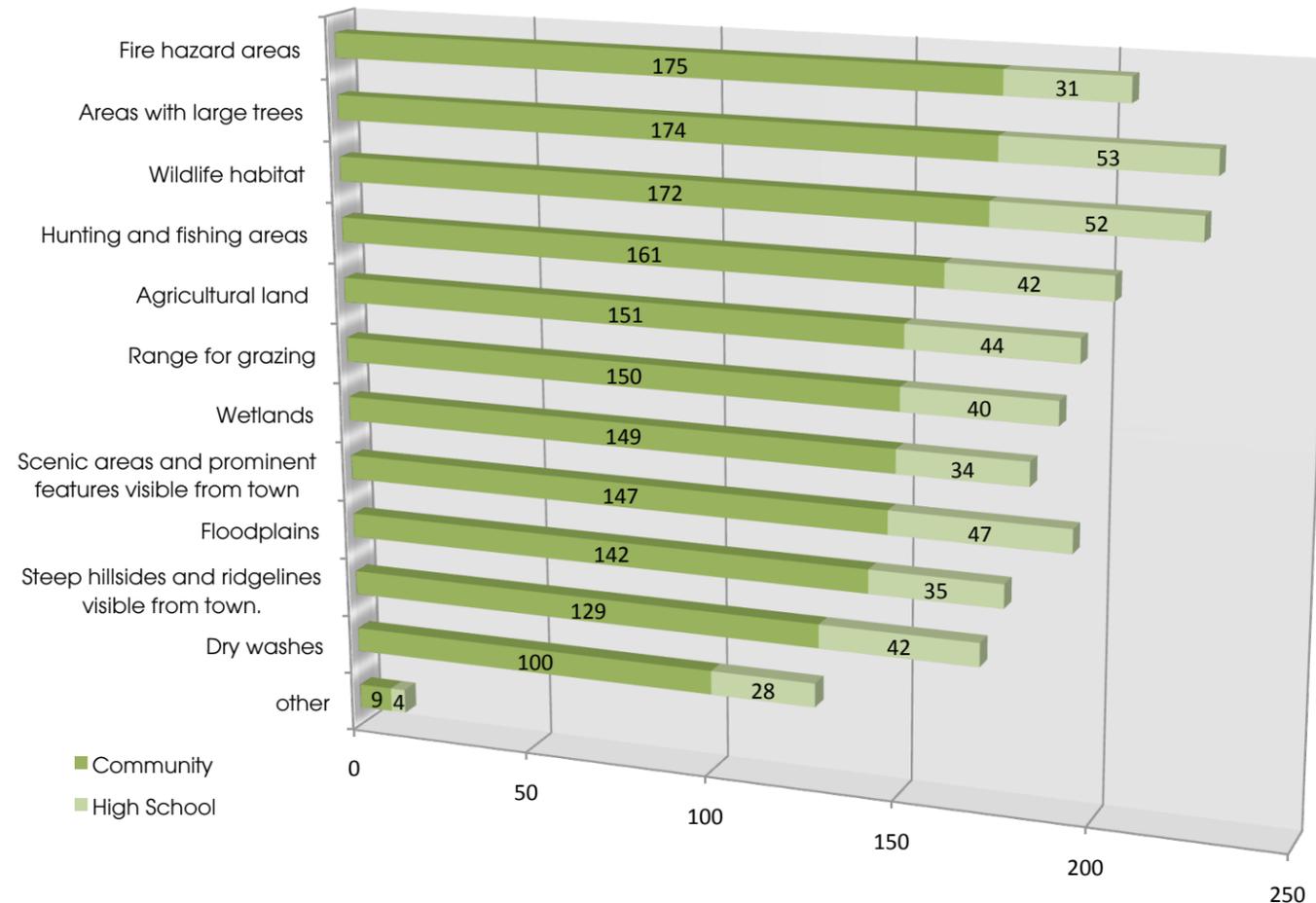


Figure 7: Survey Question #5: Priorities for management – illustrates the priority for protection of natural and scenic resources

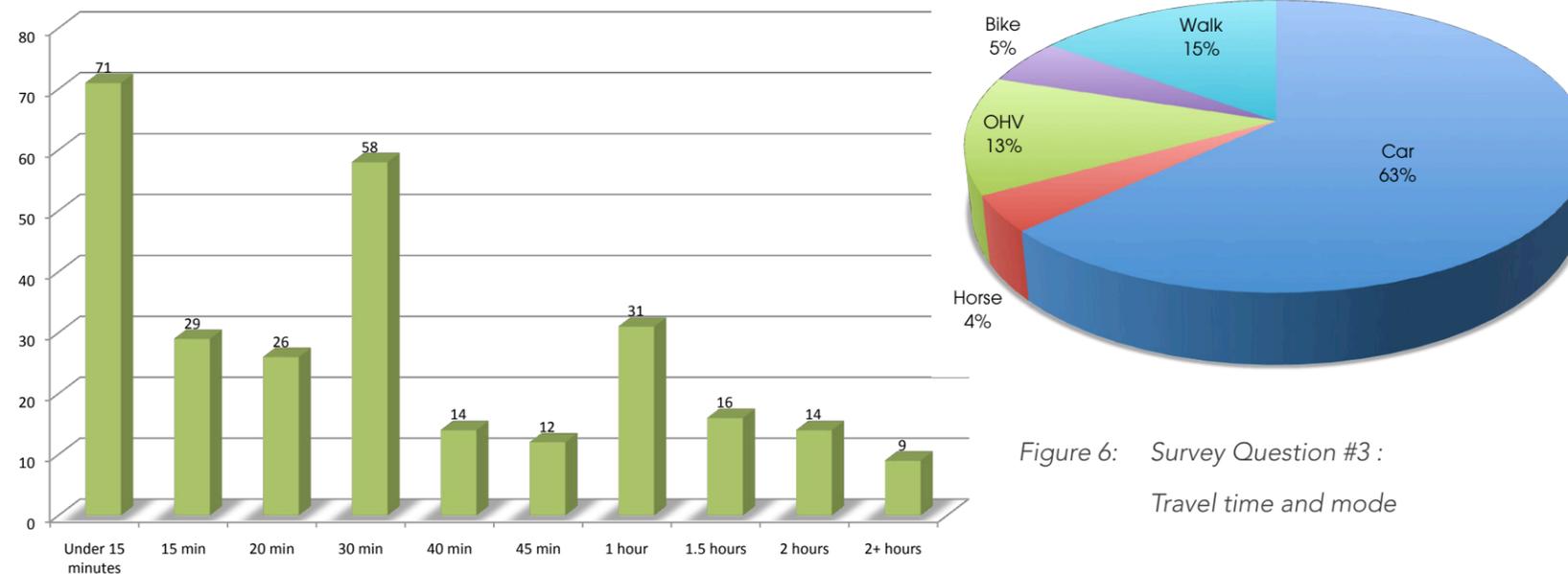


Figure 6: Survey Question #3 : Travel time and mode

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

**II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES**

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 20

## B. COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER

Lincoln County’s varied landscapes help create the form and character that make Lincoln County unique and attract visitors to the County. These landscapes include prominent scenic landforms, natural gateways into communities, lands that provide natural functions and areas that contain or mitigate natural hazards. Scenic landforms include rich agriculture fields, letter hills, ridgelines, rock outcroppings, canyons, and rivers.

Some of the natural functions the environment provides include drainage ways that convey runoff and help control flooding; wetlands and riparian areas that are home to wildlife and also control flooding; lakes and playas that provide both water storage and wildlife habitat. They include areas that contain or help mitigate lands which have a greater risk to life or property because of naturally occurring events (hazards) such as wildfire, erosion, and rockfall.

Loss of these landscapes through haphazard or insensitive development would diminish the County’s natural appeal to tourists and residents and can even diminish the small-town feel of Lincoln County communities. It would endanger or destroy natural functions and potentially require expensive engineered systems (e.g. flood mitigation verses piping or ditches) to duplicate the original natural function which may pose a threat to life or property. Protecting or mitigating development on prominent landscapes, natural functions and natural hazards will create a network of open lands that preserves the County’s openness, community form and rural character.

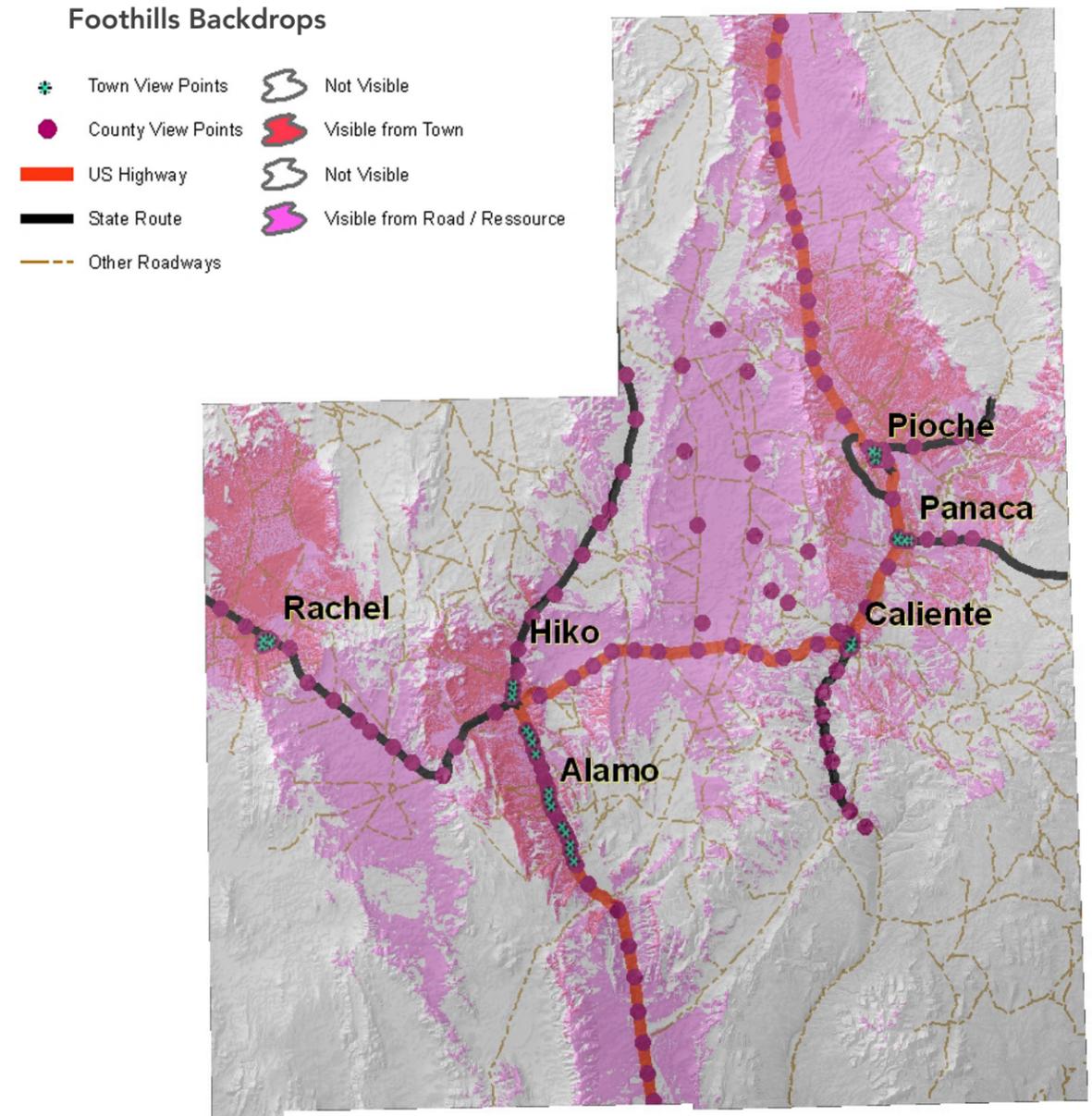
These landscapes are not jurisdiction-specific and often cross parcel lines. For example, a single floodway may meander through a city park, a small subdivision, a ranch and various public lands. Changes made to a parcel (that is a part of a community landscape), can affect another parcel that is part of that system, (i.e. increasing the hazard or reducing the visual resources).

Today many of these landscapes are undeveloped and are under the jurisdiction of federal agencies. As disposals occur, they may be transferred into private holdings.

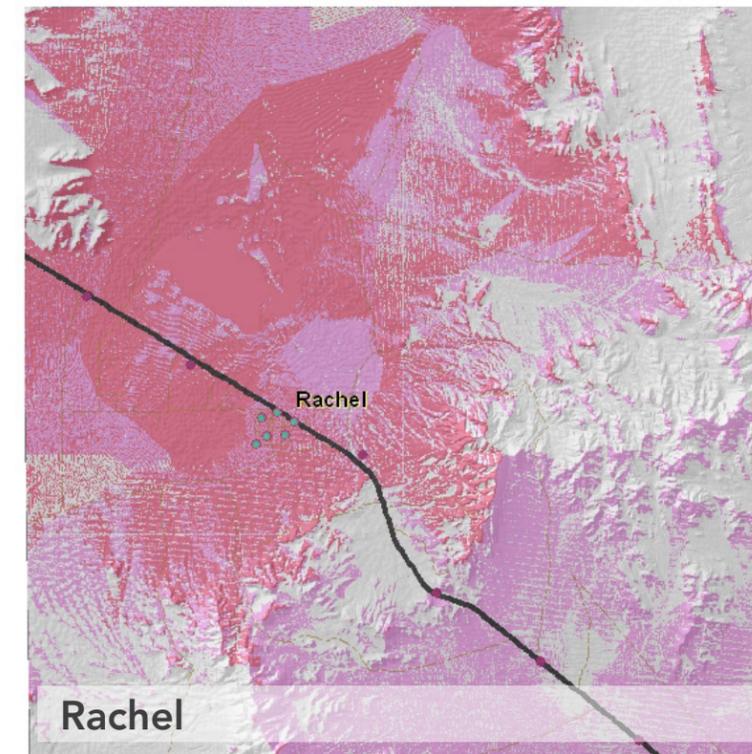
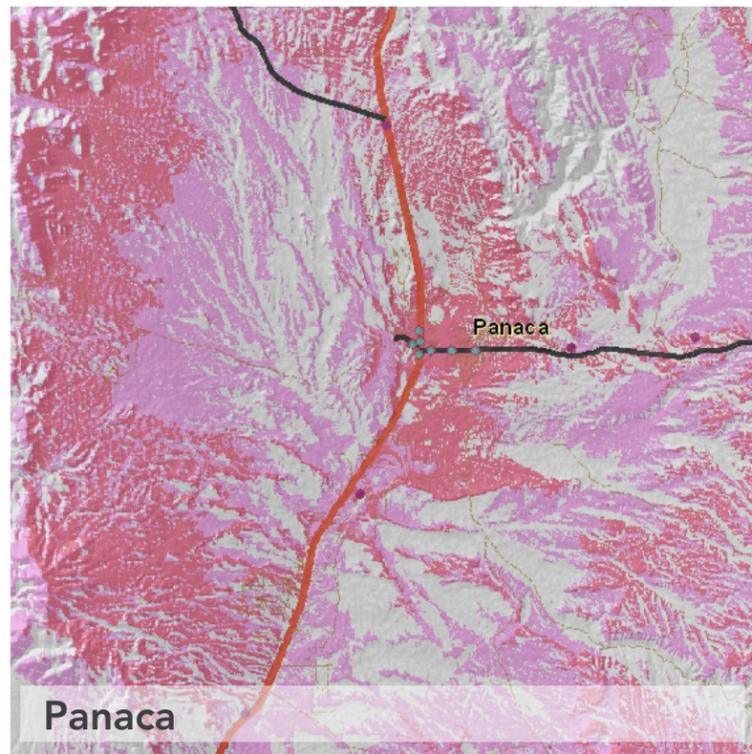
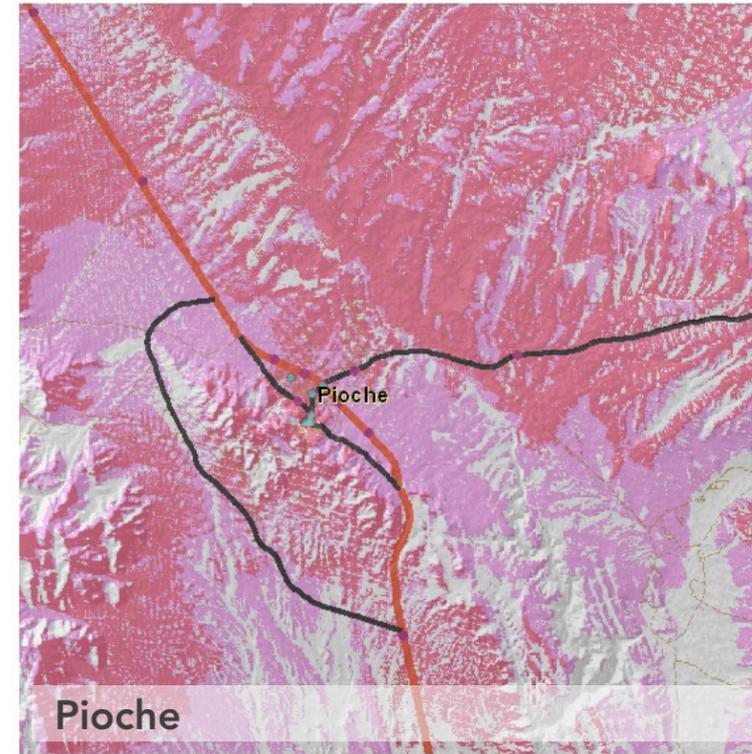
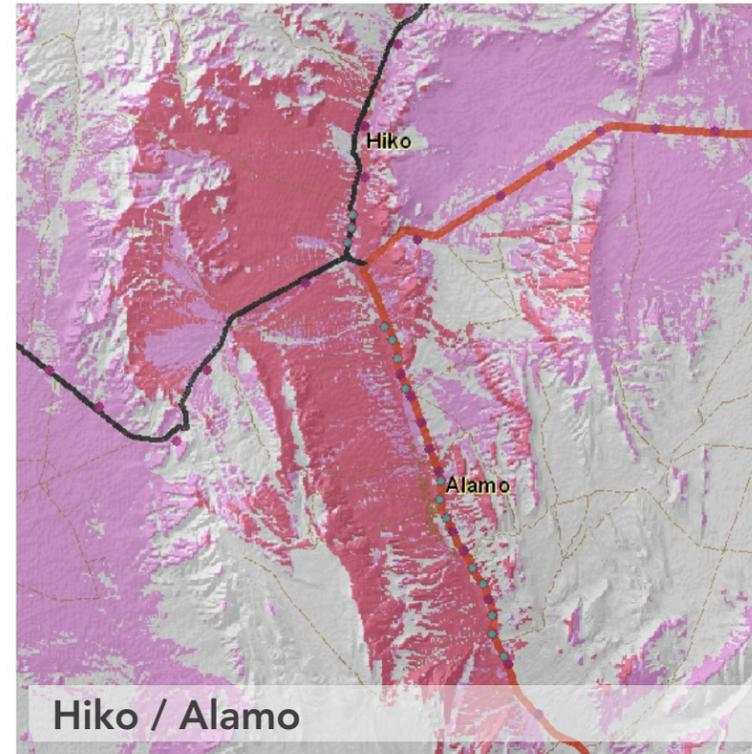
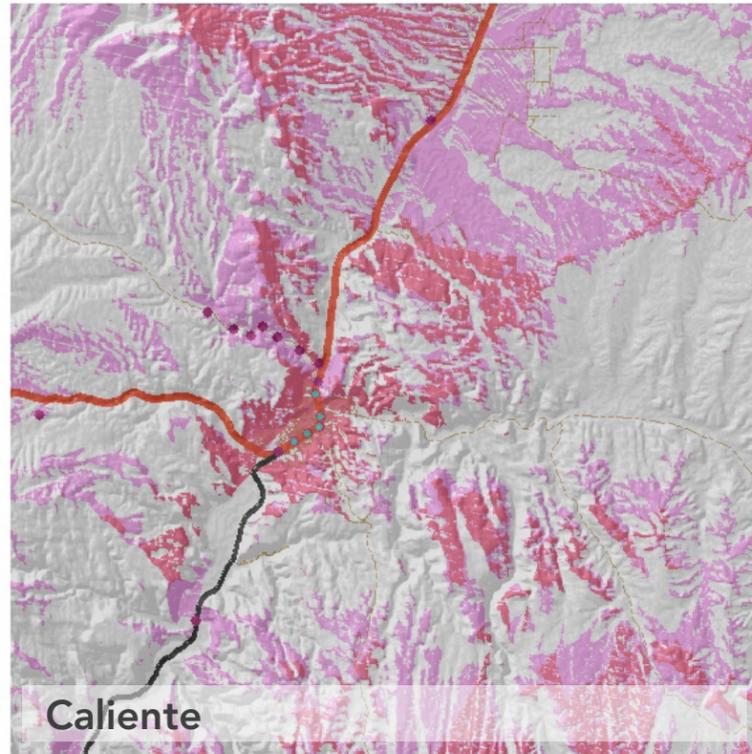
Respondents to the Lincoln County Community Survey indentified a variety of valued natural landscapes and ranked them for priority of management; areas

with large trees, wildlife habitat, fire hazard areas, hunting and fishing areas and agricultural lands were selected as the top five landscapes for protection and prioritized in that order.

### FOOTHILL BACKDROPS



Map 1: Foothills backdrops



- + Town View Points
- County View Points
- US Highway
- State Route
- Other Roadways
- Not Visible
- Visible from Town
- Not Visible
- Visible from Road / Ressource



Map 2: Detailed foothill backdrops

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX



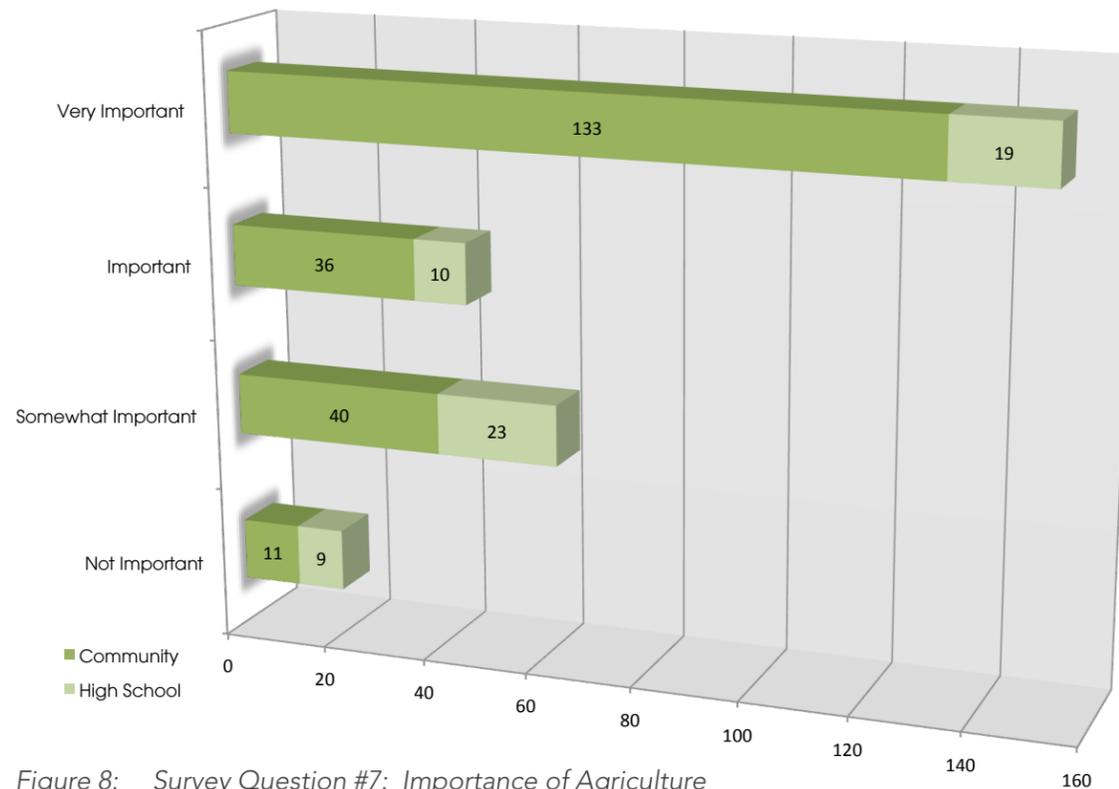


Figure 8: Survey Question #7: Importance of Agriculture

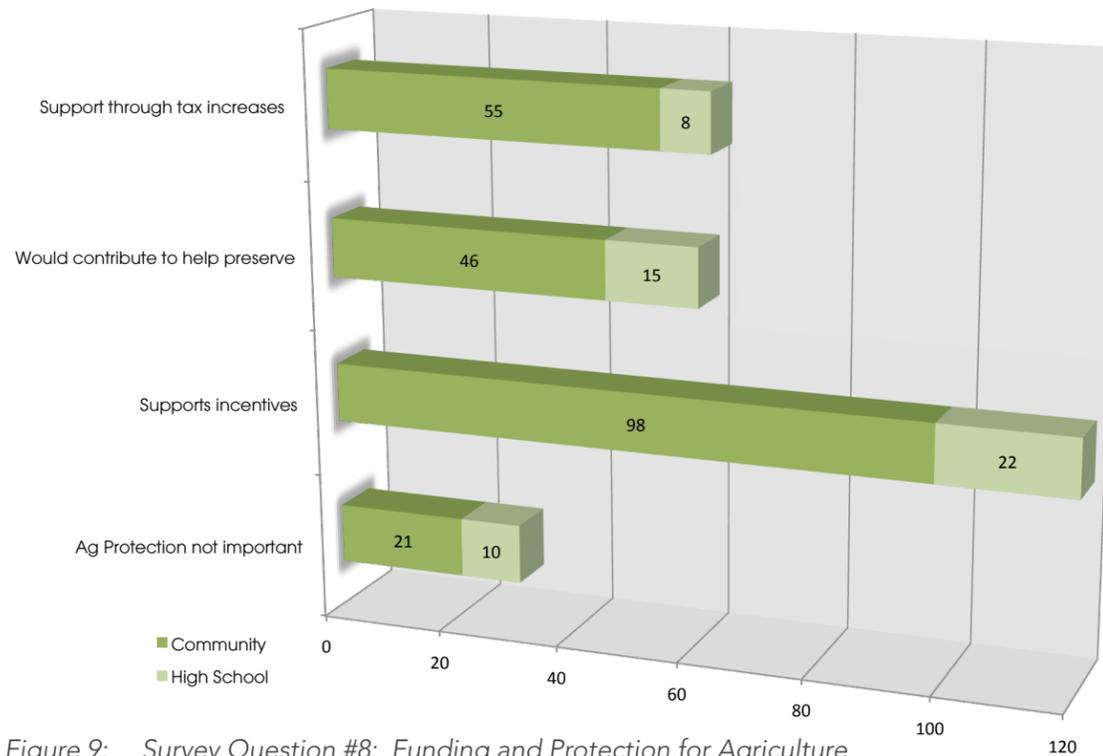


Figure 9: Survey Question #8: Funding and Protection for Agriculture

One of the reasons people choose to reside to Lincoln County communities is their scenic backdrops—the foothills, ridgelines, rock outcroppings, canyon walls—that surround and define the communities. Steep canyon walls give Caliente a very different character and appeal than the gentle slopes and long vistas of Pioche. Foothill back drops can be separated into two classes, community foothill backdrops and other scenic foothill backdrops.

Community foothill backdrops are prominent views from town. They add to the quality of life and provide residents an unobstructed view of the County’s attractive natural landscape. The letter hills, (i.e. large set on the hillsides above a town often indicating a high school or town name), are another example of how community backdrops enhance community character and provide features associated with community pride. A recent development near Caliente scarred a prominent view from the city. Participants in this planning process expressed a desire to avoid development that produces similar results.

Other scenic foothill backdrops can be seen via other important resources (e.g. Rainbow Canyon, The Silver State Trail). They help define the resource that attracts visitors to the County— which could be damaged if these unobstructed wildland views diminish. They also add to the solace and respite offered by the County as a whole.

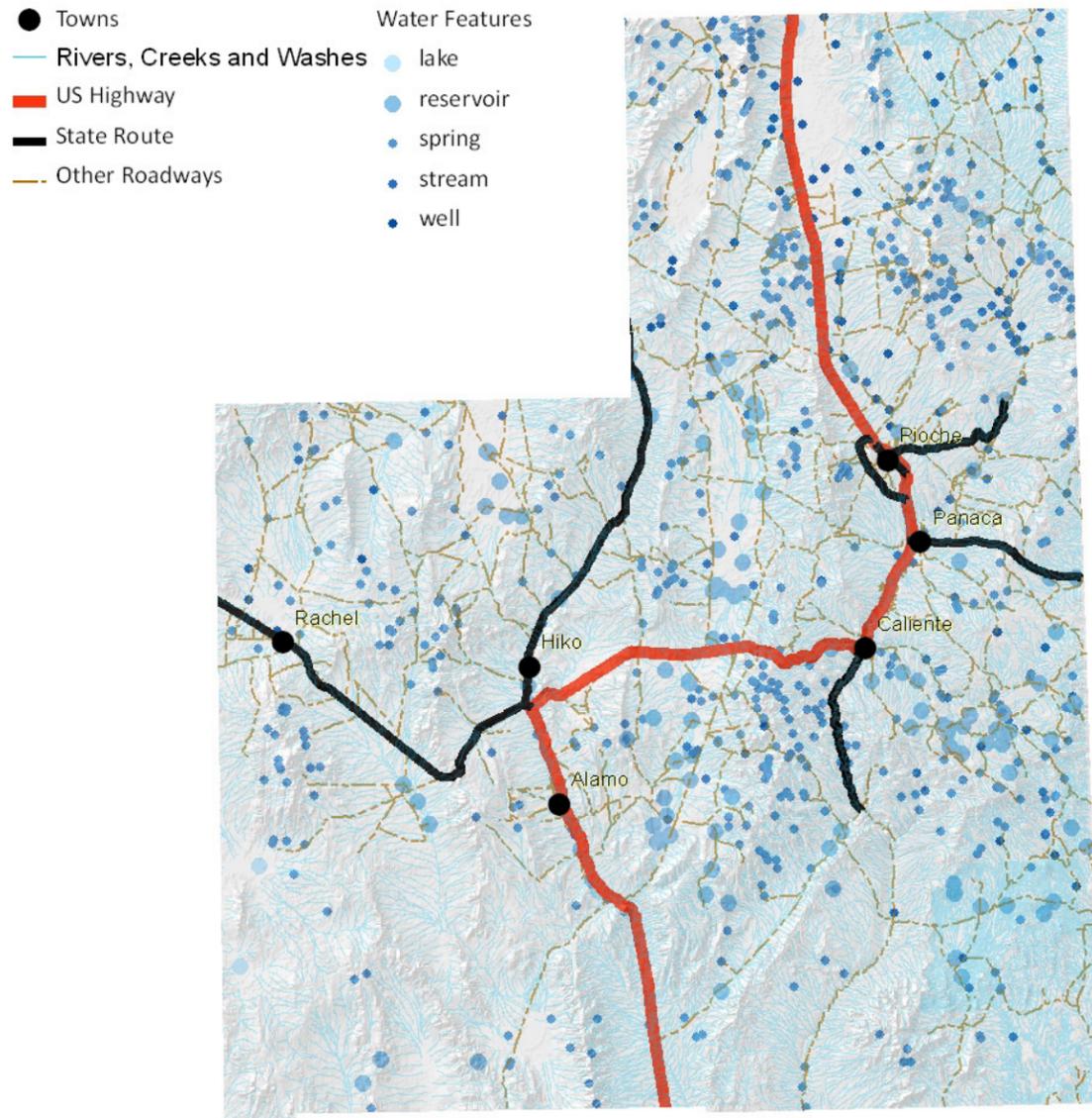
Respondents indicated that steep hillsides and ridgelines visible from town were poorly managed (See [Figure 10](#)).

### OPEN RANCLANDS

Approximately two-thirds of all private land (90,000 acres) in Lincoln County is currently used for agriculture. Lincoln County’s open ranchlands provide green, pastoral settings that give the County a rural quality. Farming and ranching are the traditional economic drivers in the County and today they remain an economic staple of the County and way of life for many families. According to the Community Survey, roughly three-quarters of the respondents places a high priority on agricultural protection (See [Figure 8](#)). The majority of survey respondents support more voluntary options for agricultural protection (See [Figure 9](#)).

### Ranch operations and public land grazing permits

Preserving the fiscal viability of ranching will, in turn, help preserve agriculture. Public land grazing permits are typically tied to a private parcel or a private land ranching operation. If the ranch sells for a use other than ranching, the permit is relinquished back to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or US Forest



Service (USFS). All permits were originally acquired at a cost to the private land owner and each permit has value based on the number of Animal Unit Month (AUM). An AUM is the forage required for one mature cow for one month of grazing. Absent the grazing permit, where livestock spend a significant part of the year (i.e. major seasonal relocations), the base property will potentially lose its economic viability as agriculture. Protecting ranching through policies that preserve AUMs can help sustain the viability of agriculture in Lincoln County.

### WATER RESOURCES

Lincoln County's water resources include perennial streams, dry washes, springs (cold and hot), lakes, reservoirs and wetlands. While water resources contribute to community form and character, they also provide tourism potential by

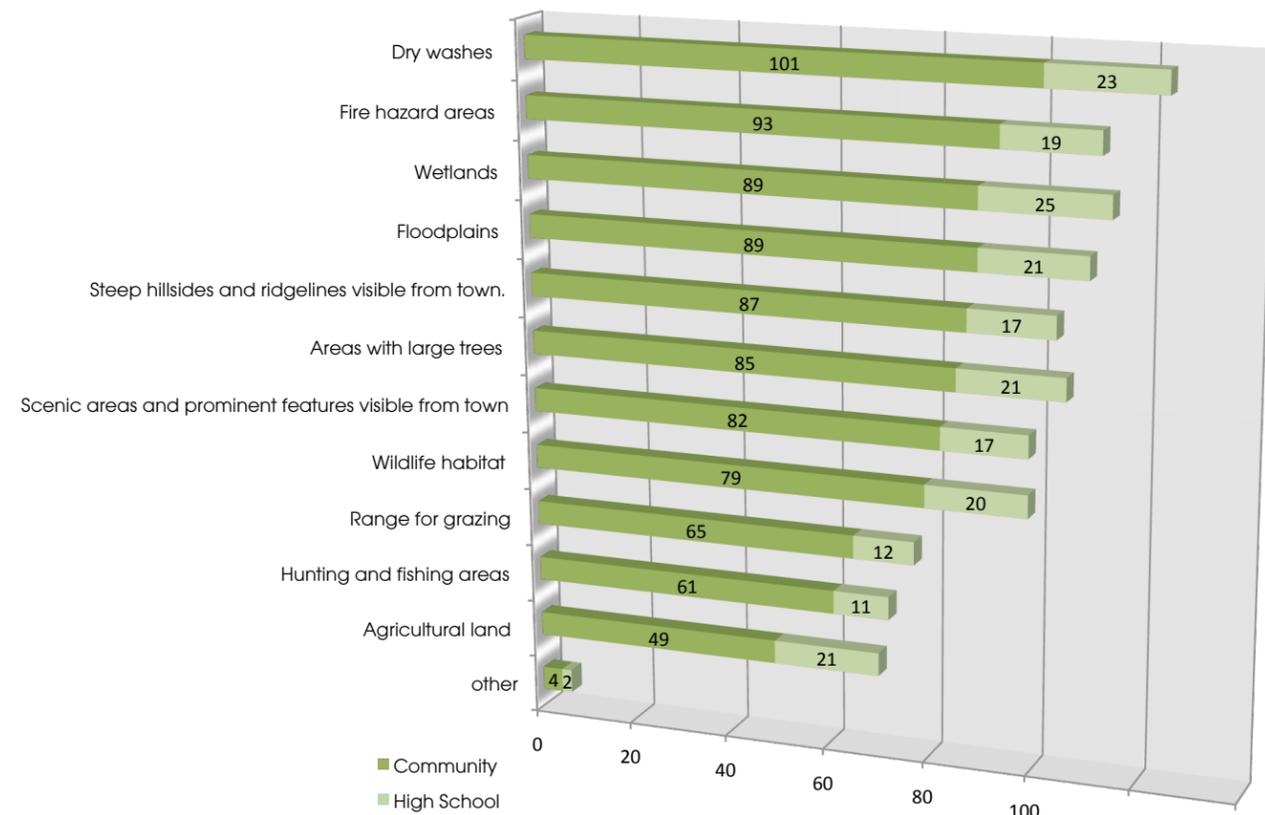


Figure 10: Survey Question #4: Poor management indicated for many of Lincoln County's water resources

Map 3: Community water resource features

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 24

preserving our agricultural heritage and by providing opportunities for passive and active recreational pursuits (e.g. fishing, hot springs, and reservoirs for boating). The Pahrnagat (White) River and the Meadow Valley Wash are the County’s major streams that flow all year long. According to USGS data over 500 springs are located throughout the County.

Lincoln County’s water resources supply a number of community benefits, they:

1. Provide the water supply to support an expanding population
2. Support the agricultural economy (i.e. wells provide water for livestock and irrigated agriculture)
3. Provide habitat, water sources and corridors for a variety of wildlife
4. Provide recreational opportunities (e.g. fishing, hiking, hot springs)
5. Attract visitors to the County
6. Create the lush vegetation providing opportunities for respite in the high desert
7. Add to the character and livability of Lincoln County communities

**Areas Subject to Flooding**

Areas subject to flooding includes wetlands, floodplains and floodways. In Lincoln County, many of these areas only flood during large rainfall events or with localized cloudbursts from summer storms. While people that have lived in the area for decades have seen the damage from floods and understand the flooding dangers, often times flooding risk goes un-noticed until a large flow or flood event occurs. Often several years pass between flow events, but some years there is more frequent flow. Recently, development has increased within or adjacent to washes as more suitable locations are becoming built out. As development occurs in hazardous areas the risk to life and property increases.

Dry wash management and areas subject to flooding were both a concern of respondents (Figure 10).

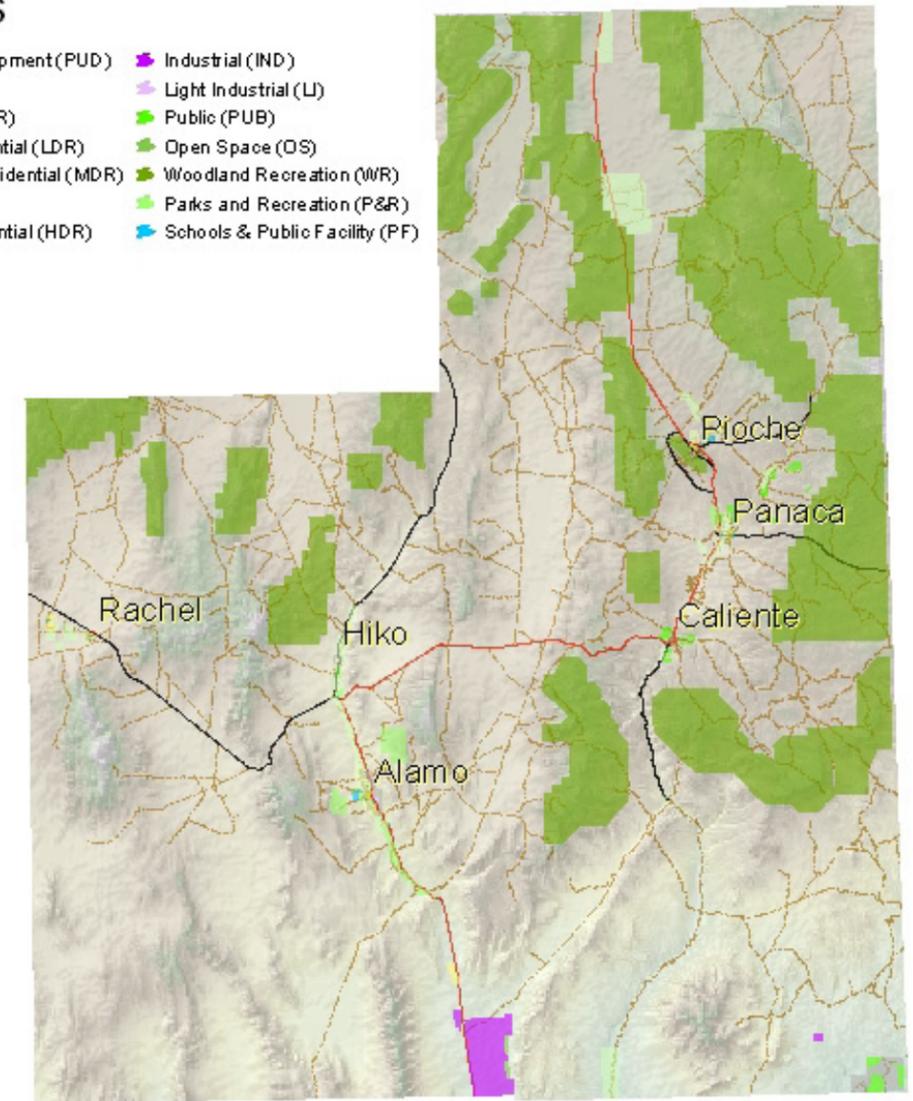
Survey respondents indicated a number of water resources were considered poorly managed - including dry washes, wetlands, and floodplains - indicating an increase in management of those resources is desired.

**WILDFIRE HAZARD**

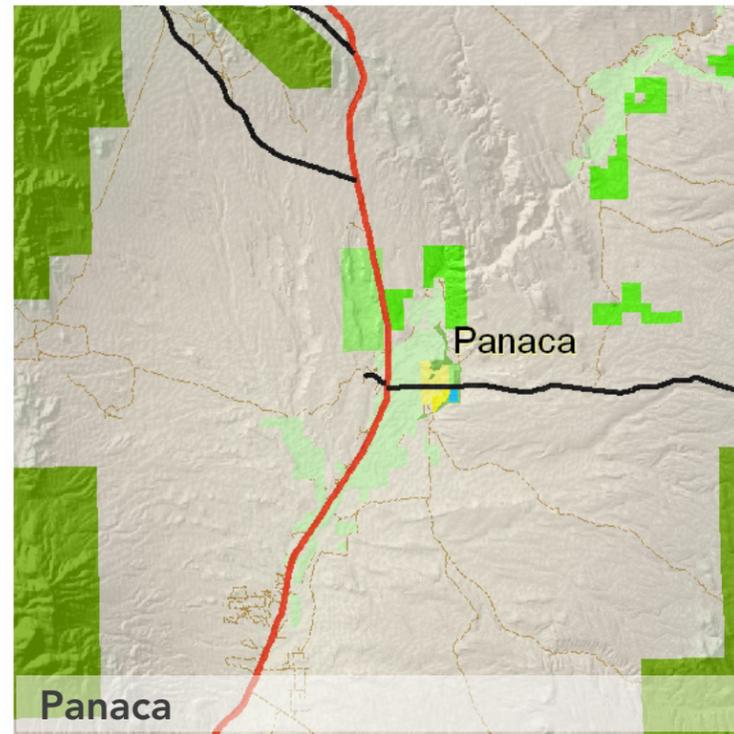
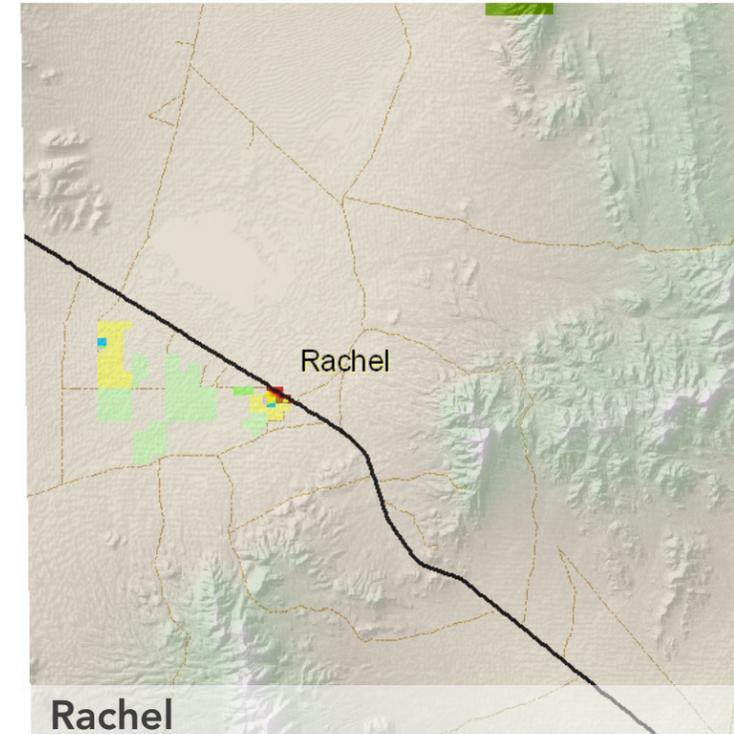
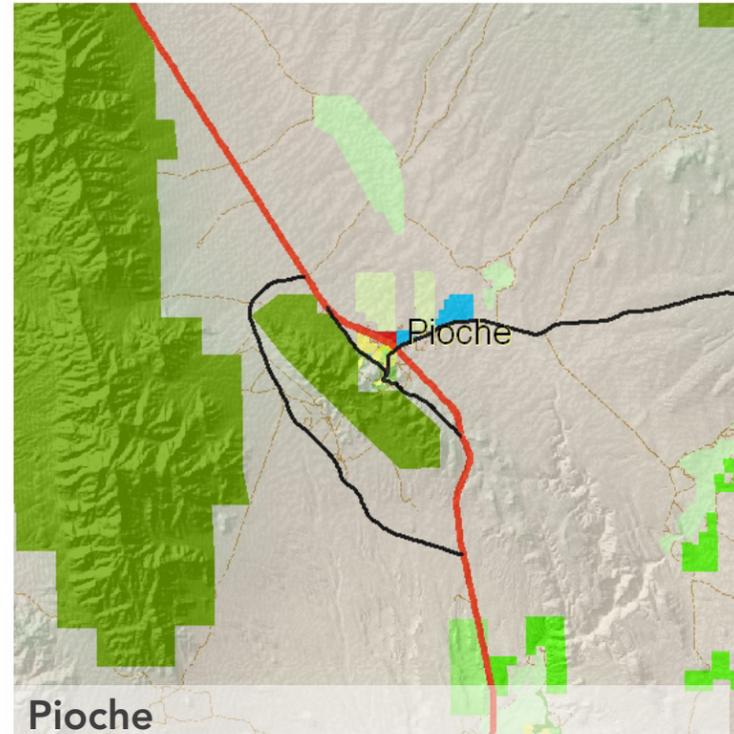
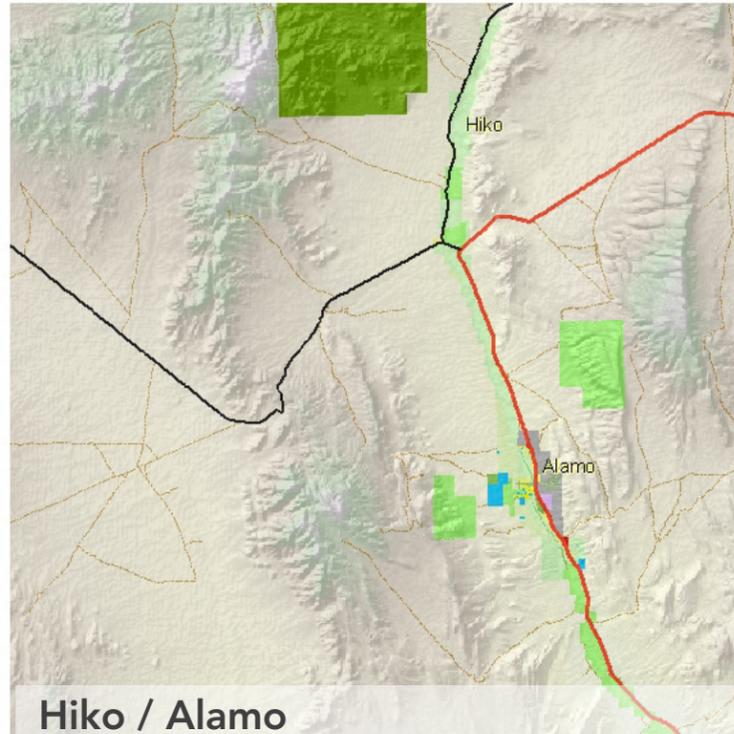
Lincoln County is in an area known for summer thunderstorms and lightning strikes. It has an extensive wildfire history from lightning strike as well as human ignitions. The ongoing risk of wildland fire warrants continual attention to fuel reduction treatment and maintenance, with an emphasis on defensible space, (i.e. the area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated,

**Land Uses**

- Planned Unit Development (PUD)
- Agriculture (AG)
- Rural Residential (RR)
- Low Density Residential (LDR)
- Medium Density Residential (MDR)
- Mobile home (MHP)
- High Density Residential (HDR)
- Commercial (COM)
- Industrial (IND)
- Light Industrial (LI)
- Public (PUB)
- Open Space (OS)
- Woodland Recreation (WR)
- Parks and Recreation (P&R)
- Schools & Public Facility (PF)



Map 4: Lincoln County’s Land Uses, such as open space, woodland recreation, agriculture, and parks and recreation may be used to protect community lands.



- Planned Unit Development (PUD)
- Agriculture (AG)
- Rural Residential (RR)
- Low Density Residential (LDR)
- Medium Density Residential (MDR)
- Mobile home (MHP)
- High Density Residential (HDR)
- Commerical (COM)
- Industrial (IND)
- Light Industrial (LI)
- Public (PUB)
- Open Space (OS)
- Woodland Recreation (WR)
- Parks and Recreation (P&R)
- Schools & Public Facility (PF)

Map 5: Detailed Land Use

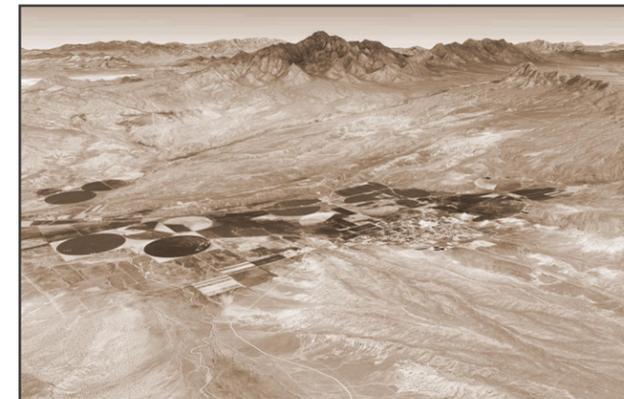


TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

**II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES**

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 26

cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure). One of the biggest risk factors for all communities in Lincoln County is limited fire protection, limited suppression equipment and limited firefighter training. As the County acquires open space and development occurs in the County, wildfire hazard must be managed. The best possible assurance for long-term community safety from wildfire requires a permanent commitment to regular risk monitoring, evaluation of fuel conditions and maintenance of defensible space, as well as development regulations that mandate the use of fire-resistive, nonflammable materials, to roof homes in or near forests and grasslands. Suitable access roads for evacuation and undergrounding utilities such as power also need to be prioritized to suppress fires and to minimize the loss of life and property.

**COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER POLICIES**

Based on public meetings responses to the survey questions, Lincoln County will prioritize the following actions:

1. Through acquisition of community lands or an update of its development code, Lincoln County will preserve open lands that enhance community form and character and its valued landscapes. The County will mitigate or avoid development on:
  - a. Prominent landforms that give the County a rural character and communities a small-town feel.
  - b. Natural systems that provide community benefits.
  - c. Natural hazards that endanger life and property.
2. Lincoln County will preserve agriculture and steer new development into suitable areas of Lincoln County.
3. Because grazing allotments protect agricultural value and help preserve ranching in Lincoln County, Lincoln County will ensure all disposals and conversion of federal lands mitigate their impact on grazing allotments and related agricultural operations.
4. Lincoln County may utilize funds from the LCCRDA Special Account for defensible space on community lands acquired via LCCRDA.

**C. EXISTING PROTECTION**

Existing protection for community land resources are described below. New protection measures are discussed in more detail in [Chapter III](#) and [Chapter IV](#).

**LAND USES AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS**

Today, Lincoln County’s Master Plan land uses and the County’s Planning and Development Code (zoning code) provide some protection to its community land resources by guiding and regulating how and where development should occur.

**Land Use Designations in the Master Plan**

The Lincoln County Master Plan’s Future Land Use Map prescribes the types - commercial, residential, agricultures - and intensity (density) of uses allowed. This helps communities plan future facilities (e.g. parks, waste water treatment plants, utilities) that will be required to serve the future population.

Lincoln County has five land uses that can be employed to help preserve and protect community lands: Agriculture, Open Space, Parks and Recreation, Woodland Recreation and Public Facility.

The County should update its future land use and apply these designations to disposal lands to protect its valued lands from future development. For example, if open space designations were applied to foothill backdrops in disposal areas, this would indicate the County’s intent that this land will remain open. This would provide the potential purchaser and the County a level of predictability regarding land disposal.

For a complete description of the County’s Master Plan land use designations that can afford community lands some level of protection, see [Appendix C - Coordination with Other Plans and Concurrent Planning Efforts](#).

**Planning and Development Code (Zoning)**

Lincoln County’s Planning and Development code states:

*“Among other purposes, this code is specifically adopted to preserve air and water quality; conserve open space and agricultural resources; protect natural and scenic resources from unreasonable impairment; provide for recreational needs; protect life and property from flooding and other natural hazards; preserve historic sites and structures; and to ensure that development is commensurate with the character of physical limitations of the land.”*

The Open Space, Historic District and Agricultural zones are use-by-right districts that can be applied to help preserve open spaces, historic and agriculture uses. Aside from specifications the Planned Unit Development (PUD) process, there is no specific open space dedication requirement in the current development code.

Lincoln County’s Planned Unit Development (PUD) process allows the County to negotiate more flexible plans with developers. Recently, the Toquop and Coyote Springs PUDs, two large developments in the southern part of the County, resulted in significant open space, parks and recreation facilities and even hillside protection. While the PUD process may be an effective tool, it requires knowledgeable staff and considerable time. For large development, this is an effective process; however, most land divisions are smaller. Effective negotiations on small parcels consume resources of both the county staff and the landowner/developer. Open space dedication requirements are often employed as a more efficient method to ensure the protection of adequate open space.

**FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

Most of the land in Lincoln County (~92%) falls under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). BLM land may be traded to private parties or given to local governments for “Recreation and Public Purposes” that include some sort of public facility.

A planning effort being developed concurrently with this plan, the Lincoln County Public Lands Policy Plan is intended to provide a unified voice to federal agencies concerning Lincoln County’s public land management. It has the following goals:

- \* Detail Lincoln County’s vision and strong policy voice concerning public lands including the zoning designation of all lands within the County.
- \* Define Lincoln County’s public land-related issues and needs and to set policy for use in the County land use review process most specifically, the special use permit process which is required on public lands for larger projects in order to identify and mitigate impacts to the County not adequately addressed in the NEPA process.
- \* Provide locally developed land management policies that enable the federal land management agencies to better understand and respond in a positive fashion to the concerns and needs of Lincoln County and the City of Caliente in a collaborative process.
- \* Increase Lincoln County’s role in the management and decision making on federal lands.
- \* Provide more venues for Lincoln County to collaboratively work with federal and state agencies on mutual goals and projects.
- \* Provide an opportunity to positively address federal land use management issues directly and thereby offer a proactive alternative rather than a “after-the-fact” reactive response.
- \* Integrate policies with other ongoing County planning efforts.
- \* To improve Lincoln County’s understanding and involvement in the federal permitting process and public land planning.
- \* Further develop productive working relationships with Lincoln County, City of Caliente and the federal and state agencies.
- \* Encourage increased public interaction and involvement with federal agencies through the use of multi-media, including websites and media.

**Drainages, Wetlands and Floodplains**

All drainages and wetlands, including dry washes with a defined bed and bank are protected under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act as Waters of the US. Any person wishing to place a structure or fill within a Water of the US must obtain a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 27



Areas subject to 100-year floods are identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Floodways preclude most development. Land outside of a floodway, but within the 100-year floodplain can be developed subject to specific engineering restrictions.

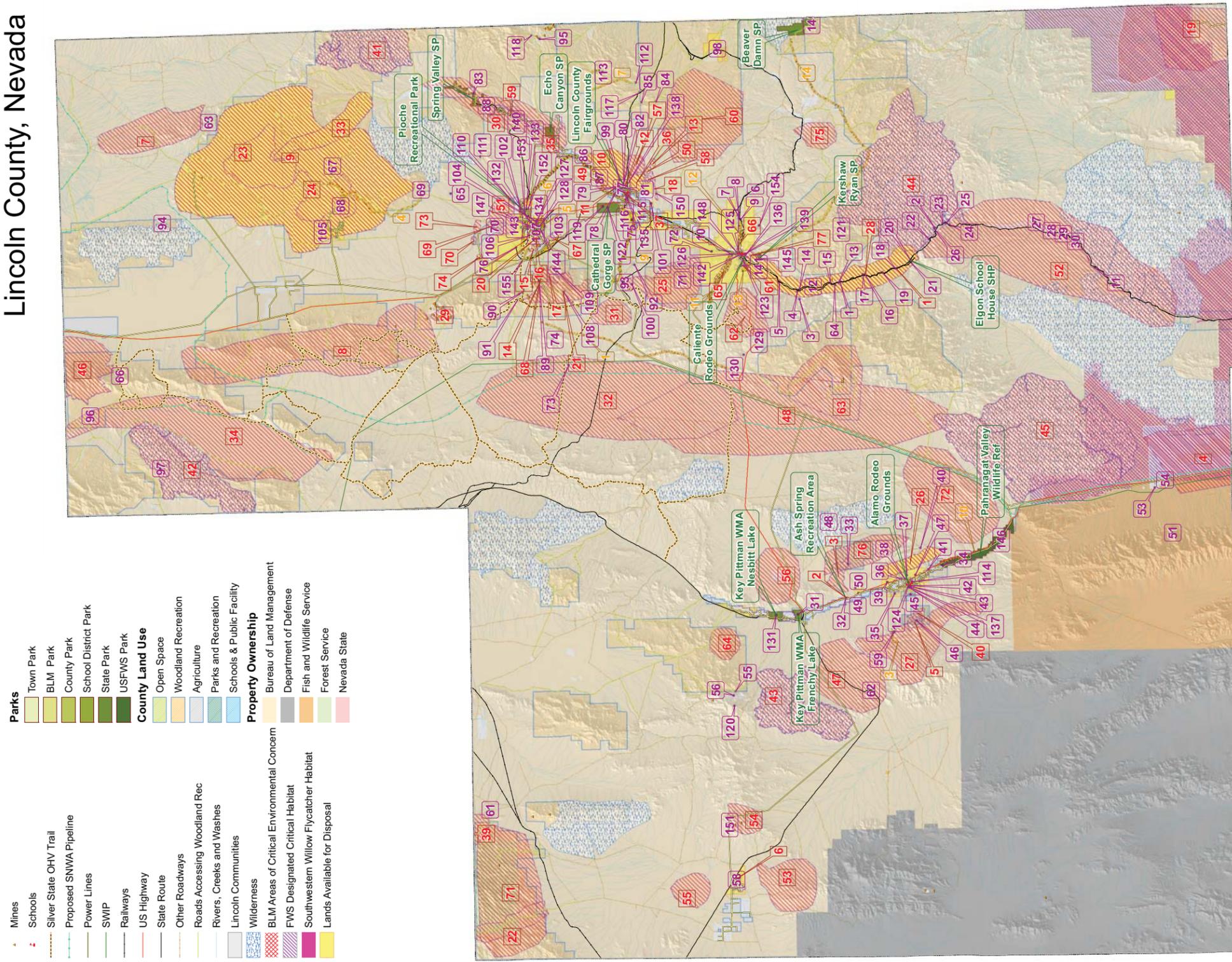
**EXISTING PROTECTION POLICIES:**

1. In the immediate future, while Lincoln County updates its Master Plan land uses and its Development Code, it will utilize its PUD process to help preserve community lands. Lincoln County should mimic a process similar to the Coyote Springs and Toquop PUDs to ensure community lands (parks, trails and open space) are provided. The PUD should establish a process for maintaining open space areas and ensure that the PUD pays for the cost of maintaining those community lands.
2. Lincoln County will give special consideration to managing disposal areas containing sensitive habitat. For example, it may reduce cost for the County and liability if protected species habitat management is left to federal management agencies with appropriate resources to manage protected species habitat.

**D. OPPORTUNITIES INVENTORY**

This section provides a brief description of Lincoln County amenities as identified in the public meetings or in the Lincoln County Community Survey. This inventory includes features from various jurisdictions (i.e. municipal, county, and state, as well as federal lands). Information pertaining to each resource (e.g. how accessible is the resource, what groups utilize the resource, is the resource threatened, etc.) helps indicate relative resource value. The Opportunities Inventory can be used as a resource for economic development—to help publicize the assets of Lincoln County and to help prioritize actions (on the basis of benefit, for example) such as acquisitions and maintenance priorities.

# Lincoln County, Nevada



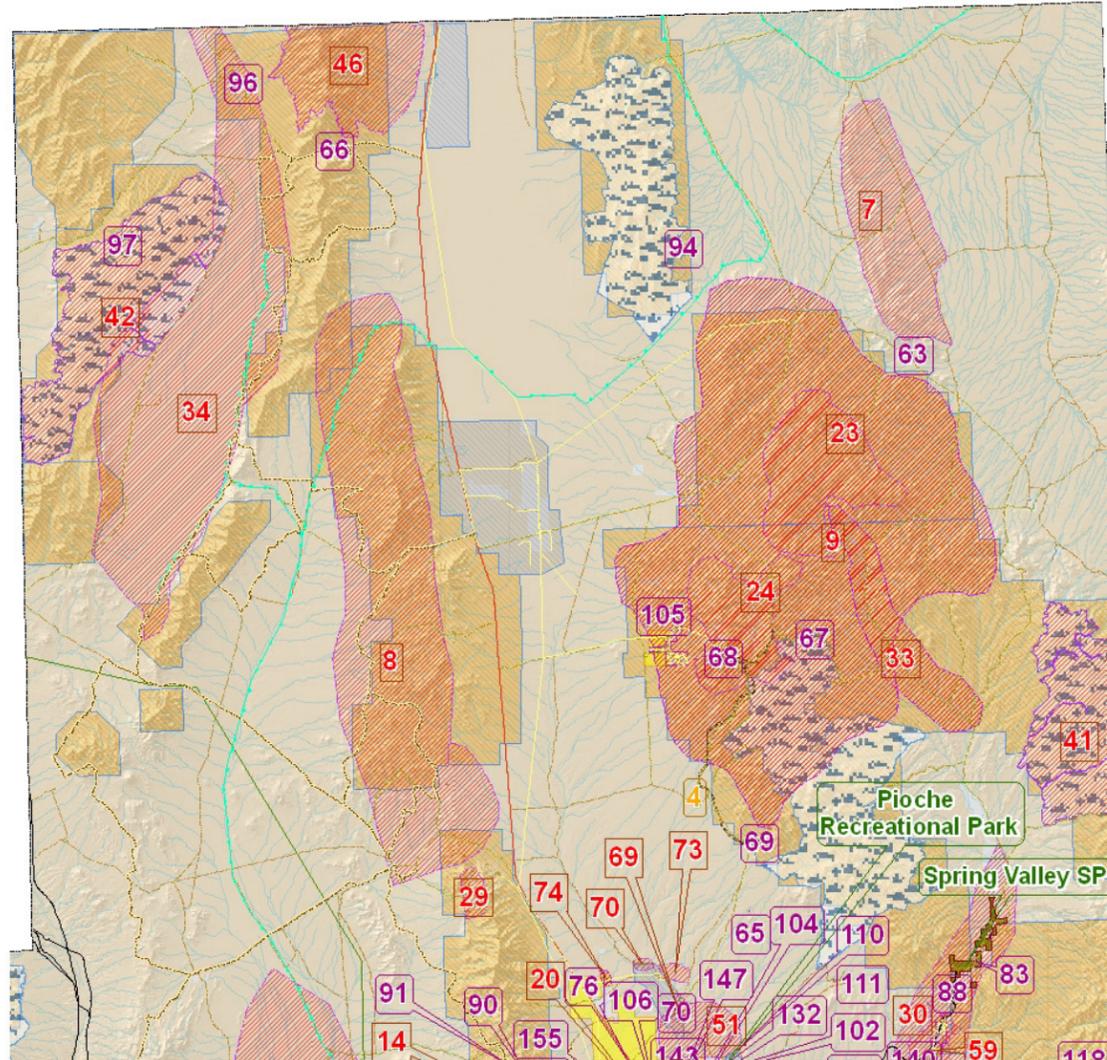
Map 6: Opportunities Inventory  
 For additional information on each opportunity, please see the [Community Lands Opportunities in Appendix A](#). (For red numbers, see Areas table, for purple numbers, see Point table and for orange numbers, see the Line table.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
<b>II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES</b>
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX





### MOUNT WILSON / LAKE VALLEY



**Mount Wilson / Lake Valley Area resources:**

Hunting, fishing on east and west of Lake Valley	Twisted Cedar preservation
Communication towers	Camp Valley
Cave Valley	Table Mountain area
Access preservation from Pioche to Mount Wilson	

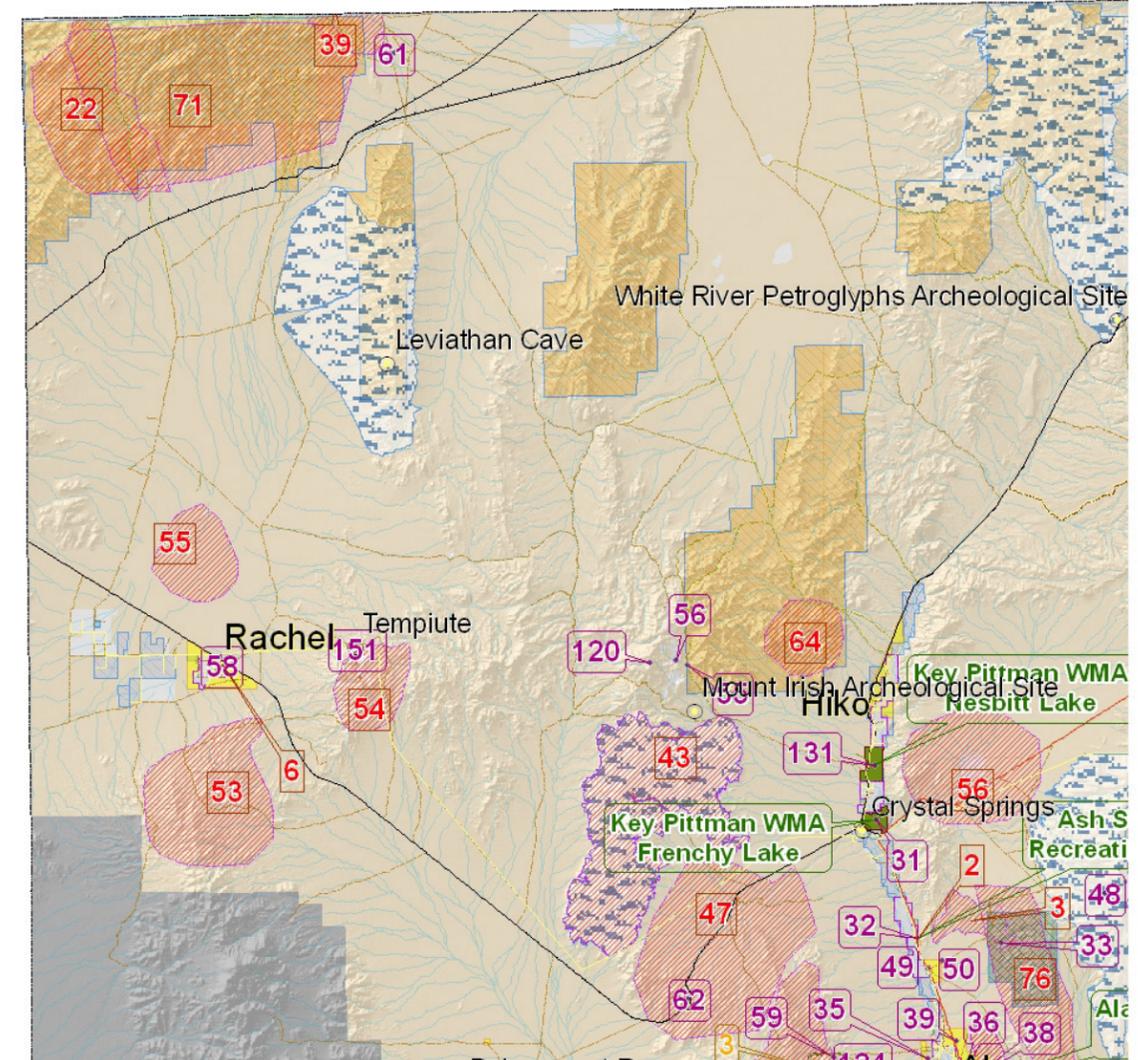
**BLM Wilderness designations:**  
Fortification, Parsnip Peak, White Rock Range, Far South Egans, Fortification Range

**Silver State Trail**

**Preservation of scenic vistas and maintenance of access**

For a more exhaustive list, or to reference any number on the map, see *Community Lands Opportunities in Appendix A*

### EXTRATERRESTRIAL HIGHWAY AREA



**Extraterrestrial Highway Area resources:**

Extraterrestrial Highway	Leviathan Cave
Quinn Canyon	Cottonwood Creek
A number of hiking areas around Rachel	

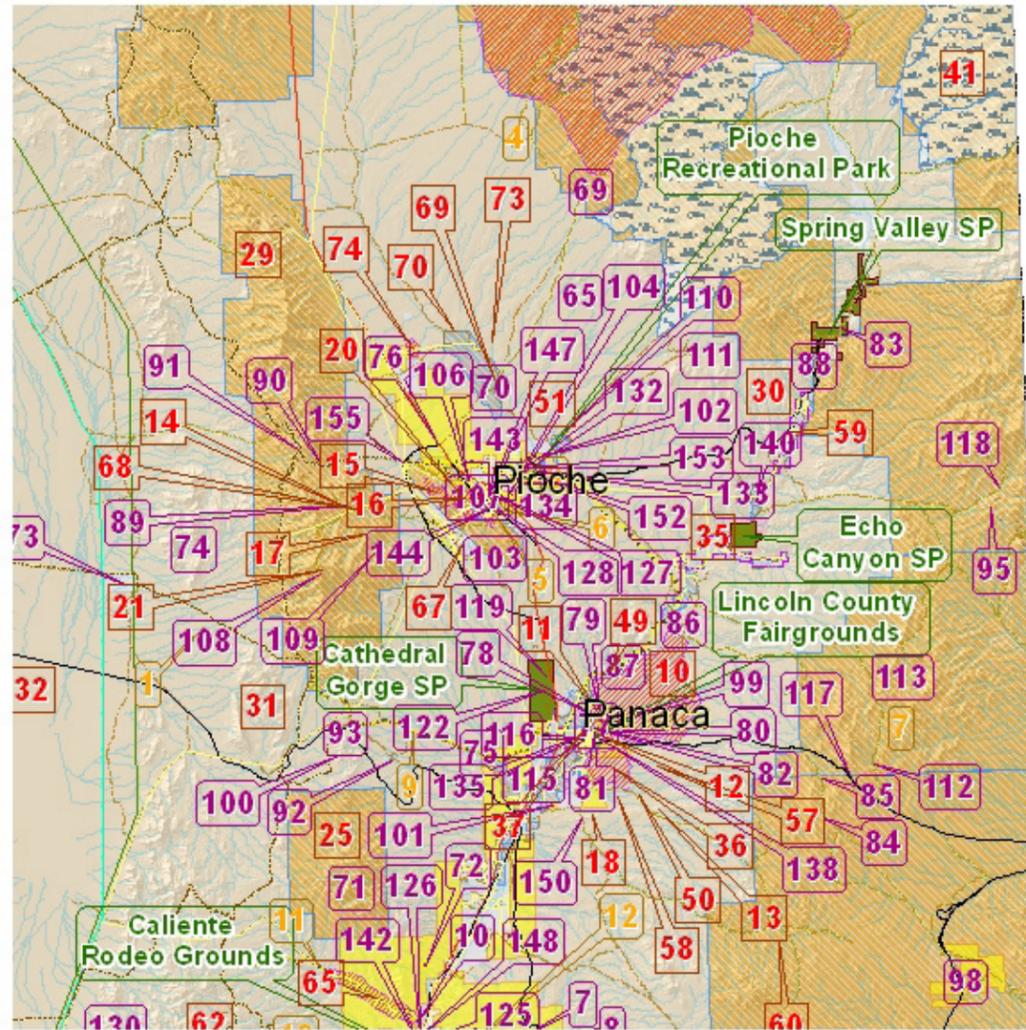
**BLM Wilderness designations:**  
Mount Irish, Worthington Mountains

**Archeological districts:**  
Mount Irish Archeological District, White River Archeological District

**Historic Resources**  
Tempiute Mine

For a more exhaustive list, or to reference any number on the map, see *Community Lands Opportunities in Appendix A*

PIOCHE / PANACA



**Pioche / Panaca Area resources:**

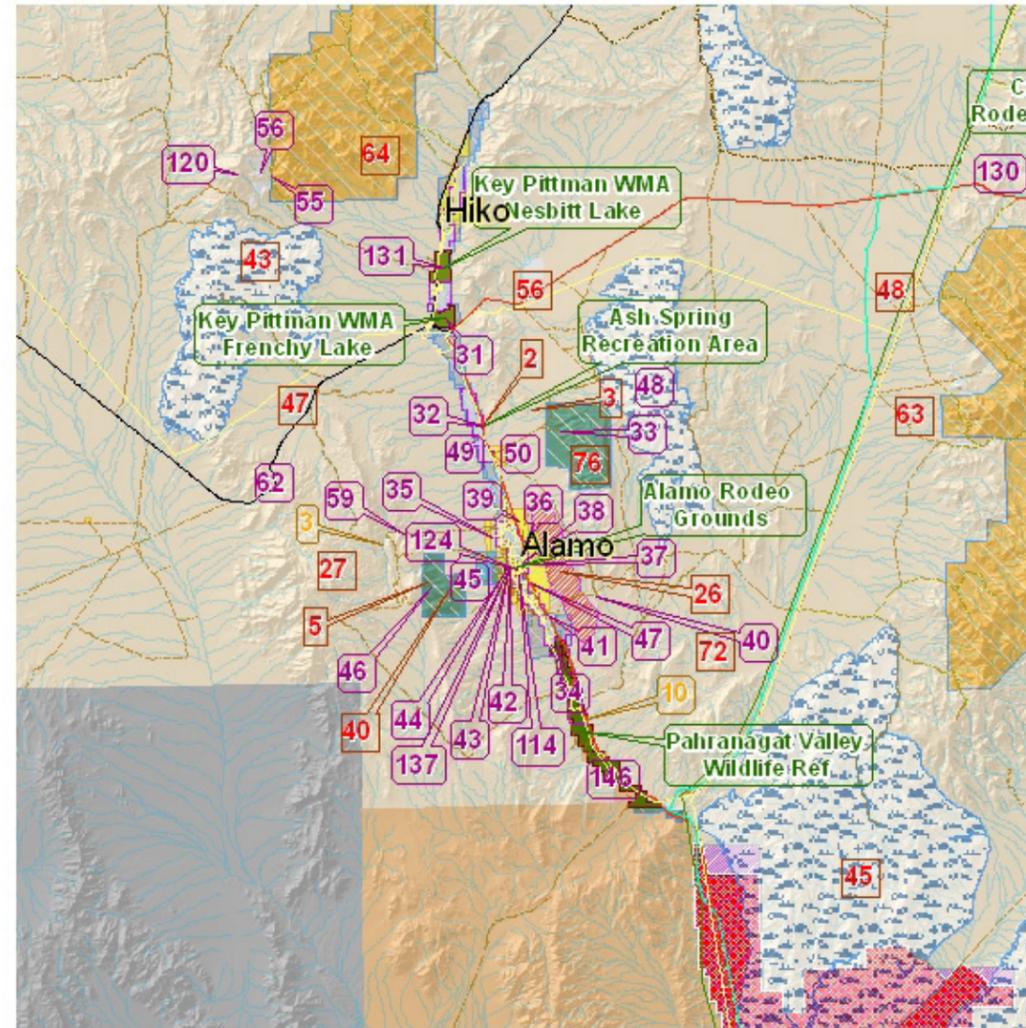
- Preserving access from town
- Panaca hot springs
- Sand dunes
- Rail corridor as access
- Access to Mount Wilson
- Protecting scenic vistas (i.e., the White Hills)
- Condor Canyon
- Access to the Silver State Trail
- Reserving easements in disposal lands

**Historic Resources:**

- Lincoln County Courthouse (Pioche)
- Bristol Wells Town Site (Pioche)
- Brown's Hall - Thompson's Opera House (Pioche)

For a more exhaustive list, or to reference any number on the map, see [Community Lands Opportunities in Appendix A](#)

ALAMO / HIKO



**Alamo / Hiko Area resources:**

- Ash Springs Recreation Area - Hot Springs and the Speckled Dace Fish
- Crystal Springs Wash and Archeological Site
- Pahrnagat Valley Wildlife Refuge
- Trail access from Alamo to the Pahrnagat Wildlife Refuge
- Access to the hills west of Alamo
- Nevada Division of Wildlife - Key Pitman Wildlife Management Area
- Black Canyon Petroglyphs
- Delmar Mountains
- Hell's 1/2-Acre OHV site
- Curtis Canyon and trail
- Preservation of hills
- Alamo Rodeo Grounds

**BLM wilderness designations**

- Big Rocks
- Delmar Mountains
- South Pahroc Range

For a more exhaustive list, or to reference any number on the map, see [Community Lands Opportunities in Appendix A](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



CALIENTE / RAINBOW CANYON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

I. BACKGROUND

---

**II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES**

---

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

---

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

---

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

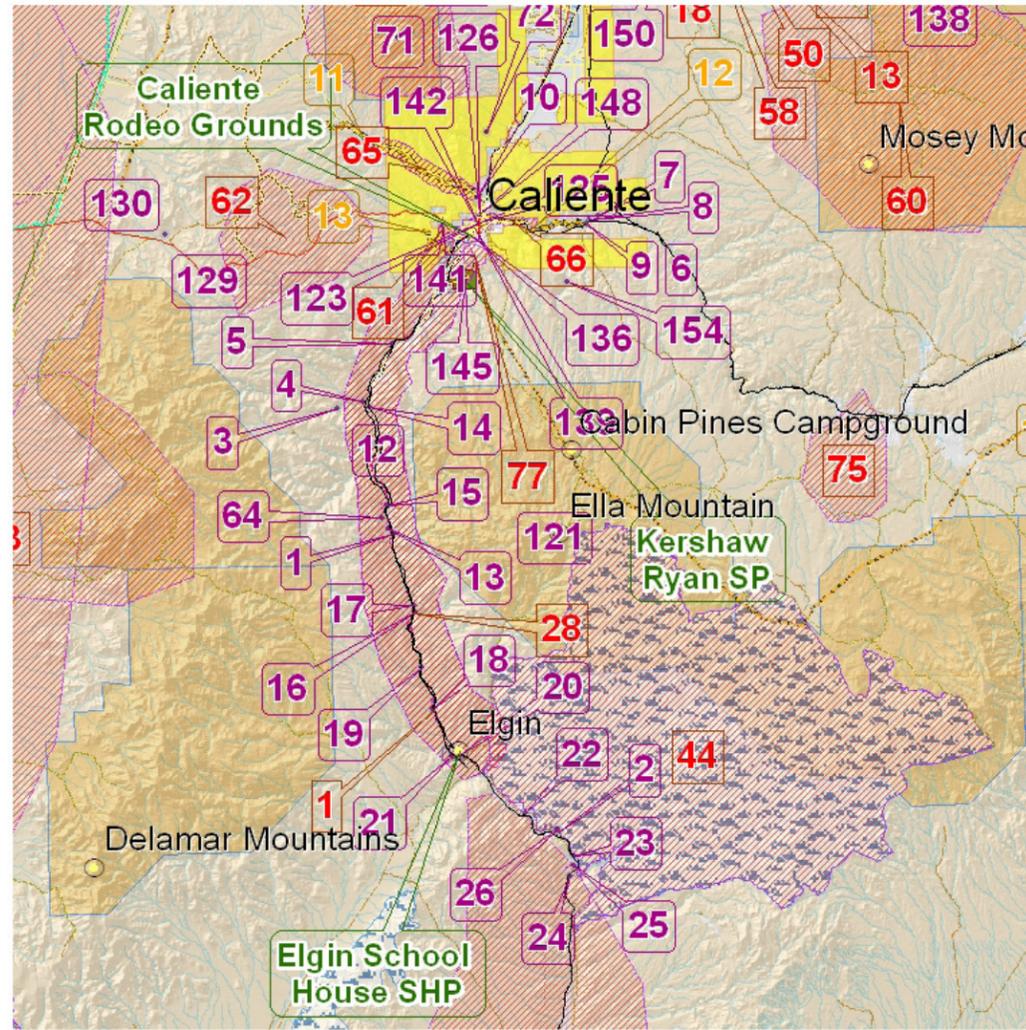
---

VI. APPENDIX

---



PAGE 32



**Caliente / Rainbow Canyon Area resources:**

Scenic Vistas from Caliente, Rainbow Canyon and Dry Lake Bed	Access to the Silver State Trail from Caliente
Rainbow Canyon picnic, equestrian, climbing and hiking areas - local control to increase amenities	Kershaw Ryan and Elgin School House State Park
Caliente Rodeo Grounds	
Clover Creek Trail	Preserving access to surrounding public land
<b>BLM Wilderness designations:</b>	
Clover Mountains	Meadow Valley Range
<b>Historic Resources:</b>	
Smith Hotel - Cornelius Hotel (Caliente)	Caliente Railroad Depot
For a more exhaustive list, or to reference any number on the map, see <a href="#">Community Lands Opportunities in Appendix A</a>	

Here, we focus on the four community land classifications described in Chapter 1, and create strategies that balance, protect and extend their benefits. This chapter contains the policies for maintaining and enhancing Lincoln County's community lands.



Images and information courtesy of 'lincolncountynevada.com'

- A. LANDS WITH TOURISM POTENTIAL  
*Expanding Tourism in Lincoln County*
- B. RECREATION LANDS  
*Parks and Active Recreation*  
*Trails and Passive Recreation*  
*Open Space*
- C. LANDS THAT ENHANCE COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER  
*Foothill Backdrops*  
*Water Resources*  
*Open Ranchland*
- D. LANDS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS  
*Access (Trailheads, Roads, Parking Facilities, etc.)*

### Community Land Classifications

#### 1. Lands with Tourism Potential

attract visitors from outside of the County to come, stay, and spend money within the community.

#### 2. Recreation Lands

add to livability and quality of life (i.e., parks, trails, and places that residents visit for a variety of recreational functions).

#### 3. Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character

help enhance the form and character of Lincoln County communities (e.g., foothill backdrops, farms, rivers, or letter hills). They also provide valuable natural functions (infiltration, wildlife habitat) and have natural hazards (floodplains, dry washes).

#### 4. Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access

help ensure utility corridors or access to community land resources is maintained.



Many park facilities, tourism and recreational resources identified as assets or in the *Opportunities Inventory* are not owned or operated by the County. Some are owned and operated by federal agencies (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service), while others by the State. Due to budget constraints, the State of Nevada has considered closing many of its state parks in Lincoln County. Federal lands are controlled by national policy and may be slow to respond to local needs.

#### 'Capitalizing on our Assets' Policy

The County will continue to work with the Lincoln County municipalities, state and federal agencies to create partnerships that ensure county-wide assets and opportunities are protected and enhanced as Lincoln County grows.

For a list of existing resources, please see [Appendix A - Community Lands Tables](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





## A. LANDS WITH TOURISM POTENTIAL

Tourism is gradually increasing in the County as regional tour operators are beginning to offer Lincoln County tours. However, there is potential for attracting even more visitors to the County. For example, the Carson Valley Eagles and Agriculture Event, promoted by the Douglas County Parks and Recreation Department, attract visitors to watch eagles (and other birds of prey) hunting during the calving season. Participants of this program are engaged in a unique agricultural educational experience. Similar agri-tourism events could be developed and promoted in Lincoln County.

There are large populations in Salt Lake, Las Vegas, Cedar City and St. George that are looking for day trips and weekend (multi-day) destinations. Lincoln County attractions include, but are not limited to:

1. Historic and/or cultural (ghost towns, museums, archeological districts, etc.)
2. Natural resources and site seeing (geology, birding, Pahrnagat Wildlife Refuge etc.)
3. Recreation (hiking, mountain biking, camping, hunting, fishing, OHV, Silver State Trail, State Parks, Wilderness, etc.)

For a more complete list see [Chapter II](#).

Properly directed, tourism can provide a variety of local benefits including:

1. Increasing business revenues (tourist stay at hotels and campgrounds, eat at local restaurants, purchase supplies at outdoor supply stores, etc.)
2. Increasing tax revenues (e.g. increased sales translates into increased sales tax which, in turn, is more revenue)
3. Increasing the quality/quantity of local retail opportunities and diversifying the local economy (e.g. greater demand will eventually increase supply)
4. Increasing potential funding for community land maintenance (user fees could provide revenue for park maintenance)

The community lands program will help maintain and enhance Lincoln County's emerging tourism industry. By preserving, conserving or improving Lincoln County's tourism assets, the County will help expand tourism. With a large number of tourism assets distributed throughout the County, this should benefit every community.

## EXPANDING TOURISM IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Recent studies and marketing done by the Lincoln County Action Team, The Nevada Cooperative Extension, and the Nevada Commission on Tourism highlight why tourism is important to the County and how the County can harness its tourism potential.

The Nevada Cooperative Extension report "Tourism Potential in Lincoln County" (2007) recognized a large potential for tourism growth, defined tourism as an economic development tool and identified ways to augment that potential. Examples include holding smaller festivals throughout the years, getting a better understanding the market and potential price points for tours, increasing local hospitality services, and providing tours.

In 2009, The Lincoln County Action Team (LCAT) hired Dottie Maitland to stimulate tourism in Lincoln County. Since then Dottie has been promoting tours with tour operators in other regional cities such as Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada, and Salt Lake City, Utah. She has held seminars to help get locals involved in tourism and provide hospitality education. Dottie recommends that the County's activities/sites should be "packaged" through an advertising and signage campaign as elements of a "Lincoln County Scenic Loop" or as day trips (car, motorcycle, and bicycle) from Lincoln County towns. Recently the Nevada Commission on Tourism has created a number of resources which encourage tourism including updating the County website, creating a rock art guide, branding tourism through the County via the get primitive slogan and creating the County Walking guide that encourages tourists to walk through the towns and City in Lincoln County.

While the County has some studies pointing towards tourism potential and some initial recommendations for taking advantage of tourism, no comprehensive study has been conducted to highlight the economic impacts of tourism and recreation on the County's economy. Such a study would help indicate how the County's community lands system could be used to strengthen Lincoln County's economic position.

### Tourism Policies

1. Lincoln County will coordinate with the Lincoln County Action Team, the

Nevada Commission on Tourism and the Nevada Cooperative Extension in an effort to utilize the community lands system to support tourism as an economic development tool and protect, maintain and enhance its tourism assets, (i.e. those features that attract people to the County).

2. Lincoln County will coordinate with the BLM to help direct Special Account dollars to unique archeological sites that have tourism potential.
3. Lincoln County will initiate a comprehensive study between UNCE, Lincoln County and state and federal agencies to better understand the economic and fiscal benefits of tourism, recreation and open space in Lincoln County.

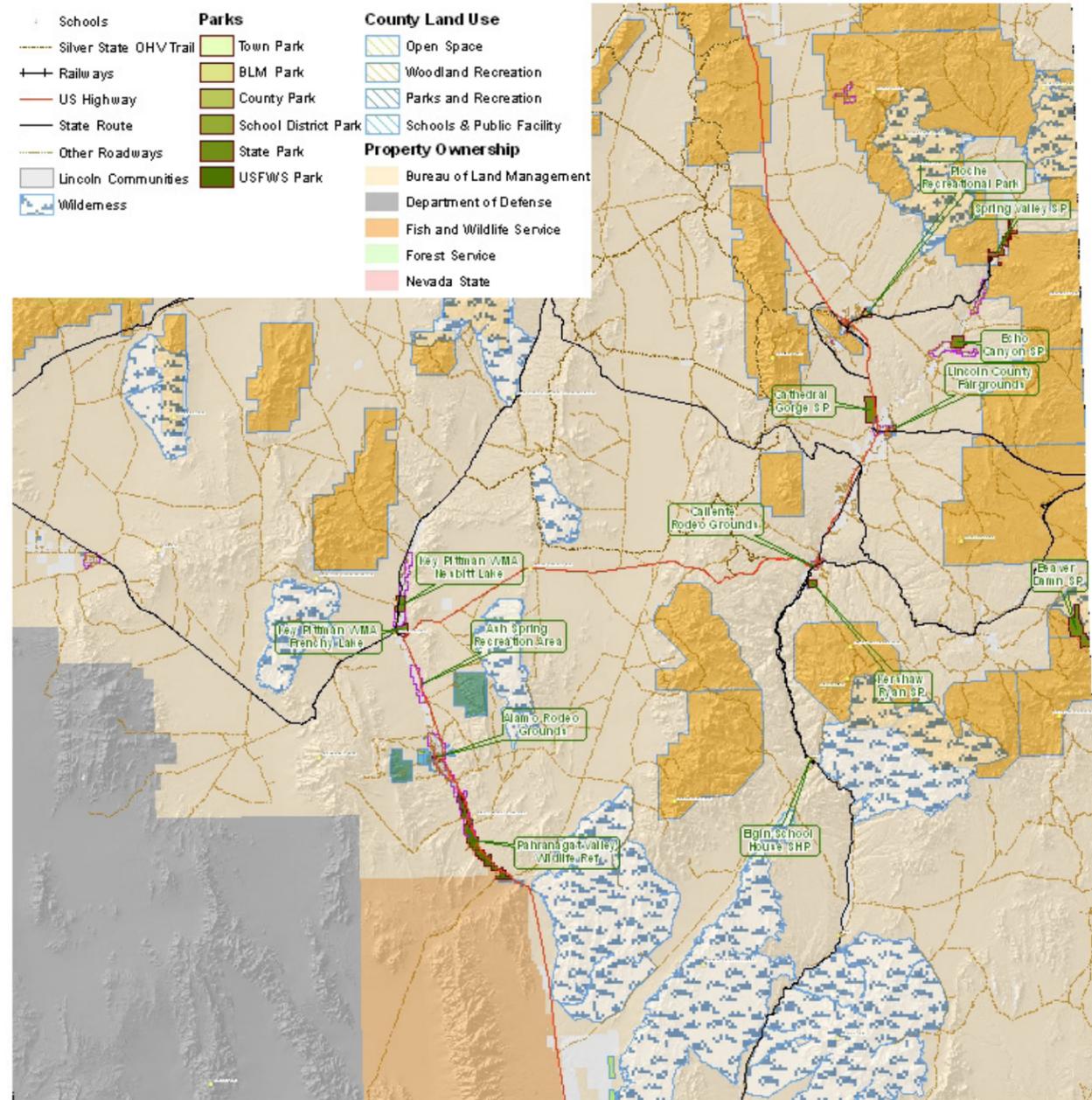
## B. RECREATION LANDS

Lincoln County is endowed with abundant recreational resources: parks, trails, picnic areas, camping sites, pools and hot springs, and senior facilities. These amenities contribute to our life quality and are essential to creating truly livable communities. They provide opportunities for relaxation, stress relief, socialization, exercise and participation. They also supply open areas that offer shade and color to the appearance of our community.

But parks and recreation facilities offer more than just quality of life, they assist in economic development by attracting tourists, businesses and workers to the County. They improve property values and can become sources of revenue, (i.e. income produced by hosting large recreation events).

Today, Lincoln County has a quality parks and recreation system (See [Chapter II](#) for information). The Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) and other grant programs helped fund the acquisition and development of that system. As SNPLMA funding is based on land sales in Clark County and sales are slowing, SNPLMA funds are diminishing and the County may need to examine alternative methods for funding acquisitions and improvements.

With the potential of large land disposals and subsequent land development it is important to ensure that residents of any new development do not diminish or overburden the County's recreational resources. As our County grows additional recreational facilities will be required to maintain our current quality of life. This section provides a number of policies aimed at ensuring new development will pay its fair share to extend the County's current recreational amenities.



Map 7: Existing Recreational Resources. See [Community Assets](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
<b>III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS</b>
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 35



**PARKS AND ACTIVE RECREATION**

Parks and active recreation facilities (e.g. baseball diamonds, soccer fields, senior centers, rodeo grounds, etc.) meet important needs throughout all stages of life, from infant to senior citizen. They provide opportunities for exercise and fitness, skill building, and opportunities for competition and teamwork. They also provide places for the community to gather and opportunities for social interaction. In most instances, parks and active recreational resources should be located near the population they serve. Today, all of these facilities are located in or near Lincoln County communities, and are managed by those communities.

If new development or redevelopment occurs in the unincorporated areas of the county, it will be important for the County to assure that parks and active recreational resources are provided, and maintained, in a manner that does not place a burden on the County or on existing community facilities. The policies listed below provide the basic guidelines including a level-of-service standards for future parks development to ensure that development of active recreational resources keep pace with residential development.

Today land dedication covers only a small fraction of the total cost of a park, so without grants, the remainder of the cost must be born by the General Fund, which falls to the whole community. Requiring a finished park, upgrading or expanding an existing park through a pro rated fee could help ensure the entire cost of park development is covered and avoids taxing existing residents for the needs of future residents.

***Parks and Active Recreation Policies***

1. Park standards:
  - a. New development in unincorporated areas will dedicate, construct or provide fee-in-lieu for its own recreational needs. This will include providing its fair share of a “finished” neighborhood park.
  - b. Parks and recreation facilities must meet or exceed the adopted level of service standard for the County (see below) or the local jurisdiction receiving them.
    - i. Where the population of the proposed development will not justify the construction of a neighborhood park of at least 3 acres, the

developer may contribute the pro rata proportion of the cost of a completed park in the form of a cash-in-lieu contribution to be used by the County or local jurisdiction to construct park facilities that may be used by the residents of the development. [Note, the 2010 cost of a finished park is estimated to be approximately \$250,000/acre (\$6.00/square foot) plus the cost of the land.]

- ii. A developer may propose an alternative amenity (e.g. water feature, recreation center, etc.) that may be accepted by the County or local jurisdiction if considered to have sufficient public benefit. If the public benefit is significant, the County may also be willing to seek acquisition of neighborhood park land through LCCRDA or R&PP to meet the developer’s park land dedication requirements (the developer will be responsible for developing the neighborhood park and the payment of any associated land acquisition costs).
- c. Neighborhood Parks
    - o Level-of-service: 3 acres of finished park land per 1,000 residents (or per 300 dwellings)
    - o Size: 3 to 5 acres
    - o Character: Neighborhood focused, serving the daily recreation needs for all residents
    - o Service Area: 1/3rd mile, and not separated by major barriers (busy roads, waterways, railroad tracks)
    - o Components:
      - Irrigated turf areas (including sports fields) of at least 25% of the park area
      - Hard surface court such as basketball or tennis
      - Playground
      - Shade structures
      - Picnic tables
      - Walking path connected to adjacent roads, paths or schools
      - A mix of shade and evergreen trees
    - o Neighborhood Parks should be accessible to the neighborhood they serve; access should not be constrained by natural barriers (streams) or man made features (highways).
  - d. Community Parks
    - i. For new developments of more than 7,000 population (or 2,500



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
<b>III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS</b>
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX



- iv. Utilize historic rail and highway corridors. It should be noted that the inactive Caliente-Pioche-Prince and Jackrabbit railroad bed are interspersed with private land, patented mining claims and crossed over by a number of public access county roads. Some property owners have quiet titled the former railroad right-of-way so the rail corridor is no longer in one piece and may be difficult to reassemble.
- v. Maximize view points.
- vi. Connect the major county destinations including:
  - 1. Population centers
  - 2. Commercial areas
  - 3. Major state parks
  - 4. Community facilities such as schools, community centers and senior centers.
- d. Existing trails in planned disposal areas that provide access to a community land resource should be preserved. If they cannot be preserved, a new trail should be created to preserve access to the resource.
- 2. The County should develop a long-range trails master plan that helps connect these major destinations, identifies major trail alignments and prioritizes trail opportunities.
- 3. The County will work with large and small utilities and existing permitted uses (e.g. mining, ranching, farming) to help identify where utility easements can help create a network of interconnected trails.
- 4. The County will work with local jurisdictions, the Lincoln County School District and federal and state agencies to help connect any outlying trails to that jurisdiction's trails system.

**OPEN SPACE**

Open space can be parks or land left predominantly in a natural condition. Open space provides a number of important benefits including ecological preservation, preservation of scenic land forms and views, and preservation of important natural functions (floodplains and drainage ways). Open space adds significantly to community and neighborhood character and generally increases land values of nearby properties.

The County does not have an open space standard for new development. Today, the only way the County can preserve open spaces is via Planned Unit Development negotiations. The negotiated development agreement for Coyote Springs and Toquop preserved significant open space. This level of open space may not be appropriate for new development at a smaller scale. The County should establish a minimum amount of open space – which can include parks, trails, school sites, drainage and flood ways, and agriculture - to be preserved during new development.

**Open Space Development Standards**

- 1. New development will include a minimum of 15 % of the gross land area as open space. This requirement can be met with trails, natural areas and school sites as well as constrained land such as steep slopes, flood zones and drainage ways.
- 2. Constrained land shall not constitute more than 70% of open space total.

**C. LANDS THAT ENHANCE COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER**

Lincoln County's community landscapes include foothill backdrops, water resources, ranchlands and lands that contain natural hazards. Loss of these resources will diminish the unique appeal of our communities and can increase risk to properties from natural hazards. Here we describe ways the Lincoln County community land resources can be marshaled to protect these valued lands.

**FOOTHILL BACKDROPS**

Foothill backdrops consist of ridgelines and visible hillsides above a certain elevation that frame many of our communities and contribute to their distinct identities. These landscapes create the scenic vistas county resident's value. Insensitive land disposals and subsequent development of these lands will not only diminish community character and identity, but can also increase erosion and rock fall hazards. Building on foothill backdrops often results in physical challenges that increase the cost of public services. Lincoln County needs to protect its foothill backdrops to conserve their contribution to community form

and character and reduce potential hazards and minimize the cost of providing public services.

Many foothill backdrops that are located on disposal lands may be desirable to create “view lots” for new development. While new residents may wish to get that trophy view of the valley it should not be at the expense of the existing residents’ view of the backdrop.

***Foothill Backdrops Policies***

1. New development should be managed so that it does not degrade foothill backdrops or impact the view of the backdrop as seen from towns and roadways.
2. Access routes to new development should be designed, constructed and managed to ensure that they do not create erosion or landslide hazards.

***WATER RESOURCES***

Lincoln County’s water resources help support the population and the agricultural economy while providing a major recreational resource and wildlife habitat. Lincoln County should protect its water resources to help preserve agriculture, reduce the flood hazards and support its expanding population.

***Riparian Corridors***

The Meadow Valley and the Pahranaagat riparian corridors are the two major water resources in Lincoln County. They are also major recreational resources that serve as the backdrop to major agricultural and community areas.

***Dry Washes and Floodplains***

Adequately sized and maintained drainages help reduce the risk of flooding and erosion. Only some floodplains of the larger drainages have been mapped and are regulated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or other federal agencies. Drainages not regulated by federal agencies fall under Lincoln County’s jurisdiction.

A dry wash is defined as “a dry, transitory channel, stream, river, creek or other natural conveyance system that seasonally transports or has transported storm

water flows.” Dry washes are generally noted for their gullying effects and for their potential for rapid rates of flooding, erosion, sediment deposition and lack of vegetation. Because of their intermittent flow, often they are not adequately maintained. Responsible regulation and community awareness are necessary to reduce these hazards. Counties that do not adequately regulate waterways are at risk of being liable for damages <sup>1</sup>.

***Water Resource Policies***

1. The County will work with land owners, the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to increase public access to riparian corridors that do not infringe on private property rights.
2. Where possible, consistent with recreation priorities and with proper consultation with private property owners, trails should be encouraged along the Pahranaagat and Meadow Valley riparian corridors and tributaries.
3. Lincoln County is committed to responsible development that will respect our natural resources and waterways by recognizing the potential for flooding and helping to ensure the safety of our community’s people and property.
4. Dry wash motorized access for the purpose of open space maintenance shall be established and preserved. The extent and level of access is on a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the County. Access requirements will be based on a drainage study of the wash. However, at no time will any approved access be less than twenty feet in width with an all-weather surface and the ability to safely enter and exit the wash with County vehicles.
5. Dry washes will be maintained as natural storm water corridors.

***OPEN RANCLAND***

Part of the “small town” feel of Lincoln County’s communities is the proximity of open ranchland to the towns. This land is generally in private ownership and therefore not usually subject to land exchanges. However due to their proximity to community services these lands are coming under pressure for conversion.

<sup>1</sup> *A Comparative Look at Public Liability for Flood Hazard Mitigation* by Dr. Jon A. Kusler, Esq. Prepared for the Association of State Floodplain Managers Foundation (2009) Available at [www.floods.org](http://www.floods.org)

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
<b>III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS</b>
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 39

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
<b>III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS</b>
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 40

The Alamo Land Use Plan of 2008 indicated the community’s desire to maintain distinct separation along the valley for its small communities by maintaining greenways or green pockets along US 93.

Ranching allotments throughout the County provide one of the primary sources of cash income for most ranching operations, (i.e. allotments are tied to a ranching operation hence they increase the value of that operation). Protecting these resources can help maintain open rangeland in Lincoln County.

Agricultural lands require a low level of service from the County while providing economic and “quality of life” benefits to residents and visitors alike.

The Nevada Cooperative extension recognizes new horticultural opportunities may provide some opportunity to protect agricultural lands, including providing fresh fruits and vegetables for the Las Vegas market and landscape materials for Lincoln County’s large Southern developments (such as Toquop and Coyote Springs). The community land system should be used to promote new agricultural opportunities.

**Open Rangeland Policies**

(For Rangeland policies, see agricultural preservation tools in [Chapter 4](#))

**WILDFIRE HAZARD AND PINYON-JUNIPER WOODLANDS**

As federal land disposal occurs, new development on these lands may increase the size of the wildland-urban interface, the area where urban development gives way to a natural setting. As Lincoln County has a lot of land with wildfire potential, this is likely to increase wildfire risk. If development occurs in and around Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands, the County may have a unique economic opportunity to reduce wildfire risk, while encouraging economic development and improving ecological integrity (i.e. restoring grouse habitat). Wood biomass harvested from these sites could be delivered to a bioconversion facility strategically located in the County for the purpose of generating both power and space conditioning. This could help preserve the sage grouse, limit risk and provide economic benefit. For more on this potential, see [Appendix E](#).

**Wildfire Hazard Policies**

1. New development in Lincoln County will not increase wildfire risk.
2. If development occurs in Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands area, the County should evaluate the cost/benefit of woodland biomass harvesting.

**D. LANDS THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS**

**ACCESS (TRAILHEADS, ROADS, PARKING FACILITIES, ETC.)**

Access to public lands is very important to Lincoln County residents. Visiting scenic areas and exploring the County was the number one activity for the majority of residences surveyed (See Question 1 of the Community Survey - also found in Figure 2). Many of the activities that respondents enjoy depend on open access to areas. Informal off-highway vehicle trails traverse many of the lands identified for disposal. These trails provide communities access to explore public lands or reach a desired amenity. Identifying and preserving public access in Lincoln County has been a major focus of the planning department in recent years. Generally, all access (trails, formal and informal roadways) leading to and from the communities are important to the residents. As disposals occur, residents in the public process wanted current access to remain open for public use.

Public utilities also cross or are accessed via public lands. It is important that these resources establish or maintain existing easements as land disposals occur.

**Access Policies**

1. The County should develop a Lincoln County Transportation Plan - as a stand alone document or a chapter of the Master Plan - that includes strategies and policies to help retain access to public lands or community land assets.
2. The County will protect current access, utility, public or community land access.



A. IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS AND STRATEGIES

- Priorities for Acquiring Community Lands*
- Priority Conservation List*
- Lincoln County Letter of Intent - Federal Disposal Lands*
- Potential Community Land Partnerships and Intergovernmental Cooperation*
- Toolbox for Helping Preserve Agricultural Lands*

B. AN ACTION PLAN

- Lincoln County Community Lands (LCCL) Coordinator*
- Refine and Prioritize Community Lands*
- Refine and Update Community Lands Maps*
- Prioritize Maintenance and Funding Options*
- Protect Lincoln County's Valued Community Lands*
- Encourage Intergovernmental Coordination*
- Encourage Tourism*
- Form a Lincoln County Landscape Coalition*
- Create Private Land Trust*
- Update the Water Resource Plan*
- Update and Expand the County's Floodplain Mapping*

## A. IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS AND STRATEGIES

After this plan is adopted, the real work begins. A wide variety of actions will be required, including public awareness, intergovernmental coordination, community land opportunities analysis, prioritization and acquisition. As the County's population grows and the County has the ability to acquire and maintain additional community lands, County responsibilities will need to grow to include public safety, environmental stewardship and maintenance. This chapter provides implementation strategies for establishing management priorities, policies, potential partnerships, maintenance directions, as well as tools to help Lincoln County achieve this Community Lands Plan.

### **PRIORITIES FOR ACQUIRING COMMUNITY LANDS**

Some of the identified community lands resources are adequately protected by their location on federal lands. Others are so remote, or of marginal value such that their protection may have only modest public benefit. Yet there are many in close proximity to existing communities that are well used already, or could be, and are potential candidates for federal disposal. The decision as to whether the County should acquire and/or develop a specific parcel of land through the disposal process will be affected by numerous conditions that may exist at that time. There may even be more than one opportunity presented at a given moment and choices will have to be made.

Since land acquisition circumstances are often variable, Lincoln County will use the following criteria to compare and prioritize alternative choices:

#### **Land Acquisition Criteria**

- A. How accessible is the resource?
  - Examples:
    - 1) Is it within a 40 minute drive of a Lincoln County community?
    - 2) Can the site be accessed via car, trail, Equestrian, OHV?
- B. Does the County have the ability to provide the required improvements to the land or facility?

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 41

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 42

- C. Does the County have the ability to provide the required maintenance and management of the land or facility?
- D. For transfers of existing resources and facilities, can the County maintain and manage the facility better than the current land manager or owner?  
Examples:
  - 1) Management of wildlife species and habitat over large acreage could require expertise that can better be provided by NDOW or BLM. On the other hand, due to fiscal constraints BLM or NDOW may not be able to provide adequate supervision to some lands or facilities and they may be better served by local jurisdiction.
  - 2) Due to extensive environmental processes, it may be more difficult to get picnic tables installed in Rainbow Canyon under BLM jurisdiction than it would be if the area were under County jurisdiction.
- E. Is the resource threatened by development or reduced access?  
Examples:
  - 1) If BLM land currently leased for local utilities were to be disposed to a private owner, the local use would be lost or hindered and would have to be relocated at great cost—County ownership would be in the public interest.
  - 2) County acquisition of a right-of-way through BLM land might be an appropriate response to assure local access through a proposed federal designation.
- F. Would development or management of the resource by Lincoln County measurably increase the quality of life of Lincoln County residents? (Provide or maintain amenities that will benefit local users.)
- G. Will development or management of the resource by Lincoln County contribute significantly to local fiscal or economic development objectives?  
Examples:
  - 1) Development of a resource might significantly increase tourism.
  - 2) Preservation of scenic qualities may make a community more attractive to businesses.
- H. Was the resource identified via the public on the opportunities analysis?
- I. Is the resource a historic or contemporary floodway protection facility (if acquired these should be dedicate to Lincoln County and controlled by the County Flood Control District).

**PRIORITY CONSERVATION LIST**

The Priority Conservation List is intended to help Lincoln County direct funding and bonding initiatives and help conserve valued community resources. The initial list of desired assets is recorded here. It can be amended as new priorities emerge. It may be desirable for Lincoln County to acquire some of these resources to protect them, if so they should be evaluated via the land acquisition criteria listed in the previous section of this chapter.

**Priority Conservation List**

- A. Properties in the City of Caliente, Meadow Valley Wash Linear Park Corridor.
- B. Southwestern Willow Fly catcher habitat in Rainbow Canyon or other state or federally designated species or habitat.
- C. Agricultural lands in Alamo, Rachel, Pioche, Panaca and Meadow Valley.
- D. Remnant parcels in towns for pocket parks, trails and paths or interpretive purposes.
- E. Any open space, park, trail or agricultural land uses.
- F. Any areas located within a floodplain, geologically sensitive areas or locations with slopes over 15%.
- G. Historic railway/roadway lines and corridors.
- H. Lands with higher risk for fire hazard which could impact other identified resources.

**LINCOLN COUNTY LETTER OF INTENT - FEDERAL DISPOSAL LANDS**

To ensure that federal land disposals complement the County’s land uses and planning, the County needs to communicate its intentions to anyone wishing to purchase and or develop upon disposal lands. To do this the County will issue a Letter of Intent to anyone wishing to purchase and develop disposal land regarding potential land uses and regulatory measures that affect the land prior to the sale of federal lands.

**Letter of Intent Contents**

When a parcel of land is prepared for sale, the County will have the opportunity to review the disposal and draft a letter of intent to inform the purchaser of future land use and potential development requirements. The letter will specify:

- a. Land use, zoning and any time periods for land use “freezes”
- b. Park and trail requirements (See Chapter III: Livability and Quality of Life)
- c. Removal from or mitigation on disposal lands of:
  - i. Foothill backdrops (i.e. steep slopes, gentle slopes, ridge lines)
  - ii. Highly valued public lands (e.g. Opportunities Analysis)
  - iii. Right-of-way reservations for trails, infrastructure and utilities
  - iv. Outdoor lighting limitations.
- d. Procedural or administrative steps.
- e. Contact information for further information.
- f. Current public access to adjacent public and/or community lands and infrastructure access for utility providers.

**POTENTIAL COMMUNITY LAND PARTNERSHIPS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION**

Lincoln County has a number of opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation that may benefit the community lands program. Opportunities include cooperation with non-profits, government and quasi-government organizations. These organizations own, plan and manage valued community lands in and adjacent to the County, control funding, promote tourism, maintain open space or parks, administer recreation and conservation programs, etc. Promoting partnerships and cooperation can reduce or share maintenance costs

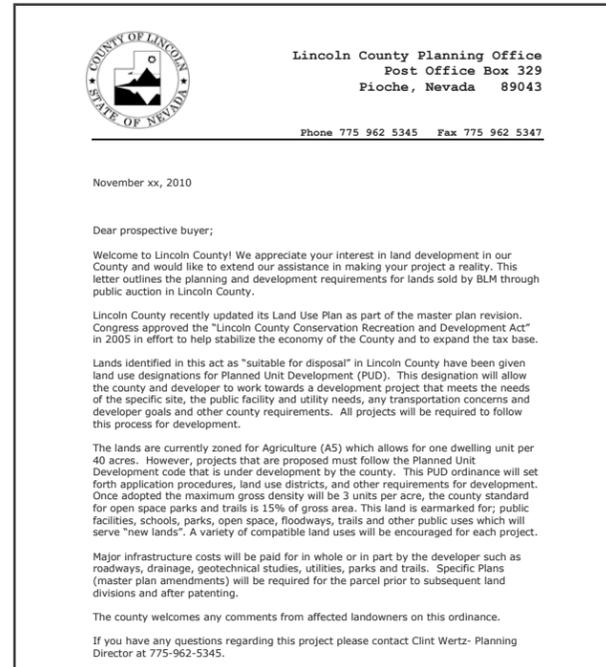


Figure 11: Example of Letter of Intent used in Alamo.

and increase tourism development opportunities, while increasing resident’s quality of life through programs such as the creation a system of connected trails or preserving hunting grounds. Through a thoughtful sharing of community land values, these partnerships can protect the County’s valued landscapes and rural character and preserve a continuity of open spaces for tourist and residents to enjoy.

**Tourism Partners**

Lincoln County will work with existing groups to help prioritize acquisitions, maintenance and generally determine how best to utilize community lands to support tourism.

A recent study conducted by the Lincoln Community Action Team (LCAT), noted that cooperation to create a regional tourism strategy will build tourism in Lincoln County. The coordination of neighboring towns, counties and states is necessary to help ensure popular tourism assets grow over time.

The Nevada Commission on Tourism and the Chamber of Commerce has an ongoing effort to increase tourism throughout the County. They have produced a number of maps and promotional materials about Lincoln County including a Rock Art Guide, a Historic Walking Tour Guide and a tourism website. Lincoln County’s Community Lands should work with the Commission on Tourism to strengthen tourism efforts and indentify those Community Lands important to tourism and that could benefit from local control.

In 2009, LCAT achieved their goal of becoming a nonprofit organization. LCAT is dedicated to bringing economic value and tourism to Lincoln County through our rural lifestyles. Currently, they have a part-time events coordinator position. In 2009, LCAT also hired Dottie Maitland to stimulate tourism (see Chapter II).

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 44

**Local Partnerships**

Many of the lands identified for disposal are located in the County, but are adjacent or now outside of community boundaries (Alamo, Hiko, Rachel, Caliente, Pioche and Panaca). As new lands develop the County will need to ensure new parks are built (or existing facilities are expanded) and trails are dedicated and maintenance is considered. In the future, these areas may be annexed into cities like Caliente or incorporate into a new municipality.

**School District Partnerships (School/Park Co-development Policy)**

Lincoln County should encourage schools, parks and churches to be located together to increase efficiency of service and avoid duplicate facilities and share parking and other amenities. The Caliente school/park location is a good example.

**State Partnerships**

Nevada has a number of state agencies that can provide support for community lands.

- \* The Nevada Division of State Parks operates a number of parks throughout Lincoln County that have a significant tourism draw. A recent proposal to reduce the state budget deficit by closing several of the state parks in Lincoln County would have a negative impact on the County. As state parks also provide local recreation, the County should work with the state to ensure these parks remain open. One local recreation problem identified in the public process was that draw-down in State Park reservoirs limited recreation (fishing and boating) during the summer and fall. State/local partnership may help address these problems.

A number of citizens indicated state parks as their most valued resource and problems such as reservoir drawdown (especially at Echo Dam) as a big problem that needs a solution. As Lincoln County prioritizes its assets, it can work with the State to preserve access to these valued amenities.

- \* The Nevada Department of Transportation and the County Road Department maintains state/county roads which provide access to many of the Lincoln County community lands. They also distribute funding from the federal government which must be used for non-motorized transportation, landscape enhancement and school to park trails and

pathways.

- \* The Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Parks Division administers the Recreation Trails Program which provides grants for motorized and non-motorized trails and trail facilities.
- \* The United States Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Pahrnagat Valley Wildlife Refuge (a trail from Alamo to the refuge is desired).
- \* The Nevada Division of Forestry provides the services of a Community Forester to Lincoln County.
- \* The Nevada Cooperative Extension provides research and outreach to help stimulate economic development and tourism in Lincoln County.

**Federal Partnerships**

Many of the community land resources are located on lands managed by the BLM or other federal agencies. Management of Lincoln County community lands should be coordinated with these agencies (provide input to the Opportunities Inventory, establish a procedure for the letter of intent to those that purchase disposal properties, etc.).

The National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance (RTCA) Program provides technical assistance to locally-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects. RTCA staff helps with building partnerships to achieve community-defined goals, assessing resources, developing concept plans, engaging public participation, and identifying potential sources of funding for conservation and outdoor recreation projects. RTCA does not provide financial assistance to support project implementation.

The project applicant may be a state or local agency, tribe, non-profit organization, or citizens' group. In evaluating applications, preference is given to projects that:

- \* Provide physical connections among resources
- \* Include both natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation
- \* Partner with an NPS area
- \* Partner with a health organization
- \* Connect communities to NPS areas
- \* Engage youth

- \* Include significant community involvement and outreach
- \* Include the commitment, cooperation, and cost-sharing of all partners.

For more information see their web site at <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/index.htm>.

### **TOOLBOX FOR HELPING PRESERVE AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

This toolbox includes a number of standard land preservation tools and strategies customized for Lincoln County’s agricultural lands. These are voluntary and create opportunities that encourage landholders and developers to conserve or protect desired amenities.

As residential development pressure grows, and agricultural lands are sold the sale of one parcel for residential development often cascades and many adjoining agricultural properties end up being sold for similar use. Once land is developed for residential uses, it almost never reverts to open space, parkland or agriculture.

At the same time, the owners of agricultural land need to be assured of their property rights. For many this land represents their “savings account” and its development potential is part of their ability to obtain loans to continue ranching. All of the strategies below are intended to assure that property owners are fairly compensated for their land.

Protecting our community lands will help protect our historic, cultural, recreation and economic resources. This section provides the tools and strategies to help preserve our valued land and promote the continuation of agricultural pursuits.

To do this Lincoln County will need to:

- \* Develop a Right-to-Farm ordinance
- \* Support and enforce agricultural tax deferrals
- \* Support alternative crops
- \* Support agri-tourism
- \* Support conservation easements
- \* Encourage development clustering

- \* Develop residential service districts and encourage development within those service districts. Limit development and density in outside service districts to reduce the cost of delivering services including but not limited to Emergency Medical Services, fire, roads, and law enforcement.
- \* When development pressure grows substantially, investigate both Transfer of Development Rights and Purchase of Development Rights.

#### **Toolbox Policy**

1. Lincoln County will utilize market tools and strategies to preserve valued recreation assets and signature landscapes and water resources on private lands.

#### **Right-to-Farm Legislation**

Right-to-Farm legislation is designed to accomplish the following objectives: (1) strengthen the legal position of ranchers when neighbors sue them for private nuisance, and (2) protect ranchers from anti-nuisance ordinances and unreasonable controls on farming and ranching operations.

Nevada Revised Statue 40.140 provides the following:

*(a) That an agricultural activity conducted on farmland, consistent with good agricultural practice and established before surrounding nonagricultural activities is reasonable. Such activity does not constitute a nuisance unless the activity has a substantial adverse effect on the public health or safety.*

*(b) That an agricultural activity which does not violate a federal, state or local law, ordinance or regulation constitutes good agricultural practice.*

An agricultural preservation zoning overlay (one form that the Right-to-Farm legislation can take) can be used to protect the agricultural lands. Pershing County has developed such an overlay; a copy of which is provided in the [Appendix](#). Lincoln County could appoint an agricultural committee to oversee and adopt an overlay to:

- \* Provide an economic benefit to ranchers by permitting the use of nonprime farmland for non-farm dwellings and agricultural service establishments

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

**IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN**

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

- \* Conserve and protect ranchers and other agricultural uses
- \* Foster growth appropriate to rural areas
- \* Prevent urban and agricultural land use conflicts
- \* Maintain existing greenbelts that identify an area
- \* Discourage small lot or residential subdivisions where public facilities such as water, sewage disposal, parks and playgrounds, and governmental services such as police and fire protection are not available or could not reasonably be made available, densities in outlying areas lacking services should not be greater than 1 unit per 20 acres
- \* Protect agricultural, rural and urban forms of development from incompatible uses
- \* Encourage the clustering of single-family dwellings together in areas other than prime farmland in order to preserve prime farmland and natural amenities, and to provide housing opportunities for family members and other persons involved with agricultural operations on the site.

***Agriculture Tax Deferral***

Under N.R.S. 361A, the State Legislature allows agricultural and open space lands to be in a separate class for taxation purposes. Any owner of real property may apply to the county assessor for agricultural use assessment. If the property is found to be agricultural real property, the county assessor shall determine its value for agricultural use and assess it for taxes to be collected in the ensuing fiscal year at 35 % of that value. Deferred taxes become due on the parcel if it is converted to a higher use. Landowners seeking conversion (change in use must be stated) of agricultural lands should be notified of the deferred taxation by a statement on the face of the land division plat.

***Conservation Cost Share Programs***

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has a long history of assisting agriculture to carryout conservation of water and soil resources, and to increase or enhance land productivity. Local Conservation Districts provide the services of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to both plan for and help implement best management practices on agricultural lands. Cost share programs such as the Environmental Quality Implementation Program (EQIP) are available through NRCS to assist in implementing planned practices. USDA Farm

Serve Agency (FSA) also has a venue of funding programs that are beneficial and serve a similar purpose. USDA Rural Development provides access to an array of programs that might serve the needs of the County in helping to insure a viable and healthy agriculture.

***Alternative Crops***

Changes in the market place can depress agricultural revenues for specific crops and create extreme pressure to search out alternative crops to remain in business and avoid a forced sale that would necessarily seek the highest price (e.g. development or purchase of water rights). Recently alfalfa hay producers were obtaining prices in 2008 that approached \$200.00/ton. The 2009 prices approached \$80.00/ton. This difference in price creates undue pressure on operations dependent upon hay sales. Having alternative high value crops with available markets may provide incentive to change the operation to remain in business. In addition, assistance provided by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Cooperative Extension Service is available to both identify alternative crops, or value added products, and help plan for vertical intensification of existing operations to diversify and enhance their operations revenue stream.

USDA Rural Development has several programs to assist small ranchers and farmers diversify their production. These programs include the Value-Added Producer Grants (VAPG), Renewable Energy Program; Energy Efficiency Program, Rural Energy for America (REAP) Program.

The University of Nevada Cooperative Extension recognizes new horticultural opportunities may provide some opportunity to protect agricultural lands including fruit and high end vegetable farming for the Las Vegas Market and landscape supplies for Lincoln County's large Southern developments Toquop and Coyote Springs.

***Agri-tourism / Recreation***

Agriculture based recreation and tourism is growing throughout the west. Private landowners have developed fees for hunting, fishing, or other opportunities such as horseback riding on agricultural lands. Tags for game such as trophy deer can bring several thousand dollars. These value added enterprises help



agriculture operations remain active and productive through cyclical changes in commodity markets.

There are ranches near all of the communities in Lincoln County which could offer horse ride tours of the local landscape or heritage tours (i.e. ranching operations). There is great interest from city residents to take a holiday working on the ranch, delivering a calf or participating in a cattle drive. Many city residents are thrilled to pay for an event that simply allows them to sit under the stars. A Century Ranches program, celebrating ranches that have been in agricultural production for over 100 years, should be promoted to highlight Lincoln County's family ranching heritage.

Texas Prairie Rivers Region has been successful in drawing in urban visitors from long distances to enjoy country life on the farm and in nature. This may include astronomy observation, but a more popular activity includes simple bonfires with cowboy poets, local singers or storytelling. They can't see stars in the city and there are few family social events to attend that are quiet, easy-going and friendly.

### ***Conservation and Farm Management Easements***

An easement is a legal restriction on the use of all or a portion of a particular property. It is a means by which the development rights are purchased off the property for an appraised value from the landowner and held in perpetuity by the purchasing organization, or their designee. The land owner retains the physical property. Easements confer tax benefits to the selling party and are used for a wide range of public goals such as land and scenic conservation and agricultural preservation.

Easements provide landowner's cash in hand and often allow for expansion of their existing dwelling unit if necessary to attain a viable economic unit. The land owner can also market the land, minus the development rights. In agricultural areas, adjoining ranchers often find it necessary to expand their agricultural/ranching land base to remain economically viable; easements can lower the property value enough to encourage this agricultural expansion.

Conservation easements are typically purchased by either a public agency or by a nonprofit organization such as a land trust. A growing number of

these organizations have evolved throughout the 1980s and 90s, and continue to surface. In order to optimize easements (immediate revenues and tax advantages), landowners should visit with several organizations. The following is a partial list of organizations in the region that are actively securing conservation easements:

- \* The Conservation Fund
- \* The Nature Conservancy
- \* American Lands Conservancy
- \* Nevada Lands Conservancy
- \* Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- \* Terra Firma

Lincoln County also has a Farm Management Easement that should be utilized to protect farming operations.

### ***Cluster Development Incentives***

Cluster development is a design concept that attempts to preserve open land while allowing development to occur. Cluster development concentrates development on smaller lots on a portion of a single property and leaves a portion undeveloped without sacrificing development rights. To be successful, cluster development usually requires adequate incentives, such as density bonuses. The base density has to be low enough that the bonus is truly an incentive, and the incentive density has to be low enough that the development does not undermine the rural character, or require urban levels of service. Typically, existing zoning must require a minimum of 1 dwelling unit per 20 acres and there must be significant development pressure for cluster development incentives to be an effective open space preservation tool.

Cluster development must provide a substantial public benefit (i.e. preserving community lands, keeping agricultural lands productive, conserving natural resources or preserving future trail corridors). It should keep over ½ of the development area undeveloped.

Lincoln County can currently create cluster development via its Planned Unit Development code. A similar tool needs to be developed for other land divisions to address incremental development where cumulative effects can occur.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

**IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN**

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





***Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)***

TDR is a market-based approach to land conservation. It allows landowners to transfer (sell) density from one property to another. It often keeps one of the properties undeveloped (or developed at a low density) without giving up current development rights. A TDR system is similar to clustering but is applied to non-contiguous parcels. They require designated “sending” and “receiving” areas. Designated sending are areas where preservation/conservation of land area is desired, receiving areas are areas conducive to development (i.e. towns or cities). Both sending and receiving areas should be indicated in the County’s Master Plan and on its Future Land Use Map. Douglas County, NV has such a program that is related to open space protection, floodplains and agricultural operations.

Since it is sometimes difficult for the selling and purchasing parties to find a workable price, TDR works best when there is a central party (such as the County) to act as a central clearinghouse that buys and sells the development rights. In this approach the County assumes a strong role in directing or authorizing development in predetermined appropriate locations. Density increases or “bonuses” may be necessary to incentivize TDRs.

TDRs should be “sent” to areas with existing infrastructure or within the proximity to facilities/utilities. Many areas now mapped as suitable for disposal by the BLM lack infrastructure thereby limiting the potential of future land development at an effective density to meet other planning goals. An analysis should be done to further explore this approach with the proposed disposal lands.

***Purchase of Development Rights (PDR)***

PDR programs are typically publicly funded programs. This allows a public entity to pay a land owner in exchange for future development rights while the landowner holds title to the physical land. Programs such as Question One may assist in the development or a PDR program.

***Tax Incentives and Public Spirited Donations***

Some people may want to donate property to the Lincoln County’s community lands. They should be granted options for donating their land including:

- \* Tax reductions
- \* Naming facility after benefactor

***Reserved Life Estate***

Allowing the landowner to continue to use the property during their lifetime and/or the lifetime of their immediate family may remove a barrier to a sale or donation by making it possible to take advantage of the income while still enjoying the property.

***Deed Restrictions/Covenants***

For landowners that prefer not to deal with government or non-profit entities, but still wish to set aside land for open space, a deed restriction or covenant may be more acceptable. Since deed restrictions and covenants are enforced by the other parties to the agreement (adjacent landowners), not by the government, enforcement is not assured and as a last resort must be done through the court system, which makes it less likely. Also, the restrictions are not perpetual and do not provide tax benefits of charitable deductions, as do easements.

***Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA’s)***

IGA’s are a form of cooperation between governments or agencies. Possible topics that could be addressed in IGA’s include: appropriate land uses on lands that have high value for open space, continuity of trails and coordination of trail heads, common open space objectives and priorities, reciprocal review of development proposals, annexation considerations, etc.

***Land Preservation Development***

A recent innovation is special not-for-profit organizations that achieve open space preservation objectives through limited development. They typically acquire a property and do limited, carefully planned development to recover the

costs of the land. This approach requires specialized expertise and initial funding. Although it does result in some development, it has been found to be effective in preserving key parcels in areas where other open space tools are not workable.

**Land Exchange**

Public entities occasionally have properties that are of suitable size and location to make them attractive to be traded for private lands desired for open space. Land exchanges are generally done on the basis of appraised value rather than size. Land trades can be time-consuming and complex but can be beneficial to both the seller (no tax for an equal exchange) and the purchaser (no cash required).

**B. AN ACTION PLAN**

All actions in the Action Plan are listed in order of priority and recommended order of execution.

**LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS (LCCL) COORDINATOR**

First, designate a LCCL Coordinator by either adding the responsibility to current staff, appointing a volunteer, or hiring additional staff. Duties of the LCCL Coordinator would include:

- a. Providing a single point of contact for Lincoln County community lands inquiries
- b. Keeping central records
- c. Ensuring development of quality recreation components
- d. Lobbying for changes to current and future lands bill to provide local funding for management of lands acquired under federal disposal programs
- e. Coordinating community lands programs, activities and volunteer efforts
- f. Writing the Letter of Intent
- g. Ensuring this plan is consistent with other county plans as they are updated or developed
- h. Implementing the policies, actions and strategies in this plan.

Without additional funding, it is unlikely the County could hire a full-time LCCL Coordinator. With such a significant amount of public lands, Lincoln County

To create a clear picture of public attitudes regarding management practices and priorities, survey respondents were asked to evaluate current land management practices and prioritize future management efforts. They were asked to choose from a list of lands that included sensitive lands (e.g. wetlands, hunting, fishing areas), land with natural hazards (e.g. floodplains, fire hazard areas) and lands that contribute to community form (e.g. prominent features visible from town). [Figure 10: Survey Question #4: Poor management indicated for many of Lincoln County's water resources](#) of the Community Lands Survey asked respondent's to rate current land management practices. Respondents thought agricultural lands, hunting and fishing areas and rangeland for grazing were well managed, but expressed concern about the management of fire hazard areas, dry washes and wetlands. [Figure 7: Survey Question #5: Priorities for management – illustrates the priority for protection of natural and scenic resources](#) asked respondents to prioritize future conservation and management practices. Respondents identified areas with large trees, wildlife habitat, fire hazard areas and hunting and fishing areas as top management priorities. Question 6 asked respondents to identify preservation and management priorities; respondents' priorities for preservation were the same as question 5a.

has extensive interaction with federal land agencies and this may require a designated Natural Resource Officer at the County level. As an action recommended by this plan, the County will investigate establishing a landscape coalition, similar to the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition, to ensure the County is kept apprised of federal actions. The LCCL Coordinator position could then be filled with a person dedicated ½ time to LCCL coordination and ½ time dedicated to direct the landscape coalition. The County could then leverage federal money for both positions.

**REFINE AND PRIORITIZE COMMUNITY LANDS**

Secondly, continue to work with communities, other land management agencies and other community land partners to refine and improve the [Opportunities](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 49

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX



Inventory by adding information about resource values including components and recreational activities, and developing criteria for prioritizing potential acquisition and maintenance. (see Priorities for Acquiring Community Lands)

**REFINE AND UPDATE COMMUNITY LANDS MAPS**

With the Lincoln County Community Action Team and other partnerships (e.g. Lincoln County Nevada Chamber of Commerce, Nevada Commission on Tourism), create an online mapping tool that provides information on community lands for tourists and county residents alike. This map should include all county wide tourism and recreational amenities, (e.g. existing trails, parks, historic buildings, camping, bird watching, OHV, picnic areas, and scenic drives).

Likewise, the County should update information on various scenic overlooks and kiosks throughout the County that highlight community lands in the immediate vicinity but provides information on all county assets.

**PRIORITIZE MAINTENANCE AND FUNDING OPTIONS**

Next, the County should prioritize maintenance and funding options. Currently, most community facilities are maintained by various municipalities, government agencies and volunteers. These lands often span several jurisdictions each with a different maintenance standard.

The City of Caliente employs one maintenance person for every 20 acres of managed park land (e.g. turf fields). This maintenance staff is supplemented by summer season positions. This stretches the Caliente maintenance staff thin; its desired level of maintenance is approximately one person for every thirteen acres of managed park land. As new and better recreation facilities are constructed, the amount of maintenance, and the required skill levels increase significantly. Maintenance duties include erosion control, revegetation, weeding, mowing, fire prevention, policing, trash, facility repair and upkeep of equipment. Without adequate maintenance the quality of the facilities will begin to decline.

Also, for Lincoln County to expand maintenance to new facilities is a daunting task, given the size of the County- (it can take 2 hours to get from Alamo to Pioche). As the County population grows, and new facilities are needed, there

may be benefits of consolidating some park maintenance responsibilities under a single entity. A county-wide parks planner could assist local municipalities and coordinate with the building and safety department at the County with their special needs. It may also be possible for the County to contract with local municipal organizations to monitor and maintain county facilities located a fair distance from the County seat. As the Lincoln County community lands grow

Performance Levels	Turf			Non-Turf	
	1	2	3	1	2
<b>Turf</b>	Well-manicured, healthy, vibrant free (less than 1%) of unwanted vegetation or weeds.	Appears healthy and maintained, but may contain low levels (1%+) of weeds and unwanted vegetation.	Some dry, discolored turf due to irrigation programming or malfunction. Weed infestations.	Good aesthetic appearance of trees and shrubs. Landscaped areas generally free of weeds.	Fair aesthetic appearance of trees and shrubs. Some weeds.
<b>Litter</b>	Little or none	Little or no litter, except for weekends Oct - March	Frequently found, vandalism also	Minimal litter evident.	Some litter present most of the time.
<b>Trees/ Shrubs</b>	Manicured, pruned, well-maintained	Same as Level 1, except slower response - no daily staff visits.		See Turf category above	See Turf category above
<b>Restrooms</b>	Clean, stocked, open at all times, accessible, main-tained in good condition.	Same as Level 1 except slower response time - no daily staff visits to site.	No restrooms available, except through scheduled activities	N/A	N/A
<b>Amenities</b>	Good condition and appearance, replacements in a timely manner	Same as level 1 except slower response time - no daily staff visits to site.	Less than adequate condition, or closed for repairs.	Amenities in good working order. Paths and trails in good condition, no erosion problems.	Paths have ruts and erosion. Amenities often closed for repairs
<b>Snow and Ice</b>	Hard surfaces cleared within 24 hours of snowfall	Same as Level 1 except weekend accumulation cleared on Mondays	Some areas of parks may be inaccessible due to snow	Snow and ice cleared within 24 hours	Same as Level 1, except weekend snows removed on Mondays

Maintenance Levels	Turf			Non-Turf	
	1	2	3	1	2
<b>Mowing</b>	2x per week	1x per week	1x per 2 weeks	N/A	N/A
<b>Aerating</b>	4x per year	3x per year	0 to 1x per year	N/A	N/A
<b>Irrigation</b>	Automatic, w/ central control, repair 24 hours	Automatic, some central control, repair 48 hours	Minimal, not automated, repair: 7 days	Inspected 1x per 2 weeks, repair: 48 hours	Inspected 1x per month, repair: 72 hours
<b>Weed Control</b>	6x per year	4x per year	Variable	2x per year	1x per year
<b>Fertilizing</b>	3x per year	2x per year	Variable	2x per year	1x per year
<b>Pruning</b>	2x per year	2x per year	1x per year		
<b>Mulch</b>	1x per year				
<b>Play Equipment</b>	Inspected 2x per year	Inspected 2x per year	Inspected 2x per year	N/A	N/A
<b>Litter</b>	1x per day	1x per day	1x per week	2x per week	1x per week
<b>Restrooms</b>	Cleaned 1x per day	Cleaned 1x per day	Open only for events	N/A	N/A
<b>Amenities</b>	Inspected frequently, repair: as needed	Inspected frequently, repair: as needed	Varies, may be closed for repairs	Inspected 1x per 2 weeks, repair: 24-48 hours	Inspection varies, may be closed for repairs
<b>Snow Removal</b>	24 hours	24 hours, parks = weekdays; buildings = 7 days per week	48-72 hours, weekdays	24 hours, 7 days per week	24 hours, weekdays
<b>Vandalism Mitigated</b>	24 hours	24 hours	Varies	24 hours	48 hours

Figure 12: Example of a performance/maintenance levels chart developed for the Carson City, NV Parks and Recreation Department

(i.e. land is acquired throughout the county), it may benefit the County to have a maintenance shop in the north that serves County lands from Caliente through Pioche and one in the South that serves Alamo, Hiko and Rachel. The County should continue to reevaluate how it provides maintenance.

***Develop Maintenance Tracking System***

To provide a basis for comparing maintenance levels and staff commitments, prepare standards for maintenance and performance. Performance levels include levels of use and expectations about appearance of the facility. Maintenance levels include standards for care.

Maintenance levels are related to a variety of factors: use level (wear and tear on the facility), visibility and desired appearance, age and condition of furnishings and equipment (e.g. irrigation system, playground equipment), and the availability of funding. Without a good understanding of the cost of maintenance, it will be hard to determine the cost of servicing various facilities. An analysis was attempted to determine costs of community facilities. However, this effort was hampered by the lack of common budgeting and reporting standards, community differences in personnel and maintenance activities and the administrative functions and capacities of each town.

Figure 12 is one example of a performance/maintenance levels chart developed for the Parks and Recreation Department of Carson City, Nevada. In this example, for turf sites (sports complexes, community parks, neighborhood parks), there are three maintenance levels and three performance levels. For non-turf sites (landscaped medians, natural parks, trails) there are two maintenance levels and two performance levels. Maintenance levels and performance levels do not necessarily have to correspond with each other because maintenance requirements may be less in some areas to achieve the desired results due to mitigating factors such as use, wear and tear, etc.

Lincoln County should develop its own tables to help create an on-going system to monitor and predict maintenance needs for existing and new parks, grounds, and buildings and ensure that budgeting for all new facilities includes adequate provisions for maintenance.

Once this tracking system is complete, the County should be able to determine

how much maintenance a new park will demand.

The County will review Culture and Recreation Budgets (towns and county) to examine where maintenance partnerships can increase efficiency of maintenance and reduce cost. (See [Appendix G](#) for current culture and recreation budgets. Budgets do not include funding from grants.) Where cost of service can be reduced, the County will pursue joint maintenance of its parks and recreation system.

***Continue and Enhance Volunteer Efforts***

Continue the current volunteer efforts to manage and help maintain parks. Enhancement of volunteer efforts should include the establishment of an annual Volunteer Day and enlistment of volunteers for maintenance projects of parks and trails. Volunteers currently provide maintenance for all Lincoln County parks and open space. This helps reduce the cost and instills civic pride.

Volunteerism is growing and can be a powerful force when dependable. The County should initiate an adopt-a-park program aimed at keeping our community lands clean while encouraging civic pride and community involvement. Any local group, business or individual can enroll in the program. Adoptions will require a 1 year commitment. Tasks for the program can include trash pickup, graffiti reporting, weeding/raking playground, sweeping shelters, cleaning picnic tables, stocking doggie bags, and planting. Adopting agencies may add their logo to the Lincoln County community lands adopt a park signage.

By their nature community lands are multijurisdictional. The LCCL coordinator should help create an **intra-jurisdictional Community Lands Committee** that works to connect trails through all jurisdictions and along the major waterways throughout the County (The Meadow Valley Wash, The White River and in Rainbow Canyon).

***Prioritize Potential Funding Sources to Develop and Maintain Community Lands***

If Lincoln County is to take advantage of the current opportunities, it will need to find financial and other resources, both for initial development as well as for

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 51

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 52

ongoing maintenance and management. From the sale of the 90,000 acres, LCCRDA provides 10% of the sale price to local government, with a variety of earmarked uses (i.e. fire protection, law enforcement, public safety, housing, social services, planning and transportation).

In actuality, for small land purchases the amount of revenue generated will be quite modest and may not cover the actual cost of processing the resulting private development—let alone provide funding for additional enhancement of LCCL resources. From the conveyance of the 15,000 acres to local government LCCRDA provides no funding for development or maintenance by local government.

Therefore additional funding sources need to be identified for both development and maintenance of new Lincoln County Community Land projects. Lincoln County should evaluate and prioritize the following funding sources.

**Potential Funding Sources:**

1. County General Fund allocation
  - \* As a budgeting procedure, allocate the 10% share from federal land sales to projects specified in Section 103 of the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act of 2004 but rather than disbursing this amount to individual departments, place it in an endowment to fund LCCL projects and maintenance.
  - \* As the conveyance of the 15,000 acres of land to local government does not provide funding for maintenance of that land, if the County chooses to accept a portion of that land, it will need to fund the maintenance of that land.
2. Allocate a portion of county-wide Room and Board Tax to LCCL projects since many of the LCCL projects have economic development potential.
3. Increase local share of revenues from federal land sales.
  - \* Negotiate a higher reimbursement for development review processing related to federal land disposals.
  - \* Lobby to allow for a revenue stream that will cover future community land maintenance cost in the existing Lands Bill.

4. Create a county-wide park and recreation district with its own tax to fund it. This will allow for:
  - \* Consolidation of local park maintenance (trash collection, cutting grass, painting, trail maintenance) as well relieving cost to local communities
  - \* Full-time staff with higher training (e.g. turf management) to circulate between facilities
  - \* Higher off-set of travel cost due to less duplication of manpower and equipment
  - \* A percentage of money collected within a district “area” would remain in that area.
5. Ensure development pays its own way, investigate impact fees (e.g. parks, trails, roads).
6. Seek commercial partnerships (tasteful local advertising in sports facilities, lease sports field lights for cell tower usage).
7. Pursue grants such as the SNPLMA and Nevada Quality of Life Initiative (Question One).
8. Explore greater sharing of BLM/County staff and resources.
9. Consider local sales tax options up to .25 percent for tourism.
10. Consider local sales tax options up to .25 percent for libraries, agricultural preservation, parks, and recreational programs to cover development, operations and maintenance costs.
11. Investigate the operation of a license plate based fee program for tourism access.

**PROTECT LINCOLN COUNTY’S VALUED COMMUNITY LANDS**

The Community Lands can be preserved or development on them can be mitigated in several ways:

1. The County and individual communities can update their Future Land Use Maps to designate valued community lands with greater protections. This has two noteworthy benefits:
  - a. If and when public land is considered for disposal or development, the federal managing agency is required to take into account local plans

- and designated uses
- b. The potential purchaser/developer is put on notice of the community's intent.
- 2. The County and its communities can update their development code (such as with a foothill backdrops protection ordinance) to ensure valued areas are protected or appropriately developed.
- 3. If the resource is identified for disposal or part of BLM lands:
  - a. Lincoln County can designate more sensitive lands for removal from disposal, indicating to the BLM specific areas that should remain in BLM jurisdiction.
  - b. Lincoln County can utilize a portion of the 15,000 acres provided in the LCCRDA to be conveyed to the County or local communities to preserve those resources.

**Amend Master Plans**

The County should amend its Master Plan and other department plans to reflect the policies and actions in the Community Land Plan. The County should then coordinate with all Lincoln County communities to ensure their Master Plans are consistent with this plan. The update will include adjustments to the County's future land use map to help preserve valued community lands, (i.e. designating foothill backdrops as open space). These updates should include an indication of community service areas, (i.e. those areas each community intends to service and eventually annex).

**Update the County's Development Code**

Lincoln County should update its Development Code to include:

1. Park standards (See [Chapter 3](#)).
2. Trail standards (See [Chapter 3](#)).
3. Open space land dedication requirements (See [Chapter 3](#)).
4. Site development standards for new construction. Initial recommendations include:
  - a. Updating floodplain regulations to include:
    - i. Setbacks of at least 50 feet from any mapped floodway and 100 feet from the top of bank of any drainage ways that do not have mapped

- floodplain designations, and out of the floodplain where designated or identified by USGS maps.
- ii. A drainage study for new development or modification affecting a dry wash prior to County approval (see [Appendix G](#) for more information on the required drainage study). Such a study must be approved by the County. On site mitigation may be required.
- iii. Restricting new development in floodplains or major washes as indicated on USGS maps to no greater than 1 dwelling unit per 10 acres and will not be permitted to create flood impacts to upstream and downstream properties. Cumulative development effects within a wash or riparian area will be evaluated. If an impact is determined development density will be lowered until development will create no adverse cumulative impact.
- b. A foothill backdrops protection ordinance to provide significant architectural and preservation control. The ordinance will:
  - i. Create siting standards that exclude development on steep slopes (i.e. slopes greater than 25 percent) and choose the least obtrusive location on a parcel and allow a transfer of density to other portions of a property(s) to reduce overall impacts in an area.
  - ii. Mitigate development on prominent ridgelines and haphazard development on gentle slopes (i.e. less than 25 percent but greater than 15 percent slope) to reduce its aesthetic impact upon prominent hillside terrain. Include architectural controls that specify a landscape compatible color palette, material, reflectivity, bulk, form and placement that complement the natural landscape.
- Controls will include:
  - \* Avoiding building techniques that diminish the resource (e.g. excessive grading, long driveways, large retaining walls that diminish the aesthetic quality of foothill backdrops).
  - \* Ridgeline set backs and spacing to avoid a modification of over 25 percent of the ridgeline.
  - \* Requiring building profiles along a ridgeline should mimic the natural character of that ridgeline.
- c. Restrictions to limit wildfire risk.
  - i. Any development or non-resource land division within the County will evaluate fire risk in the wildland-urban interface and where necessary mitigate via the Nevada County Wildfire Fish/Hazard

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 53



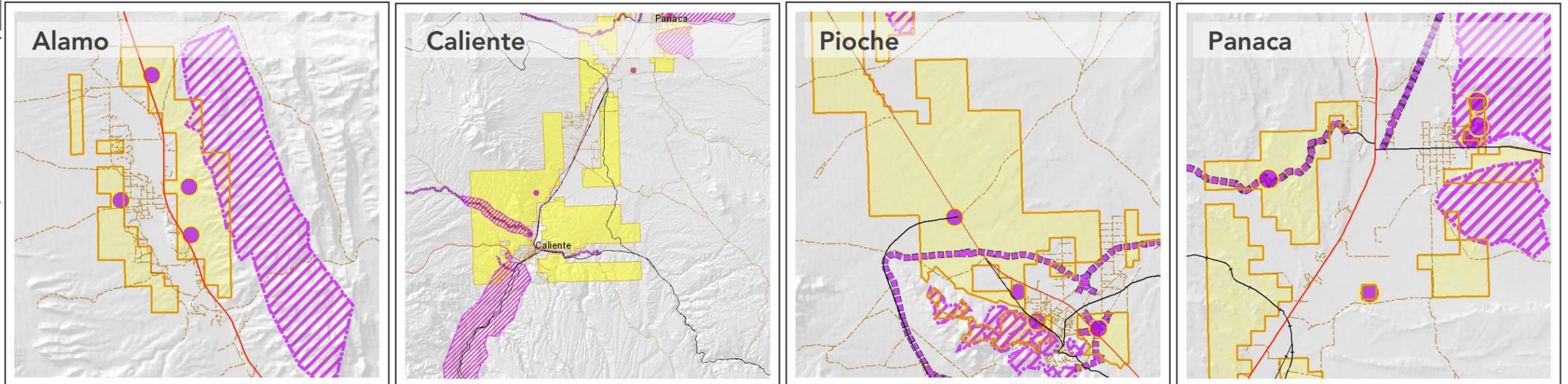
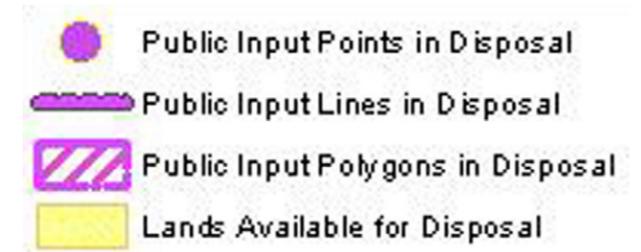
Assessment Project defensible space guidelines (2005 Nevada Community Wildfire Fish/Hazard Assessment Project, Lincoln County). Necessary mitigation should be the burden of the developer.

- ii. Construction in the wildland-urban interface should utilize non-flammable roofing material and spark arrestors for chimneys. Site development in these areas shall also include appropriate siting of homes that considers adjacent slopes, access and turnarounds, defensible space, water storage facilities, minimum water for wells or water storage tanks, roadways and water sources (wells and ponds) and their access, utilities shall be located underground when available and separate power services be provided for water sources (well) and other structures.
  - d. A provision that new development will pay for itself including paying for the cost of both the construction and maintenance cost of new roadways (e.g. subdivision roadways) via an improvement district or the contribution of private owners. All roadways will be constructed to the County's minimum Road Department standards.
  - e. A provision outlining that any land divisions, disposals or discretionary land use permits that obstruct current access, utility, public or community land access will require alternative access.
5. Agricultural preservation zoning overlay to protect its agricultural lands.

(See Strategies and [Appendix D](#))

**Remove Appropriate Parcels from Disposal Lands**

During the Lincoln County community lands planning process, a number of lands were identified as important to communities. These lands were not prioritized. The County should work with local municipalities to refine the lands in more detail that should be removed from disposal (or acquired as part of the 15,000 acres) (i.e. access retained from town through disposal to valued lands, public identified places ([Opportunities Inventory](#)) and utility rights-of-way). This effort should include the creation of a community access map – road and trail routes that access valued community lands. The County should then work with the Bureau of Land Management to refine the areas to remove from disposal, most of these lands should remain in federal ownership or meet the priorities for acquiring community lands. If lands removed from disposal have grazing allotments, work with the allotment owner to mitigate impact.



Map 8: Public values identified on proposed disposals

**Develop a “Toolbox Brochure”**

Create a “toolbox brochure” to help private land owners understand the benefits available through conservation easements:

1. Develop material (i.e. brochures) that outlines the benefits of conservation easements and voluntary dedications of land.
2. Meet with conservation groups to identify possible recipients of conservation easements.
3. Meet with local property owners to explain tax advantages and network with accountants, lawyers, and recipients.

**ENCOURAGE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION**

Lincoln County will work with towns and utilities to incorporate the policies and actions in this plan. As land disposals occur, and parks and valued lands are acquired and added to the Lincoln County community land system, the County will maintain these areas. In those disposal areas adjacent to municipalities, the County intends to seed those resources to municipalities/towns as they annex those lands. Currently the County has an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management to actively manage Ash Springs. This relationship allows a local government to contract with the BLM and provide services at a reduced rate. Other joint management should be explored. This reduces County liability, while creating some element of local control. If efficiencies in management can be gained or it is a benefit to the County, other federal/local joint management agreements should be pursued.

**ENCOURAGE TOURISM**

Encourage tourism to attract additional revenue sources into the County.

1. Form a broad-based committee to coordinate and prioritize local community land acquisition and maintenance with the goal of helping improve or enhance tourism in Lincoln County. Committee members should include representatives of local businesses (hotels, bike shops), ranchers, towns, federal agencies (i.e. Bureau of Land Management), Nevada Commission on Tourism, Lincoln County Community Action Team, University of Nevada Cooperative Extension and the area Chambers of

Commerce.

- a. Create a list of desired actions on current assets (e.g. updating signage in kiosk areas around the County). Signage will include branding, information about the area and resource mapping for resources throughout the County.
  - b. Identify actions that ensure tourism projects must pay for themselves.
    - i. Create a process to measure cost/benefit associated with acquisition of all tourism sites
    - ii. Investigate user fees for non-county residents (e.g. a license plate identification program and fee drop box)
    - iii. Conduct a county-wide study on tourism’s economic impact.
  - c. Create a wish list that categorizes and prioritizes tourism and provides a description of why those sites would benefit from County acquisition and management. Categories should include, but are not limited to historic and/or cultural sites (archeological, ghost towns, museums, etc.) Natural resources and site seeing (geology, birding, etc.), recreation areas (hiking, mountain biking, OHV, camping, etc.).
2. Non-Lincoln County Community Lands Tourism Actions
    - a. The County should work with the Lincoln County Action Team to ensure hospitality education is continuing to create a friendly and accommodating atmosphere in the County.
    - b. Identify market strategy:
      - i. Research Texas Prairie Rivers Region, Agri-tourism as a model for tourism.
      - ii. Identify and quantify potential demand, who wants to come and who is coming to Lincoln County. Track tourism characteristics with a 1-800 number and investigate the possibility of store customer tracking. The goal will be to increase the County’s understanding of its target market (who is coming from where), hence where marketing dollars can be leveraged.
      - iii. Identify goods necessary to promote tourism and possible incentives to attract more “tourism” outfitters to the area.
      - iv. Develop tourism marketing materials, (e.g. website, branding, brochure, schedule of events).
    - c. Reduce in-county competition, ensure regional cooperation. Include representatives from towns and neighboring counties to encourage

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 55

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
<b>IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN</b>
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 56

- cooperation not competition.
- d. Strategize tour packages – identify geographic and demographic market base, create plan.
- e. Seek funding for heritage sites, (i.e. heritage and historic preservation programs).
- f. Update and GPS current historic site inventories.

**FORM A LINCOLN COUNTY LANDSCAPE COALITION**

Although the Eastern Nevada Landscape Coalition technically covers Lincoln County; most of their recent projects are in other areas. Lincoln County should engage or utilize this coalition and take advantage of their work.

The County should also investigate the formation of its own Landscape Coalition. Eureka County committed some years ago to a Natural Resources office to stay abreast of federal actions underway or proposed that could affect private enterprises and other land owners. Duties of the Natural Resource Officer would include:

1. Dedicated review of programs and actions of the public land management agencies,
2. Inputs and involvement in all public lands activities important to the County,
3. Insuring that agriculture is both supported and protected,
4. Reviewing federal activities (e.g. Yucca Mountain Railroad, energy development),
5. Monitoring and commenting on the Southern Nevada Water Authority proposed pipeline,
6. Reviewing the Bureau of Land Management solar Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, and
7. Staying abreast of the re-issuance of term grazing permits.

**CREATE PRIVATE LAND TRUST**

While no private land trust entity currently exists, the creation of a land trust can create a partner with ties to the local community which can help in the

preservation of valued lands. Land trusts are non-profit entities which convey non-profit benefits, (e.g. donation tax benefits). Non-profits offer more flexible and creative operations than typical public agencies. Lincoln County could help create a non-profit Lincoln County Community Lands Trust. The land trust would partner with local entrepreneurs, the Nature Conservancy, the Nevada Land Conservancy and local land owners to help in private land conservation efforts.

**UPDATE THE WATER RESOURCE PLAN**

As Lincoln County's water resource contribute to a variety of Lincoln County's community lands, the County should update its detailed water resources analysis for both development and conservation purposes. This plan should include an extensive study of existing water resources, perennial yield and recharge, permit holders and proposed plans to convey water resources for all uses.

**UPDATE AND EXPAND THE COUNTY'S FLOODPLAIN MAPPING**

Update and expand floodplain mapping to disposals and lands likely to be developed. Coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to expand floodplain mapping to lands, not currently mapped, or those that are experiencing development or likely to be disposed of by federal agencies.

This chapter compiles all directions in the plan into one quick reference chapter. Entries link back to the part of the plan where they originated.

### UPDATING THE PLAN POLICIES

1. Major updates that affect major directions of the plan should be done through a comprehensive process similar to the process that helped formulate this plan. These major updates should be done every 5 years.
2. Minor updates that make small shifts in policies or strategies should be reviewed and incorporated into the plan. While minor updates can occur as needed, generally, they should occur once a year.
3. The Lincoln County Board of County Commissioners give the authority for the Lincoln County Planning Commissioners to adopt minor changes.

### RECREATION AND TOURISM POLICIES

1. Lincoln County will protect and expand its recreational and tourism assets to help preserve livability and quality of life.
2. Based on the responses to the survey questions, Lincoln County’s general priorities for the protection, acquisition or improvement of recreation amenities are as follows:
  - a. Aquatic facilities
  - b. Hiking, walking, jogging and biking trails
  - c. Playgrounds
  - d. Scenic vistas
  - e. 4x4 area and all-terrain vehicle trails
  - f. Fishing and hunting lands
  - g. Outdoor basketball courts
  - h. Back country camping sites
  - i. Hot spring facilities
3. Lincoln County will place a higher priority on the protection, acquisition or improvement of amenities that are within a 40-minute drive of Lincoln County communities.

### COMMUNITY FORM AND CHARACTER POLICIES

1. Through acquisition of community lands or an update of its development code, Lincoln County will preserve open lands that enhance community form and character and its valued landscapes. The County will mitigate or avoid development on:
  - a. Prominent landforms that give the County a rural character and communities a small-town feel.
  - b. Natural systems that provide community benefits.
  - c. Natural hazards that endanger life and property.
2. Lincoln County will preserve agriculture and steer new development into suitable areas of Lincoln County.
3. Because grazing allotments protect agricultural value and help preserve ranching in Lincoln County, Lincoln County will ensure all disposals and conversion of federal lands mitigate their impact on grazing allotments and related agricultural operations.
4. Lincoln County may utilize funds from the LCCRDA Special Account for defensible space on community lands acquired via LCCRDA.

### EXISTING PROTECTION POLICIES:

1. In the immediate future, while Lincoln County updates its Master Plan land uses and its Development Code, it will utilize its PUD process to help preserve community lands. Lincoln County should mimic a process similar to the Coyote Springs and Toquop PUDs to ensure community lands (parks, trails and open space) are provided. The PUD should establish a process for maintaining open space areas and ensure that the PUD pays for the cost of maintaining those community lands.
2. Lincoln County will give special consideration to managing disposal areas containing sensitive habitat. For example, it may reduce cost for the County and liability if protected species habitat management is left to federal management agencies with appropriate resources to manage protected species habitat.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
<b>V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS</b>
VI. APPENDIX

PAGE 58

## TOURISM POLICIES

1. Lincoln County will coordinate with the Lincoln County Action Team, the Nevada Commission on Tourism and the Nevada Cooperative Extension in an effort to utilize the community lands system to support tourism as an economic development tool and protect, maintain and enhance its tourism assets, (i.e. those features that attract people to the County).
2. Lincoln County will coordinate with the BLM to help direct Special Account dollars to unique archeological sites that have tourism potential.
3. Lincoln County will initiate a comprehensive study between UNCE, Lincoln County and state and federal agencies to better understand the economic and fiscal benefits of tourism, recreation and open space in Lincoln County.

## PARKS AND ACTIVE RECREATION POLICIES

1. Park standards:
  - a. New development in unincorporated areas will dedicate, construct or provide fee-in-lieu for its own recreational needs. This will include providing its fair share of a “finished” neighborhood park.
  - b. Parks and recreation facilities must meet or exceed the adopted level of service standard for the County (see below) or the local jurisdiction receiving them.
    - i. Where the population of the proposed development will not justify the construction of a neighborhood park of at least 3 acres, the developer may contribute the pro rata proportion of the cost of a completed park in the form of a cash-in-lieu contribution to be used by the County or local jurisdiction to construct park facilities that may be used by the residents of the development. [Note, the 2010 cost of a finished park is estimated to be approximately \$250,000/acre (\$6.00/square foot) plus the cost of the land.]
    - ii. A developer may propose an alternative amenity (e.g. water feature, recreation center, etc.) that may be accepted by the County or local jurisdiction if considered to have sufficient public benefit. If the public benefit is significant, the County may also be willing to seek acquisition of neighborhood park land through LCCRDA or R&PP

- to meet the developer’s park land dedication requirements (the developer will be responsible for developing the neighborhood park and the payment of any associated land acquisition costs).
- c. Neighborhood Parks
  - o Level-of-service: 3 acres of finished park land per 1,000 residents (or per 300 dwellings)
  - o Size: 3 to 5 acres
  - o Character: Neighborhood focused, serving the daily recreation needs for all residents
  - o Service Area: 1/3rd mile, and not separated by major barriers (busy roads, waterways, railroad tracks)
  - o Components:
    - Irrigated turf areas (including sports fields) of at least 25% of the park area
    - Hard surface court such as basketball or tennis
    - Playground
    - Shade structures
    - Picnic tables
    - Walking path connected to adjacent roads, paths or schools
    - A mix of shade and evergreen trees
  - o Neighborhood Parks should be accessible to the neighborhood they serve; access should not be constrained by natural barriers (streams) or man made features (highways).
- d. Community Parks
  - i. For new developments of more than 7,000 population (or 2,500 dwellings), community parks may also be required in addition to Neighborhood Parks.
  - ii. Character: Sports focused, a drive-to facility with parking, also functions as a neighborhood park
  - iii Components:
    - Ball fields (soccer, baseball, softball)

- Lighted facilities
  - Parking
  - Rest rooms
  - Picnic pavilion, tables
  - Playground
  - Outdoor basketball or tennis courts
- iv Level-of-service: 3 acres of finished park land per 1000 population (or per 300 dwellings)
  - v. Size: 20-35 acres
  - vi. Service area: 20 minute drive
- e. Flood detention areas may not be used to meet the park dedication requirement.
2. School/Park collocation – schools and parks should be located adjacent to one another, this allows schools to concentrate on education, and parks departments on the maintenance of recreation facilities while facilities such as parking and fields could be shared.
  3. When planning any recreation facilities, multiple uses should be considered. The Pahrnagat Valley Ambulance Barn with a room dedicated for public use is a good example of a multiple use facility.

**TRAILS AND PASSIVE RECREATION POLICIES**

1. Trail standards:
  - a. New development must preserve or provide an alternate location for existing trail heads, and shall provide trails (in 20' wide easements) in compliance with any local trail master plans.
  - b. Municipal trail standards for trails in future annexation areas:
    - i. Trails should have gentle grades
    - ii. Trails should have signage and way finding systems that promote clear message
    - iii. Trail development should minimize wildlife and vegetation impacts
  - c. Trail alignment priorities, new trails will:

- i. Incorporate opportune trail locations (e.g. dry washes, irrigation canals, local utility corridors, ridgelines, historic rail and roadway corridors and along major washes)
- ii. Maximize connectivity, (e.g. connect to current trails including those on state and federal lands)
- iii. Maximize connections to and from Silver State Trail System, especially connecting the County's population centers
- iv. Utilize historic rail and highway corridors. It should be noted that the inactive Caliente-Pioche-Prince and Jackrabbit railroad bed are interspersed with private land, patented mining claims and crossed over by a number of public access county roads. Some property owners have quiet titled the former railroad right-of-way so the rail corridor is no longer in one piece and may be difficult to reassemble.
- v. Maximize view points.
- vi. Connect the major county destinations including:
  1. Population centers
  2. Commercial areas
  3. Major state parks
  4. Community facilities such as schools, community centers and senior centers.

2. The County should develop a long-range trails master plan that helps connect these major destinations, identifies major trail alignments and prioritizes trail opportunities.
3. The County will work with large and small utilities and existing permitted uses (e.g. mining, ranching, farming) to help identify where utility easements can help create a network of interconnected trails.
4. The County will work with local jurisdictions, the Lincoln County School District and federal and state agencies to help connect any outlying trails to that jurisdiction's trails system.

**OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

1. New development will include a minimum of 15 % of the gross land area

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





as open space. This requirement can be met with trails, natural areas and school sites as well as constrained land such as steep slopes, flood zones and drainage ways.

- 2. Constrained land shall not constitute more than 70% of open space total.

**FOOTHILL BACKDROPS POLICIES**

- 1. New development should be managed so that it does not degrade foothill backdrops or impact the view of the backdrop as seen from towns and roadways.
- 2. Access routes to new development should be designed, constructed and managed to ensure that they do not create erosion or landslide hazards.

**WATER RESOURCE POLICIES**

- 1. The County will work with land owners, the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to increase public access to riparian corridors that do not infringe on private property rights.
- 2. Where possible, consistent with recreation priorities and with proper consultation with private property owners, trails should be encouraged along the Pahrangat and Meadow Valley riparian corridors and tributaries.
- 3. Lincoln County is committed to responsible development that will respect our natural resources and waterways by recognizing the potential for flooding and helping to ensure the safety of our community's people and property.
- 4. Dry wash motorized access for the purpose of open space maintenance shall be established and preserved. The extent and level of access is on a case-by-case basis, at the discretion of the County. Access requirements will be based on a drainage study of the wash. However, at no time will any approved access be less than twenty feet in width with an all-weather surface and the ability to safely enter and exit the wash with County vehicles.
- 5. Dry washes will be maintained as natural storm water corridors.

**WILDFIRE HAZARD POLICIES**

- 1. New development in Lincoln County will not increase wildfire risk.
- 2. If development occurs in Pinyon-Juniper Woodlands area, the County should evaluate the cost/benefit of woodland biomass harvesting.

**ACCESS POLICIES**

- 1. The County should develop a Lincoln County Transportation Plan - as a stand alone document or a chapter of the Master Plan - that includes strategies and policies to help retain access to public lands or community land assets.
- 2. The County will protect current access, utility, public or community land access.



## APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LANDS TABLES

APPENDIX B - PUBLIC INPUT

APPENDIX C - COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND CONCURRENT PLANNING EFFORTS

APPENDIX D - PERSHING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION OVERLAY DISTRICT CODE (CHAPTER 106)

APPENDIX E - PINYON-JUNIPER (P-J) WOODLANDS AND THE WUI

APPENDIX F - DRY WASH DRAINAGE STUDY REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX G - TOWN BUDGETS FOR CULTURE AND RECREATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

**VI. APPENDIX**





## APPENDIX A - COMMUNITY LANDS TABLES

Lincoln County is resource rich – it has a number of existing and developed community land facilities. The county has roughly ¼ of Nevada’s State Parks as well a number of other county, city and federal facilities. Other community land resources are not well known and not improved. Appendix A contains two parts:

1. An inventory of existing community land assets (developed or widely known resources)
2. An inventory of future community land opportunities (undeveloped or relatively unknown resources)

### **COMMUNITY ASSETS**

Lincoln County’s community lands include parks, trails, wildlife management areas, national wildlife refuges, rock art locations, archaeological districts, trailheads, etc. They span local, state and federal jurisdiction. They include a wide range of resources that contribute to some or all of Lincoln County Community Land Classifications. While various information sources (kiosks, brochures and websites) contain information about some of these assets no comprehensive list is currently available. This section is intended to help highlight developed or widely known resources that contribute to community lands. It is the start to a comprehensive snapshot of existing community lands. As this is the first attempt to create such an inventory, some lands may be missing. Assets included in the list may be removed in the future.

Different information sources (public input, county brochures, websites, on-going studies and published reports) helped create the inventory. As each source differed in the way it described the resource this list detail only provides basic information about the resources. The information sources section describes these sources in more detail and provides direction where more information may be obtained.

**RECREATIONAL ASSET TABLE (PARKS, TRAILS, TRAILHEADS, ETC.)**

Source: Lincoln County Planning Department and the Great Basin Institute website

Table 1: Existing Parks

Facility	Town/Area	Description	Acres	Picnic Tables	Pavilion/Gazebo	Trails/ Paths	Playground	Horseshoe	Ball Fields	Basket ball	Skateboarding	Swimming Wading	Rodeo Arena	Exhibits Kiosks	Shooting range	OHV/ Motocross	Golf Course	# Camping Sites	Cooking Facilities	Water	Shower
Alamo Rodeo Grounds	Alamo	N/A	67	X					X				X	X				X		X	
Alamo Children's Park	Alamo	N/A	2.8	X	X		X													X	
Alamo Schools	Alamo	N/A	39.5				X		X	X				X							
Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge	Alamo	Managed by United State Fish and Wildlife Service	5,380	X														X			
Ash Springs Recreation Site	Alamo	Hot Spring Managed by the Bureau of Land Management. Temperatures fluxuate between 88 and 97 degrees. Camping is not allowed.	1.75	X								X									
Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area	Hiko/ Crystal Springs	Managed by Nevada Division of Wildlife	1100	X														X			
DC Day Park	Rachel	N/A	5.5	X			X			X										X	
Meadow Valley Wash Linear Park	Caliente	N/A	40	X		X															
Super Park	Caliente	N/A	1.9	X	X	X			X			X									
Dixon Park	Caliente	N/A	5	X	X		X		X		X									X	
Rose Park	Caliente	N/A	1.3	X	X		X													X	
City Rodeo Grounds	Caliente	N/A	9.4										X								X
Caliente Linear Park	Caliente	N/A	1.3			X															
Kershaw-Ryan State Park	Caliente (Rainbow Canyon)	Managed by the Nevada State Parks	320	X	X	X	X	X				X		X				16	X	X	X
Elgin Schoolhouse State Park	Caliente (Rainbow Canyon)	Managed by the Nevada State Parks	1	X										X							X
Grapevine Canyon	Caliente (Rainbow Canyon)			X		X												6	X		
Beaver Dam State Park	Panaca	Managed by the Nevada State Parks	2666			X												X			
Panaca Pioneer Park	Panaca		1.5	X	X		X	X	X	X									X		
Lincoln County Fairgrounds	Panaca	N/A	60.5	X					X				X	X						X	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table 1 continued

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX

Facility	Town/Area	Description	Acres	Picnic Tables	Pavilion/Gazebo	Trails/ Paths	Playground	Horseshoe	Ball Fields	Basket ball	Skateboarding	Swimming Wading	Rodeo Arena	Exhibits Kiosks	Shooting range	OHV/ Motocross	Golf Course	# Camping Sites	Cooking Facilities	Water	Shower
School Facilities	Panaca	Panaca Elementary School Playground	10				X			X											
Cathedral Gorge State Park	Panaca	Managed by the Nevada State Parks	1607	X	X	X								X				22	X	X	X
Pioche Town Park	Pioche	N/A	10	X	X		X	X	2			X							X	X	
Pioche Heritage Park	Pioche	N/A	0.26	X	X				2		X										
Pioche Recreational Park	Pioche	N/A	175	X									X		X	X	X				
4 <sup>th</sup> Street Free RV Park	Pioche	N/A	2															10		X	
Echo Canyon State Park	Eagle Valley	Managed by the Nevada State Parks		X	X	X								X				57		X	
Spring Valley State Park	Eagle Valley	Managed by the Nevada State Parks		X	X	X								X				43		X	X
Meadow Valley Recreational Site	Eagle Valley	N/A		X														7			
Patterson Pass	Silver State Trailheads	N/A	2	X	X											X					
Stampede	Silver State Trailheads	N/A	2	X	X											X					
Pahroc Summit	Silver State Trailheads	N/A	2													X					
Chief Mountain (N&S)	Silver State Trailheads	N/A	2	X	X											X					
Mathews Canyon Dam	Other	N/A		X														X			
Pine Canyon Dam	Other	N/A		X	X													X			
Whipple Cave	Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leviathan Cave	Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Archeological Districts and Sites	County-wide	Petroglyphs can be found in five areas: 1) Ash Springs Rock Art Site 2) Cystal Wash Rock Art Site 3) Mount Irish Rock Art and Archaeogical Distirct 4) Rainbow Canyon Archaeological Sites (four) 5) Shooting Galleery Game Drive District 6) White River Arcaeological District*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Table 2: Existing Trails

<b>Trail Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Elevation Difference</b>
Ash Canyon	Echo Canyon State Park	2.48 Miles	318 ft.
Beaver Dam Wash Trail	Beaver Dam State Park	0.2 Miles	61 ft.
Chief Mt. Trails (OHV)		30 Miles	1958 ft.
Eagle View Overlook	Cathedral Gorge State Park	0.5 Miles	21 ft.
Echo Canyon Overlook Trail	Echo Canyon State Park	0.5 Miles	160 ft.
Group Area	Echo Canyon State Park	0.07 Miles	88 ft.
Interpretive Trail	Beaver Dam State Park	0.5 Miles	308 ft.
Juniper Draw	Cathedral Gorge State Park	2.6 Miles	113 ft.
Kershaw Ryan Overlook Trail	Kershaw Ryan State Park	1.06 Miles	260 ft.
Miller Point	Cathedral Gorge State Park	0.25 Miles	107 ft.
Nature Loop	Cathedral Gorge State Park	0.5 Miles	negligible
Pahrnagat Lake Spillway Walk	Pahrnagat Lake	0.6 Miles	unknown
Silver State Trail (OHV)	Bureau of Land Management	240 Miles	2450 ft.
Stone Cabin Trail	Spring Valley State Park	2.4 Miles	235 ft.
Waterfall Trail	Beaver Dam State Park	0.6 Miles	155 ft.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



**OTHER TOURISM RESOURCES**

Source: Chamber of Commerce website, Nevada University Extensions Report "Tourism Potential in Lincoln County" and the Planning Department and through the public input process.

Table 3: Other Tourism Resources

Facility	Town/Area	Description
Hells 1/2 Acre	Alamo	Off Highway Vehicle Recreation
Caliente Theatre	Caliente	Undergoing Renovations
Union Pacific Train Depot - Mission Style	Caliente	1923, National Historic Register, Missionstyle building constructed of tan stucco. This 2-story building included the railroad station, private offices and a community center on the first floor, while the second level featured a hotel.
Rainbow Canyon	Caliente	Picnic, birds, geology, trails, caves, heritage, archeological sites (four)
Smith Hotel - Cornelius Hotel	Caliente	n/a
Caliente Hot Springs	Caliente	Currently closed to the public
Box Car Museum	Caliente	n/a
Outback Outfitters	County-wide	Private outfitters provide services to homegrown and visiting recreationalists
Mining Ghost Towns	County-wide	Hiko, Delamar, Bristol, Highlands/Caselton, as well as others throughout the County
Elgin Apple Orchard	Elgin	n/a
Rolling Stones of Pahrnagat Valley	Alamo	Stones
Heritage Home and Breakfast	Panaca	n/a
One Room School House	Caliente	currently used as Methodist Church
Indian Battlefields	N/A	n/a
The City	Northwest	Michael Heizer's life-long project, is quite possibly the largest piece of contemporary art ever attempted. Because the artist is a very private individual, little is known about <i>City</i> , except that he has been working on it since 1972 (he claims 1970). Located in the remote desert of Nevada, <i>City</i> comprises five phases, each consisting of a number of structures referred to as complexes. Eventually the site will be open to the public
Panaca Heritage Museum	Panaca	n/a
Brown's Hall-Thompson's Opra House	Pioche	National Historic Register
Lincoln County Million Dollar Court House	Pioche	1873 - National Historic Register
Lincoln County Court House	Pioche	1938 - National Historic Register
Town Hall	Pioche	Original LDS Church of Pioche
Pioche Museum	Pioche	n/a
Historic Town Core	Pioche/Caliente	n/a
Alien Research Center	Hiko	n/a
Back Country Byways	County-wide	Bureau of Land Management recognizes the <b>Mountain Wilson, Rainbow Canyon</b> and the <b>Silver State Trail</b> as back country byways. - Including breadth of natural scenery.
Extra Terrestrial Highway	Rachel	n/a

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



**LINCOLN COUNTY ACTIVITIES AND FESTIVALS**

Source: Nevada University Extension’s Report “Tourism Potential in Lincoln County” and Lincoln County Action Team’s tourism analysis conducted by Maitland & Associates. Detailed information on these events was not readily available at publication.

Table 4: Existing Activities and Festivals

<b>Tourism Activities &amp; Festivals</b>	<b>Town/Area</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
4-H Farmers Market	Caliente/Alamo		
Pioneer Days	Alamo		
Pioneer Days	Panaca	July 24th	
Silver State Automobile Road Race	318		
Trail Days	County-wide	June	
Harvest Festival	Alamo	October	
Rachel Days	Rachel	May	
Scenic Drives	County-wide	Year Round	
Fishing Derby	Pioche		
Labor Day	Pioche		
Memorial Day	Caliente		
4th of July	Caliente/Alamo		
Lincoln County Fair	Panaca		

<b>Other Activities:</b>
Weddings
Camping
Cycling
Spelunking
Geocaching
Hunting/Fishing
OHV
Equestrian
Rock climbing
Swimming
Fall/Spring Foliage
Dude & Cattle Ranches
Wind Surfing

<b>Tours:</b>
Flying
Sports
Bird
Photography
Cycling
Heritage

**Source:**  
**Dottie Maitland Tourism Analysis**  
**Tourism Potential in Lincoln County, Nevada**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX

Table 5: Existing Kiosks

Table 6: Existing Historic Markers

Name	Kiosk and Information
Mormon Mountains	Moapa Peak Trailhead: kiosk, hiking trail (not maintained), parking area Hackberry: Trailhead/parking area, trail, kiosk
Meadow Valley Range	
Delamar Mountains	Bomber Wash (ATV route) Kiosk
Clover Mountains	Cottonwood Canyon Kiosk; Quaking Aspen Springs Kiosk
Big Rocks	Little Boulder Spring hiking trail; kiosk at trailhead Mecca Kiosk
White Rocks	Scotty's Cabin Staging Area (Utah) with kiosk; ATV trail
Fortification Range	Cottonwood Canyon kiosk; hiking trail
Weepah Spring	Kiosk
Worthington Mountains	Kiosk; unmaintained hiking trail toward Leviathan Cave
Far South Egans	Kiosk; trail to Whipple cave
Tunnel Springs	Kiosk
South Pahroc Range	None
Mount Irish	None
Regional Kiosk	I-15 (exit –Clark Co.) Kane Springs Road (2) State Park

Historic Marker Number	Placard description
5	Pioche - history
38	Pahranagat Valley - Rolling Stones of the Pahranagat Valley a hoax
39	Panaca - Town history
39	Panaca Mercantile Store (Coop)
55	Culverwell's Ranch
57	Old Boundary (1867-1867)
90	Delamar, " The Widow Maker" (1893-1909)
160	Panaca Springs
182	Panaca Ward Chapel & Panaca Mercantile Store
203	Bullionville
204	Jackrabbit
205	Chrystal Springs
206	Hiko (Ghost Town)
249	Union Pacific Depot (1923)

LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LAND INFORMATION SOURCES

Lincoln County has a variety of information sources that identify and describe the County's recreational and tourism resources. Sources include the County's website, the Lincoln County Community Land Plan's website, Chamber of Commerce's "Get Primitive" website as well as the State of Nevada Historic Markers and county information kiosks located throughout the County and the region.

**Kiosks and Historic Markers**

Lincoln County has several informational kiosks and 14 historic markers located throughout the region that help communicate the county's unique archaeology, heritage and recreational resources.

This information was provided by Lincoln County Planning Staff.

**Websites:**

[www.lincolncountynevada.com](http://www.lincolncountynevada.com) - Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce's website provides in depth descriptions of many of the resources listed here. Brochures (i.e. Lincoln County Walking and Driving Tours and Rock Art Guide) contain directions to many of the resources, rules and regulations to help protect these resources, and a detailed description of the resource. The site presents a good primer on Lincoln County's diverse heritage and archaeology.

[www.nvtrailmaps.com](http://www.nvtrailmaps.com) - Great Basin Institute team travelled to and documented several established trails in Lincoln County. Their site contains topographic maps and trail descriptions.

[www.nevada-landmarks.com/ln-home.htm](http://www.nevada-landmarks.com/ln-home.htm) - Identifies the information about each historic marker.



## COMMUNITY LANDS OPPORTUNITIES<sup>1</sup>

The Opportunities Inventory (OI) is a record of community valued places. It is a product of citizen input. Initial opportunities were identified in a mail back survey and the input gathered in scoping sessions in 2009. Locations, names and/or descriptions of each opportunity were identified. Currently the OI is a snapshot in time. In the future, as values change, the database should be expanded, additional resources can be identified and information about existing opportunities can be refined.

As the County considers acquiring community lands or removing lands from disposal, the OI will help identify community values. In the future as the OI is refined, it could help support tourism by creating a list of relatively unknown recreational and tourism resources.

To help prioritize opportunities, the inventory was run through a geographic model. The model measured each inventory and created a number of attributes. Model attributes include accessibility, ownership, status (if the opportunity was identified for disposal or as Woodland Recreation in the Lincoln County's Future Land Use Plan). If the information collected indicated the opportunity contributed to one of the Community Land Classifications, they were also identified.

### Opportunities Inventory Metadata

#### Resource Identification

- Map ID – The identification number on the Opportunities Inventory Maps.
- Name – The name of the resource identified via the public process.
- Length or Area – Dimensional aspects of the resource (not in point database)

#### Accessibility (accessibility is a function of proximity)

- Nearest community – the closest community to the opportunity, communities include Rachel, Hiko, Ash Springs, Alamo, Castleton, Pioche, Panaca, Caliente, Mt Wilson and Eagle Valley/Ursine

- Distance to Community – the distance between the opportunity and the closest community, communities include Rachel, Hiko, Ash Springs, Alamo, Castleton, Pioche, Panaca, Caliente, Mt Wilson and Eagle Valley/Ursine
- Distance to Nearest Paved Road – the distance between the opportunity and the nearest paved road
- Distance to Nearest Road – the distance between the opportunity and the closest road (paved or unpaved)

#### Ownership

- Private – indicates the opportunity or a portion of the opportunity is locally owned
- Public – indicates the opportunity or a portion of the opportunity is publicly owned and managed by a federal agency
- BLM – indicates the opportunity or a portion of the opportunity is publicly owned and managed by the Bureau of Land Management

#### Status

- Disposal – indicates the opportunity or a portion of the opportunity that is part of a proposed disposal
- Woodland Rec – indicates the opportunity or a portion of the opportunity that has been classified as the County's Woodland Recreation Land Use

#### Community Land Classifications

- Community Land Classifications are defined in detail in Chapter 3. When information indicated the opportunity contributed to an individual community lands classification.

**Description** – Miscellaneous information collected about the opportunity, recreational value, etc.

**Line or point coincidence** - when an area is coincident to one or more lines or points identified in the area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



<sup>1</sup> See Chapter 2 D. [Opportunities Inventory](#) each opportunity's geographic locations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Identification		Accessibility			Owner / Mangement			Status	Community Lands Classification*					Description		
	Map ID	Name	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private	Public	Bureau of Land Management	Disposal	Woodland Recreation	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY																	
I. BACKGROUND																	
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES																	
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS																	
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN																	
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS																	
VI. APPENDIX																	
	1	Kaylin Canyon	Caliente	0.1	0.1	10.4	X					X	X				Only all-terrain vehicle or hiking access, bright red rocks and contrast
	2	Potential Picnic Area	Caliente	0.0	3.9	20.6	X						X		X		Wilderness area across the street
	3	Log Trough Spring	Caliente	1.0	1.0	7.3		X	X								
	4	Choke Cherry - Tailor Mine - Log Trough Spring	Caliente	0.2	0.2	6.6		X	X			X			X		All-terrain vehicle accessible right now because flood cut off access. Can access top of trail with a horse
	5	Etna Cave Access	Caliente	0.0	0.0	4.4		X	X								Canyon
	6	Minto Canyon	Caliente	0.1	6.8	6.6		X	X				X				
	7	Three Trail Points	Caliente	0.2	3.9	3.5		X	X				X			X	Various floods have changed the grade of the railroads. High capacity flood events. Flood and reconstruction have reduced access to three trails. Used to be a place where school bus would pick up students. Railroad grades change with floods in 1906, 1910, 1938, 1971, 1984, 1996.
	8	Railroad Line	Caliente	0.0	3.6	3.1	X									X	This is a right-of-way (ROW) for the railroad, but not fee ownership. Kept ROW after moving the grade. Everything out of Los Angeles comes through this point. This is a major military strategic line.
	9	Furthest Point	Caliente	0.0	3.5	3.0	X									X	At grade crossing of railroad
	10	Antelope Canyon	Caliente	0.1	0.3	0.2		X	X	X		X				X	Best access to Silver State Off-Highway Vehicle Trail
	11	Hackberry Canyon	Alamo	0.1	19.5	33.1		X	X				X	X			Old track to Hackberry Spring, hot desert canyon beds and layers of conglomerate rock
	12	Stein Cabin	Caliente	0.1	0.1	7.6		X	X				X				Picnic Area Camping
	13	Gravel Pit	Caliente	0.1	0.1	10.3	X										
	14	Picnic Area	Caliente	0.0	0.0	6.7		X	X				X				
	15	Orchard	Caliente	0.1	0.1	9.5	X						X				
	16	Grape Vine Canyon	Caliente	0.1	0.1	12.9		X	X			X	X				Pictographs, water, Bureau of Land Management archaeological site, locals use this as picnic area
	17	Grape Vine Trail Head	Caliente	0.0	0.0	12.7		X	X			X	X				Future picnic area
	18	Black Rock Climbing Hills	Caliente	0.0	0.0	16.2		X	X			X				X	
	19	Tunnel 5	Caliente	0.0	0.0	14.8		X	X				X				Picnic Area
	20	Elgin School House	Caliente	0.0	0.2	17.7	X						X				State Park closed due to lack of funding
	21	Apple Orchard - Organic	Caliente	0.1	0.1	17.8	X				X						
	22	Dirt Bike - Cycle Cross Course	Caliente	0.0	2.5	19.8	X				X						
	23	No Name	Caliente	0.0	4.8	21.5	X										Some may be Bankhead-Jones
	24	Beautiful Canyon	Caliente	0.1	5.2	22.2		X	X					X	X		Flood problem, with wilderness 2.5 miles up
	25	Old Homestead	Caliente	0.1	5.0	21.8	X						X				Foundations of old homesteads exist, - potential picnic area
	26	Potential Picnic Area	Caliente	0.0	3.8	20.5		X	X								Wilderness area on hills
	27	Carp/Elgin Road	Caliente	0.1	13.6	31.4		X	X							X	Dirt Road, county road - I 15 Exit 100 in Utah
	28	No Name	Caliente	0.3	15.0	32.9	X										Some may be Bankhead-Jones
	29	Carp Railroad Sections	Caliente	0.0	16.1	34.2		X	X					X			Conglomerate rock, bahada rock formations
	30	RR - Blocked	Alamo	0.1	17.4	35.0	X									X	Would like to restore access



Table 7: Point Table (See Map 6: Opportunities Inventory)

Identification		Accessibility			Owner / Mangement			Status	Community Lands Classification*					Description		
Map ID	Name	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private	Public	Bureau of Land Management	Disposal	Woodland Recreation	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
31	State Key-Pittman Wildlife Management Area	Hiko	0.6	0.6	0.3		X	X								Trail Head and access into private lands.
32	Ash Springs	Ash Springs	0.1	0.1	0.0		X	X			X	X				Hot springs, Part of .Bureau of Land Management's Recreation Management Plan, EIS ongoing, Hispanic group on weekends from Las Vegas, largest spring, mostly utilized by tourists.
33	Hell's 1/2 Acre	Ash Springs	0.0	3.4	3.3		X	X				X				
34	Upper Pahrangat Lake	Alamo	0.3	0.4	0.0		X	X			X					Private and F&WS (South)
35	No Name	Alamo	0.3	1.3	0.2		X	X								
36	Gas Station	Alamo	0.0	0.0	0.0	X										
37	No Name	Alamo	0.4	0.5	0.3		X	X	X					X		Drainage - OS Plan Alamo
38	No Name	Alamo	0.0	0.0	0.0	X										Nevada Department of Transportation
39	Industrial Park - Small	Alamo	0.1	0.1	0.2		X	X	X							
40	No Name	Alamo	0.0	2.4	2.2		X	X				X			X	OHV Access
41	No Name	Alamo	0.0	0.0	0.0		X	X				X			X	Wilderness access
42	Ambulance Barn	Alamo	0.0	0.7	0.0		X	X								Alamo used as town hall
43	Senior Center	Alamo	0.0	0.7	0.0		X	X								
44	Motocross	Alamo	0.1	0.8	0.1		X	X	X			X				Alamo near Rodeo
45	Unknown	Alamo	0.2	1.6	0.8		X	X							X	City purpose b/t airport and motocross
46	Unknown	Alamo	0.7	4.5	3.7		X	X				X	X			Hiking and camping
47	Industrial Park 400 Acres	Alamo	0.1	0.1	0.3		X	X	X							1st disposal sale
48	South Pahroc Range	Ash Springs	2.3	6.7	8.3		X	X				X				Wilderness Area
49	Hell's 1/2 Acre Access	Ash Springs	0.0	0.0	0.0	X						X			X	
50	Hell's 1/2 Acre Racing Strip	Ash Springs	0.0	0.7	0.6		X	X				X			X	
51	Fish and Wildlife Service	Alamo	5.7	5.7	21.1		X									
52	Desert Tortoise Habitat	Alamo	5.1	5.1	33.0		X	X				X				Mountain bike areas connect
53	Dump	Alamo	0.7	0.7	20.4	X									X	
54	Kane Springs Road	Alamo	0.0	0.0	21.6		X	X								
55	Petroglyphs -	Hiko	0.0	8.1	8.2		X	X	X	X			X			
56	Scholfields Cabin	Hiko	0.4	8.6	8.7	X							X			
57	Nyala	Rachel	11.0	36.7	41.2	X										
58	County Park	Rachel	0.0	0.1	0.0	X										Office and quonset hut
59	Curtis Canyon	Alamo	0.2	5.2	4.3		X	X				X			X	Cell towers and communication towers, has path to top
60	Adaven and Quinn Canyon	Rachel	0.2	28.1	29.7	X										

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



Table 7 continued

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

Identification		Accessibility			Owner / Mangement			Status	Community Lands Classification*					Description		
Map ID	Name	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private	Public	Bureau of Land Management	Disposal	Woodland Recreation	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
61	Important Access	Rachel	0.1	26.5	27.2		X	X							X	
62	Hancock Summit	Ash Springs	0.0	0.0	9.6		X	X				X	X			Tubing (snow). camping area, picnic areas
63	South End	Mt. Wilson	0.3	22.1	16.8		X	X								Twisted Cedar
64	Water Falls	Caliente	0.2	0.2	10.0		X	X								
65	Horse Knoll	Pioche	0.8	7.8	9.5		X	X							X	
66	Patterson Pass	Mt. Wilson	0.2	4.2	27.6		X	X		X						
67	Mount Wilson Area	Mt. Wilson	0.0	14.1	5.2		X	X		X		X	X			Acquire and protect private property
68	Communication Center	Mt. Wilson	0.0	10.6	1.7		X	X		X					X	
69	Blue Nose	Mt. Wilson	0.2	10.8	8.9		X	X		X						Perlite deposits
70	Mount Wilson Access	Pioche	0.1	2.8	3.9	X									X	
71	BLM Map OHV	Caliente	3.2	4.6	6.3		X	X		X						
72	Protect high view sheds	Caliente	0.7	0.7	2.4		X	X	X							
73	Vidler Land and Water	Castleton	0.4	12.2	13.4	X										Helping Lincoln County
74	Ely Spring	Castleton	2.3	9.0	10.3		X	X								
75	Bennett Pass and Ely Spring	Panaca	0.0	1.5	1.6		X	X	X		X				X	Access to Silver State
76	Mount Wilson Access	Pioche	0.0	0.0	2.2		X	X	X						X	
77	Prominent Knoll	Panaca	0.1	0.8	0.3		X	X								Maybe other knoll areas
78	Hot Springs	Panaca	0.0	1.1	0.6	X										
79	Motocross Area	Panaca	0.1	0.8	0.3		X	X	X		X					Active mining claim
80	Town land	Panaca	0.1	0.4	0.2		X	X	X						X	
81	Cemetery	Panaca	0.0	0.4	0.0	X									X	
82	Prominent Knoll - Kim's Knoll	Panaca	0.2	0.6	0.1		X	X								Possible Water Storage
83	Spring Valley State Park	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	1.2	2.9	X										Eagle Valley Reservoir
84	No Name	Panaca	0.0	1.8	9.8		X	X	X							No water but is a good picnic ground
85	1st Place	Panaca	0.0	0.8	9.3		X	X	X							Crestline Road Picnic Area
86	No Name	Panaca	0.9	2.8	4.5	X										Water Fall
87	Condor Canyon	Panaca	1.5	3.0	2.8		X	X								Railroad grade, big trestle bridges, private land in middle, Panaca Dase Fish spawning ground F&WS
88	BLM - Camping Land	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.1	0.1	1.2		X	X	X							No Management by Bureau of land management (BLM). BLM had facilities and maintain and pushed facility upgrades into wash
89	Big Tree Picnic Area	Castleton	0.1	2.7	4.3		X	X	X							
90	Mendah Pass - old Mining	Castleton	0.0	3.3	5.9		X	X	X							

Table 7 continued



Identification		Accessibility			Owner / Mangement		Status	Community Lands Classification*					Description			
Map ID	Name	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private	Public	Bureau of Land Management	Disposal	Woodland Recreation	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
91	Stampede Pass	Castleton	0.0	4.3	7.0		X	X		X						
92	Bennett Springs	Panaca	0.1	5.2	6.4	X										
93	Bennett Pass	Panaca	0.2	7.3	8.3		X	X								
94	Fortification Wilderness	Mt. Wilson	3.8	12.3	17.8		X	X		X						
95	Historic Mining	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.4	8.6	8.1	X				X	X		X			Deer Lodge, Hackett Ranch, Gold Springs
96	Floral Cave and Spring	Mt. Wilson	0.0	8.6	32.7	X				X						
97	No Name	Mt. Wilson	1.3	6.4	31.2		X	X		X		X				Elk hunting
98	Landfill	Panaca	0.3	5.7	17.8	X				X					X	
99	No Name	Panaca	0.4	0.8	0.8		X	X				X				Sand dune area keep as recreation area for community
100	Trilobite area	Panaca	1.2	6.7	8.5		X	X					X			There is a trilobite dig in this general area
101	No Name	Panaca	0.2	1.0	2.1		X	X	X						X	Good place for new sewer ponds
102	Berry and Clay Well	Pioche	0.0	0.0	2.2	X										
103	Communications Towers	Pioche	0.2	0.3	0.3	X				X					X	
104	Booster Pump/Station	Pioche	0.0	0.1	0.5		X	X	X						X	10 Acres
105	No Name	Mt. Wilson	0.8	7.9	0.8		X	X		X		X				Acquire a site for a park or recreation area somewhere around Mt. Wilson Community
106	No Name	Pioche	0.1	0.1	0.3		X	X	X							Potential disposal by highway, could require parks
107	Slaughter House Access	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0		X	X	X						X	
108	Communications Towers	Castleton	0.1	4.8	5.6		X	X		X						Highland Peak
109	Floral Springs - Pioche Water Source	Castleton	1.5	2.4	3.2		X	X		X						Castleton Water
110	No Name	Pioche	0.0	1.6	3.7		X	X							X	
111	Coal Burner Springs	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.1	4.1	5.2		X	X								
112	Kilns - Historic	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.1	3.2	11.3		X	X		X						
113	White Rocks	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.7	4.5	9.6		X	X		X						Caves, ponderosa pine forest
114	Alamo Children's Park	Alamo	0.0	0.3	0.0	X						X				Alamo
115	Panaca Basketball	Panaca	0.0	0.1	0.0							X				Lincoln County School District
116	Panaca Gymnasium	Panaca	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				Lincoln County School District
117	Panaca Summit	Panaca	0.0	0.0	10.3		X	X		X						
118	Hackett's Ranch	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	8.5	8.2	X				X	X					Old homestead ruins
119	Miller Point	Panaca	0.0	0.0	1.4		X					X				Cathedral Gorge SP.
120	Mt. Irish	Hiko	0.9	9.7	9.8		X	X				X	X			Wilderness

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
VI. APPENDIX

Table 7 continued



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
<b>VI. APPENDIX</b>

Identification		Accessibility			Owner / Mangement			Status	Community Lands Classification*					Description		
Map ID	Name	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private	Public	Bureau of Land Management	Disposal	Woodland Recreation	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
121	Ella Mountain Lookout	Caliente	0.2	5.4	10.5		X	X		X						Bureau of Land Management fire tower w/ scenic vistas
122	Cathedral Gorge State Park	Panaca	0.0	0.4	0.9		X					X				Cave-like formations and cathedral-like spires, scenic overlook, picnic areas, campground
123	Dixon Park	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.0	X						X				Caliente City Park
124	Ball field Alamo	Alamo	0.0	0.3	0.0	X						X				LDS Church
125	Playground	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.0	X										Caliente Lincoln County School District
126	Pool	Caliente	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				City of Caliente
127	Pioche Park	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0	X						X				Town of Pioche
128	Million Dollar Courthouse	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0	X				X	X					Town of Pioche
129	Oak Springs Summit	Caliente	0.0	0.0	8.7		X	X								Rural
130	Oak Springs Trilobite Site	Caliente	0.2	0.2	10.0		X	X		X			X			
131	Nesbitt Lake	Hiko	0.3	0.3	0.7		X									
132	Pioche Pool	Pioche	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				
133	Shooting Range	Pioche	0.0	0.1	1.8	X						X				
134	Town Hall	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0	X				X	X					
135	Pioneer Park	Panaca	0.0	0.4	0.0	X										
136	Rodeo Grounds	Caliente	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				
137	Rodeo Grounds	Alamo	0.0	0.7	0.0		X	X				X				Alamo
138	Fair and Rodeo Grounds	Panaca	0.1	0.2	0.2		X	X	X			X				
139	Rose Park	Caliente	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				
140	Rose Valley	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.2	0.2	1.1	X							X			
141	Shooting Range	Caliente	0.0	0.1	0.4		X	X				X				
142	Skate Park	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.0	X						X				
143	Softball Park	Pioche	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				
144	County Museum	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0	X				X			X			
145	Kershaw Ryan State Park	Caliente	0.0	0.6	1.3		X			X	X	X				
146	Lower Pahranaqat Lake	Alamo	0.3	0.4	2.8		X			X	X	X				
147	Pioche Community Park and Pavilions	Pioche	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				
148	Basketball Court	Caliente	0.0	0.1	0.0	X						X				Super Park Caliente
149	Beaver Dam State Park	Caliente	0.0	15.7	25.5		X		X	X	X					
150	Hogback	Panaca	0.0	2.2	2.6		X	X						X		
151	Tempiute Mine	Rachel	0.1	4.2	5.7		X	X		X			X			
152	Pioche Recreational Park	Pioche	0.1	0.1	1.7		X	X				X				Motocross
153	Pioche Recreational Park	Pioche	0.1	0.3	1.6	X						X				Golf Course
154	Lower Ash Springs	Caliente	1.1	3.5	3.2		X	X								
155	No Name	Pioche	0.0	0.1	3.0		X	X								

\* See Chapter 3 for classification details



Table 7 continued

Identification			Accessibility			Owner / Management			Status	Community Land Classifications*					Description		
Map ID	Name	Length (Miles)	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private	Public	Bureau of Land Management	Disposal	Woodland Recreation	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
							X	X	X								
1	Silver State Off-highway Vehicle Trail	21.6	Castleton	0.0	1.3	8.8		X	X			X	X			X	Lincoln County should maximize access between communities and the Silver State Trail
2	Back Country Byway	12.3	Rachel	0.0	28.4	30.2		X	X							X	
3	Curtis Path	2.1	Alamo	0.0	4.7	3.8		X	X					X			
4	Mount Wilson	14.9	Mt. Wilson	0.0	9.0	2.4	X	X	X	X			X			X	Access Point
5	No Name	1.0	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.1	X	X	X	X	X					X	Easements
6	No Name	3.5	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.1	X	X	X	X						X	Reserve Easements
7	White Rocks	8.2	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	1.3	7.4		X	X	X						X	Access
8	Rail Corridor	30.7	Panaca	0.0	0.0	0.0	X	X	X	X	X					X	Preserve Rail Corridor
9	Silver State Trail	11.9	Panaca	0.0	0.0	0.2	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	Silver State Trail Access
10	Old Nevada Highway 93	3.4	Alamo	0.0	0.0	0.0	X	X	X				X			X	Bike and Hiking access on old 93
11	Silver State Access	9.9	Caliente	0.0	0.2	0.1	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
12	No Name	4.2	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.0	X	X	X	X		X				X	Access
13	No Name	1.4	Caliente	0.2	0.2	0.6	X	X	X	X		X				X	Access
14	Clover Crest Trail	33.0	Caliente	0.0	0.6	0.7	X	X	X		X		X				

\* See Chapter 3 for more information on each classification

Table 8: Lines Table (See Map 6: Opportunities Inventory)

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
<b>VI. APPENDIX</b>



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX

Identification			Accessibility			Ownership/ Management			Status		Community Lands Classification*					Description	
Map ID	Name	Area (Acres)	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private (Acres)	Public (Acres)	Bureau of Land Management (Acres)	Disposal (Acres)	Woodland Recreation (Acres)	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
1	No Name	36.7	Caliente	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	36.7	36.7	0.0	0.0		X			X	Climbing access
2	Ash Springs	8.3	Ash Springs	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	X	X	X			Speckled dace fish
3	Hell's 1/2 Acre	3,030.7	Ash Springs	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	3,030.7	3030.7	0.0	0.0		X				
4	Coyote Springs	48,832.0	Alamo	0.0	0.0	21.7	23,328.6	25,503.4	14653.5	0.0	0.0						
5	Box Canyon	1,260.8	Alamo	0.1	3.8	2.9	0.0	1,260.8	1260.8	0.0	0.0			X			Hiking and camping
6	No Name	5.9	Rachel	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
7	Pink Lime Range	22,753.1	Mt. Wilson	0.0	19.5	17.0	0.0	22,753.1	22753.1	0.0	0.0				X		
8	Mount Wilson	80,115.4	Mt. Wilson	0.0	0.5	9.3	449.6	79,665.8	79665.8	0.0	56,373.9						
9	Mount Wilson Public Lands	173,511.7	Mt. Wilson	0.0	5.8	0.0	7,616.5	165,895.2	165895.2	573.2	164,652.8		X	X			Private access, pine nuts, hunting, camping, wood gathering, significant hunting and water areas
10	No Name	8,407.6	Panaca	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	8,312.7	8312.7	146.0	0.0		X				Large recreation area
11	Springs Recreation Area	109.2	Panaca	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	109.2	109.2	0.0	0.0		X				Motorcycle area
12	No Name	82.3	Panaca	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	82.2	82.2	65.2	0.0		X	X			Town Land Recreation and Public Purposes
13	Large Area	332.8	Panaca	0.0	2.4	3.2	0.0	332.8	332.8	0.0	0.0		X				Motorbikes
14	Big Tree	75.2	Castleton	0.0	2.7	4.3	0.0	75.2	75.2	0.0	75.2				X		Huge pine trees
15	No Name	158.2	Pioche	0.3	0.6	1.2	77.7	80.5	80.5	75.3	158.2					X	No disposal, community lands
16	No Name	459.2	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	414.8	414.8	414.0	324.2					X	Power lines, community lands - remove from disposal
17	No Name	1,357.1	Castleton	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.0	1,357.1	1357.1	0.0	1,357.1				X		Watershed area that feeds springs
18	Hogsback	375.6	Panaca	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.0	375.6	375.6	0.0	0.0				X		Clay hills
19	Toquop	34,418.2	Caliente	0.0	0.0	49.5	94.7	34,323.5	34323.5	0.0	0.0						
20	Pioche Hills	614.6	Pioche	0.0	0.0	0.0	374.6	240.0	240.0	231.2	420.3		X		X		
21	Highland Peak Area	8,879.8	Castleton	0.0	2.6	3.5	138.6	8,741.2	8741.2	0.0	8,879.8						
22	Quinn Canyon	9,880.8	Rachel	0.0	15.6	19.9	39.8	9,840.9	5514.2	0.0	8,484.8						
23	Table Mountain Area	19,465.5	Mt. Wilson	0.0	13.0	5.7	720.9	18,744.6	18744.6	0.0	19,457.5		X			X	
24	Mt Wilson Area	14,496.1	Mt. Wilson	0.0	9.1	0.2	1,349.6	13,146.5	13146.5	0.0	14,496.1		X	X			
25	Chief Mountain Area	17,707.7	Caliente	0.0	1.9	3.7	59.6	17,648.1	17648.1	17.1	12,830.4						
26	No Name	5,350.7	Alamo	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	5,350.7	5350.7	311.7	0.0		X		X		Alamo hills east
27	No Name	28,132.7	Alamo	0.0	2.7	3.3	0.0	28,132.7	28132.7	0.0	0.0		X		X		Alamo hill west
28	Rainbow Canyon	27,122.3	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,306.6	24,815.6	24630.9	411.7	19.1	X	X	X	X	X	
29	Bristol Mine Area	1,507.5	Pioche	0.0	1.5	11.9	704.3	803.2	803.2	0.0	1,507.5						
30	Ursine Hills	2,829.1	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	0.0	0.0	763.7	2,065.3	2065.3	0.0	237.7						
31	Black Canyon Range	6,073.7	Castleton	0.1	8.0	8.5	0.0	6,073.7	6073.7	0.0	0.2						
32	Dry Lake Valley	119,890.2	Castleton	0.0	0.7	12.3	605.9	119,284.3	119284.3	0.0	0.0		X	X			
33	Camp Valley	14,221.6	Mt. Wilson	0.0	11.5	8.2	813.2	13,408.4	13408.4	32.1	14,200.1		X	X			
34	Cave Valley	82,441.8	Mt. Wilson	0.0	4.2	21.6	2,407.3	80,034.5	80034.5	0.0	13,857.6		X	X			
35	Rose-Dry Valley	2,930.5	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,439.8	1,490.7	882.3	0.0	0.0						
36	White Hills	1,425.3	Panaca	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1,425.0	1425.0	282.0	0.0				X		Panaca southeast
37	White Hills	13.7	Panaca	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				X		
38	Cherry Creek	7,077.6	Rachel	0.0	28.4	33.2	545.7	6,531.9	972.5	0.0	0.0						
39	Cottonwood Creek	7,607.2	Rachel	0.0	25.5	26.8	383.6	7,223.6	3681.3	0.0	1,589.9						

Table 9: Area Table (See Map 6: Opportunities Inventory)



Identification			Accessibility			Ownership/ Management			Status		Community Lands Classification*					Description	
Map ID	Name	Area (Acres)	Nearest Community	Distance to Nearest Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Paved Road (Miles)	Distance to Nearest Community (Miles)	Private (Acres)	Public (Acres)	Bureau of Land Management (Acres)	Disposal (Acres)	Woodland Recreation (Acres)	Lands with Tourism Potential	Recreation Lands (Parks and Active Recreation)	Recreation Lands (Trails and Passive Recreation)	Lands that Enhance Community Form and Character	Lands that are Important to Infrastructure and Access	Description
40	Box Canyon Area	958.8	Alamo	0.0	3.2	2.4	0.0	958.8	958.8	0.0	0.0			X			Hiking and camping
41	White Rock	24,249.4	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	8.3	10.1	0.0	24,249.4	24162.0	0.0	23,601.4						
42	Far South Egan	35,860.3	Mt. Wilson	0.0	0.6	27.0	0.0	35,860.3	35860.3	0.0	29,487.9						
43	Mt Irish	28,274.0	Hiko	0.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	28,274.0	28274.0	0.0	0.0	X	X	X			
44	Clover Mountains	85,668.2	Caliente	0.0	0.5	10.7	184.0	85,484.2	85484.2	0.0	35,978.5						
45	Delamar Mountains	111,066.6	Alamo	0.0	0.1	6.8	0.0	111,066.6	111066.6	0.0	0.0						
46	Mount Grafton Wilderness	67,588.1	Mt. Wilson	0.0	0.5	26.9	84.8	67,503.4	67503.4	0.0	13,694.5						
47	No Name	28,115.1	Ash Springs	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	28,115.1	28115.1	0.0	0.0			X			Hiking
48	No Name	146,553.0	Caliente	0.0	0.0	12.0	705.4	145,847.6	145847.6	0.0	5,624.9				X		Scenic vista - view protection for Dry Lake Bed
49	Condor Canyon	1,110.0	Panaca	0.0	1.5	1.8	201.2	908.8	908.8	0.0	0.0					X	Easement for hiking & biking trails
50	No Name	325.6	Panaca	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.0	325.6	325.6	0.0	0.0		X				Mountain bikes
51	No Name	5,734.7	Pioche	0.0	0.5	1.6	209.3	5,525.4	5525.4	0.0	0.0						Preservation area
52	Rainbow Canyon 2	119,164.3	Caliente	0.0	1.1	19.0	3,600.5	115,563.7	115563.7	0.0	0.0		X	X	X		
53	Rachel Area	17,726.2	Rachel	0.0	0.9	1.7	15.9	17,710.3	17710.3	0.0	0.0						Community Lands
54	Rachel Area	6,172.5	Rachel	0.0	2.3	4.6	349.0	5,823.5	5823.5	0.0	0.0						Community Lands
55	Sand Spring Valley	7,203.2	Rachel	0.6	1.4	2.3	40.6	7,162.6	7162.6	0.0	0.0						
56	Hiko Area	15,726.3	Hiko	0.0	0.0	0.9	638.1	15,088.2	15088.2	0.0	0.0		X	X			
57	Panaca Scenic	1,919.7	Panaca	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1,919.7	1919.7	1.5	0.0				X		
58	Panaca Scenic	260.6	Panaca	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	260.6	260.6	0.0	0.0				X		
59	Spring Valley	26,893.3	Eagle Valley/Ursine	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,138.0	21,755.4	20691.3	0.0	5,247.3				X		
60	Beaver Dam Area	42,596.3	Panaca	0.0	2.4	5.5	187.7	42,408.6	42408.6	0.0	33,447.3	X	X				
61	Caliente	62.1	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	62.1	62.1	30.5	0.0					X	Resource access
62	No Name	11,336.1	Caliente	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	11,336.1	11336.1	0.0	0.0						
63	No Name	30,343.8	Caliente	0.0	5.1	12.7	1,440.3	28,903.5	28903.5	0.0	14,690.2						
64	Mount Irish	5,731.9	Hiko	0.0	1.9	2.0	0.0	5,731.9	5731.9	0.0	5,713.8		X	X			
65	No Name	1,381.0	Caliente	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	1,379.7	1379.7	1,247.2	0.0				X		Scenic preservation
66	Caliente	301.4	Caliente	0.0	0.0	0.0	251.9	49.5	49.5	17.1	0.0					X	Resource access
67	No Name	1,116.1	Castleton	0.0	0.0	0.0	904.2	211.9	211.9	0.0	102.3						
68	Mile Area	2,313.5	Castleton	0.0	1.2	2.6	195.2	2,118.3	2118.3	0.0	2,313.5						Pioche
69	Six-mile Well	475.9	Pioche	0.0	2.4	3.5	131.3	344.5	344.5	0.0	0.0						
70	Eight Mile Ranch	271.6	Pioche	0.0	2.6	5.8	1.1	270.5	270.5	0.0	0.0						
71	No Name	54,105.3	Rachel	0.0	15.3	20.4	59.6	54,045.7	26519.6	0.0	49,479.3						
72	No Name	42,725.9	Alamo	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	42,725.9	42725.9	0.0	0.0						
73	No Name	579.8	Pioche	0.0	3.5	5.3	0.0	579.8	579.8	0.0	0.0						
74	No Name	200.3	Pioche	0.2	0.9	5.6	0.0	200.3	200.3	130.3	0.0						
75	No Name	5,950.8	Caliente	0.0	13.5	13.2	635.2	5,315.6	5077.1	0.0	0.0						
76	No Name	13,515.3	Alamo	0.0	2.5	2.6	0.0	13,515.3	13515.3	0.0	0.0						
77	No Name	314.9	Caliente	0.0	0.1	0.0	70.4	244.5	244.5	0.0	0.0						

\* See Chapter 3 for more information on each classification

Table 9 continued

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





APPENDIX B - PUBLIC INPUT



LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN SURVEY

Lincoln County is calling on all of its citizens and property owners to help define its future Community Lands. We are calling this effort the **Lincoln County Community Lands Plan**.

The BLM, through the Lincoln County Conservation Recreation and Development Act, will dispose of roughly 90,000 acres of land. While a majority of this land will be available for private development, Lincoln County has the opportunity to obtain up to 15,000 acres of public land from the BLM for parks and recreation. The county also has the opportunity to plan for and protect public recreational use areas on current BLM lands that may be sold for private development. The focus of the plan is to identify which lands and recreational amenities the County should seek to obtain and manage. This survey is one of the first steps in developing the plan.

1. In general **how often** do you do any of the following types of **recreation** in Lincoln County? (check the box that most applies for each activity)

	Never	Several times / season	Several times / month	Several times / week	Daily
Horse riding	<input type="checkbox"/>				
ATV riding	<input type="checkbox"/>				
4x4 driving	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Mountain biking	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Hiking on natural trails	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Walking, jogging or biking in town	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Visiting scenic areas-site seeing	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Back country camping	<input type="checkbox"/>				
RV camping	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Fossil or rock hunting	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go with children to playground	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Picnic in park or pavilion	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go to a public pool	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Go to a hot spring	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Play horseshoes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Play soccer	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Play basketball outdoors	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Play baseball or softball	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Play racquetball (at Panaca)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Play tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go to the rodeo	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Bird watching	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go to the ice skating rink	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go sledding	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go cross country skiing	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Go snowmobiling	<input type="checkbox"/>				
*Other:					

\* Use the "other" box to write in activities not listed.

2. Please **evaluate** the following types of **recreation** in your community. (put a check mark below for both Quantity and Quality)

	Quantity		Quality	
	Need More	Have Enough	Good Condition	Need Improvement
Equestrian trails or arenas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ATV trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4x4 trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountain bike trails	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing access	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking trails (day trips)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking trails (regional systems connecting public areas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking, jogging, biking paths (in town)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN SURVEY

	Quantity		Quality	
	Need More	Have Enough	Good Condition	Need Improvement
Equestrian trails or arenas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas for sight-seeing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Back country camping sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RV camping sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fossil or rock hunting areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Playgrounds for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community pavilions/picnic areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pool facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hot spring facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Horseshoe Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer fields	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor basketball courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baseball or softball facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Racquetball courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor tennis courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rodeo facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bird watching areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice skating rinks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sledding areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross country skiing areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snowmobile areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
*Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\* Use the other box to write in activities not listed.

3. Please write the name of the recreation facility you use the most often:

Location of this recreational facility: (circle the closest location)  
Caliente / Pioche / Panaca / Rachel / Alamo

What **natural/scenic/historic** areas do you visit in Lincoln County most often? (write in the names or descriptions)

Area	How do you travel there?	Travel time?
	Walk <input type="checkbox"/> Bike <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> OHV <input type="checkbox"/> Horse <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Walk <input type="checkbox"/> Bike <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> OHV <input type="checkbox"/> Horse <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Walk <input type="checkbox"/> Bike <input type="checkbox"/> Car <input type="checkbox"/> OHV <input type="checkbox"/> Horse <input type="checkbox"/>	

4. Please **rate** how well you think each of the following features in Lincoln County are currently being **managed/protected**. (circle one number on each line)

	Not well Managed			Well Managed
Hunting and fishing areas	1	2	3	4
Wildlife habitat	1	2	3	4
Areas with large trees	1	2	3	4
Dry washes	1	2	3	4
Agricultural land	1	2	3	4
Range for grazing	1	2	3	4
River and stream floodplains	1	2	3	4
Wetlands	1	2	3	4
Scenic areas (rock outcrops, canyons, etc.)	1	2	3	4
Steep hillsides and ridgelines visible from major roadways and towns	1	2	3	4
Views of prominent features (specific mountain peak, lettered hills, etc.) from central part of town	1	2	3	4
Fire hazard areas	1	2	3	4
*Other:	1	2	3	4

\* Use the "other" box write in features not listed.



LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN SURVEY

5. Please rate your priorities for future conservation / management on the following: (circle one number on each line)

Table with 4 columns: Not a priority, 1, 2, 3, 4, High Priority. Rows include Hunting and fishing areas, Wildlife habitat, Agricultural land, etc.

What do you think are the highest priorities for recreation in Lincoln County? (circle one number for each line)

Table with 4 columns: Not a priority, 1, 2, 3, 4, High Priority. Rows include Horse riding, ATV riding, Mountain biking, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Not a priority, 1, 2, 3, 4, High Priority. Rows include Go with children to playground, Picnic in park or pavilion, etc.

6. Please rate how important it is to preserve / manage each of the following features in Lincoln County: (circle one number on each line)

Table with 4 columns: Not a priority, 1, 2, 3, 4, High Priority. Rows include Hunting and fishing areas, Wildlife habitat, Agricultural land, etc.

\* Use the other box to write in features not listed.



LINCOLN COUNTY COMMUNITY LANDS PLAN SURVEY

7. Agriculture is an important part of each community in Lincoln County—for economics, as well as for existing or future food production. The agricultural lands around each community are likely to experience development pressures in the future. For many farmers, their land is their "savings account" for retirement and to meet emergencies. If a community wants to preserve agricultural land, the owner must be compensated fairly. How important is it to you that we develop options, which are voluntary for the landowners, to preserve agricultural lands around your community?

- not important, somewhat important, important, very important

8. Agricultural land uses provide a open backdrop around many communities in addition to the benefits listed in question 8. Please indicate which of the following choices you support for preserving agricultural lands.

- Agricultural preservation is not important, Lincoln County is not highly productive and water rights are more important. I support providing incentives (e.g. increasing density) to provide fiscal incentives to clustering and preserving open lands. I support agricultural preservation and would personally contribute to a nonprofit such as a land trust to assist in preservation. I support agricultural preservation and would vote for a measure which increases taxes to create a public fund for preservation.

9. Please use the attached map to identify "special places" (e.g. you're favorite areas) in your community, and the County, which should be preserved.

10. The County has various options to fund future parks/open space maintenance, one of the options is to seek business partnership. In this case, businesses help with capital improvements needed in exchange for advertising in the park. How do you feel about this idea: (check one)

- strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, strongly oppose

11. Please use the space below for other suggestions or concerns regarding your and/or your family's recreational needs and potential future community lands?

12. Are you: Male [ ] Female [ ]

13. How many people in your household are within the following age ranges: 0-12, 13-18, 18-35, 36-50, 50-65, 65+

14. What is the closest town to where you live?

15. How long have you lived in Lincoln County? (Check one)

- I don't live in Lincoln County/I have land and will retire here. Less than a year, 1-2 years, 2-5 years, More than 5 years, More than 20 years

16. Would you be willing to take additional surveys to give us your opinions on specific choices and plan concepts as they evolve in this planning process? Yes [ ] No [ ]

If yes, please provide the following information:

Name, Mailing Address, Phone Number, Email Address

Which contact do you prefer? (Check one of the above)

For more information please and on going updates go to www.lccommunitylands.org

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM NO LATER THAN May 30th TO:

University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Attn: Buddy Borden 8050 Paradise Road, Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89123-1904

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

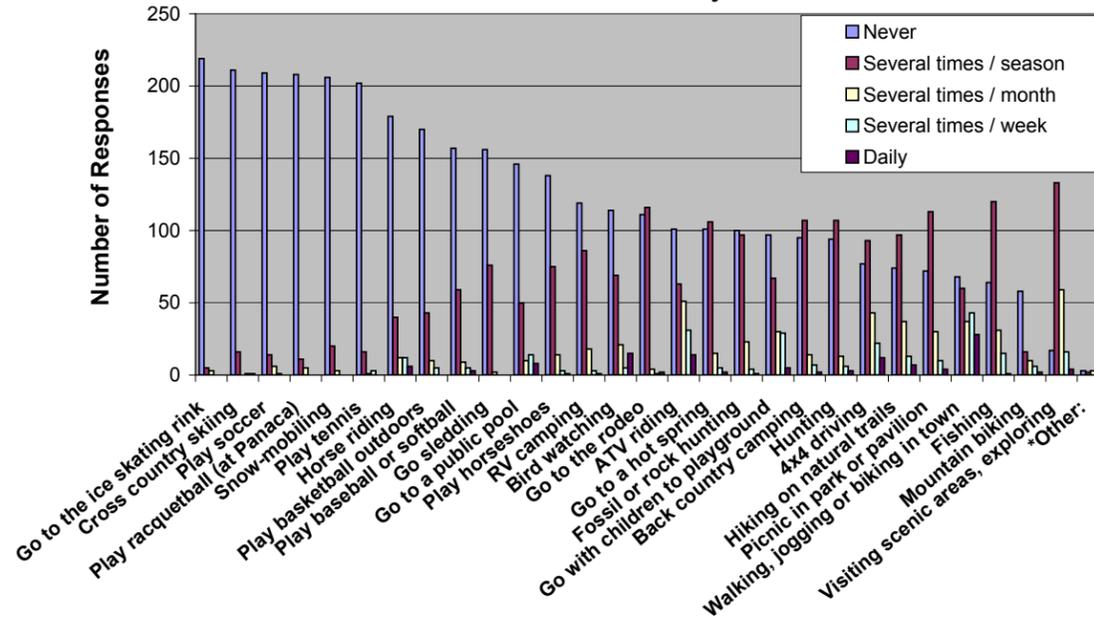
VI. APPENDIX





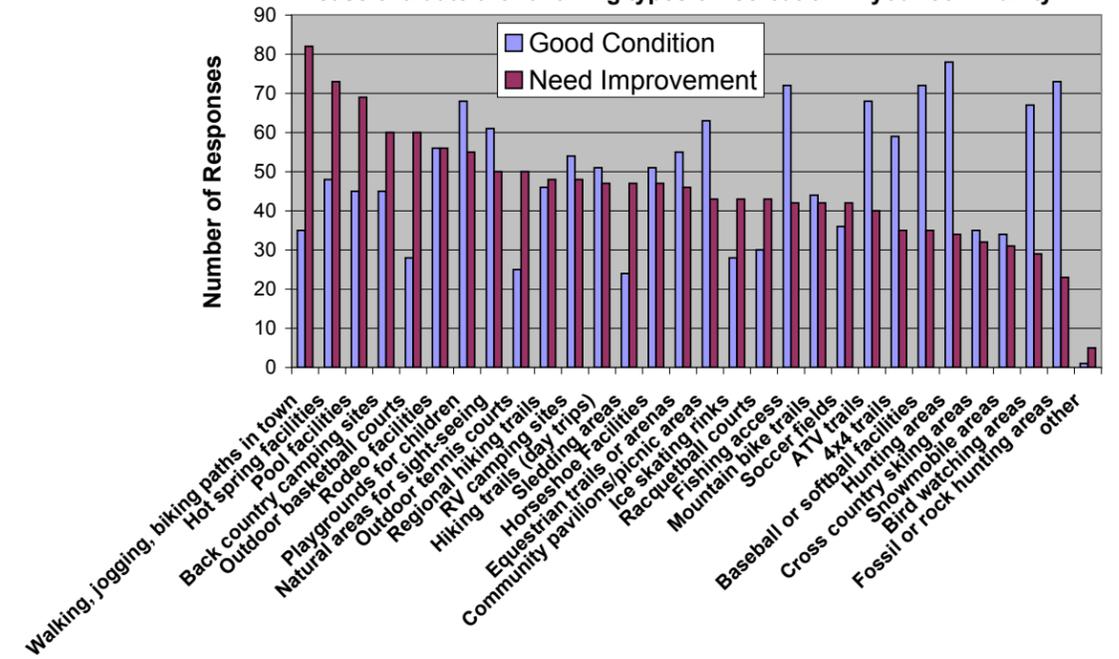
### Question 1

In general how often do you use any of the following types of recreation in Lincoln County?



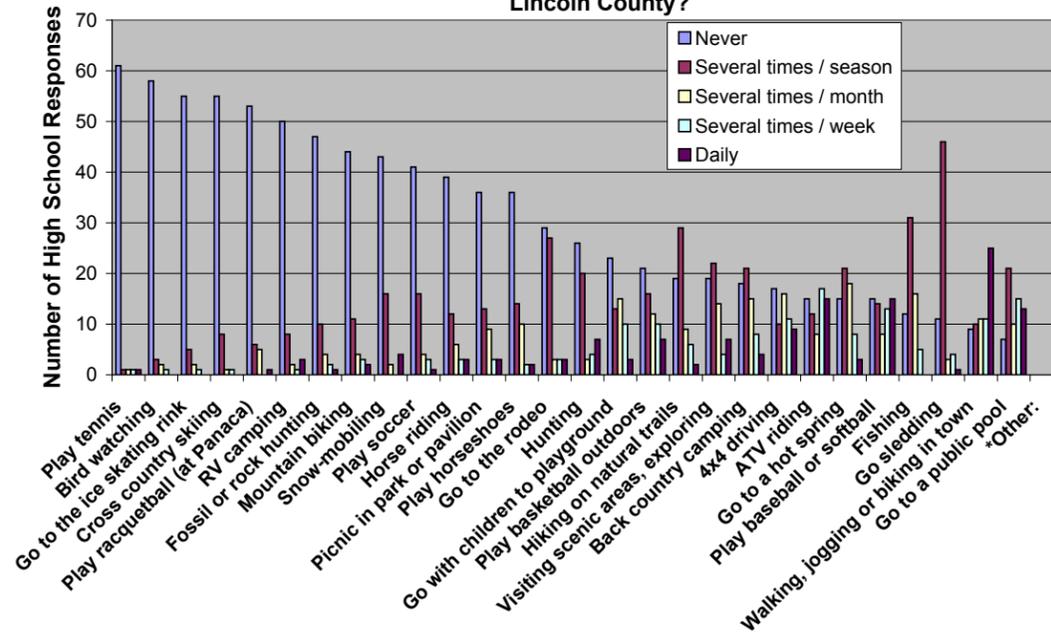
### Question 2: Quality

Please evaluate the following types of recreation in your community



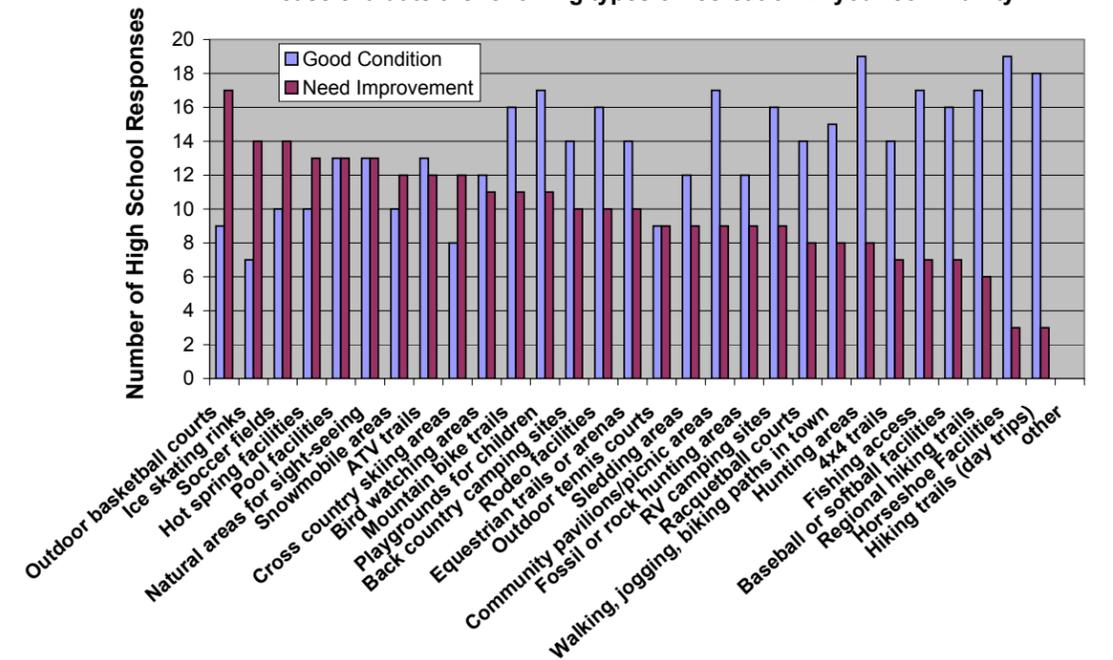
### Question 1

In general how often do you use any of the following types of recreation in Lincoln County?



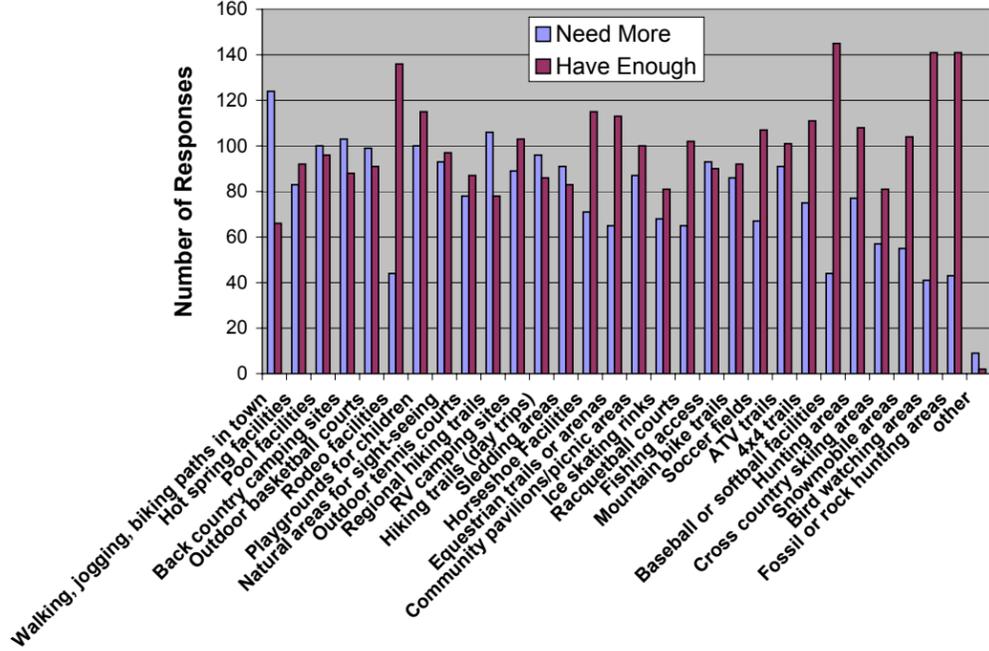
### Question 2

Please evaluate the following types of recreation in your community



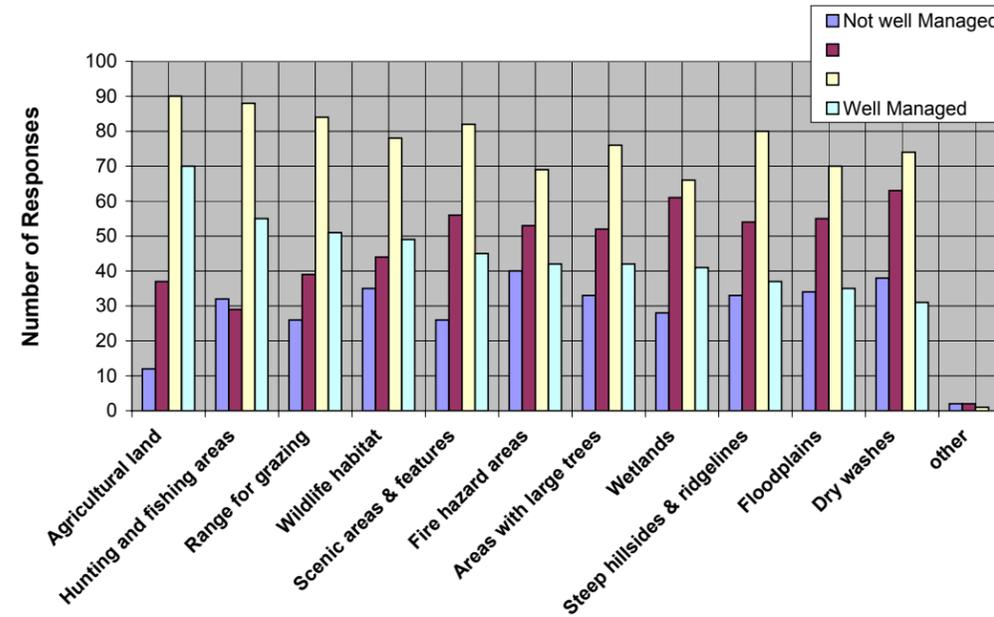
### Question 2: Quantity

Please evaluate the following types of recreation in your community.



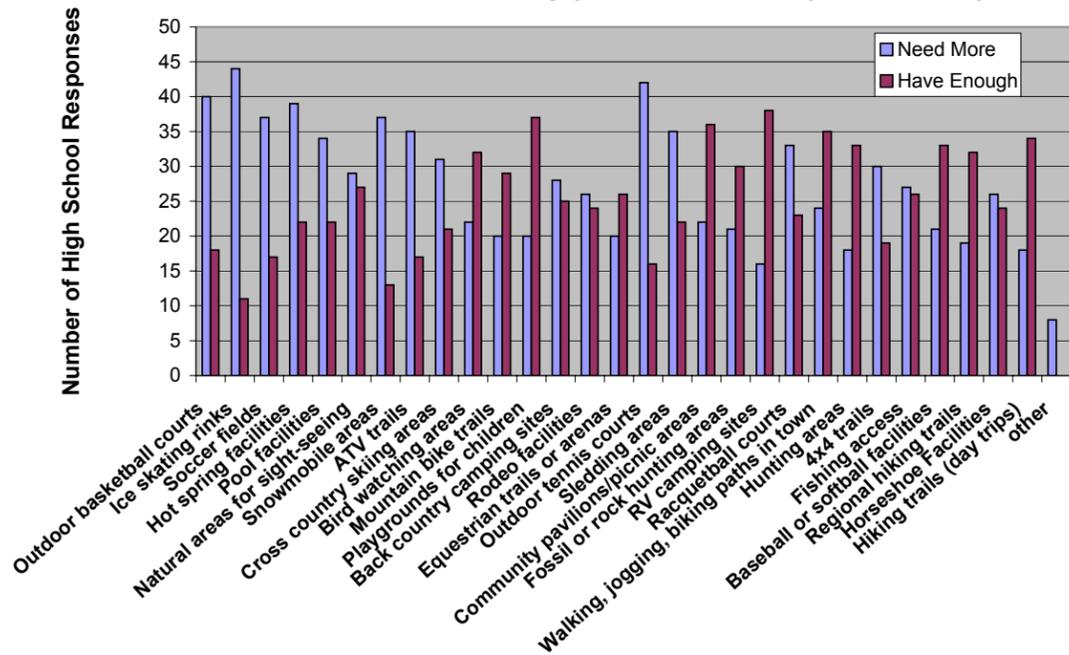
### Question 4

Please rate how well you think each of the following features in Lincoln County are currently managed/protected?



### Question 2

Please evaluate the following types of recreation in your community.



### Question 4

Please rate how well you think each of the following features are currently being managed/protected?

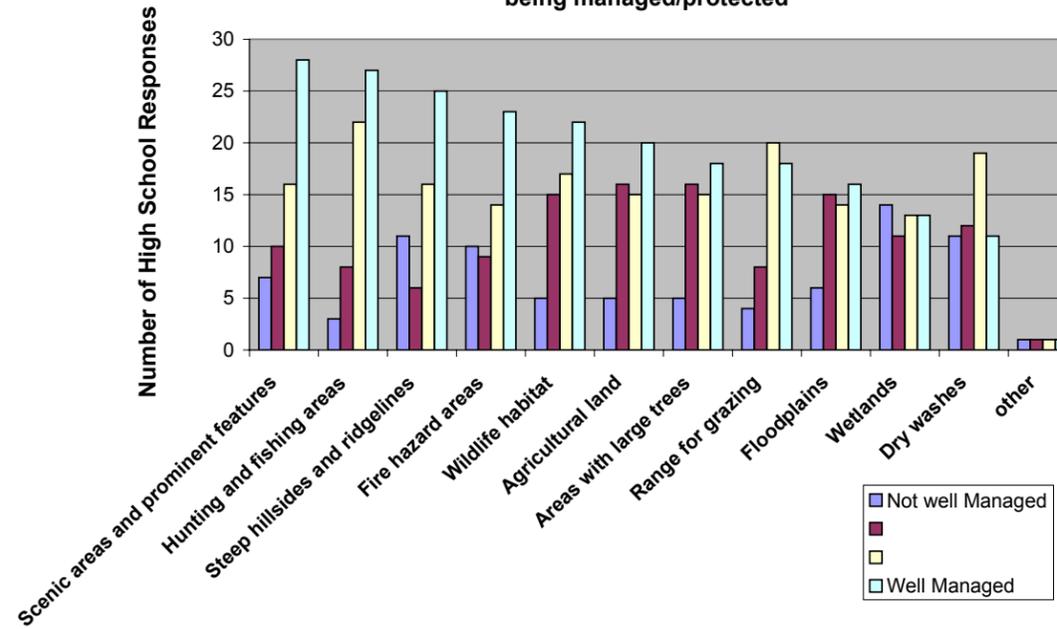


TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

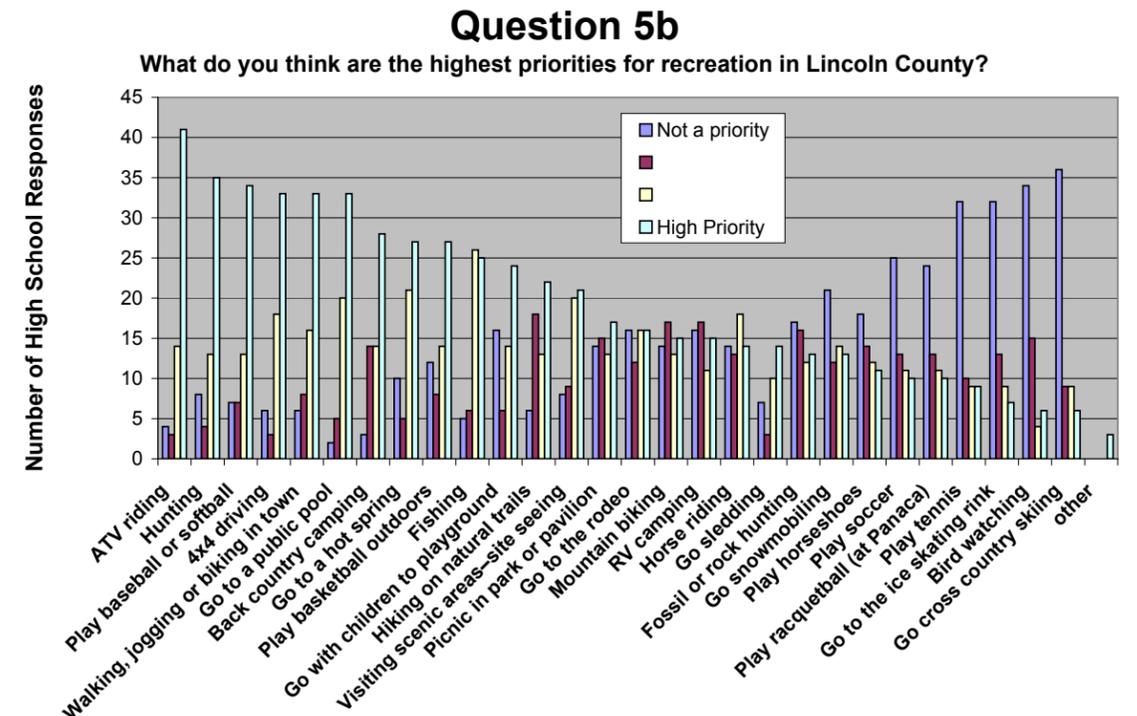
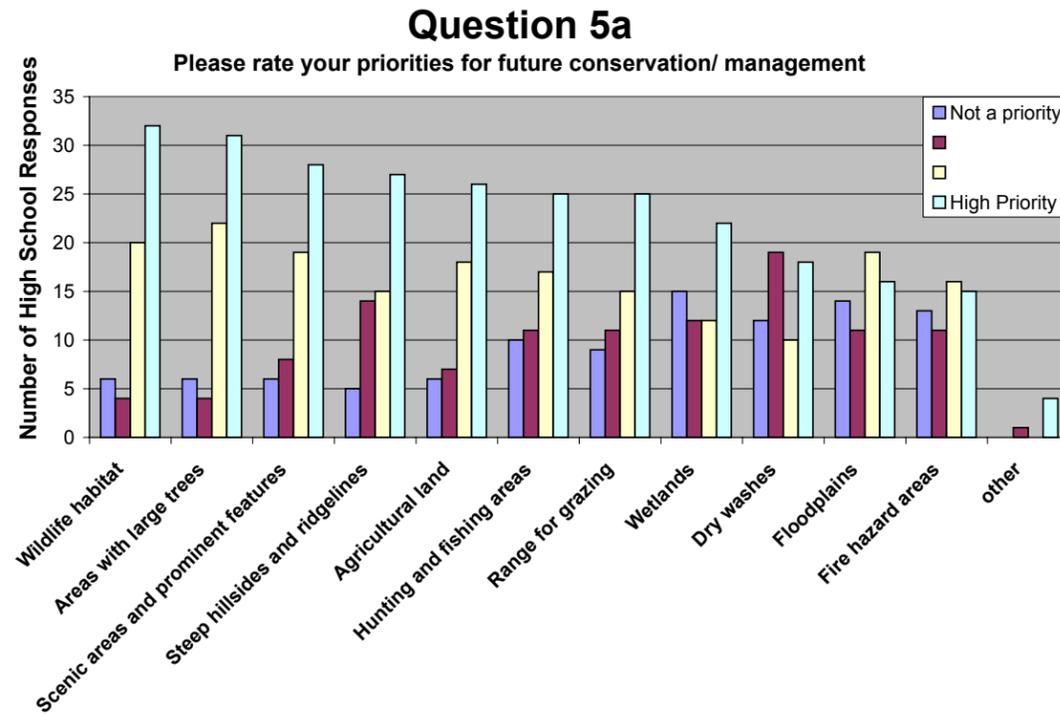
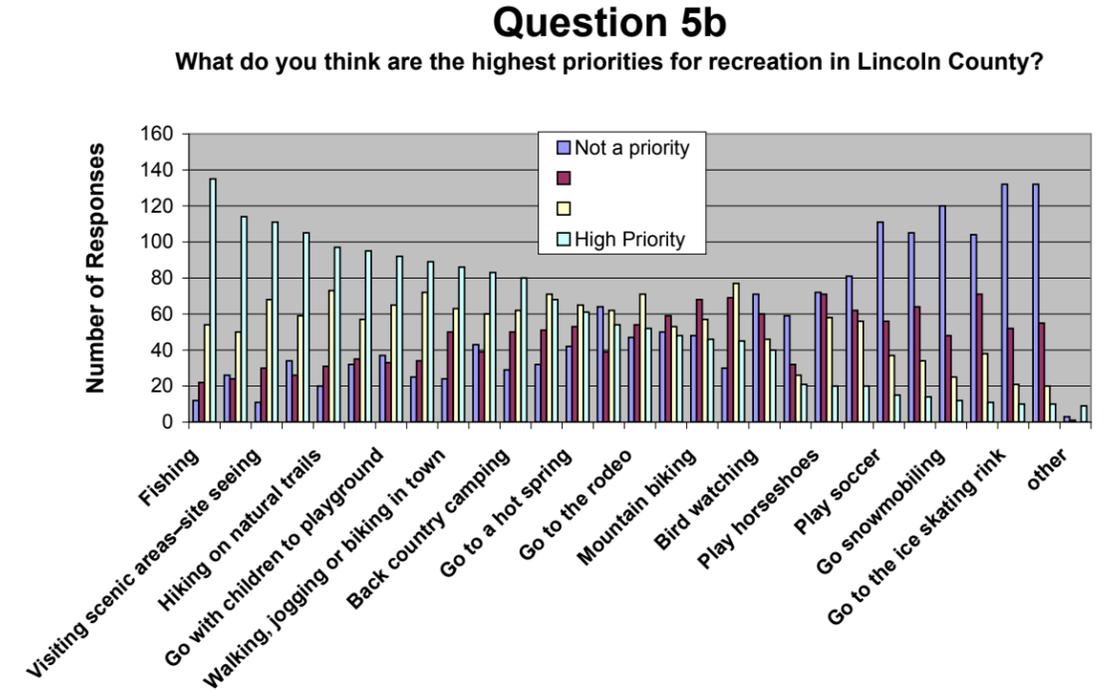
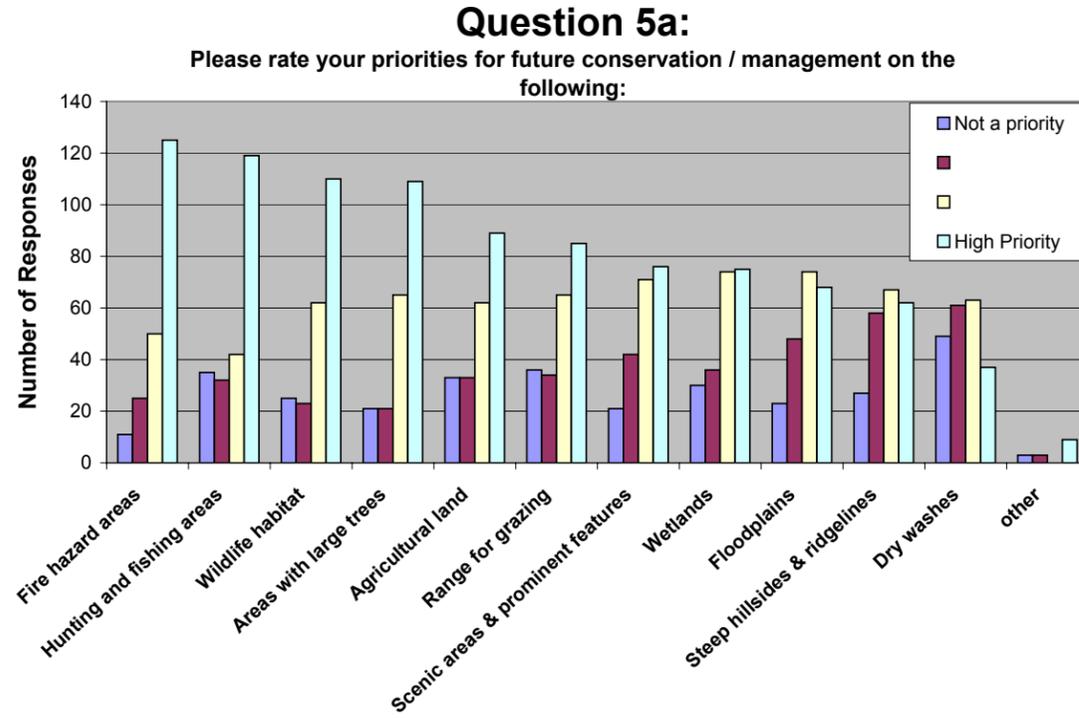
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

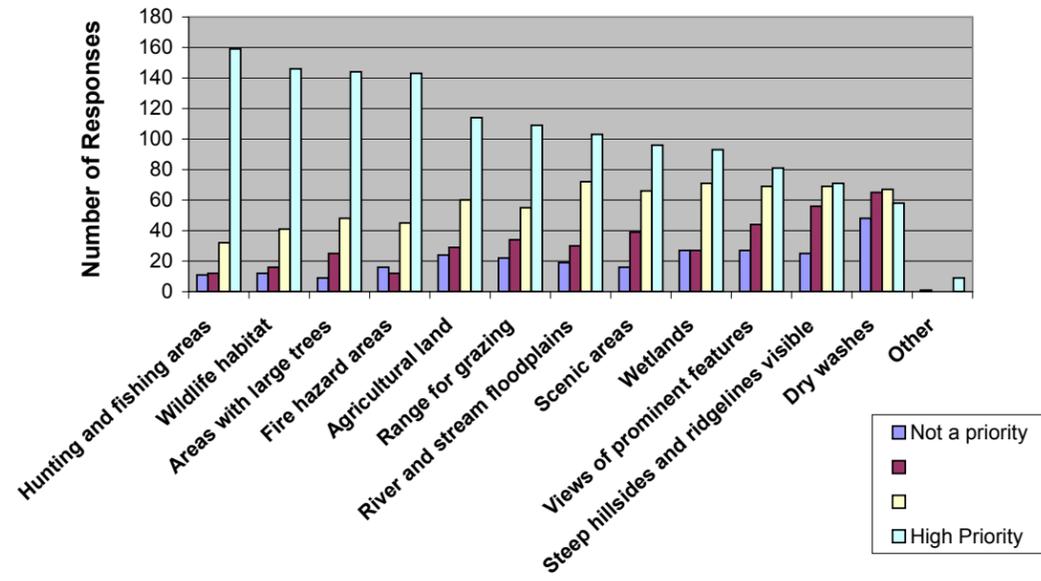
VI. APPENDIX





### Question 6

Please rate how important it is to preserve / manage each of the following features in Lincoln County.



### Question 6

Please rate how important it is to preserve/manage each of the following features in Lincoln County.

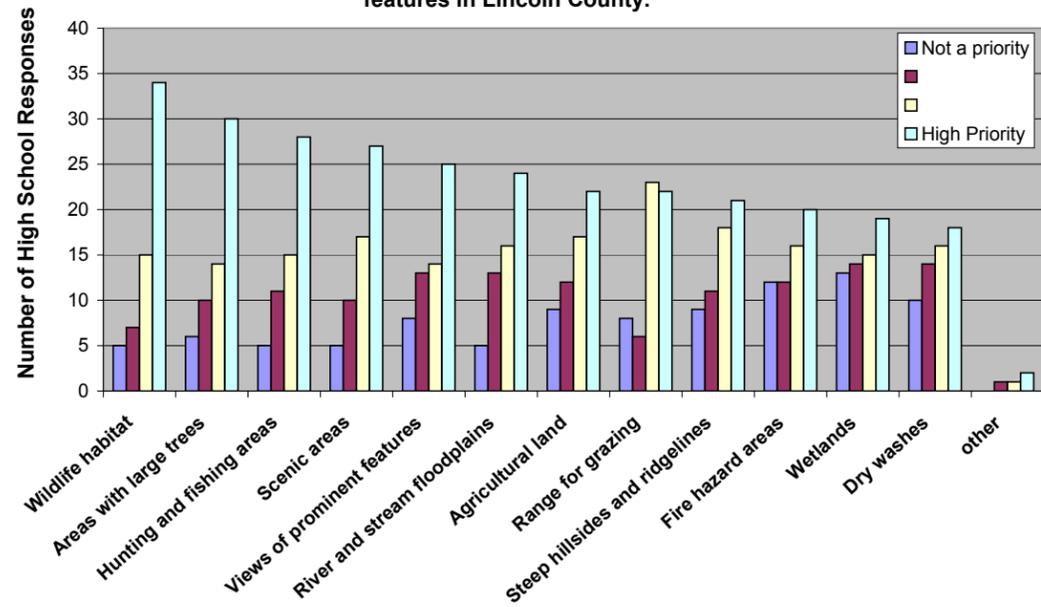


TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

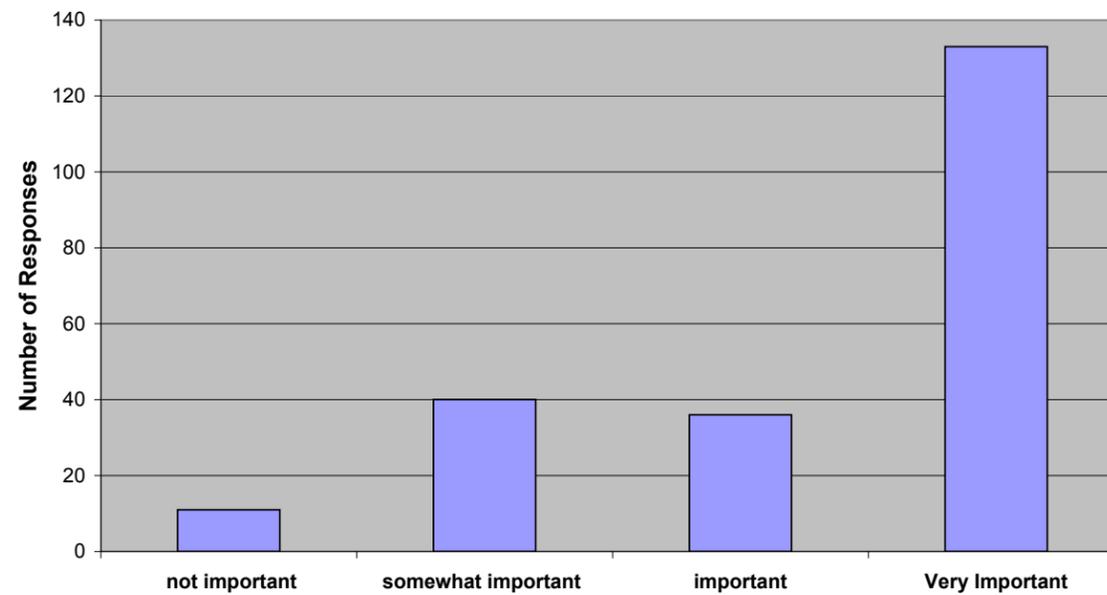
VI. APPENDIX





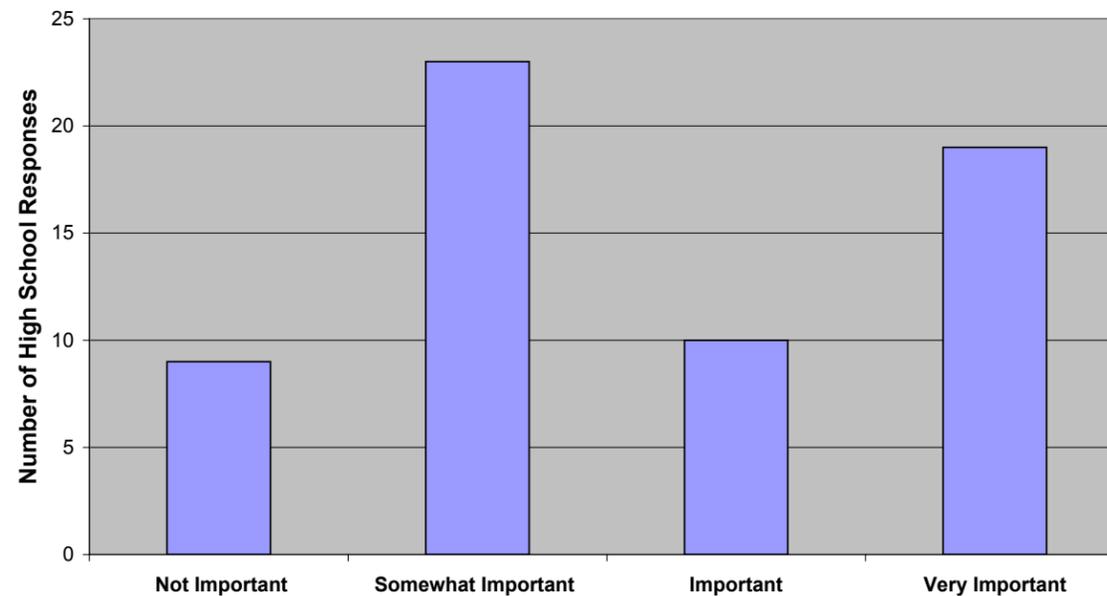
### Question 7

How important is it to you that we develop options, which are voluntary for the landowners, to preserve agricultural lands around your community?



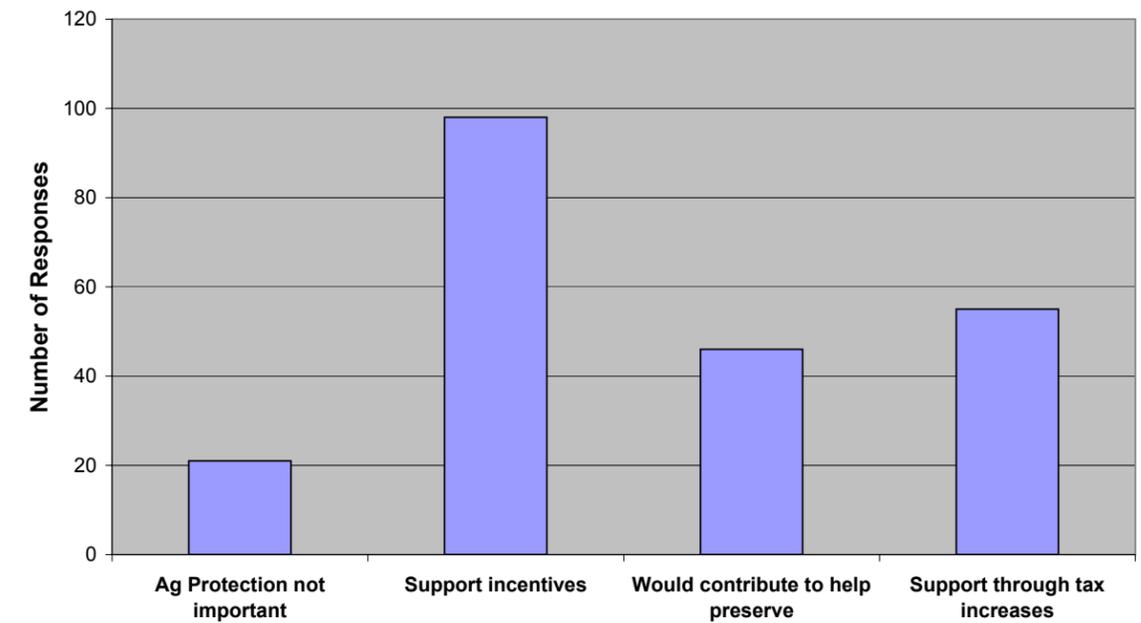
### Question 7

How important is it to you that we develop options, which are voluntary for the landowners, to preserve agricultural lands around your community?



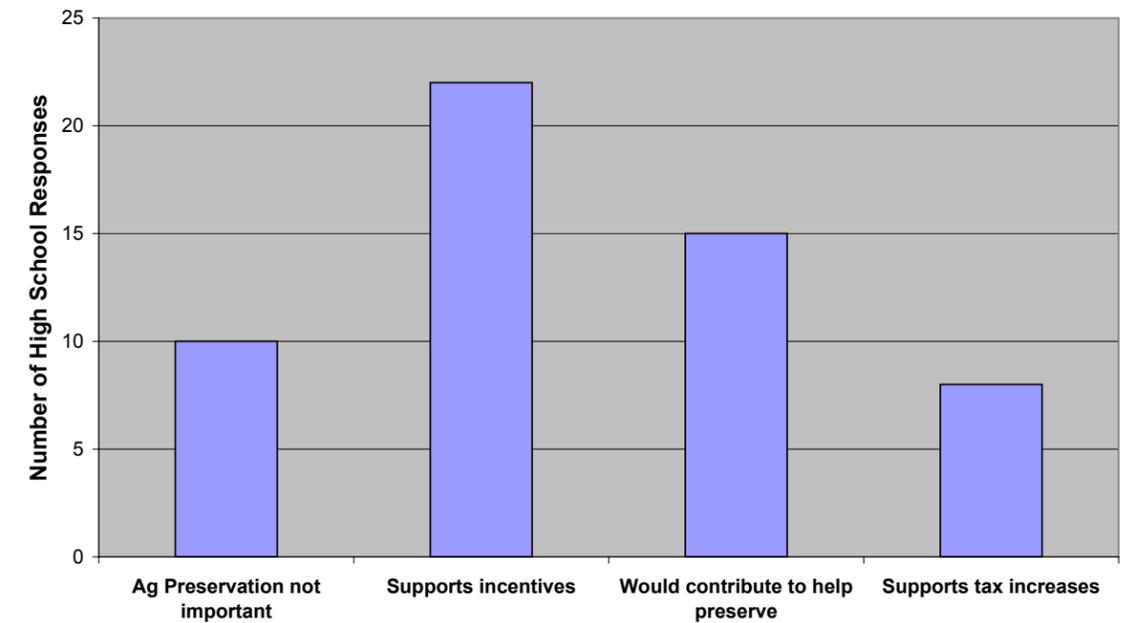
### Question 8

Indicate your support for protecting agricultural lands.

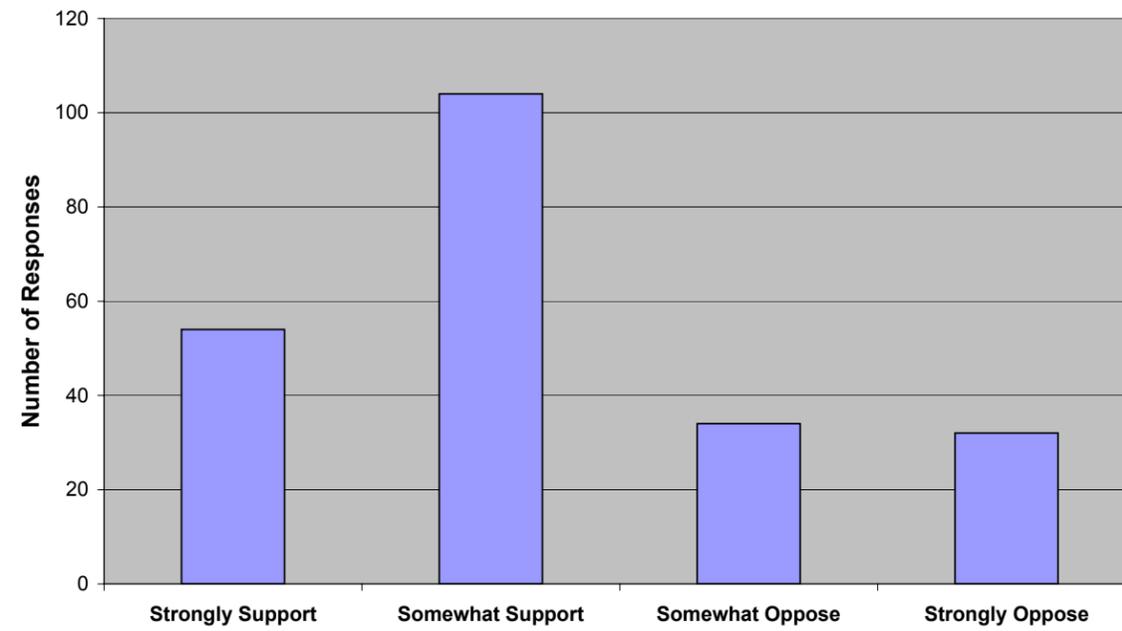


### Question 8

Indicate your support for protecting agricultural lands



**Question 10**  
Business partnerships



**Question 10**  
Business Partnerships

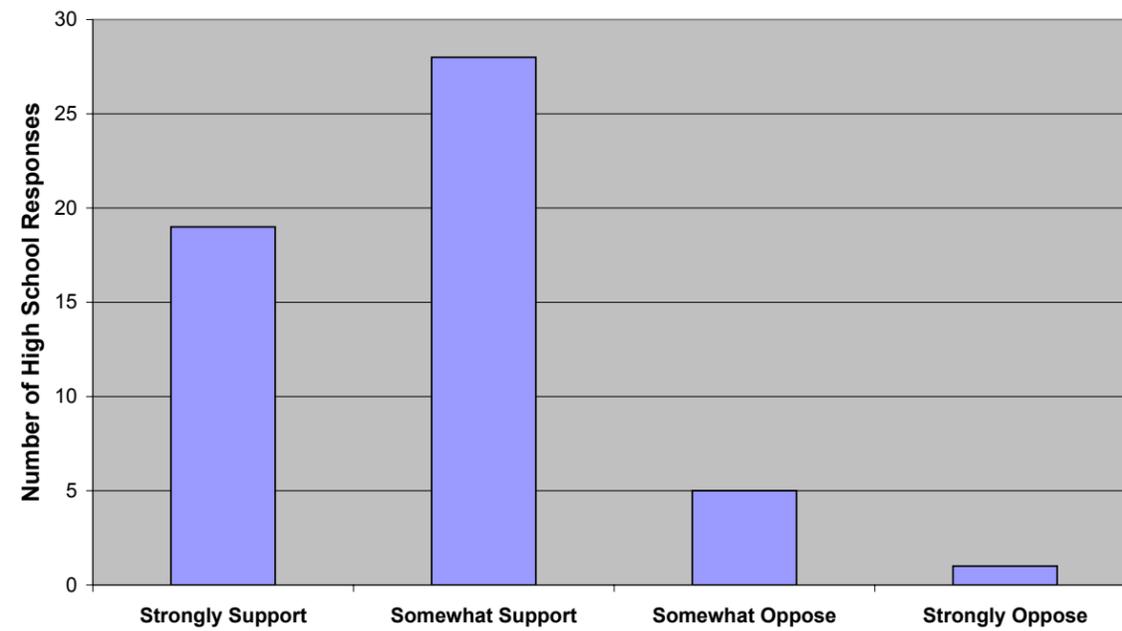


TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





### 11. THE COMMUNITY SURVEY

Question 11 asked respondents for other suggestions and concerns, responses include:

- Fishing and hunting improvement; ATV; shooting park
- These are great for communication
- Rainbow Canyon Road needs repair!
- As long as the "advertising" should not be too distracting.
- Maintain this county as old Nevada and keep money hungry developers out. Once it's gone, it's gone forever.
- More recreational needs for all teens, not just for team sports
- If "preserve" means restrict access, I am opposed. The BLM has way too much authority! How do sr. citizens & handicapped access the wilderness areas?
- We need plans that reduce county & state taxes
- Handicap access
- I'm concerned that too much land has been designated wilderness - 65% already.
- I'm concerned about OHV laws. I think they are currently too restrictive.
- I'd like to see walking trails, skate park, public pool and one playground by rodeo/baseball fields. A new library! Please preserve Ash & The Lakes. Keep our canyons!
- Plowed roads into cross-country skiing areas. Tennis courts. Driving range for golf course.
- Blocking public lands due to development
- Keep all of the water rights. No pipe line from White Pine County to Clark Co., neither overhead nor underground

- We need at least one soccer field in each town (most senior are taxed out, but we are willing to help). Panaca desperately needs another little league baseball park. Soccer is a wonderful sport for both boys & girls. We need to get teen recreation going as well.
- Take back the wilderness areas for all public use and access via 4x4 or ATV wilderness areas prohibit access to the elderly
- Every time we try to use facilities at Echo Canyon Lake, they are locked or not usable. Such as rest rooms or water station
- A soccer field in all towns would be good for all ages of youth. Everyone plays instead of just a few
- Land should be dedicated in all areas to small lot parks when lands are divided
- I think that the county needs to control the ATVs in the mountains with the thousands coming out of Vegas, our mountains are getting scared and will take years to grow back. You can't walk anywhere that you can't see ATV tracks, I think we will have a lot more flooding like Kershaw and spring heights.
- I guess I don't understand, to preserve agricultural land, do the owners "own" their own land or does the community/county take it from them?
- Public gold prospecting areas
- We live in Pioche but explore all of Nevada. Please do not close any more parks. Improve what we have in our Parks, some equipment to more than 50 years old. Recreation is for our kids, our health, and our reputation as a state
- Hurry! Before it's too late! We need to keep some green belts for public spaces and rec. and our kids future!

- \*Beaver Dam State Park. It is a true shame what the state has done to this park, to let it go & not fix up the lake & surrounding areas. It would make an excellent ATV trail & camping area. A real moneymaker if it was done right. I know many people from all around would come here. Many people are willing to help with this, I know the state is out of money in this area of funding
- Please develop bicycle and running trails communities in Pioche, Panaca, and Caliente
- #1 priority should be keep BLM & forest service from locking us off our land. Wilderness areas are not acceptable and we should fight them all. OHV and off roads races are being taken away costing our country thousands of dollars as well as our right to use. Also, we need public swimming pools especially since ash springs are pretty much off-limits.
- Keep water in Lincoln County
- Retirees & Sr. Citizens need more rec. tax money, at least plant fish!
- Too many trails & roads being used for OHV racecourses, damaging said roads & trails. Let's be specific what is a racecourse. Too many OHV races, not enough mitigation on courses after race. Preservation of numerous rights of ways accesses in/out & through any potential disposal lands. Help agriculture stay agriculture.
- We love the farming/ranching lifestyle, but we respect the importance of property and the right of the individual owner to control/dispose of personal property as he would. Coming to a determination of how to balance this deserves more thought and discussion. Lets look into options other than government-orchestrated programs. Lets talk.
- Rural areas are and always have been the

backbone of America. But with Obama, Harry Reid, & Nancy Pelosi in command, we have forgotten everything this country was built on, its disgusting. Quit taking from Lincoln County!!

- No more wilderness areas, too many now!
- I think a lot of the ranchers sold out for big bucks to give up the water rights to Las Vegas so I find it hard to support them.
- Improve the Pioche sportsman’s shooting range - should be relocated with target holders out to 500 yards.
- Off-road racing, a motor cross park
- Keep the water here
- We would like information on how we can obtain BLM land for a homestead near Panaca, NV.
- Take care of land problem @ Caselton
- ATVs need not abuse the land.
- I think that too many extra buildings and too many recreational places would not be good. However, everything about the Rodeo grounds, the agricultural, cattle grazing lands, and mountain biking trails would be a good thing to preserve.
- Bigger state park
- They need more basketball courts and activities.

**2. PUBLIC MEETING NOTES**

**Caliente Meeting**

- Meadow Valley Wash is an important Wash – A flooding feature.
- Caliente has areas designated for growth, it worked with the county to identify those lands.

Land designated was from Barkley to Pali Rock Summit and was meant to control growth as it happens.

- Possible land trades with the BLM for Viewsheds.
- Due to land owners donation, Cities in the County have substantial areas for parks, not maintenance. If these areas are not used as parks they revert to their original owners.
- Silver State Trail should connect to the towns.
  - Designate maintained access routes to major destinations
  - Need permanent access up Antelope Canyon, this was the original road to Alamo
  - Preserve access through Chief Mountain System – There is a plan but isn’t permanent.
- RR No Access to Lower Rainbow Barkley
- 15,000 Acres should preserve foundations
  - Access to Wilderness Areas
  - Springs – Water Sources.
- Protect Viewsheds
  - a. Those we can’t get through BLM trade we should purchase.
- o Insure a Caliente – Kershaw Bike Trail – Mountain Bikes Hiking.
- o Has the State proposed expansion to State Park (Holly Mentioned that Bruce would know)
- o Beaver Dam State Park road currently closed – People want more access – County owns ROW.
- o BLM –
  - a. RS 232
  - b. RS 2477 – Section 8 of the mining act of 1866 – Construct highways over federal lands not reserved for public use. Re-codified in Title 5, the Federal Land Management Policy

Act.

- o Caliente just got 25,000 for funding of the linear park along Railroad
- o We need a Rainbow Canyon Picnic Area b/t Caliente and Elgen
- o Flood areas are very problematic.
- o Clover Creek
  - a. High Recreational Value
  - b. Can only access up 4 miles
  - c. Railroad limits access citing homeland security – billions in trade per day...Military access.
- o We need to poll other recreational enthusiasts. (Tommy and Rick)
  - a. List of roads and activities up those roads, (i.e. Christmas tree cutting, where there is snow on slopes or snow recreation areas, hiking areas.)
- o Rainbow Canyon –
  - a. Stream that flows through canyon is sometimes perennial sometimes constant, depending on geology below.
  - b. Lower Rainbow Canyon has Bankhead Jones lands.
- o Need a 200 Acre Regional Fire Facility
- o Military uses the Alamo airport
- o 93 north to border of Lincoln County protect viewsheds.
- o Trail Corridors
  - a. SWIP – Southwest Intertie Power Line
  - b. Pipeline corridor.
- o The City is a public Art Place.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



**Pioche**

- o Sold major park for 1 dollar 300 acres to county – Volunteers maintain and have built
  - a. Golf course
  - b. Motor Cross
  - c. They want more land for trail corridors
- o Some Clark County sales go to Lincoln County (What is the method)
- o This is a major bike loop through Lincoln County SNIPNUA \$ can be used for connectivity.
- o Trail head preservation is important
- o Funding sources:
  - a. User Pay for Elko, Nevada \$ for improvements
  - b. Taxes, either Advelorum Tax (Property Tax) or Sales Tax – need to present the package and state LOS/Cost
  - c. Fiscal Impact and Capital Improvements.
  - d. RACK Southern BLM Lincoln County/ White Pine County – BLM district.
- o Lincoln moderates income to City – Money distribution method???
- o Carson City – Oregon, you get endowment with funds.
- o Show Feds, current and or matching funds for maintenance
- o Investigate what other Counties are doing with money.
- o Can we time land disposal – open spaces with disposal of lands –
  - a. How does the BLM dispose of lands.
- o Conservation Easements with right of first refusal.

- a. Question 1 – Can we use this for matching funds.
- o Section 7 mitigation funds from T&E
- o Lincoln County Regional Development Authority
  - a. Meadow Valley Industrial Park
  - b. Possible 20,000 Acres for Energy Use – Public Purposes Utilities commission – Lower Delamar and Dry Lake Valley
    - i. Possible Funding of Community Lands Management
    - ii. Parks and Recreation Funding
- o Form a subcommittee

**County Office**

- o Town water tank storage facilities – these are R&PP not open space acquisitions.
- o Sewer ponds
- o Certain Grade, steep slope no development
- o Speleological – spelunking society should identify areas.
- o Toquop sale built a 3.5 million dollar rainy day fund.
  - a. White Pine County had chapter 11 bankruptcy – they didn’t understand profit/loss
  - b. Currently they are doing a fiscal impact study to determine what Toquop agreement and sale meant.
  - c. General Improvement District liability goes to County – Level of service very high
- o We need plan and policy framework for agricultural preservation.
  - a. Currently the plan 1 in 10
  - b. Commissioners understand agricultural

- preservation
- c. Indentify areas where agricultural may disappear.
- o Adjust disposal lands –
  - a. remove grazing allotments.
  - b. Prime ag lands.
  - c. View corridors.
- o Can – Open Space be agriculture? – Open Space Easements?
- o How many people have sold water – recorder?
- o You can contact the Ranchers at Church – Mormon’s are the Ranchers.
- o Density bonus
  - a. Works only with base of 1 unit / 20 acres
- o Conservation on Public Lands sale
  - a. TFC
  - b. TNC
- o Growth in Peak Year 60 homes per year.
- o Impact Fees @ < 2% a year growth a year you don’t need impact fees, taxes grow faster

## APPENDIX C - COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS AND CONCURRENT PLANNING EFFORTS

### 1. LINCOLN COUNTY PUBLIC LANDS POLICY PLAN:

The Lincoln County Public Lands Policy Plan (PLPP) was developed concurrently with the LCCL Plan. Drafts of the PLPP were reviewed in development of the LCCL Plan. The Public Lands Policy Plan provides the County a voice in activities on public lands that surround us. The plan will also include policies and criteria for the disposal and phasing of public lands around our communities.

#### Public Lands Policy Plan Policies

- Any policies developed and adopted in this plan should be consistent with the PLPP or the PLPP should be amended.

### 2. THE LINCOLN COUNTY MASTER PLAN (2007):

The Lincoln County Master Plan (LCMP) is the County's guiding document. Any policies developed and adopted in this plan should be consistent with the LCMP or the LCMP should be amended. It calls for an update to the plan and the open space, parks and recreation element every 2 years. It recognizes the value of protecting cultural as well as scenic, natural resources and for avoiding development in hazardous areas. Several Goals in the Master Plan apply directly to this plan:

- Goal LUD-4 Preserve agricultural lands.
- Goal LUD-6 Provide adequate parks and recreational facilities.

- Policy LUD-6E Prepare and implement an open space, trails and parks plan that prioritizes the types of available lands and existing recreational facilities and those desired by the residents of the county.
- Goal TR-1 Improve, preserve and develop access within Lincoln County.
- Goal RT-1 Increase tourism in Lincoln County.
- Goal P-1 Increase and improve community parks and facilities in Lincoln County.
- Goal P-2 Develop bicycle and walking trails connecting our public facilities to residential areas.

Also contained within the County Master Plan is a specific plan for the Pahranaagat Valley (i.e. The Alamo Community Plan (ACP)). The ACP has specific goals that apply to this plan:

- Conserving the natural resources of the Valley.
- Maintaining agricultural operations as an integral part of the valley economy and identity.
- Considering proposed land uses against impacts to natural areas.
- Protecting agricultural areas from development.
- Identify new recreational activities for local residents and tourists.
- Encourage new development to provide for parks and trails.

The Lincoln County Master Plan (LCMP) defines and delineates Agricultural, Open Space, Parks and Recreation and Woodland Rec Areas via its land use designations and land use map. These uses are

meant to protect its current resources.

#### Agriculture

This designation is intended for commercial agricultural operations, extremely low-density residential uses, and associated activities. Agricultural lands should be of sufficient size to support farm operations typical in the county. Non-farm dwellings in these areas should be limited in number and confined to locations that will not interrupt traditional activities. All dwellings should avoid high class soils, current and future farming areas and be buffered from current fields and farm operations. Table 16, Zoning and Master Plan Designations Consistency compares the compatibility of master plan designations and zoning classifications.

#### Open Space

Lands to remain in their natural state with no development allowed due to their aesthetic value, historical value, environmentally sensitive land (e.g. floodways, ridgelines or faults) or other constraints preventing improvements of any type. These areas are not open to development (except for light use or recreation) and are protected for public safety purposes or other outstanding public values. Where existing private property exists in open space land the density for new development will be 1 unit/10 acres if structures can be safely located.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS
<b>VI. APPENDIX</b>

PAGE 90

**Parks and Recreation**

Lands to be utilized for both active and passive outdoor recreation will be included in this category. Local, county and state parks are located throughout Lincoln County. However, there is a lack of improved facilities for a variety of ages. Playing fields are usually co-located with schools and there are few indoor recreational or community facilities. Many of the town parks are in need of renovation or expansion. Parks should meet national standards in all new development to ensure adequate park space for the future. State Parks in Lincoln County have gradually improved services to include showers, power and other amenities. There are also national wildlife refuges and special natural areas which provide both habitat areas and public use.

**Public Facilities**

Public land uses are located throughout the county and in every major population center. These include airports, sewer and water treatment plants, schools, post offices, county and state facilities, etc. Some parcels may include land for future development or public use. These areas need to be expanded and properly located to meet future needs for growth.

**Woodland Recreation**

The purpose of this designation is for low density residential properties located in forested areas of Lincoln County. These lands present unique challenges for public safety and wildland fire protection. These lands are primarily located in northern Lincoln County where limited public services or utilities exist. This district is comprised of mostly

public lands managed by the BLM or US Forest Service. However, scattered private properties exist and are used for vacation homes or second dwellings; some are located on patented mining claims. Density in these areas should be limited to no greater than one dwelling per 5 acres unless planned unit developments are proposed. Special requirements may be implemented requiring secondary access routes or adequate access for emergency providers, on site fire suppression standards, non-flammable building materials, or the creation of defensible space and siting standards for dwellings. Primary uses in this zone include, agriculture, firewood collection, forest products industry, mining, recreation and other resource development activities.

**3. CONCURRENT TOURISM PLANNING EFFORT**

In order to understand how Community Lands can contribute to tourism, we need to understand tourism demographics. Dottie Maitland, a travel and tourism consultant provided presentations to the County on the potential tourism base for Lincoln County. The information is included here as baseline information for future tourism development. Dottie presented recent travel statistics to create a snapshot of the recent tourist market.

Package Travel - One quarter (23%) of past-year travelers (33.3 million adults) say they bought a travel package within the past three years—that is, a trip including at least transportation and a place to stay all in one price. The average annual household income of a package traveler is \$72,400.

Adventure travelers. One-half of U.S. adults, or 98

million people, have taken an adventure trip in the past five years. Adventure travelers are more likely to be young, single and employed compared to all other U.S. adults. (Source: Adventure Travel Report.)

Biking vacations attracted more than 27 million travelers in the past five years and they rank as the third most popular outdoor vacation activity in America, (following camping and hiking). People who take biking trips tend to be young and affluent.

Educational Travel: The learning aspect of travel is important to U.S. travelers, with about one-fifth—30.2 million adults—having taken an educational trip to learn or improve a skill, sport or hobby in the past three years. Eighteen percent of travelers in the past year said that taking such a trip was the main purpose of their travel. Educational travelers have a higher annual household income (\$75,000 average (mean) annual household income).

Lincoln County has assets and activities that can potentially access each market, package travel, adventure travel, biking vacations and education travel.

**Special Interest Groups**

Potential target groups for tourism include:

Agricultural Groups	Educational Clubs	Military clubs and reunions
Alumni Associates	Exploritas (Elderhostels)	Museum Clubs
Antique Clubs	Family Reunions	Photography Clubs
Architectural Clubs	Fishing/Hunting	Pilots' Associations
Artistic Clubs	Fundraising Social Groups (Elks Club, Sierra Group)	Railroad Fans
Bank Clubs	Geocaching Groups	Red Hat Groups
Bird Watching	Geology Clubs	Rehab Centers (Rainbow Canyon Retreat)
Church Groups	Golfing Groups	Retired Teachers
Cooking (Dutch Oven Groups)	Health Clubs	RV Clubs and Caravan Tours
Corporation Recreation Clubs	History Buffs	Sporting Clubs (Land sailing, OHV)
Crafting Groups (spinners, wood art)	Landscape Enthusiasts	Student Groups

**4. EVALUATION OF COST OF GROWTH ISSUES**

The County contracted with Tischler Bise to understand the fiscal impact of the recent development agreements. The initial review indicated a negative impact. This highlights the importance of economic sustainability in the Lincoln County Open Space and Community Lands Plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
<b>VI. APPENDIX</b>





## APPENDIX D - PERSHING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION OVERLAY DISTRICT CODE (CHAPTER 106)

### SECTIONS:

- 17.106.00 Purpose
- 17.106.05 Applicability
- 17.106.10 Areas Covered
- 17.106.15 Policy
- 17.106.20 Permitted Uses
- 17.106.25 Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit
- 17.106.30 Dimensional Standards for Residential Dwellings
- 17.106.35 Lot of Record Provision
- 17.106.40 Rules Governing Density of Residential Development within AP

### OVERLAY DISTRICT

**Section 17.106.00 Purpose.** The purpose of Chapter 106, Agricultural Preservation (AP) Overlay District, is to superimpose special standards over the base land use district, which provide compatibility with the surrounding agricultural uses and protect the agricultural economic base of the county.

**Section 17.106.05 Applicability.** The areas with Agricultural Preserve (AP) overlay district are those portions of Pershing County which have soils suitable for agricultural purposes including prime and nonprime farmland. The principal purposes of this

Overlay District are to:

- A. Provide an economic benefit to farmers by permitting the use of nonprime farmland for nonfarm dwellings and agricultural service establishments;
- B. Conserve and protect farms and other agricultural uses;
- C. Foster growth appropriate to rural areas;
- D. Prevent urban and agricultural land use conflicts;
- E. Discourage small lot or residential subdivisions where public facilities such as water, sewage disposal, parks and playgrounds, and governmental services such as police and fire protection are not available or could not reasonably be made available;
- F. Protect agricultural, rural and urban forms of development from incompatible uses; and
- A. Encourage the clustering of single-family dwellings together in areas of other than prime farmland in order to preserve prime farmland and natural amenities, and to provide housing opportunities for family members and other persons involved with agricultural operations on the site. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

**Section 17.106.10 Areas Covered.** The boundaries of the AP Overlay District are set forth on the Land Use Map adopted as part of this code and found on file in the office of the Planning Department, and are coterminous with the boundaries of the former A-H District. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

**Section 17.106.15 Policy.** The Pershing County Board

of Commissioners declares the following policies to be applicable within the AP Overlay District:

- A. Right To Farm: The preservation of prime agricultural farmland within the AP District shall assure that the owners of such land have a continuing right to farm their property free from nuisance claims from noncompatible uses. Any person who requests a special use permit to place a nonfarm dwelling on property which lies within the District is deemed to be aware of the normal agricultural uses and farming practices within the District, including night farming, noise from agricultural operations and other normal farming practices.
- A. Priority Of Development On Nonprime Farmland: Wherever possible, these regulations shall be interpreted to require development of nonfarm dwellings, agricultural service establishments and other uses permitted by special use permit on nonprime farmland prior to development of such uses on prime farmland. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

**Section 17.106.20 Permitted Uses.** The following uses shall be permitted by right:

- A. Farm dwellings, at a density of not more than one dwelling per forty (40) acres, or one dwelling per one-sixteenth (1/16) of a section if the section is less than six hundred forty (640) acres.
- B. Farms and uses associated with farm activities, including, without limitation:
  1. Commercial agriculture and horticulture;
  2. Corrals and noncommercial feedlots with

- less than one thousand (1,000) head (1 time capacity);
- 3. Farm buildings;
- 4. Farm drainage and irrigation systems.
- C. The following accessory uses and structures, which are customary and clearly incidental and subordinate to permitted uses and structures, shall be permitted:
  - 1. Private garages;
  - 2. Playhouses, swimming pools and storage buildings appurtenant to single-family dwellings; and
  - 3. Landscaping and screening. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)
  - 4. Accessory Uses and Structures as allowed in Chapter 306
  - 5. Temporary Uses as allowed in Chapter 17.322.30 E., Temporary Occupancy for the Care of the Infirm.

**Section 17.106.25 Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit.** The following uses shall be permitted only where a special use permit has been approved by the Planning Commission in accordance with the standards and procedures of Section 17.706. of this Title:

- A. Mining operations and industrial operations accessory to and integral with mining operations, provided that such operations are designed and operated in accordance with all requirements of Federal and State environmental regulations and may be conducted without interference with adjacent farming operations;
- B. Clustered development, subject to the following conditions:

1. Where clustered development is to be located on prime farmland, a maximum of four (4) dwelling units, including existing dwelling units, may be clustered for each one hundred sixty (160) acres of contiguous land. The maximum lot size permitted shall be one acre. There shall be no more than four (4) dwelling units per cluster.
2. Where clustered development is to be located on nonprime farmland, the number of dwelling units, including existing dwelling units, as determined under subsection 17.16.080B of this Chapter shall not exceed a ratio of one dwelling unit per forty (40) contiguous acres. There shall be no more than four (4) dwelling units per cluster. No minimum or maximum lot size requirement applies, provided that land area requirements for water supply and sewage disposal systems are met.
3. Clustered dwelling units shall have suitable access, adequate drainage and roadway facilities, utilities and potable water.
4. Clustered development shall not be located on prime farmland, where suitable and equivalent nonprime farmland exists on the property. The availability of water rights, location of utilities and access for development shall be taken into consideration in determining relative suitability. In determining whether land within the AP District is prime farmland, the County may rely upon maps delineating prime farmland areas, or it may require investigation of site by State or Federal agencies.
5. For each dwelling unit approved in a clustered development, the property owner of the land on which the units are

- clustered shall execute an agricultural preservation easement restricting at least forty (40) contiguous acres of the property from further residential development, in a form substantially similar to Appendix B of the Ordinance codified in this Chapter and found on file in the office of the Planning Department. The property owner may include the area of the lots on which the dwelling units are to be situated in calculating the amount of land to which the easement applies. The easement shall provide for termination in the event that more than fifty percent (50%) of the property in the AP District is rezoned to a district that does not have as its primary purpose the preservation of agricultural land, or in the event of annexation of the property to the city of Lovelock.
- 6. A special use permit application shall be accompanied by a subdivision map or parcel map depicting each lot to be developed for clustered dwelling units and showing the location of agricultural preservation easements granted;
- C. Nonfarm dwelling unit which is not part of a clustered development, subject to the following conditions:
  1. If the dwelling unit is located on prime farmland, the maximum lot size shall be one acre. If the dwelling unit is located on nonprime farmland, no maximum lot size applies.
  2. The unit shall have suitable access, and shall be adequately served by water, wastewater, drainage and roadway facilities.
  3. The property owner shall execute an agricultural preservation easement,

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
<b>VI. APPENDIX</b>

PAGE 93

TABLE OF CONTENTS
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
I. BACKGROUND
II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES
III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS
IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN
V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS
<b>VI. APPENDIX</b>


restricting at least forty (40) contiguous acres of the property, including the lot on which the dwelling unit is to be located, from further residential development. The easement shall be in a form substantially similar to Appendix B of the Ordinance codified in this Chapter and found on file in the office of the Planning Department. In the event that the property owner subsequently requests to include the lot as part of a clustered development, the easement may be modified in accordance with the provisions of subsection B of this Section. The easement shall provide for termination in the event that more than fifty percent (50%) of the property in the AP District is rezoned to a district that does not have as its primary purpose the preservation of agricultural land, or in the event of annexation of the property to the city of Lovelock.

4. The special use permit application shall be accompanied by a parcel map depicting the lot and the agricultural preservation easement granted.
- D. Agricultural service establishments, subject to the following conditions:
1. Agricultural service establishments shall be located on nonprime farmland wherever possible.
  2. Agricultural service establishments shall be incidental and necessary to the conduct of agriculture within the AP District.
  3. Agricultural service establishments shall be located at least three hundred feet (300') away from any driveway affording access to a farm dwelling or field and at least five hundred feet (500') away from any nonfarm dwelling.

4. The Planning Commission may establish minimum acreage requirements and screening or buffering requirements on the perimeter of the agricultural service establishment, as may be necessary under the circumstances, taking into consideration whether the establishment is to be owned and operated by the farm owner presently and in the future;
- E. Feedlots with one thousand (1,000) head or more one time capacity, commercial slaughterhouses, dairies, hog farms or other similar operations; provided, that such operation shall be located more than one-half (1/2) mile from any dwelling, except those dwellings located on the owner's contiguous property and located at least two (2) miles from the Lovelock city limits;
- F. Public utility and public service structures, including electric transmission and distribution lines, substations, gas regulator stations, communications equipment buildings, pumping stations and reservoirs; provided, that such facilities shall be located at such places and constructed in such manner that they will not segment land of any one farm, and will not interfere with the conduct of agriculture by limiting or interfering with the access to fields or the effectiveness and efficiency of the farmer and farm equipment, including crop-spraying aircraft;
- G. Bunkhouse/cook house complexes and similar structures for use by farm workers in conjunction with farming operations;
- H. Temporary structures for housing seasonal farm workers, subject to requirements applicable to temporary structures and temporary parking of mobile homes under this Title;

- I. Outdoor recreation areas;
- J. Churches, cemeteries, schools, local government buildings and facilities and government-owned facilities for the maintenance of roads and highways. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

**Section 17.106.30 Dimensional Standards for Residential Dwellings.** Dimensional standards for farm dwellings and nonfarm dwellings shall be as follows:

- A. Distance: No part of any dwelling shall be closer than twenty feet (20') from any other structure, except for customary accessory structures such as a garage, tool shed, etc.
- B. Setback Regulations: The required setbacks are as follows:
  1. Front Yard: There shall be a front setback having a depth of not less than thirty feet (30') from the property line.
  2. Side Yard: There shall be a side setback on each side of a building having a width of not less than ten feet (10') from the property line.
  3. Rear Yard: There shall be a rear setback having a depth of not less than thirty feet (30') from the property line.
- B. Flag Lots: Residential dwellings within the AP District shall not be located on flag lots. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

**Section 17.106.35 Lot of Record Provision.** Any lot less than forty (40) acres in size existing at the time of adoption of this Land Use Ordinance, which does not contain an existing dwelling unit, may be used for purposes of constructing one nonfarm dwelling unit, provided that the following conditions are met:

- A. That the deed for the parcel had been recorded

- prior to the effective date hereof;
- B. Dimensional requirements set forth in Section 17.16.060 of this Chapter are complied with; and
  - C. The dwelling unit is provided with suitable access and is adequately served with water, wastewater, drainage and roadway facilities. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

**Section 17.106.40 Rules Governing Density of Residential Development within AP Overlay District.**

- A. Density Of Farm Dwellings: Farm dwellings, at a density of not more than one dwelling unit per forty (40) acres or one dwelling unit per one-sixteenth (1/16) of a section, if the section is less than six hundred forty (640) acres.
- B. Density:
  - 1. Except for development authorized on lots of record pursuant to Section 17.16.070 of this Chapter, the number of residential units which may be developed on the effective date hereof for any parcel of land within the AP District shall be determined by multiplying the number of acres by the base density, one unit per forty (40) acres, reducing that number by existing dwelling units on the property and by the number of nonconforming lots pursuant to Section 17.16.070 of this Chapter.
  - 2. For purposes of this Section, a complex of farm dwellings located on a single parcel of farm property which is used as part of farming operations shall be considered as a single existing dwelling unit. However, if any dwelling unit in such complex subsequently becomes a separate lot for purposes of sale or division, such unit shall be counted in determining density allowed under this

Section.

- C. Maximum Number Of Dwelling Units: Not more than four (4) dwelling units may be constructed on any one hundred sixty (160) acres of contiguous land within the AP District.
- D. Special Use Permit: The number of dwelling units which may be developed on any parcel in the AP Overlay District shall be reduced by the number of building permits issued for dwelling units permitted by right or by the number of units authorized by the granting of a special use permit for the property.
- E. Record Of Dwelling Units: The County shall keep a record of the number of dwelling units which may be developed on each parcel of land within the AP District. (Ord. 126 §4, 1992)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





## APPENDIX E - PINYON-JUNIPER (P-J) WOODLANDS AND THE WUI

Lincoln County’s recent ecological progression presents a unique economic and restorative opportunity that addresses fire concerns in the emerging WUI.

Lincoln County has an abundance of Pinyon-Juniper (P-J) Woodlands that has increased its presence throughout the county by encroaching onto the extensive alluvial fans extending from numerous mountain ranges into basin valleys. This rapid tree expansion over the past several decades has resulted in displacement of vast areas of sagebrush-grass ecosystem that previously supported wildlife, livestock, watershed and other values. As the trees begin to occupy the fans, they become perches for ravens and raptors that prey on sage grouse thereby reducing their numbers and displacing the birds from their critical habitat. In addition, these trees also extract significant water from the soil and reduce or eliminate the flows from springs and small streams. As tree density increases the fire hazard also increases, and the risk of catastrophic wildfire has now become evident throughout much of this woodland type in Lincoln County. The Bureau of Land Management has been unable to keep stride with the management needs of these woodlands, while science has presented new opportunities to treat the woodlands and make productive use of the biomass while simultaneously reducing the resource hazards.

Lincoln County may have the opportunity to evaluate specific areas near communities in the County that present an opportunity for meaningful and proactive management of the Pinyon-Juniper woodlands.

Once the land is identified and secured, an inventory of available tons of biomass that could be safely harvested over time. Wood biomass harvested from the site could be delivered to a bioconversion facility strategically located in the county for the purpose of generating both power and space conditioning.

An example might be to locate a small (e.g. 1 MW) bioconversion cogeneration facility at Caliente in the Industrial Park to produce power and heat for a series of greenhouses that perhaps grew tomatoes and other fresh produce for a Las Vegas market. In addition, the heat could also be used to heat a series of fish tanks to be used for Tilapia (market fish) for sale to a growing Las Vegas fish market. The combination of these activities would produce benefits that include:

- Provide a sizeable land area suitable for proactive treatment and development into a carefully managed P-J woodland park with the necessary amenities.
- Serve as an educational demonstration area as to how to manage P-J woodlands for high value products on a sustainable basis while providing economic benefits to the citizens and the County.
- Demonstrate to the public land agencies the opportunity and value of managing the P-J woodlands for productive purposes when trees are harvested and put to economic uses.
- Create multiple permanent jobs in the county while increasing revenues and opening the door to more public land woodland biomass opportunities.

- Enhance the resource base by improving rangeland condition, increased forage production, enhanced wildlife habitat, and freeing up more water resources.

## APPENDIX F - DRY WASH DRAINAGE STUDY REQUIREMENTS

Any development or modification affecting a dry wash must include a drainage study prior to County Approval.

The analyses shall be conducted for three storm recurrence intervals (2-, 25- and 100-year events). Peak flow, storage volume and flood limits shall be determined for these three events. If detention is required, detention and retention basins shall be designed for the 25-year event with a minimum one-foot freeboard. All basins shall be designed with an emergency spillway to accommodate the 100-year peak flow, and shall at no time release at rates greater than pre-development conditions.

Storm water peak flow rates and volumes shall be determined in accordance with the following methods, unless otherwise agreed to by the County:

All HEC-1 or HEC-HMS analyses shall use the Unit Hydrograph or Kinematic Wave procedures. Flood routing and mapping shall be analyzed with HEC-RAS.

Access or open space routes within a dry wash shall be based on the extent of flooding. At a minimum, routes shall be outside the anticipated flood level from a 25-year storm event.

Contributing Basin Area	Analysis Procedure
0 < Area < 20 Acres	Rational Method, TR-55 or HEC-1 (HEC-HMS)
20 < Area < 100 Acres	TR-55 or HEC-1 (HEC-HMS)
Area > 100 Acres	HEC-1 or HEC-HMS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES, STRATEGIES, STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX





## APPENDIX G - TOWN BUDGETS FOR CULTURE AND RECREATION

### Pioche

Parks	\$34,864
Pool	\$33,086
Town Hall	\$16,200
- Salaries	- \$1,701
- Benefits	- \$345
- Supplies	- \$1,052
Cemetery	\$8,248
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$95,496</b>

### Panaca

Cemetery	\$6,075
- Benefits	\$1,225
- Services/Supplies	\$7,210
	<b>\$14,510</b>
Parks	
- Salaries	- \$5,850
- Benefits	- \$1,150
- Service/Supplies	\$9,270
	<b>\$16,270</b>
Town Hall	
- Salaries	\$1,200
- Benefits	\$150
- Supplies	\$9,695
	<b>\$11,045</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$41,825</b>

### Alamo Town

Senior Center	
- Services/Supplies	\$3,300
Parks	
- Services/Supplies	- \$20,529
- Capital Outlay	- \$2,941
	<b>\$23,470</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,770</b>

<b>Combined Budget for Pioche, Panaca and Alamo Town</b>	<b>\$164,091</b>
--	------------------

### COUNTY BUDGET

Museum Fund	
- Salaries	- \$12,029
- Benefits	- \$2,086
- Supplies	- \$6,180
	<b>\$33,295</b>
Fair Board	
- Service/Supplies	<b>\$11,157</b>
Libraries	
- Salaries	- \$46,664
- Benefits	- \$24,200
- Supplies	- \$20,600
	<b>\$91,464</b>
Rachel Jones Cemetery	<b>\$827</b>
Thompson Opera House	
- Service/Supplies	<b>\$4,000</b>
Regional Development Authority	
- Services/Supplies	- \$81,839
- Capital Outlay	- \$67,500
	<b>\$149,339</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$209,526</b>

### Room Tax Board Revenue

Revenue	\$63,050
Outbound to Fair Board	\$10,000
Benefits	\$524
Supplies	\$68,259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$68,783</b>

CITY BUDGETS FOR CULTURE AND RECREATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. BACKGROUND

II. CURRENT ASSETS AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES

III. CAPITALIZING ON OUR ASSETS

IV. ACHIEVING THE PLAN

V. SUMMARY OF POLICIES. STRATEGIES. STANDARDS

VI. APPENDIX



**Caliente**

Parks	
- Salaries	- \$27,000
- Benefits	- \$4,000
- Supplies	- \$5,000
	<b>\$36,000</b>
Pool	
- Salaries	- \$23,000
- Benefits	- \$4,954
- Supplies	- \$7,140
	<b>\$35,094</b>
Rodeo	
- Supplies	- 800
	<b>\$800</b>
Museum Board	
- Service/Supplies	- \$700
- Capital Outlay	- \$1,400
- In from Room tax Board	- \$12,350
	<b>\$14,450</b>
Beautification Committee	
- Donation	- \$900
- Grant	- \$1,135
- Services/Supplies	- \$2,456
	<b>\$4,491</b>
Room Tax Revenue	\$20,000
- Services/Supplies	\$12,360
- Capital Outlay	\$30,405
- Out to Museum Board	\$12,350
	<b>\$75,115</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165,950</b>

Attest:

Lisa Lloyd, County Clerk

Date

Chairman of the Board

Date