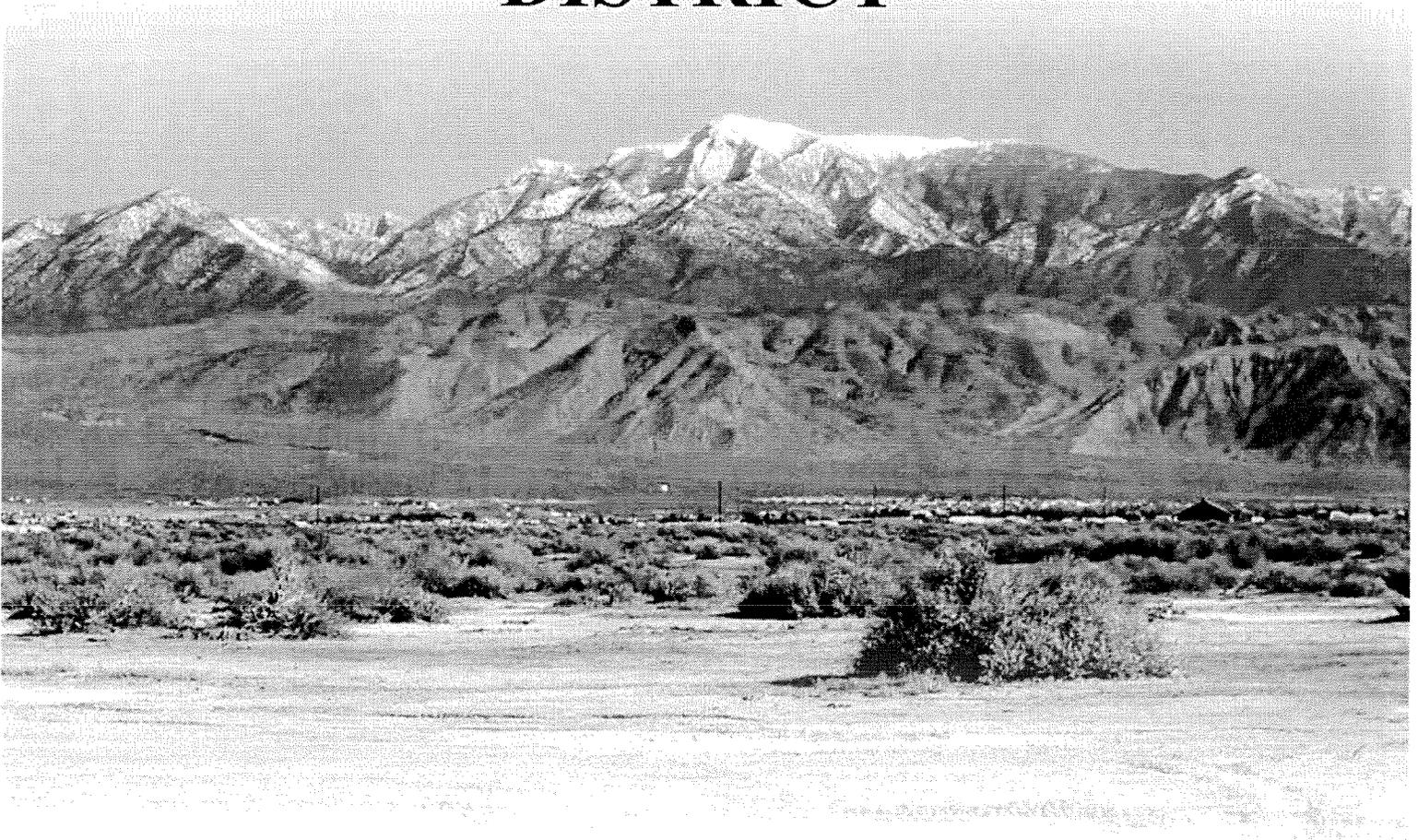


FINAL REPORT

OF INVESTIGATION FOR A

PAHRUMP SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT



PREPARED FOR:
NYE COUNTY
Nye County Public Works
1520 E. Basin Ave.
Pahrump, Nevada 89060

PREPARED BY:
TRI-CORE ENGINEERING
and
POOLED RESOURCES
Project Number: 5112.0006

JUNE 16th, 2005

**FINAL REPORT
OF INVESTIGATION FOR A
PAHRUMP SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT
PAHRUMP REGIONAL PLANNING DISTRICT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA**

PREPARED FOR:

NYE COUNTY

Nye County Planning
250 N Hwy 160, Suite 1
Pahrump, Nevada 89060

PREPARED BY:

TRI-CORE ENGINEERING

7272 EAST INDIAN SCHOOL, SUITE 420
SCOTTSDALE, AZ 85251
TEL: 480-346-3200
FAX: 480-346-3201
Project Number: 5112.0005

June 16, 2005

Table of Contents

CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.....	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
INTRODUCTION.....	4
SUMMARY OF MEETINGS.....	5
Feasibility Meeting with Community Leaders/Utility Company Representatives	5
Legal & Financial.....	5
Meeting with Community Leaders, Major Utility Companies, and Developers.....	6
Public Information Meetings	7
Television Interviews	7
Pahrump Town Board.....	9
Meetings with “Stakeholders”	13
DOCUMENTATION OF EXISTING PRIVATE WASTEWATER UTILITIES	15
DISTRICT FORMATION PROCESS	16
ECONOMIC IMPACT AND FINANCIAL OPPORTUNITIES	20
NDEP State Revolving Loan Fund.....	22
USDA Rural Development Water & Environmental Loans & Grants	24
NDEP Senate Bill #200 Funding.....	26
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26

APPENDIX

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS Appendix A
PUBLIC MEETING AGENDA..... Appendix B
POWER POINT PRESENTATION Appendix C
PUBLIC MEETING INFORMATION SHEET Appendix D
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS..... Appendix E
SANITARY DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP Appendix F
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM (PRIVATE WASTEWATER UTILITIES).Appendix G
COUNTY SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER LAW.....Appendix H

CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

Pooled Resources services included the necessary preliminary services required to explore the possibilities for the formation of a “Sanitary District” to provide an area wide solution for sanitary sewer service in the Pahrump area in Nye County. The following details the steps included in the contract to determine the institutional requirements for establishing such a district and to ascertain the attitudes and concerns of the community regarding the creation of a “Sanitary District”.

- Meet with Nye County, Pahrump staff and Tri-core Engineering to review all existing materials available concerning the proposed district.
- Meet with legal counsel to present all existing materials available concerning the proposed district and to develop listing of required steps for district formation .
- Prepare preliminary schedule for the proposed district in preparation for meeting with property owners.
- Meet with major property owners to present a plan for the proposed district formation and determine their level of support. These meetings are to be scheduled at a location requested by the property owners and may be done in combination with other owners.
- Meet with property owners to present a plan for the proposed district formation and to determine their level of support. These meetings are to be scheduled at locations that are regional in nature and may be done in combination with other owners.
- Complete report outlining the steps for district formation and report on the level of support expressed by the community for the concept of creating a “Sanitary District”.
- Meet with Nye County, Pahrump staff, Tri-core Engineering, and Legal Counsel to review findings of support for the proposed “Sanitary District”.

The following report details the steps taken to accomplish the above listed contract requirements.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pooled Resources has completed a series of meetings to determine support for possible formation of a “Sanitary District” to provide an area wide solution for sanitary sewer service in the Pahrump area in Nye County. Information about the meetings held is detailed in the report for the following:

- Meeting with Legal and Financial Advisors
- Meeting with Community Leaders & Utility Company Representatives
- Meeting with Community Leaders, Major Utility Companies and Developers
- Meetings with the Public at three different locations
- Television Interviews
- Meeting with the Town of Pahrump
- Meetings with Stakeholders

Notice of the “Public Information Meetings” was posted at various locations in Pahrump and advertised in the Pahrump Valley Times. Attendance was heaviest at the first meeting on Monday, November 29, 2004 with more attendees than at the second and third meetings. Although the overall attendance was light, it is not unusual for public meetings for proposed districts to have low attendance. Often, when informational meetings are conducted, those opposed to the district are more inclined to attend than those who will support the district. Many of the attendees expressed support for the district. A summary of the “Question Sheets” distributed at the meeting is included in the report appendix. Those expressing opposition to the district formation typically are on septic tanks and don’t feel that a “Sanitary District” offers any benefit to them. Many are concerned about what such centralized sanitary sewer will cost, when sewer service could become available to them and when they would be required to hookup once sewer service became available.

It is recommended that Nye County proceed with the required steps set forth in the report to continue working toward the formation of a “Sanitary District” to provide sanitary sewer facilities for the recommended service area as detailed in the report. In order to proceed, an action plan for acquisition of existing facilities, a 5-Year Capital Improvement Plan, and a policy for use of septic

tanks or on-lot treatment facilities and mandatory hookups should be developed. In addition, the County should explore the inclusion of water facilities in any proposed district.

In proceeding, the County should initiate working with legal counsel to develop the required steps for formation of a district. The areas to be included in the proposed district should be reviewed and possibly modified. The use of existing facilities on an interim basis to serve various areas should be explored. A committee should be appointed to explore the options for acquisition and operation of existing utility companies.

With the significant number of properties within the community needing a solution for sanitary sewer service in order to develop, and the possible risk to the community for contamination of the water table because of the large number of septic tanks and wells, and the opportunity for reuse of treated effluent, a “Sanitary District” is a viable solution.

The actual determination of whether a series of small package plants is a viable option instead of a centralized sewer treatment facility will take place after further development of a plan. If the purpose of formation of a sanitary district is to reduce the risk to the environment, to provide for the continued development of the community and to provide treated effluent for possible reuse within the community, both a centralized plant and small package plants can provide these benefits.

The most important benefits to the community would be the establishment of a single entity for establishment of rates and to provide factors of efficiency for operation and maintenance and ultimately replacement of facilities. In addition, the construction of facilities eliminating septic tank facilities would prepare the community for dealing with contamination of the ground water if it were to occur. There is no confirmed contamination presently. Other factors that also should be looked at are ground subsidence due to leach fields and possible water conservation due to the use of treated effluent instead of well water for certain applications.

In summary the above listed potential benefits should be analogized further and if the expected results occur, the formation of a sanitary district is warranted.

Introduction

Included in this report is the following:

- A summary of the contract requirements for Pooled Resources.
- An executive summary which includes the recommendations made in the report.
- A summary of the various meetings which were held to assist in the determination of support for the “District” concept.
- Listing of existing private wastewater utilities.
- A listing of the steps which are required for the formation of a district.
- A summary of the economic impacts and the funding opportunities which become available if the district is formed.
- A summary and recommendations for continuing with the project.

An appendix with the following items has also been included:

- Notice of the public meetings held
- The agenda for the public meetings
- The “Power Point” presentation made at the public meetings
- Public Meeting Information Sheet
- Summary of Public Comments
- Sanitary District Boundary Map
- Technical Memorandum Documenting Private Wastewater Utilities

The report sets forth information which should assist Nye County in determining if the County should proceed with the formation of a Sanitary District and what action steps should be implemented.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

The following summarizes the meetings and presentations that were made by Pooled Resources and Tri-Core Engineering to inform property owners of the process for establishing a “Sanitary District” to provide an area wide solution for sanitary sewer service in the Pahrump area.

Feasibility Meeting with Community Leaders/Utility Company Representatives

On March 10th, 2004, Bob Johnson from Pooled Resources met with several of the community leaders and existing utility company directors to determine if the idea of approaching the county commissioners to form a district was possible. At that meeting the district formation process was reviewed along with what benefits to the community would be derived from forming a “Sanitary District”. At this meeting it was decided to approach the county commissioners with a scope of work that would seek out the level of public support for the formation of such a sanitary sewer district. On August 3rd, 2004 a proposal was presented to the County Commissioners to enter into a contract with Tri-core Engineering and Pooled Resources to perform a study on the feasibility of forming a Sanitary Sewer District. The contract with Tri-Core Engineering and Pooled Resources was approved unanimously and the public outreach process was initiated.

Legal & Financial

On September 2, 2004 a meeting was held in Las Vegas at the office of Swendseid and Stern. In attendance at this meeting was John Swendseid, of Swendseid and Stern, Steve Heaney, Managing Director of Stone and Youngberg LLC from the Los Angeles office, and J. R. Pooler and Robert Johnson from Pooled Resources. During this meeting with legal counsel and financial counsel the general makeup of Special Districts within Nevada was discussed at great length. In addition, the different forms of funding special districts were reviewed. The steps required for formation of a “Sanitary District” by Nye County will be discussed later in this report. It was determined that if a

sanitary district is to be formed by Nye County the legal and financial counsels required would have to be an intricate part of the formation process and would have to be under direct contract with Nye County.

It is important that both legal and financial counsel be under contract to advise the County of the requirements under the law to avoid any challenge by the property owners of failure to conform to statutory requirements. In addition, financial advisors could guide the County on possible funding mechanisms for acquisition, operational costs, and construction funding.

Meeting with Community Leaders, Major Utility Companies, and Developers

On October 11th, 2004 a meeting was held at Tri-Core Engineering offices in Pahrump, Nevada with several community leaders, county representatives, representatives from the existing sewer treatment service areas, and current home developers in the area. Vince Gibbons and Rich Randall represented Tri-core Engineering and J. R. Pooler and Robert Johnson represented Pooled Resources.

An overview of the following was presented:

1. Current and projected population of Pahrump
2. Existing sewer facilities currently serving portions of the community
3. The concept of regional sanitary sewer treatment facility
4. A general layout for a trunk line sewer collection network
5. What is a “Sanitary District”
6. How can a “District” be formed
7. What are the advantages of such a formation

A lengthy discussion was held to determine the best dates, times and content for a series of “Public Information Meetings” for the project. All present were very excited to get the process initiated to determine the level of support for the project. A follow up conference call was made to Brad Jordan of Utilities Inc. who was not able to attend the meeting in Pahrump. Brad was briefed on the meeting that was held and Utilities Inc.’s support for the project was discussed. Although no

specific plan for acquisition and formation was presented, Brad expressed general support for the district and would be open to discussions about possible acquisition of their company.

Public Information Meetings

A series of three information meetings were held for the property owners of Pahrump on November 29 and December 1 & 2, 2004. These meetings were held in three different regional areas of the unincorporated town. The first meeting one was held at the Bob Rudd Center, the second at Rosemary Clark Middle School and the third at Hafen Elementary School.

Copies of the notice, agenda, and presentation for the meetings are included in the *Appendix*.

- *Notice Appendix A*
- *Agenda Appendix B*
- *Presentation Appendix C*

Those in attendance were asked to sign in and complete an *Information Questionnaire Sheet* included in the report as *Appendix D*. A summary of the comments received is included in *Appendix E*. Since there were only 8 responses with 4 votes for the formation of a sanitary district and 4 votes not in favor of formation of a sanitary district no specific conclusions can be drawn. The low turnout should not be considered as an expression of non support for the district but instead should be considered as no significant organized opposition to the formation of the sanitary district.

Television Interviews

As a part of the public information process Pooled Resources accepted an invitation to appear on KPVM's local television show called the "Political Hotseat" program. Another guest (Stacey Stinson) also appeared on the show representing alternative septic tank systems. During this show, J. R. Pooler had the opportunity to explain what services Pooled Resources was contracted to provide. In addition the purpose and location of the local meetings that were being conducted was explained. The other gentleman on the show presented their company's solution to the sewer needs

within the community by construction of individual on-lot package plants. He represented that many States have gone to the concept of on-lot package plants to meet the needs similar to Pahrump.

The host asked what Pooled Resources was contracted to do. J.R. Pooler responded with an explanation of the meetings that were taking place with leaders within the community and the public forums that are currently taking place.

There was some discussion as to whether a “Needs” study has been conducted and what the results might have been. An attempt was made to determine what information should be required to establish a “Need”. The protection of the environment is a significant factor that should be considered in determining whether a sanitary district should be pursued. It was explained that a “Sanitary District” would provide the opportunity to centralize services for sanitary sewer providing for growth in the community, compliance with regulatory issues, and addressing any potential environmental concerns. The show provided another opportunity to reach out to the community with information about the project.

There was some discussion as to conducting a survey to determine support or opposition for the project.

During the second half of the show, there was an opportunity to respond to callers questions.

An invitation was extended by the TV Station to appear on a second show. This show featured Rich Randall of Tri-core Engineering explaining the work that Tri-core was contracted by Nye County to do and J. R. Pooler of Pooled Resources discussing the same information presented on the first show. Both Rich and J. R. responded to caller’s questions.

The result of both shows provided a sense of some people in the community being opposed to any attempt to establish a new level of government. There was some sense that a more detailed analysis of the costs should be provided prior to establishment of any sanitary district.

A Video DVD of the two shows is available for review if requested.

Pahrump Town Board

On Tuesday, February 8th, 2005 Tri-Core Engineering made an informational presentation to the Pahrump Town Board during one of their regular meetings. In addition to the Town Board members and staff there were 60 to 80 local residents attending the meeting. Rich Randall made a brief presentation regarding the ongoing Wastewater Alternatives Study for Nye County Public Works Department. Excerpts from the official minutes for the Town Board meeting related to the presentation follow:

Rich Randall explained that there is ongoing work being done for Nye County as it concerns waste water planning. Mr. Randall noted that the County is in the process of developing a Capital Improvement Programs for all of the public works issues that provide concerns for infrastructure and the generating of impact fees for future growth. Mr. Randall said they are looking at waste water issues and considering creating a public entity to be in charge of waste water in the Pahrump Valley.

Mr. Randal provided a brief overview of those plans and provided charts/maps. These charts and maps are the same as those presented in Appendix C at the public forums. Rich Randall noted that his charge is to consider technical and economic feasibility of constructing regional waste water facilities; and to also look into the feasibility and the steps for creating a sewer district and finding an entity that would be responsible for those facilities.

The charts provided a display of water wells, location of the current private utility areas, proposed trunk lines for a single regional facility, and formulation of a potential service area.

Mr. Randall talked about discharge of the effluent waste water and the beneficial use and that aerial photography will be available soon. Rich Randall stated that they will be looking at trunk lines coming from the current water facilities that would hook up to a single facility which would then be included in the CIP for future impact fees to fund the project.

Rich Randall stated that they held three public meeting at three different locations asking for public input regarding issues and concerns might be for creating a sanitary district. The results will be presented to the Nye County Board. This meeting is also part of fulfilling their obligations of presenting to the public bodies the concepts. Mr. Randall said he would like to return on a future date to present in more detail what is involved with a district concept. It would involve setting up a new entity that initially is initiated by the County and a Board appointed by the County. It would then become its own entity and functions as its own district and then becomes responsible for its own waste water and acquisition of existing facilities and construct new facilities for waste water.

Paul Willis stated that Tri-Core has looked into conventional and traditional methods and asked if any unconventional methods have been looked into, such as individual waste treatments. Mr. Randall replied that the impact on lots that can have either their own systems; if they are existing lots and they meet the criteria with regard to size, they fall outside the purview of the district. The lots may be impacted if there is a known ground water contamination problem and the State could require them to come off septic, then the district may become involved. Mr. Randall noted that the target area is where homes are being built at densities of such that they require sewer collection and treatment. Mr. Willis asked what that the cost of building a big system or to replace individual systems would cost. Rich Randall replied that it would not be an option for the smaller sized lots.

Laurayne Murray confirmed that Mr. Randall stated they would be doing the technical and economic feasibility for constructing the facilities and did share the technical issues. Ms. Murray asked if this will be a consideration when getting to

the economic feasibility phase. Laurayne Murray stated that the Town would be interested in knowing not just what the cost would be to build system but what would the end user cost be. Ms. Murray asked would the comparison of end user cost on a central system versus an end user cost on installing individual alternate type systems using the affluent water be included in the study.

Jeanna Howard asked what the policy that would be mandated to the citizens of the community to hook into the system. Ms. Howard asked how will it be enforced and have people comply to hook up. Rich Randall responded that Tri-Core is the technicians and do not set the policies. From past experience in other communities as in one instance if you have a septic and it is working, then it is a non issue. If it fails and must be replaced and you are located within so many feet of a sewer line hook up, you could be required to hook up. Mr. Randall said that their concern is the main lines. The lines that run to the individual homes would be built during the construction of a subdivision or it would be constructed by an area that has decided to create a Local Improvement District (LID) and assess each so much per lot.

Richard Billman asked if Tri-Core will be involved in the development of an ordinance for the County. Mr. Randall replied that he is only involved with the technical aspect and the creation of a district. Rich Randall said it is not likely to have an impact on existing septic tank owners.

Sally Devlin asked how many Town Board members attended the other public meetings. Ms. Howard replied that she attended the first one and also saw their presentation on Channel 41. Sally Devlin also commented that there were 8 people that attended the hearing at the Middle School presentation and that she believes the number of lots is being undercounted and estimates there are 80,000.

Ms. Devlin commented that the owner septic idea should be looked into as people should be allowed to do what they want with their own land, especially anything over ½ acre. Sally Devlin also commented that the impact fees imposed on Bullhead City was \$7,200 per parcel. Ms. Devlin stated

that this would terrorize the people in this community. Ms. Devlin pointed out that the way they did the sewerage in Henderson, as recommended by Tim Hafen, was a total failure. There are 26 different types of soils in Pahrump and Pahrump soil makes 27. Ms. Devlin acknowledged that Tri-Core did an excellent presentation. Sally Devlin added that Pahrump should not have to worry about a Municipal District for at least ten to 25 years.

Ed Maznicky asked what will be done with the wastewater after it has been treated. Rich Randall replied that one of the reasons for considering regional treatment and collection treatment is beneficial use. Mr. Randall stated he has worked in a number of communities in this arena and reported that the first reuse of affluent is irrigation for areas such as parks, golf courses, green belt areas, etc. Rich Randall pointed out that even in other communities; the utilization of waste water is only about 30%. In this community, the same would apply by using at the fairgrounds, parks and golf courses, but there would not be enough demand to use all that is generate. Mr. Randall pointed out that the County's water resources report indicate that water is going to be a prime commodity for this valley. Beneficial use in terms of augmentation of the water supply would be something that should be considered. Rich Randall noted that this valley is dependent on ground water from the mountains and in order to put the water where it can be used it makes sense to collect the sewerage and treat it for beneficial use that would protect the ground water and convey it to the areas to be used for ground water recharge. The approach is to take the water and put it back into the ground and become part of the water supply. Mr. Maznicky expressed his concern with regard to the Las Vegas Water District dumping excess into the lake. Ed Maznicky asked what the intention is regarding excess in Pahrump. Mr. Randall replied it would be to augment ground water.

Richard Billman noted that this is a huge project and it is one that the Town looks forward to seeing Mr. Randall back with more answers.

Meetings with “Stakeholders”

On March 8, 2005 a series of meetings were held to explore ideas and to discuss concerns that major “Stakeholders” may have. The following lists those in attendance at each meeting and briefly summarizes each discussion:

- **Breakfast meeting with representatives from FOCUS Group: John Cathey, Mike Johnson & Matt Davis**

Meeting Summary

Focus Group bought Desert Utilities with the Desert Trails land from Hollis group. They expect to stay in the utilities business to assure quality of service to existing and future development. Will entertain offers for acquisition in the future when the needs for FOCUS properties are secure. Not actively pursuing acquisition of other utilities companies in Pahrump.

- **Meeting at the office of Tarry Connelly with William Lyon Homes.**

Meeting Summary

Owner of Mountain Falls—North with projected 3,400 units. They are planning to construct a collection system with WWTP at southwest corner of property. Have a signed agreement with Utilities Inc. to annex the development into their service area. Utilities Inc. acquires ownership and responsibility for operations with payments back to Lyon Homes.

- **Luncheon with Tim Hafen, owner of Pahrump Utilities and Artesia Development**

Meeting Summary

Not interested in considering offers for acquisition currently but may consider selling out in 5 years. He wants to assure services for current and future development. He also pointed out that the value of the utility company increases as the base of customers grows.

- **Meeting at Tri-Core office with Henry Neth, former BOCC chairman**

Meeting Summary

Henry has been a proponent of the regional WWTP concept and the wastewater study to explore the details for formation of a “Sanitary District”. He understands that a regional facility may not be the best solution based on our findings.

- **Meeting at Tri-Core office with Patricia Cox, current BOCC member and liaison to CIP Advisory Committee**

Meeting Summary

Concerned about various growth related issues and the current impending negotiation of development agreements with major developers. Understand that sewer system will only service less than quarter acre lots under current conditions. Concerned about applicability of onsite treatment systems and resolving any conflicts between sewer hook-up and septic/onsite treatment systems.

- **Meeting at Tri-Core office with Sheldon Bass, Vice Chair of CIPAC, Chair of RPC; Butch Boraski, member of RPC, Rick Walker, builder and Chair of CIPAC; and Walt Kuver, former member of RPC, County representative to Statewide Water Committee.**

Meeting Summary

Agree that water and sewer should be looked at together. Expect that County will not be getting into the water/sewer business anytime soon. Agree that water and sewer

should be pulled from the full CIP Impact Fees process and provide prototypical costs and fees for information only. County is moving forward with first local improvement district for road construction.

Documentation of Existing Private Wastewater Utilities

Within the Pahrump Regional Planning District there are three private utilities that provide wastewater collection and treatment services. Basic information regarding each of the utilities is tabulated below and Figure 1 depicts the service areas and the location of treatment facilities and trunk line sewers. Each of these utilities companies also provides delivery of potable water to customers in their respective service areas.

Utility Name	Service Area (sq. miles)	Sewer Connections & Avg. Flow (number/flow)	Treatment Facilities (name/capacity)	Trunk Line Sewers (total length)
Desert Utilities, Inc.	3.1	96 35,000 gpd	Desert Trails WWTP 0.175 MGD	38,000 l.f.
Pahrump Utilities, Inc.	1.2	226 70,000 gpd	Artesia WWTP 0.20 MGD	64,000 l.f.
Utilities Inc. of Central Nevada	41.0	Calvada 1,857 530,000 gpd	Calvada WWTP (Plant 3) 0.60 MGD	140,000 l.f.
		North 48 4,800 gpd	North WWTP (Plant F) 0.010 MGD	

The four existing wastewater treatment plants serve a population of about 6,000 people. During 2005 the Calvada WWTP will be expanded and a new WWTP is proposed for the Mountain Fall development. Projections of future growth over the next 10 years indicate that an additional 20,000 people will require wastewater services. If the current trend of private utilities continues, indications are that an additional three to five wastewater treatment plants will need to be constructed over the next 10 years along with periodic expansion of the four existing plants.

Included in *Appendix G* is a more detailed summary of the existing wastewater utility data for Desert Utilities, Pahrump Utilities, and Utilities Inc. of Central Nevada. The memorandum includes data about when existing facilities were constructed, information about the existing collection systems, information about existing treatment facilities, and information about existing disposal and monitoring facilities.

District Formation Process

If a “Sanitary District” is to be established by Nye County Board of County Commissioners the Nevada Revised Statutes 318.055 sets forth the steps for formation. The general steps for formations are outlined as follows:

1. Determine if a “Sanitary District” should be formed
2. First reading of an initiating ordinance by the Board of County Commissioners
3. Second reading of an initiating ordinance by the Board of County Commissioners
4. Written “Notice” to all property owners within the proposed district
5. Filing of a “Service Plan”
6. Set date for public hearing on “Service Plan”
7. Public notice of date, time, location and purpose of public hearing
8. Hold public hearing
9. Notice of action on “Service Plan”
10. Adopt resolution of approval for “Service Plan”

11. First reading of ordinance creating “Sanitary District”
12. Second reading of ordinance creating “Sanitary District”

The following highlights the “Development of Service Plan” required by Nye County for inclusion into the “Initiating Resolution” to form a Special District.

- Service Plan must include the following:
 1. Financial Survey and Preliminary Engineering Report representing how proposed services are to be financed and are to be provide
 2. Map of the proposed district. The proposed district boundary was determined based on the fact that all parcels less than two acres would benefit from the district due to current development requirements with the county. (See *Appendix F*)
 3. Description of facilities to be constructed with cost estimates for land acquisition, engineering, construction, and costs of legal services.
 4. Methods of financing to include proposed maximum interest rates and discounts, proposed indebtedness, proposed bonding sources or securities.
 5. Estimates of annual operation and maintenance expenses of proposed improvements and major expenses related to the formation and operation of the district.
 6. Outline of details associated with participation of the unincorporated town of Pahrump as far maintenance or cost sharing of proposed improvements.
- First reading of the Initiating Ordinance by the Board of County Commissioners

Note – Initiating Ordinance may not be adopted if proposed district includes any real property within 7 miles of the unincorporated Town of Pahrump

unless.

All members of the Board of County Commissioners unanimously vote for the organization of the district or the governing body of the Town of Pahrump, by resolution, consents to the formation of the district

- Second reading of initiating ordinance will set the time and place of a hearing to form the district. The County Clerk will notify by mail all property owners within the proposed district of the name of the district, statement of purposes for the hearing, general description and time and place of the hearing.
- At the organization hearing the service plan and purpose of the district will be presented to the property owners within the district. The County Commissioners will adopt the initiating ordinance at this hearing. After the adoption of the initiating ordinance a time and date will be set to have a public hearing to officially organize the proposed district, this hearing date shall be within 30 days thereafter. The County Clerk will notify by mail all property owners within the proposed district of the name of the district, statement of purposes for the hearing, general description and time and place of the hearing.

The adoption of the initiating ordinance and notification of the property owners will officially start the protest period. Any person who owns property within the proposed district boundary may on or before the date of the hearing file a written protest with the county clerk. If, by the time of the organization hearing, written protests are filed signed by a majority of owners of property within the proposed district, the district shall not be formed.

- If protests representing less than a majority of the property owners are received the organization hearing will proceed on the established date and time. At this hearing the commissioners will give consideration to all protests filed and will hear all persons desiring to be heard and shall thereafter adopt an ordinance either creating the district or determining that it shall not be created.

- After adoption of the ordinance creating the district the county commissioners will act as the board of trustees until such time as the county commissioner appoints a board of trustees.

Included in *Appendix H* is the Nevada State Statutes which sets forth the County Sewage and Wastewater Law. These statutes define the fundamental state law regulating the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater for a county with a population of more than 400,000. Although the law is not enforceable in Nye County due to less than 400,000 population, it contains many useful guidelines for public wastewater management including procedures for acquisition of facilities, approval of plans for facilities, methods of funding, powers of the County in relation to facilities, levies and collection of service charges, and area-wide wastewater planning.

Included in this statute is a section that sets forth ideas for methods of funding county's acquisition of facilities. Some of the ideas listed are:

- Borrow money and issue county securities.
- Fund or refund any loan or obligation of the county.
- Levy and cause to be collected taxes on and against all taxable property within the County.
- Fix and collect fees and other service charges pertaining to facilities of the County.

- Purchase or acquire by gift properties.
- Accept contributions or loans from the Federal Government.

Economic Impact and Financial Opportunities

If the County implements the establishment of a General Improvement District (GID) as set forth in Nevada Revised Statutes to create the ownership and management structure for a Sanitary District to provide both a collection and treatment facilities that would replace several existing small-scale private systems and some number of package plants that had been constructed to serve specific developments in the Town. Even though a centralized sewer plant may be the ultimate goal, it is not necessarily the short term or immediate goal. Financing considerations are an important part of the planning process. There are two primary financing needs (1) capital or facility financing needs; and, 2) operational needs.

Capital financing will be needed to pay for the construction of the treatment and collection system, and perhaps will also be needed to pay for the integration of existing systems into this new system. Typically, sewage systems are generally financed through some combination of pay-as-go (development impact fees, rates and charges etc), borrowing (bonds or loans, sometimes from State revolving programs) and sometimes grants (Federal and State). Using a Chapter 318 GID, borrowing for the facilities can be accomplished in one of a number of ways. The GID can borrow using general obligation bonds, revenues bonds or special assessment bonds. In the initial stages of the system development, when there is not an operating history for the system, financing is probably best accomplished by using the special assessment district approach. The GID has the ability to establish a special improvement district or multiple improvement districts (SIDs) under Chapter 271. This form of financing places a lien of all property within the boundaries, and the liens can be pledged to serve as security for bonds that would be sold to provide the funding for construction/acquisition of facilities. This structure locates the burden on property owners who will be using the system and benefiting from the installation and operation of the new system. As the system develops an operational history, it would probably make sense to transition the financing to a

revenue bond platform, where net operating revenues of the system is pledged to bonds. Before this can be accomplished, there needs to be a solid operating track record with regard to the financial operations of the system. The primary reason to move the financing in this direction would be to provide lower cost of such capital. The SIDs will be providing funding on a non-rated basis, whereas the revenue bonds will be able to attain ratings. In fact, there is an ability for the GID to issue General Obligation Bonds secured by net operating revenues, which may provide an even more cost effective means of financing at that point in time, and would not require an election by the GID in order to implement.

The key steps leading up to determining what financing source or sources will work best include: determining whether or not the existing systems will be contributed or will need to be acquired; determine the estimated costs of the treatment and collection facilities that are expected to be constructed; determine the boundaries of the benefit zones (if more than one) that could be used as the natural boundaries for improvement districts, and how the costs might logically be spread between the areas.

Once specific projects are determined, the appropriate financing scheme can be further explored.

Some of the projects which may be necessary are:

- Acquisition and operation of existing treatment facilities
- Operation of acquired facilities
- Construction of trunk sewer lines
- Construction and phasing of a new centralized treatment facility

These projects will allow for some operational efficiencies, standardization of sewer rates, opportunities for development of existing properties which otherwise can not be developed, and the opportunity to make use of the reclaimed water for development within the community.

Currently, the only beneficial use for treated effluent is for golf course irrigation at the Calvada WWTP. Under the jurisdiction of private utilities, the future of using treated effluent for irrigation of golf courses and landscaping will be driven by the requirements of each new development. Since there is no incentive or regulatory mandate, it is not likely that the private utilities will make a consolidated effort towards beneficial use of their wastewater effluent in the future.

Private for-profit utilities are not eligible for the State and Federal loan and grant programs that are made available to public utilities.

NDEP State Revolving Loan Fund

Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) administers a State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF), which was created by Congress in the Clean Water Act amendments of 1987, to replace the Construction Grant Program. The purpose of the SRF is to provide loans at or below market rate and to provide other forms of financial assistance to public agencies to assist them in financing the construction of wastewater treatment works and projects to control non-point sources of water pollution.

Under the revolving loan fund concept, a fund is capitalized with a combination of federal grants and state matching funds (in the amount of 20% of the federal grants). Nevada's matching funds are provided by the sale of state bonds which are secured by the loan agreements with local governments and the full faith and credit of the State.

The loan repayment periods range from 10 to 20 years with interest rates at or below market.

The loan program is quite flexible both in terms of financing strategies and types of projects which can be funded.

Eligible projects include sewage treatment plants, collection systems, interceptors, infiltration/inflow correction, sludge management projects, storm water control projects, erosion control and other non-

point source control projects. These projects must include new construction or repairs of existing facilities. Acquisition of existing facilities is not funded by the SRF program.

After the Federal government appropriates funds for the grants for the SRF program, EPA allots the funds to the States based on a formula established by law. Each state, in turn, prepares a list of all projects to be funded and ranks the projects in order of their importance. The resulting list is called the "State Project Priority List" and the criteria used by NDEP for ranking projects in order of importance are as follows:

- Eliminate documented public health hazards.
- Correct existing surface water quality standards violations.
- Comply with "Notice of Violation".
- Eliminate and/or prevent interference with an existing beneficial use of groundwater.
- Increase capacity and/or reliability or to provide a degree of treatment suitable for reuse.
- Provide interceptors in sewerred communities and Infiltration/Inflow corrections.
- Provide wastewater treatment and collection in unsewered communities.

The Nevada Clean Water State Revolving Fund Project Priority List for FY 2005 has 24 individual project funding requests ranging from \$2.3 million to \$26.6 million each. For FY 2004 approximately \$58 million in funding was distributed through the SRF program. In FY 2005 the level of funding is expected to be \$60 to 70 million divided between five projects from the 24 projects on the priority list.

Applications for the project priority list are accepted by NDEP during March of each year. The application is simple two-page form that identifies the responsible parties and provides a brief project description with estimated costs. No fees are required to file an application. The application must be refilled each year until the project is completed or the request for funding is withdrawn.

Projects are funded on a first come, first serve basis. To date, the number of projects and resulting dollar amount requested on an annual basis has been below the funds available such that the need to allocate funding based on order of priority has not been an issue. Therefore, under current conditions, it is anticipated that a low ranking on the priority scale has little affect the ability for a project to be funded through the SRF program.

Tri-Core Engineering will have the design concepts for construction of new wastewater facilities in Pahrump available by March 2005. It is recommended that Nye County submit and application to NDEP for SRF funding for the identified facilities during before the application deadline in mid-April 2005 to secure a listing on the State Project Priority List.

USDA Rural Development Water & Environmental Loans & Grants

USDA-Rural Development is the lead federal entity for rural economic and community development needs. It administers financial and technical assistance through a network of state Rural Development offices to strengthen rural communities. Rural Development has a state office located in Carson City and an area office in Las Vegas to service the needs within Nye County.

USDA-Rural Development is able to offer loan, and occasionally grant programs for all types of community infrastructure. In addition, we and our partners provide technical assistance to communities to help local leaders make infrastructure decisions and obtain financing from multiple sources.

The Rural Utilities Program delivers its services through Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants, for development of water and waste disposal (including solid waste disposal and storm drainage) systems in rural areas and towns with populations of 10,000 or less. The funds are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, special purpose or general improvement districts, tribes, and corporations not operated for profit.

The ratio of grant and loan in each project is dependent on community income, utility rates, and other factors. Grants may not exceed 75% of eligible project costs. USDA-Rural Development works with other loan/grant programs administered by the State of Nevada to make financing packages from multiple sources.

In FY 2004 Nevada Rural Development provided water and environmental loan and grant funding of \$6,853,033 to communities in six different counties. In addition, leveraged funds from federal, state and local partners in the amount of \$12,140,195 for water and wastewater projects were secured.

Examples of projects funded by USDA Rural Development last year include the following:

- Churchill County in taking steps to create county-wide water and wastewater systems received a \$1,286,618 loan and \$1,183,489 grant for the water system and a \$2,042,758 loan for the wastewater system.
- Alamo Sewer & Water General Improvement District in Lincoln County received \$422,300 in funding to make improvements to their drinking water system.
- With \$3.9 million from the State of Nevada's Board for Financing Water Projects grant program, USDA Rural Development provided \$511,000 to the Canyon General Improvement District in Storey County to complete improvements to their water system.

USDA Rural Development funding is restricted to public entities in rural areas serving a population of less than 10,000 people. Therefore, to be eligible for USDA funding a specific project serving less than 10,000 population would need to be identified and a general improvement district created within the overall Sanitary Sewer District for that project specific wastewater service area. As an example, the acquisition of the Desert Trails or the Pahrump Utilities wastewater facilities may conform to the USDA eligibility requirements. Applications for USDA funding can be submitted at any time, however, the availability of funds is limited and there are a considerable number of projects competing for funding.

NDEP Senate Bill #200 Funding

Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP) administers grant funds created by Nevada State Senate Bill No. 200. Initially this bill provided \$4 million in grant funds to Washoe County for constructing sewer connections to existing homes to be taken off septic tanks. Public agencies can lobby the Nevada legislature to authorize the allocation of additional funds through Senate Bill No. 200 for construction of a specific wastewater related project. To improve likelihood of passage by the legislature, the request for funding would need to be related to correction of an identified environmental concern, such as reducing the contribution to groundwater pollution from septic tanks. Typically the grant funds will be limited to 60% or less of the total project costs with the remainder of the costs paid by the public agency by a combination of their own funds and loan funds from other sources.

Summary and Recommendations

Although the attendance at the “Public Meetings” was light it is not uncommon in such meetings to have those opposed to a district in attendance while those who are in favor usually do not turn out. The meetings were advertised and posted a sufficient time to provide ample time for those interested to be in attendance. Because of this light turnout and very little opposition expressed it is

recommended that Nye County proceed with the formation of a Sanitary District which will provide an opportunity to determine the level of support or opposition for the District.

If a “Sanitary District” is established by Nye County, Nevada Revised Statutes sets forth the process for formation which includes several opportunities for property owners within the community to express any issues or concerns they may have to the Nye County Commissioners. Included in the State Statute are provisions that require advertisement and notices of any public hearings conducted for the project.

The benefits to the community are significant and the costs are appropriate. The Nevada State Statutes provide the County with the provisions to establish a Chapter 318 General Improvement District (GID) to create the ownership and management structure for a Sanitary District to provide both collection and treatment facilities that would replace several existing small-scale private systems and some number of package plants that have been constructed to serve specific developments in the Town. The primary benefits to the community is protection of the environment specifically ground water under the community, the centralization of control of sanitary facilities under the Nye County Commissioners, a single source for developers to deal with for development of sanitary facilities, the possibility of ground water recharge and the opportunity to reuse the treated effluent to the benefit of the community.

Once a “Sanitary District” is established there are opportunities to pursue financing for the acquisition, operation, and construction of new facilities. The district would provide for economy of operation and maintenance of existing facilities, opportunity for growth within the community, prevention of contamination of the groundwater and the opportunity for wastewater reclamation reuse.

It is recommended that Nye County continue with the process for establishment of a “Sanitary District” for sewer but this establishment should also include the water systems within the projected

service area. Many “Stakeholders” within the community expressed that if a Sanitary District is established the County should pursue the acquisition of both the existing water and sanitary sewer facilities. While dealing with existing utility companies there would be some economy of scale to pursue both the water and sewer facilities. This would provide one agency for the citizens within the community for water and sewer service.

Since the idea of the acquisition of the water came late in the process, no research was done as to whether it would require the formation of one or two districts and whether the districts would be required to have the same boundaries. Further research should be done in the next phase of this project should the County vote to proceed.

In summary let’s look at the following:

- What are the recommendations?
 - Proceed with the development of a plan for formation of a “Sanitary District” to provide the process to determine the support or opposition to the project.
 - Pursue the formation of both a water and sewer district to centralize both under a single agency for establishment of low utility rates, to protect the environment, to provide for growth within the community and to take advantage of reuse of treated effluent.
- Why should we do it?
 - Protection of the environment.
 - Provide facilities for growth within the community.
 - Reuse of treated effluent to the benefit of the community.
- What if we don’t pursue the formation of a water and sanitary sewer district?
 - Continue the services being provide by private utility companies.
 - Run a risk that sometime in the future the County may face contamination of the groundwater by the septic tank systems.

- Face possible intervention by the federal government or the counts if contamination occurs.
- Possible freezing of new services within the community.

To pursue these recommendations the following items will need to be addressed.

- Development of the action plan required for establishment of a “District”
- Development of a 5-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)
- Explore acquisition options of existing private utilities
- Development of a policy/ordinance for use of septic tanks, on-site treatment systems, mandatory hook-ups and the discharge of sanitary sewage into the open environment and sewers.

The requirements for the “Action Plan” are set forth in the Nevada Revised Statutes and are more fully described in this report under the “District Formation Process” section. In order to pursue this plan, Nye County should consult with legal counsel familiar with State Statutory requirements to assist in the development. It is imperative that all actions comply with statutory requirements and not jeopardize the County or the property owners.

The 5-year CIP should list the proposed projects required together with estimates of costs. The original concept of a centralized treatment facility with major trunk line is one option that should be included. Another option for multiple regional facilities should also be explored. The concept of regional facilities would allow for the utilization of existing facilities for an interim period, would allow for the phasing of acquisition of existing utility companies to match their individual service areas, would minimize the size of collection systems thus reducing possible capital costs, and would locate treatment facilities closer to areas of disposal and reuse which could benefit the community. This CIP plan would influence the possible area to be defined for inclusion of any possible “District”

It is recommended that a committee be appointed to meet with the existing utility companies to explore acquisition. The committee should look at what are the opportunities for acquisition, for operation and maintenance of existing facilities, and for the possible funding of any acquisition schemes. It has been suggested that an operation and maintenance agreement with the County could be made to have one or more of the utility companies continue to operate the existing facilities with a portion of the revenues from the service fees be directed to the acquisition of the company. This would allow the rate structure to be removed from under the State control and to be transferred to the County and would provide opportunities for funding of new facilities through sources which would become available. This would probably require the raising of the fees and the contracting back with the utility companies that exist to allow them to continue to receive revenue and make a reasonable profit.

A policy should be developed for sewer disposal requirements for individual properties. This policy should address use of septic tanks and on-lot treatment facilities. When is the use of each option appropriate? When should hookup to existing or proposed systems be required? On-lot treatment facilities could be an option that is appropriate for some properties and could provide some relief from the immediate need to construct new facilities.

The concept of formation of a “Sanitary District” should be embraced by Nye County and the steps outlined for developing additional information and an action plan should be implemented. The potential benefits to the community are significant for providing services, for growth opportunities, and for environmental protection.

PAHRUMP



**REGIONAL
PLANNING
DISTRICT**

**PUBLIC
FACILITIES**

**Informational
Meetings**

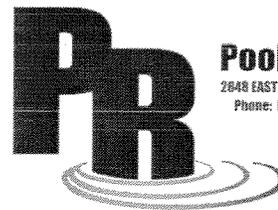
**Sanitary Sewer
District**

Attached is a copy of the "Invitation" for the "Information Meetings" regarding the formation of sanitary sewer district within the Pahrump Regional Planning District at three selected locations in Pahrump, Nevada on:

- Monday, November 29th,
- Wednesday, December 1st, and
- Thursday, December 2nd, 2004.

If there are any questions, please contact Bob Johnson, Associate, Pooled Resources at (480) 218-6472.

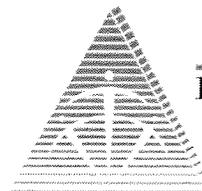
J. R. Pooler, President, Pooled Resources
Bob Johnson, Associate, Pooled Resources



Pooled Resources

2648 EAST GARY STREET, MESA, ARIZONA 85213
Phone: (480) 218-6472 Fax: (480) 218-6473

Vince Gibbons, President, Tri-Core Engineering
Rich Randall, Project Mgr., Tri-Core Engineering



**TRI-CORE
ENGINEERING**

7272 E. Indian School Road, Suite 420
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Tel: (480) 346-3200 Fax: (480) 346-3201



Invitation to “Informational Meetings” Sanitary Sewer District Pahrump Regional Planning District, Nye County

Nye County Public Works and their consultants are seeking your input into the possible formation of a “Sanitary Sewer District” in the Pahrump area. The formation of a sanitary sewer district would provide a public utility responsible for the operation, maintenance and construction of sewage collection, treatment and wastewater reclamation facilities on a regional basis for a defined wastewater service area contained within the Pahrump Regional Planning District. Three opportunities are scheduled for property owners and interested citizens to meet with the consultant team from Pooled Resources and Tri-Core Engineering charged with the following tasks:

- Aerial Photography and Topographic Mapping for the entire Pahrump Regional Planning District.
- Explore the legal, financial, and organizational issues associated with creating a Sanitary Sewer District; and assess the level of community support for the proposal.
- Document the existing conditions related to sewage collection and disposal in the Pahrump area including the design, construction and operation of existing collection systems and package plant sewage treatment facilities.
- Develop and evaluate feasible alternatives for implementing a more centralized system for sewage collection and treatment to satisfy the community needs under current and future conditions, including opportunities for wastewater reclamation and reuse.

Meeting Dates and Locations

- **DATE: Monday, November 29, 2004**
- **TIME: 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.**
- **PLACE: Bob Rudd Center
150 North Highway 160**

- **DATE: Wednesday, December 1, 2004**
- **TIME: 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.**
- **PLACE: Rosemary Clark Middle School
4201 North Blagg Road**

- **DATE: Thursday, December 2, 2004**
- **TIME: 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.**
- **PLACE: Hafen Elementary School
7120 South Hafen Ranch Road**

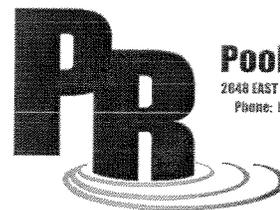
Attend the meeting most convenient for you. Exhibits will be available for review from 6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. followed by a brief presentation with question and answer period.

**“Informational Meetings”
Sanitary Sewer District
Pahrump Regional Planning District, Nye County**

AGENDA

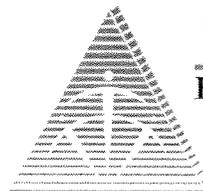
- Introduction Of Team
 - Tri-Core Engineering
 - Pooled Resources
- Overview of the Pahrump Regional Planning District
- Overview of existing facilities
- Overview for the Public Meeting Format
- What is a “Sanitary District”?
- What are the advantages & opportunities?
- How are new facilities financed?
- District Implementation Issues
- Schedule
- Questions

J. R. Pooler, President, Pooled Resources
Bob Johnson, Associate, Pooled Resources



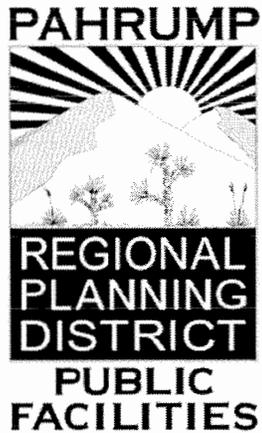
Pooled Resources
2648 EAST GARY STREET, MESA, ARIZONA 85213
Phone: (480) 218-6472 Fax: (480) 218-6473

Vince Gibbons, President, Tri-Core Engineering
Rich Randall, Project Mgr., Tri-Core Engineering



**TRI-CORE
ENGINEERING**
7272 E. Indian School Road, Suite 420
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Tel: (480) 346-3200 Fax: (480) 346-3201

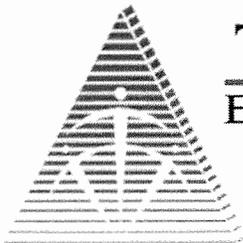
Nye County, Nevada



*Informational
Meetings*

*Sanitary Sewer
District*

The Team (Tri-Core Engineering)

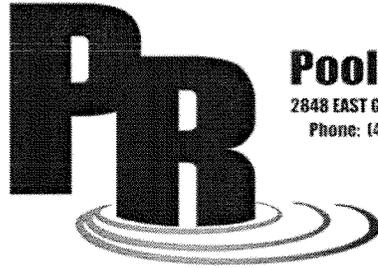


**TRI-CORE
ENGINEERING**

7272 E. Indian School Road, Suite 420
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251
Tel: (480) 346-3200 Fax: (480) 346-3201

Vince Gibbons, President, Tri-Core Engineering
Rich Randall, Project Mgr., Tri-Core Engineering

The Team (Pooled Resources)



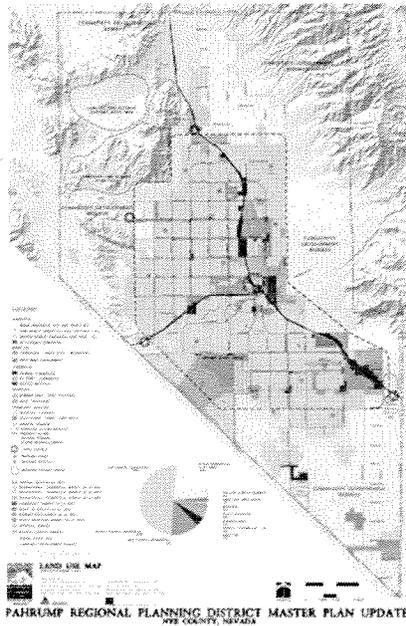
Pooled Resources

2848 EAST GARY STREET, MESA, ARIZONA 85213
Phone: (480) 218-6472 Fax: (480) 218-6473

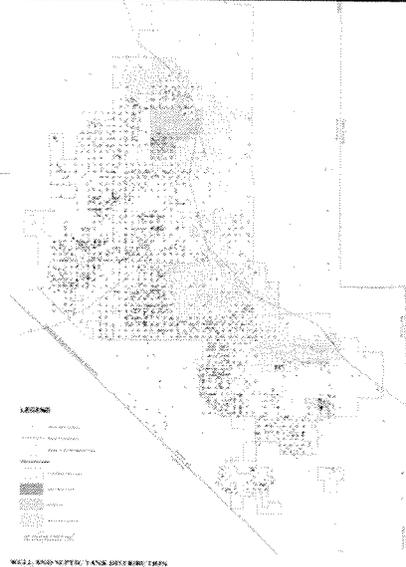
J. R. Pooler, President, Pooled Resources
Bob Johnson, Associate, Pooled Resources

Overview Pahrump Regional Planning District

- * Population
- * Growth



Well & Septic Tank Distribution

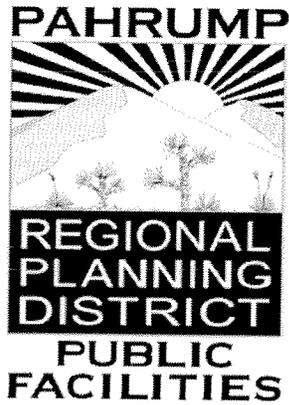


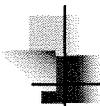
LEGEND

WELL AND SEPTIC TANK DISTRIBUTION

Pahrump Sanitary Sewer District Study
Nye County, Nevada

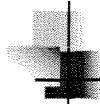
Sanitary Sewer District





Overview for the Public Meetings Format

- Needing Your In-put
- Public Meetings
- Proposed District Boundary
- What is a "Sanitary District"?



Needing Your In-put

- Sign-in Sheet
 - Name
 - Address
 - E-mail Address
- Comment Sheets
 - Important for your input
 - Pre-Addressed

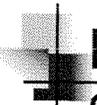


Meeting Dates and Locations

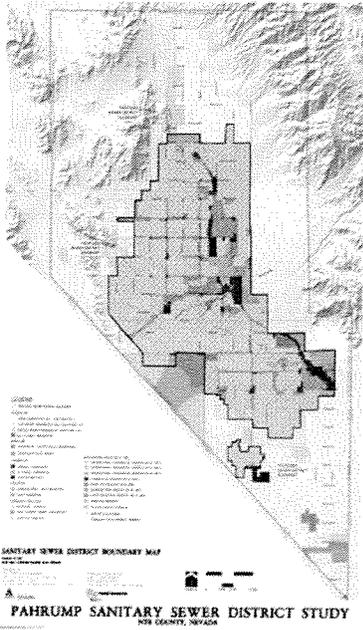
- • DATE: Monday, November 29, 2004
- • TIME: 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
- • PLACE: Bob Rudd Center
150 North Highway 160

- • DATE: Wednesday, December 1, 2004
- • TIME: 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
- • PLACE: Rosemary Clark Middle School
4201 North Blagg Road

- • DATE: Thursday, December 2, 2004
- • TIME: 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
- • PLACE: Hafen Elementary School
7120 South Hafen Ranch Road



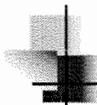
Pahrump Sanitary Sewer District Boundary





What is a "Sanitary District"?

- How are they created?
- Who Governs them?



What are the "Advantages" & "Opportunities"

- Economy
 - Operation & Maintenance
- Growth
 - Provides facilities which allow for growth
- Prevention of Contamination
 - Groundwater
- Treated Effluent Reuse
 - Fair Grounds
 - Recharge



How are new facilities financed?

- Grants
- Revenue Bonds
- Improvement District Assessments



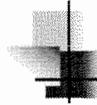
What are the "Costs"?

- Projects need to be determined
 - Facilities Acquisition
 - Treatment Facilities
 - Trunk Sewer Lines
 - Wastewater Reclamation Facilities
 - Local Sewer Collection Lines
- Costs will be determined



Schedule

- Determine Support
- Report of findings to Nye County
- Possible formation of new "Sanitary District"
- Process new "District"
- Study possible projects



Questions?

- Discussion
- Please Sign-in
- Please mail "Comment Sheets"



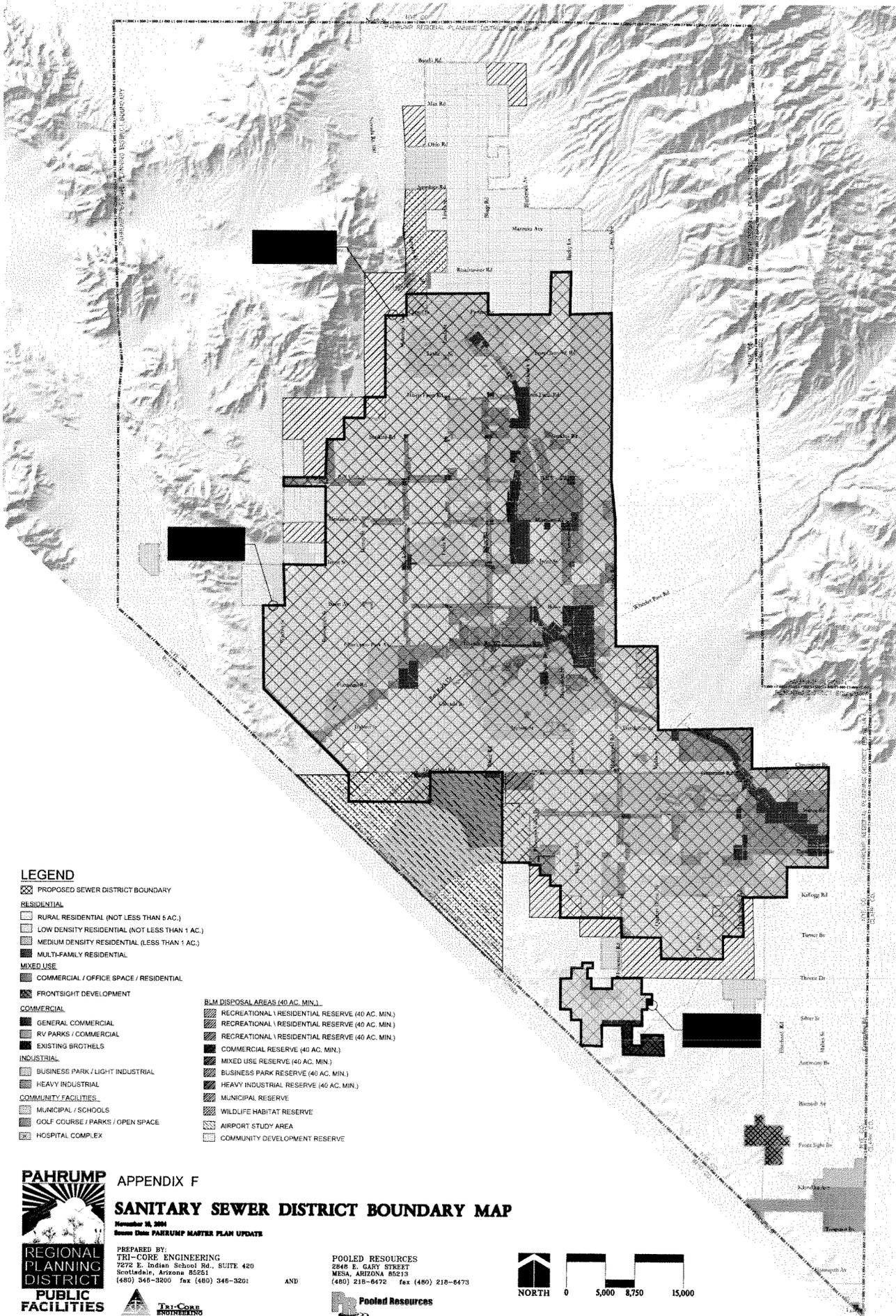
**“Informational Meetings”
Sanitary Sewer District
Pahrump Regional Planning District, Nye County**

Summary of Sheets

Were the “Public Meetings” informative?	Yes	4	No	0
Property Information:				
Is your lot developed	Yes	5	No	0
Type of Home		Conventional		3
		Manufactured		3
Water Supply		Water Company		1
		Individual Well		5
		Shared Well		
Sewage Disposal		Septic Tank		4
		Private Utility Co.		2
Are you in favor of the formation of a “Sanitary District”? . .	Yes	4	No	4

Comments:

- To me it seems that for the safety of the people of this community, a safe water supply comes first.
- Very informative meeting. Good speakers who know their subject material. Keep me informed via e-mail on any ideas to do with financing at the homeowner level.
- Currently seeking a lot or home to purchase in Hafen Ranch or Mountain Falls areas. Questions: Time frame for bringing regional facilities online? Cost to home owners (monthly)? Would like maps detailing preliminary designs for the trunk main locations and storm drainage areas.
- What is time frame if? What is costs if?
- Excellent presentation. We want both sewer & water districts formed at the same time as all three companies own both. May I hear from you?
- I wonder why we need to have a sanitary district when there are other options that would cost the taxpayers of Pahrump any money. There are home based and commercial individual sewage treatment systems available now that accomplish the same goal as a community sewage district would. These systems would be able to be placed on each new home or commercial development at only cost to each development. The water that is from the end result of these systems is able to be used on each place of use for irrigation and not take as much water from wells. These systems are already required by many states where conventional septic tanks can no longer legally be used. These systems are only about 40% higher cost than a septic tank. Onsite individual systems have been used instead of city sewage systems in other parts of the U.S.A. and could be used here in place of a sanitary district in Pahrump.
- I have spent my working life building, expanding, and upgrading WWTP’s around the world, and in so doing have dealt with many Sewer District reps. To protect our water supply it is very wise to build a Sewer District with treatment plants to treat the sewage and reclaim the effluent for irrigation purposes, and do away with the thousands of septic tanks. The existing four so called treatment plants in Pahrump could be utilized for pumping stations to the regional plant.



LEGEND

--- PROPOSED SEWER DISTRICT BOUNDARY

RESIDENTIAL

- [Pattern] RURAL RESIDENTIAL (NOT LESS THAN 5 AC.)
- [Pattern] LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (NOT LESS THAN 1 AC.)
- [Pattern] MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (LESS THAN 1 AC.)
- [Pattern] MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

MIXED USE

- [Pattern] COMMERCIAL / OFFICE SPACE / RESIDENTIAL
- [Pattern] FRONTSIGHT DEVELOPMENT

COMMERCIAL

- [Pattern] GENERAL COMMERCIAL
- [Pattern] RV PARKS / COMMERCIAL
- [Pattern] EXISTING BROTHELS

INDUSTRIAL

- [Pattern] BUSINESS PARK / LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- [Pattern] HEAVY INDUSTRIAL

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- [Pattern] MUNICIPAL / SCHOOLS
- [Pattern] GOLF COURSE / PARKS / OPEN SPACE
- [Pattern] HOSPITAL COMPLEX

BLM DISPOSAL AREAS (40 AC. MIN.)

- [Pattern] RECREATIONAL / RESIDENTIAL RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] RECREATIONAL / RESIDENTIAL RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] RECREATIONAL / RESIDENTIAL RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] COMMERCIAL RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] MIXED USE RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] BUSINESS PARK RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] HEAVY INDUSTRIAL RESERVE (40 AC. MIN.)
- [Pattern] MUNICIPAL RESERVE
- [Pattern] WILDLIFE HABITAT RESERVE
- [Pattern] AIRPORT STUDY AREA
- [Pattern] COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESERVE



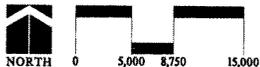
**APPENDIX F
SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP**

November 14, 2004
Revised Date: PAHRUMP MASTER PLAN UPDATE

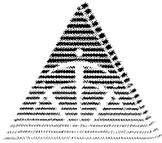
PREPARED BY:
TRI-CORE ENGINEERING
7272 E. Indian School Rd., SUITE 420
Scottsdale, Arizona 85261
(480) 346-3200 fax (480) 346-3201

POOLED RESOURCES
2848 E. GARY STREET
MESA, ARIZONA 85213
(480) 218-6472 fax (480) 218-6473

AND



**PAHRUMP SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT STUDY
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA**



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

TRANSPORTATION
FLOOD CONTROL
WATER / WASTEWATER
LAND DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
GIS SERVICES
CONSTRUCTION
ADMINISTRATION

TO: Samson Yao, Nye County Public Works
Ron Williams, Nye County Planning

FROM: Rich Randall
Stephen Ganstrom

RE: Document Existing Private Wastewater Utilities
Wastewater Treatment and Trunk Line Alternatives Study

PROJECT: 5112.0006

DATE: March 23rd, 2005

This technical memorandum is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Task 4 – Document Existing Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities for the Wastewater Treatment and Trunk Line Alternatives Study in the Pahrump Regional Planning District for Nye County. The scope of work for Task 4 requires that a comprehensive inventory and description of the existing private wastewater collection and treatment facilities. The inventory and description shall be based on private company records, maintenance and inspection reports, facility maps, as-builts, reports previously prepared, and interviews with operations and maintenance personnel, as available. The inventory and description shall include the following:

- History and overview of existing wastewater collection and treatment facilities.
- Summary of the available design criteria and specifications.
- A description of the service performance history, including regulatory compliance, treatment plant upsets, collection system issues, reliability, etc.
- Prepare an exhibit map that presents service area and location of major collection and treatment facilities for each of the private utilities.

F. EXISTING WASTEWATER FACILITIES

Within the Pahrump Regional Planning District there are three private utilities that provide wastewater collection and treatment services. Basic information regarding each of the utilities is tabulated below for the year 2004 in Table F-1 and Figure F-1 depicts the service areas and the location of treatment facilities and trunk line sewers. Each of these utilities companies also provide delivery of potable water to customers in their respective service areas, Therefore most, but not all, customers receiving sewerage services also receive potable water delivery services.

TABLE F-1 SUMMARY OF PAHRUMP WASTEWATER UTILITIES DATA

Utility Name	Service Area	Sewer Connections & Avg. Flow (number/flow)	Treatment Facilities (name/capacity /year constr.)	Trunk Line Sewers (total length)
Desert Utilities, Inc.	3.1 sq. mi.	96 35,000 gpd	Desert Trails 0.175 MGD 1996	38,000 l.f.
Pahrump Utilities, Inc.	1.2 sq. mi.	226 70,000 gpd	Artesia WWTP 0.20 MGD 2003	64,000 l.f.
Utilities Inc. of Central Nevada	41.0 sq. mi.	Central 1,857 530,000 gpd North 48 4,800 gpd	Central WWTP (Plant 3) 0.60 MGD 1995 North WWTP (Plant F) 0.010 MGD 1998	140,000 l.f.

F.1 Desert Utilities

Desert Utilities, Inc. was created primarily to service the sewage collection and treatment needs for the Desert Trails housing development and nearby commercial development. As of October 2004 there were 89 residential connections and five commercial users. The commercial users include the Rosemary Clark Middle School (1,150 students & 55 teachers), convenience store, apartment complex (21 units), church and the Evergreen at Pahrump extended care home (120 beds). The service area covers approximately three square miles located primarily south of Harris Farms Road and north of Bella Vista Avenue and east of Linda Street as shown on Figure F-1.

Desert Utilities, Inc. authorized their engineer, Pacific Coast Civil, to provide detailed drawings of their wastewater collection and treatment facilities in electronic format. Information from these drawings has been provided a wealth of information regarding the existing facilities. Information provided by Desert Utilities, Inc, and Nevada Department of Environmental Quality has been used to describe sewage flows,

F.1.1 Collection System

The collection system consists of 8-inch to 18-inch gravity pipelines constructed of PVC sewer pipe with manholes typically spaced at maximum 300 foot intervals with average spacing approximately at 100 foot intervals. The main lift station located at the headworks pumps all of the influent from the collection system into the plant. There are two sewage lift stations proposed to serve the BEC Estates and BEC II subdivisions in the future with 3,430 LF of 6-inch force main that runs to the plant. An inventory of the wastewater collection facilities at the end of 2004 is shown below on Table F-2.

TABLE F-2 DESERT UTILITIES COLLECTION SYSTEM

Description	Length or Number
6-inch Gravity Sewer Pipe	2,240 LF
8-inch Gravity Sewer Pipe	27,740
10-inch Gravity Sewer Pipe	9,870
12-inch Gravity Sewer Pipe	4,340
18-inch Gravity Sewer Pipe	4,900
Manholes	281
Sewage Lift Stations	1 (main plant only)
Auxiliary Power	None (main plant or lift station)

Infiltration during storm events has been a problem in some areas where the sewer lines were constructed within the public rights-of-way adjacent to the roadway approximately in line with the drainage ditch. Because the manholes are typically located at low points along the roadways where stormwater collects, water ponds over the manhole lids, which are not water-tight. In addition, it has been reported that in some cases poorly constructed manholes providing openings below grade have contributed to the infiltration problems. Desert Utilities workers have been pursuing an aggressive manhole reconstruction program to provide water-tight manholes in order to reduce the amount of infiltration.

F.1.2 Treatment Facilities

The treatment facilities are located on an 11 acre site near the northeast corner of Simkins Road and Linda Street. The current wastewater treatment facility is a Mar-

Wood package plant with a Phase 2 expansion completed in the year 2000. This conventional activated sludge treatment plant with extended aeration provides a secondary treated denitrified effluent with an existing treatment capacity of 0.175 MGD. The treatment process includes a lift station followed by a coarse bar screen discharging into an anoxic basin followed by an aeration basin for denitrification followed by a clarifier to produce the finish effluent. Aeration is provided by electric powered blowers. An aerobic sludge digester is used to produce sludge that is transported to another facility for dewatering and disposal. Currently the sludge produced is disposed of by Joe's Sanitation Service, a local sewer service. This service handles small variable quantity per month from Desert Utility's facility. Desert Utility's facility usage is low enough to allow for and accumulation of sludge before disposal is needed. Currently, this accounts for less than 0.1% of their total disposal capacity of 20,000 gallons per day. The plant treatment process design parameters are listed below:

• Average Design Flow	175,000 gal/day
• Peak Design Flow (250% of Avg.)	437,800 gal/day
• Influent Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	220 mg/l
• Influent Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	40 mg/l
• Effluent Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	30 mg/l
• Effluent Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/l
• Effluent Total Nitrogen as N	10 mg/l
• Fecal Coliform	Not Listed

The design goal is to produce a finish effluent that meets the secondary standards of 30 mg/l BOD and TSS; and less than 10 mg/l Total Nitrogen suitable for disposal by rapid infiltration basins and restricted access irrigation onsite.

F.1.3 Disposal & Monitoring Facilities

There are five rapid infiltration basins with a bottom area of approximately 0.55 acres each. One of the basins has two infiltration trenches 3 ft wide by 20 ft long by 20 ft deep filled with drain rock that are being tested to determine their ability to increase the infiltration capacity of the basin. Two more infiltration trenches will be constructed in this basin in the near term. If successful, infiltration trenches may be constructed in other existing basins. This facility is also permitted for reuse of effluent for landscape irrigation on site. There are three monitoring wells located around the periphery of the site for routine collection of groundwater samples for laboratory testing. Depth to water in this vicinity is about 74 feet.

F.1.4 Regulatory Permit & Reporting

The Desert Utilities WWTP operates under Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) authorization to discharge permit no. NEV91044 effective August 31, 2000 and due to expire on August 31, 2005. NDEP personnel noted each permit is

on a 5 yr renewal process. The permit limits and reported values for selected permit sewage effluent quantity and water quality parameters for year 2004 are summarized in the table below.

TABLE F-3 DESERT UTILITIES SEWAGE EFFLUENT NDEP DATA, Year 2004

PARAMETER	PERMIT REQ'MTS (reported quarterly)	1 st QUARTER		2 ND QUARTER		3 RD QUARTER		4 TH QUARTER	
		AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.
Flow	0.175 mgd	0.043	0.097	0.028	0.040	0.024	0.032	0.032	0.070
Effluent BOD	30 mg/l Avg. 45 mg/l Max.	<6	<6	27	27	<6	<6	<6	<6
Effluent TSS	30 mg/l Avg. 45 mg/l Max.	11	11	<10	<10	19	19	39*	39
Nitrate as N	10 mg/l Max.	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.2	<0.5	<0.5	7.1	7.1

* Reason for exceedances is unknown, but appears to be isolated incidents. Sampling is conducted per state requirement of one (1) sample per quarter and the first quarter of 2005 sample tested at 32 TSS, therefore the exceedance is considered to be isolated.

NDEP reporting data for the monitoring wells was only available for the fourth quarter of 2004. Selected NDEP report data for the three monitoring wells is tabulated in Table F-4 below.

TABLE F-4 DESERT UTILITIES MONITOR WELL NDEP DATA , 4th QTR 2004

MONITORING WELLS		No. 1 downgradient	No. 2 downgradient	No. 3 upgradient
Nitrate as N	10 mg/l Max.	<0.5	0.74	<0.5
Total N as N	M & R* mg/l	8.3	1.94	1.3
TDS	M & R* mg/l	698	432	236
Chloride	M & R* mg/l	62	57	<10
Depth to Water	M & R* feet	74	73	73

* M & R : Monitor and Report Only, therefore no limit is established.

F.1.5 Operations History

Operations staff reports that there has never been a notice of violation served by NDEP for either the collection system or treatment plant. The treatment plant performance is satisfactory and maintenance needs have been limited primarily to the lift station and air blowers. The rotation through the five infiltration basins has worked well in the past, but it is believed that as flow continues to increase the enhanced infiltration capacity created by the infiltration trenches will be needed.

F.2 Pahrump Utilities

Pahrump Utilities, Inc. was created primarily to service the sewage collection and treatment needs for the Artesia and Cottonwoods housing developments. Mountain Falls-North subdivision is currently connected to the system via a lift station and force main, but will have its own treatment system in the future. In addition, Terrible's Lakeside RV Resort is connected to the treatment plant via a lift station and force main. As of October 2004 there were 226 connections to the collection system. The service area covers more than one square mile located primarily south of Thousandaire Boulevard and north of Kellogg Road and east of Jane Avenue and west of Hafen Ranch Road as shown on Figure F-1.

Pahrump Utilities, Inc. authorized their engineer, Pacific Coast Civil, to provide detailed drawings of their wastewater collection and treatment facilities in electronic format. Information from these drawings has been provided a wealth of information regarding the existing facilities. Information provided by Pahrump Utilities, Inc, and Nevada Department of Environmental Quality has been used to describe sewage flows,

F.2.1 Collection System

The collection system consists of 8-inch gravity pipelines constructed of PVC sewer pipe with manholes typically spaced at maximum 400 foot intervals, with average spacing approximately at 300 foot intervals. The main lift station located at the headworks pumps all of the influent from the collection system into the plant. There are two sewage lift stations currently in use to pump sewage from Mountain Falls-North subdivision and Terrible's Lakeside RV Resort through 4,990 LF of 6-inch force main that runs to the plant. An inventory of the wastewater collection facilities at the end of 2004 is shown below on Table F-5.

TABLE F-5 PAHRUMP UTILITIES COLLECTION SYSTEM

Description	Length or Number
6-inch Force Main Pipe	4,990
8-inch Gravity Sewer Pipe	73,750
Manholes	309

Sewage Lift Stations	3
Auxiliary Power	Portable (Compatible with all lift stations)

Infiltration during storm events has been a problem in some areas where the sewer lines were constructed within the public rights-of-way adjacent to the roadway approximately in line with the drainage ditch. Because the manholes are typically located at low points along the roadways where stormwater collects, water ponds over the manhole lids, which are not water-tight. Maintenance crews are taking steps to correct the infiltration problems.

F.2.2 Treatment Facilities

The treatment facilities are located on a 47 acre site near the southeast corner of Susquehanna Street and Jane Avenue. The current wastewater treatment facility is a Mar-Wood package plant. This conventional activated sludge treatment plant with extended aeration provides a secondary treated denitrified effluent with an existing treatment capacity of 0.200 MGD. The treatment process includes a lift station followed by a coarse bar screen discharging into an anoxic basin followed by an aeration basin for denitrification followed by a clarifier to produce the finish effluent. Aeration is provided by electric powered blowers. An aerobic sludge digester is used to produce sludge that is transported to another facility for dewatering and disposal. The treatment process design parameters are listed below:

- Average Design Flow 200,000 gal/day
- Peak Design Flow (250% of Avg.) 500,000 gal/day
- Influent Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 220 mg/l
- Influent Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) 40 mg/l
- Effluent Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) 30 mg/l
- Effluent Total Suspended Solids (TSS) 30 mg/l
- Effluent Total Nitrogen as N 10 mg/l
- Fecal Coliform 200 cfu/100ml

The design goal is to produce a finish effluent that meets the secondary standards of 30 mg/l BOD and TSS; and less than 10 mg/l Total Nitrogen suitable for disposal by land application via surface irrigation of forage crops on land located nearby.

Adjacent to the WWTP site VBL Environmental Services (Joe's Sanitation Service) operates a sludge dewatering facility. This facility accepts sludge from the Pahrump Utilities WWTP as well as the other three WWTPs operating in the Pahrump Valley.

The sludge is dewatered on site and then hauled to a landfill for ultimate disposal. This service handles an average 930 gallons per day from Pahrump Utility's facility. Currently, this accounts for approximately 5% of their total disposal capacity of 20,000 gallons per day.

F.2.3 Disposal & Monitoring Facilities

Treated effluent is discharged for forage crop irrigation on private property associated with the Hafen Ranch (also affiliated with Pahrump Utilities Company, Inc.). An effluent management plan (EMP), dated March 10, 2000, is approved and held on record by NDEP. Currently 15 acres are used for land application of the effluent via surface irrigation using furrows with potential for expanding up to 41.8 acres. At a loading rate of 5.4 af/yr the full 41.8 acres can accept the permitted discharge capacity of 200,000 gpd. Tail-water from the furrow irrigation is collected in two ponds and pumped back to the head end of the system. Tail-water pond no. 1 covers 2 acres with six feet maximum depth and pond no. 2 covers 0.5 acre at 4 feet depth. Runoff from the site during storm events is prohibited and a 1-foot high berm is constructed along the westerly side to prevent runoff leaving the site. Forage crops grown on the site include a mixture of alfalfa, clover, and fescue, grown intermittently on a year-round cycle. Based on the 5.4 af/ac loading rate, crop uptake of nitrogen and phosphorus is expected to improve water quality as it percolates to groundwater.

Groundwater in the vicinity of the land application site is about 60 feet below land surface and follows a flow direction that varies from east-southeast to west-southwest. Characteristics of the natural groundwater in the area includes elevated nitrate concentrations reported between 100 to 300 mg/l as N, and high total dissolved solids (TDS) in the range of 1,000 to 2,400 mg/l, rendering the shallow groundwater of relatively poor quality. The elevated nitrate concentrations have been observed at scattered locations in the vicinity of the site, and appear to be indigenous to the area. Although fertilizer use on croplands in the area may be a contributing factor, such high concentration of nitrate is attributed to natural organic matter decomposition or other natural processes. Applying a denitrified effluent to the land for irrigation of crops whose uptake of nutrients further reduces the discharge of nitrogen to groundwater is not expected to exacerbate existing conditions.

There are thirteen existing residential wells located within 500 feet of the westerly and southerly boundaries of the effluent disposal site. Groundwater monitoring is required to assess groundwater conditions on a regular basis and confirm that drinking water standards are not being violated. A single monitoring well is currently installed and operating. A second monitoring well is proposed for installation at a location to the southwest of the existing well required as a condition of the NDEP permit renewal. When the effluent discharge rate reaches 150,000 gal/day a third monitoring well is called for in the effluent management plan.

F.2.4 Regulatory Permit & Reporting

The Pahrump Utilities WWTP operates under Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) authorization to discharge permit no. NEV91004 effective January 13, 2003 and due to expire on January 13, 2008. The permit limits and reported values for selected permit sewage effluent quantity and water quality parameters for

year 2004 are summarized in the table below. Although values are reported monthly the averages shown are computed quarterly to simplify presentation of the data.

TABLE F-6 DESERT UTILITIES SEWAGE EFFLUENT NDEP DATA, Year 2004

PARAMETER	PERMIT REQ'MTS (reported monthly)	1 ST QUARTER		2 ND QUARTER		3 RD QUARTER		4 TH QUARTER	
		AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.
Flow	0.200 mgd	0.061	0.082	0.063	0.076	0.066	0.110	0.079	0.176
Effluent CBOD ₅	30 mg/l Avg. 45 mg/l Max.	4	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6	<6
Effluent TSS	30 mg/l Avg. 45 mg/l Max.	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	5.0	7.9	5.5	5.5	6.4	6.8	9.1	12.9
Total Nitrogen as N	10 mg/l Max.	7.8	12.2	8.0	9.6	7.3	8.6	11.2	15.5 *
Fecal Coliform	200 cfu/100 ml Avg. 400 cfu/100 ml Max.	10	23	16	1600 *	<2	<2	9	23

* Reason for exceedances is unknown, but appears to be isolated incidents.

An annual water balance report is required to verify that the annual application rate (af/ac) of effluent applied to the land application site does not exceed the maximum loading rate specified in the Effluent Management Plan considering infiltration, precipitation, plant uptake with a leaching fraction, and nitrogen loading, whichever governs. Groundwater monitoring is required quarterly. Results of laboratory testing of groundwater samples collected quarterly from a single monitoring well was reported to NDEP during 2004. Selected NDEP report data for Monitoring Well No. 1 is tabulated in Table F-7 on next page.

TABLE F-7 PAHRUMP UTILITIES MONITORING WELL, NDEP DATA, Year 2004

MONITORING WELL No. 1		1 st QUARTER	2 ND QUARTER	3 RD QUARTER	4 TH QUARTER
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3
Total N as N	10 mg/l Max.	1.8	2.1	1.6	4.9
TDS	M & R mg/l	1308	1210	1260	1190
Chloride	M & R mg/l	17	32	21	20
Depth to Water	M & R feet	60.5	61	61	61

The sludge dewatering facility operated by VBL Environmental Services, Inc. operates under permit no. NEV 2000508 issued by NDEP. An annual monitoring report is required for this sludge dewatering facility.

F.2.5 Operations History

Operations staff reports that there has never been a notice of violation served by NDEP for either the collection system or treatment plant. The treatment plant performance is satisfactory and maintenance needs have been limited primarily to the lift stations and air blowers. Using the effluent to provide year-round forage crops on the land application site has worked satisfactorily.

F.3 Utilities Inc. of Central Nevada

The initial wastewater collection and treatment system was constructed in the early 1970's by the private utilities company under the name of Central Nevada Utilities Company, presumed to be wholly owned by the predominant developer Calvada. Later the company was taken over by Preferred Equity. In the mid-1990's the Town of Pahrump entered into negotiations for a buyout of the utilities, but ultimately the Town Board rejected the idea of taking over the water and sewer utilities. In the year 2002 Utilities Inc. purchased both the water and sewer utilities giving the subsidiary company a new name.

Utilities Inc of Central Nevada is a subsidiary company of Utilities, Inc., an Illinois based holding company founded in 1965 with approximately 90 subsidiary operating companies providing water and/or wastewater services to 280,000 customers in 17 states. The parent company represents that it is the largest privately-owned water utility in the United States on the basis of customers served, and the net market capitalization value. The growth strategy for the parent company includes acquisition of attractively valued utilities companies with long-term profit potential. They view themselves as the solution to non-compliant and inefficient stand-alone utilities with the

ability to better serve new development through efficiency gained with economies of scale and by maintaining strong working relationships with the regulatory agencies .

It is the largest of the three water/wastewater utilities companies in Pahrump covering about 41 square miles extending as far north as Parque Avenue and south to Gamebird Road as shown of Figure F-1. A recent agreement with William Lyon Homes will include Mountain Falls – North in the service area extending service further south to Manse Road. Currently there are two wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) with the largest near Central Pahrump and a much smaller plant located further to the north. As of October 2004 there were 1,857 sewer connections to the Central Plant 3 WWTP and 48 sewer connections to the Northern Plant F WWTP.

Utilities Inc. of Central Nevada has not authorized their engineer, Pacific Coast Civil, to provide detailed drawings of their wastewater collection and treatment facilities in electronic format. Information obtained from a few design drawings provided during the land use master planning study along with compliance reports filed with Nevada Department of Environmental Quality have been used to describe the wastewater system and sewage flow data,

F.3.1 Collection System

The collection system consists primarily of 8-inch gravity pipelines constructed mostly of PVC sewer pipe with manholes typically spaced at minimum 400 foot intervals. Although initial construction of the system began in the early 1970's, most of the current collection system has been constructed during the growth that has occurred during the last 10 to 15 years.

There is main lift station located at the headworks for each plant that pumps all of the influent from the collection system into the plant. The northern Plant F has an additional lift station for a small subdivision and the central Plant 3 has eight lift stations pumping from trailer parks, commercial establishments, and small subdivisions. A complete inventory of the wastewater collection facilities was not possible due to the lack of reliable drawings, however, estimates based available drawings and information provided by operations personnel are shown below on Table F-8.

TABLE F-8 UTILITIES, INC. OF CENTRAL NEVADA COLLECTION SYSTEM

Description	Length or Number
Various Pipe Sizes from 6-inch to 18-inch diameter	140,000 est.
Manholes	500 est.
Sewage Lift Stations	10 est.
Auxiliary Power	None est. (main plant or lift station)

In the early days the majority of new roads were graveled and thus roadway maintenance crews did not want to deal with grading a graveled road with manholes every 400 feet. Infiltration during storm events has been a problem in some areas where the sewer lines were constructed within the public rights-of-way adjacent to the roadway approximately in line with the drainage ditch. Because the manholes are typically located at low points along the roadways where storm water collects, water ponds over the manhole lids, which are not water-tight. Wastewater maintenance crews are taking steps to correct the infiltration problems.

Since the earliest construction for this collection system began in the early 1970's one would expect that maintenance requirements would be correspondingly more frequent due to the age and the types of materials used that were available for sewer construction during that era.

F.3.2 Treatment Facilities

The two WWTPs operated by Utilities Inc of Central Nevada include the Central Plant No. 3 just north of Calvada Boulevard west of Blagg Road and the Northern Plant No. F located east of Leslie Street north of Harris Farm Road and Linda Street. Both plants are Marwood package plant facilities with conventional activated sludge treatment augmented by extended aeration to provide a secondary treated denitrified effluent. The treatment process includes a lift station followed by a coarse bar screen discharging into an anoxic basin followed by an aeration basin for denitrification followed by a clarifier to produce the finish effluent. Aeration is provided by electric powered blowers. Central Plant No. 3 provides tertiary treatment with sand filters followed by U.V. light and chlorination facilities to provide a filtered, disinfected effluent suitable for unrestricted access reuse applications. North Plant No. F has chlorination facilities to provide a disinfected effluent. Both plants have an aerobic sludge digester is used to produce sludge that is transported to VBL Environmental Services (Joe's Sanitation Service) facility for dewatering and disposal. The treatment process design parameters for each plant are listed below in Table F-9:

TABLE F-9 UTILITIES INC. TREATMENT PROCESS DESIGN PARAMETERS

DESIGN PARAMETER	UNITS	CENTRAL PLANT 3	NORTH PLANT F
Average Design Flow	gal/day	600,000	10,000
Peak Design Flow	gal/day	1,800,000	26,000
Influent Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/l	240	200
Influent Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/l	45	40
Effluent Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/l	<10	30

Effluent Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	<10	30
Effluent Total Nitrogen as N	mg/l	<10	10
Fecal Coliform	cfu/100ml	2.2	2.2

The design goal is to produce a finish effluent that meets the secondary standards of 30 mg/l BOD and TSS; and less than 10 mg/l Total Nitrogen suitable for reuse on nearby golf courses and landscaped areas.

Plans are underway to expand the treatment capacity at both plants in the near future. The central Plant 3 will be expanded to 1.5 mgd capacity by constructing a new sequenced batch reactor treatment facility. The north Plant F is designed and permitted for an expansion from 10,000 gpd capacity to 35,000 gpd by additions to the Marwood facilities. However, the feasibility of expanding the plant to 100,000 gpd capacity by constructing a completely new treatment system is under investigation.

F.3.3 Disposal & Monitoring Facilities

F.3.3.1 Central Plant No. 3

Effluent from the Central Plant No. 3 wastewater treatment facility is pumped to lakes for storage and reuse by irrigation on the nearby 18-hole Championship Willow Creek Golf Course and the 18-hole Executive Lakeview Golf Course. Groundwater is blended with the effluent in the storage lakes to provide sufficient water for irrigation. After the plant upgrades to 1.5 mgd of treatment capacity are completed, it is anticipated that the combined irrigation demand for the two golf courses will consume all of the effluent produced by the new facility.

The permit issued by NDEP specifies that the spray (sprinkler) irrigation on the reuse areas shall be performed in such a manner as to reduce standing water to a minimum and no runoff from the site is allowed. During irrigation with treated effluent over-spray or drift from the sprinklers outside the designed reuse area is prohibited. NDEP requires an Effluent Management Plan (EMP) for the golf course reuse areas and that a water balance report be submitted annually before January 28th of each year. The EMP specifies a maximum annual loading rate of irrigation water considering plant uptake with a leaching fraction, precipitation and any groundwater additions, nitrogen loading, and deep percolation losses. The EMP also specifies the buffer zones that must be maintained around the periphery of the reuse areas in accordance with NAC 445A.276.

Three monitoring wells are constructed near the golf course lakes for regulatory monitoring purposes. Groundwater in the vicinity of these wells is about 40 feet below land surface. Within the fact sheet and permit text provided by NDEP there is no mention of private wells in the vicinity of the golf courses where the effluent is applied for irrigation.

F.3.3.2 North Plant No. F

Effluent from the North Plant No. F wastewater treatment facility is used onsite for irrigation of poplar trees and turf grasses. In addition, there are two lined basins onsite for emergency overflow and wintertime storage purposes. The onsite reuse of the effluent has worked well to date, but the effluent reuse requirements beyond the permitted 35,000 gpd have not as yet been determined.

The permit issued by NDEP specifies that the spray (sprinkler) irrigation on the reuse areas shall be performed in such a manner as to reduce standing water to a minimum and no runoff from the site is allowed. During irrigation with treated effluent overspray or drift from the sprinklers outside the designed reuse area is prohibited. NDEP requires an Effluent Management Plan (EMP) for the reuse areas and that a water balance report be submitted annually before January 28th of each year. The EMP specifies a maximum annual loading rate of irrigation water to be established based on water balance or nitrogen loading, whichever governs. The water balance takes into account the plant uptake with a leaching fraction, precipitation, any groundwater additions to the irrigation water and deep percolation losses. The EMP also specifies the buffer zones that must be maintained around the periphery of the reuse areas in accordance with NAC 445A.276.

One monitoring well is constructed at the reuse site for regulatory monitoring purposes. Groundwater in the vicinity of these wells is about 90 feet below land surface. Within the fact sheet and permit text provided by NDEP there is no mention of private wells in the vicinity of the reuse site where the effluent is applied for irrigation.

F.3.4 Regulatory Permit & Reporting

The Central Plant No. 3 wastewater facility operates under Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) authorization to discharge permit no. NEV97016 effective May 20th, 2003 and due to expire on May 20th, 2008.

The North Plant No. F wastewater facility operates under Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) authorization to discharge permit no. NEV89063 effective May 20th, 2003 and due to expire on May 20th, 2008.

Both permits issued by NDEP specify that the spray (sprinkler) irrigation on the reuse areas shall be performed in such a manner as to reduce standing water to a minimum and no runoff from the site is allowed. During irrigation with treated effluent overspray or drift from the sprinklers outside the designed reuse area is prohibited. NDEP requires an Effluent Management Plan (EMP) for the reuse areas and that a water balance report be submitted annually before January 28th of each year. The EMP specifies a maximum annual loading rate of irrigation water to be established based on water balance or nitrogen loading, whichever governs. The water balance takes into account the plant uptake with a leaching fraction, precipitation, any groundwater additions to the irrigation water and deep percolation losses. The EMP also specifies the buffer zones that must be maintained around the periphery of the reuse areas in accordance with NAC 445A.276.

The permit limits and reported values for selected permit sewage effluent quantity and water quality parameters for year 2004 are summarized in the tables below for both plants. Although values are reported monthly the averages shown are computed quarterly to simplify presentation of the data.

TABLE F-10 UICN CENTRAL PLANT No. 3 SEWAGE EFFLUENT, NDEP DATA, Year 2004

PARAMETER	PERMIT REQ'MTS (reported monthly)	1 ST QUARTER		2 ND QUARTER		3 RD QUARTER		4 TH QUARTER	
		AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.
Flow	0.600 mgd	0.500	0.587	0.540	0.620	0.530	0.740	0.570	1.060
Effluent CBOD ₅	10 mg/l Avg. 15 mg/l Max.	<2	<2	4	8	<2	<2	<2	<2
Effluent TSS	10 mg/l Avg. 15 mg/l Max.	<2	9	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	5.8	8.0	3.5	5.8	3.6	4.7	2.6	3.8
Total Nitrogen as N	10 mg/l Max.	6.7	8.9	4.3	6.6	4.2	5.3	3.3	4.3
Fecal Coliform	2.2 cfu/100 ml Avg. 23 cfu/100 ml Max.	<2	<2	<2	15	<2	<2	<2	3

* Reason for exceedances is unknown, but appears to be isolated incidents.

TABLE F-11 UICN NORTH PLANT No. F SEWAGE EFFLUENT, NDEP DATA, Year 2004

PARAMETER	PERMIT REQ'MTS (reported monthly)	1 ST QUARTER		2 ND QUARTER		3 RD QUARTER		4 TH QUARTER	
		AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.	AVG.	MAX.
Flow	0.010 mgd	0.005	0.020	0.004	0.110	0.006	0.009	0.009	0.073
Effluent CBOD ₅	30 mg/l Avg. 45 mg/l Max.	<2	4.3	<2	4.4	<2	34	13.7	29

Effluent TSS	30 mg/l Avg. 45 mg/l Max.	20.3	36.4	<2	<2	<2	14	14.7	27
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	35	41	30	34	29	42	8.9	22
Total Nitrogen as N	20 mg/l Max.	36	42	31	35	35	43	28	34
Fecal Coliform	2.2 cfu/100 ml Avg. 23 cfu/100 ml Max.	<2	23	<2	3	<2	8	<2	<2

At the Central Plant No. 3 facility there are three monitoring wells and at the North Plant No. F there is only one monitoring well. Quarterly sampling of groundwater samples taken from the monitoring wells at both plant sites were reported to NDEP during 2004. Selected NDEP report data for the monitoring wells are tabulated in the tables below.

**TABLE F-12 UICN CENTRAL PLANT No. 3 MONITORING WELLS,
NDEP DATA, Year 2004**

MONITORING WELL		1 ST QUARTER	2 ND QUARTER	3 RD QUARTER	4 TH QUARTER
Monitoring Well No. 1					
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	2.1	2.1	2	1.8
Total N as N	10 mg/l Max.	2.8	2.3	2.2	2
TDS	M & R mg/l	524	664	640	562
Chloride	M & R mg/l	100	120	120	120
Depth to Water	M & R feet	N/A	38	38	38
Monitoring Well No. 2					
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	N/A	7.2	4.2	6.9
Total N as N	10 mg/l Max.	N/A	12*	7.6	7.5

TDS	M & R mg/l	N/A	603	1,090	560
Chloride	M & R mg/l	N/A	40	43	39
Depth to Water	M & R feet	N/A	39	39	39
Monitoring Well No. 3					
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	N/A	5.9	5.3	5.5
Total N as N	10 mg/l Max.	N/A	6.4	5.4	5.6
TDS	M & R mg/l	N/A	1,250	1,210	1,230
Chloride	M & R mg/l	N/A	36	34	29
Depth to Water	M & R feet	N/A	39	39	39
* Reason for exceedances is unknown, but appears to be isolated incidents.					

**TABLE F-13 UICN NORTH PLANT No. F MONITORING WELLS,
NDEP DATA, Year 2004**

MONITORING WELL		1 st QUARTER	2 ND QUARTER	3 RD QUARTER	4 TH QUARTER
Monitoring Well No. 1					
Nitrate as N	M & R mg/l	N/A	3.6	3.5	4.3
Total N as N	10 mg/l Max.	N/A	4.4	4.2	4.7
TDS	M & R mg/l	N/A	972	946	838
Chloride	M & R mg/l	N/A	200	210	230
Depth to Water	M & R feet	N/A	89	89	89

F.3.5 Operations History

At the North Plant No. F operations staff reports that there has never been a notice of violation served by NDEP for either the collection system or treatment plant. The treatment plant performance is satisfactory and maintenance needs have been

limited primarily to the lift station and air blowers. When high flows have occurred due to stormwater infiltration into the collection system, the overflow basins have provided the necessary storage. Using the effluent to irrigate trees and turf at the plant site has worked well.

At Central Plant No. 3 heavy rains during the fall of 2004 resulted in a plant upset due to high influent flows. A letter regarding the upset was sent to NDEP on October 25, 2004, which contained the following information about the upset:

- An upset to the plant occurred at 1:15 pm on October 20, 2004 due to heavier than normal rainfall in the Pahrump Valley and surrounding mountain areas during the night before. The final filters became overloaded and were bypassed. The aeration tank blowers were de-energized to prevent solids washout. The chlorination dosage was increased to maintain a residual of 0.3 mg/l. By 1:00 am on October 21st the high flows has subsided and the plant was returned to normal operation.
- The infiltration of stormwater runoff into the collection system was believed to occur due to submergence of manholes located in low areas adjacent to roadways. UICN continues to implement a manhole sealing program (approximately 20% complete) and mandate that all new manhole covers have pick-less holes and rubber gaskets to seal out potential infiltration of stormwater.

Since September 2004, Utilities Inc. of Central Nevada has been locked in a battle with builders and local developers regarding the inability to provide sewer hookups in the area served by Central Plant No. 3. Since the influent flows to the treatment plant are greater than 90 percent of the permitted capacity, NDEP has mandated a moratorium on new sewer hookups until the treatment capacity is expanded. According to UICN the plan is to complete a \$5.5 million expansion of the treatment plant during the year 2005 to increase the capacity from 0.6 mgd to 1.5 mgd.

An arrangement to allow septic tanks or onsite wastewater treatment systems as an interim solution is being explored between the County, UICN, NDEP and the Public Utilities Commission.

F.4 Governmental Regulation

State governmental regulation of these private utilities falls under the jurisdiction of two entities: 1) the Nevada Public Utilities Commission (PUC) that primarily regulates the cost of services provided to consumers in a manner similar to the regulation of electricity, gas and telephone utility rates, and 2) the Division of Environmental Protection under the Nevada Department of Natural Resources that is primarily responsible for protecting public health through environmental permitting and monitoring requirements.

COUNTY SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER LAW

NRS 244A.455 Short title. NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, may be cited as the County Sewage and Wastewater Law.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1726; A 1975, 1336)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.922)

NRS 244A.457 Applicability to county whose population is 400,000 or more. NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, applies to any county whose population is 400,000 or more.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1726; A 1975, 1336; 1979, 520; 1989, 1902)

NRS 244A.459 Legislative determinations. It is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination that:

1. It is essential to the maintenance of the public health, welfare and orderly local government that each county to which NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, pertain be empowered to become the master agency within its territory for the collection, disposal and treatment of sewage and wastewater. In addition, it is essential that the master agency be empowered to perform and require compliance with any and all areawide waste management planning which may be required by the State or Federal Government in connection with the exercise or implementation of any of the powers, authorizations and responsibilities provided in NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.

2. Granting to such counties the purposes, powers, rights, privileges and immunities provided in NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, will serve a public use and will promote the health, safety, prosperity, security and general welfare of the inhabitants thereof and of the State.

3. The acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any project herein authorized is in the public interest, is conducive to the public health, and constitutes a part of the established and permanent policy of the State.

4. The necessity for the County Sewage and Wastewater Law is a result of:

(a) The intense development of residential, commercial, industrial and other human activities in both incorporated and unincorporated areas within such counties;

(b) The ensuing need for extensive, coordinated control, collection, disposal and treatment of all sources of pollution, including but not limited to sewage, wastewater and in place or accumulated pollution sources; and

(c) The ensuing need for areawide waste management planning for such control, collection, disposal and treatment.

5. The Legislature recognizes the duty of such counties as instruments of State Government to meet adequately the needs for such facilities within their boundaries, in cooperation with the State, municipalities and districts within the county and in satisfaction of federal and state requirements and standards relating to pollution.

6. The Legislature recognizes that there may be alternative solutions to the pollution abatement problem in such counties. It is the intention of the Legislature that those charged with the responsibility of correcting the problem be able to avail themselves of all assistance that may develop through advances in technology and changing circumstances and regulations, federal or state, that have an impact on the problem. In construing the powers, authorities and responsibilities conveyed by the Legislature in NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, the economic burden on the citizens of this state and the ultimate feasibility of the projects undertaken shall be carefully weighed in the light of the state of the art and the regulations governing the master agency at the time undertaken. Among the factors which will determine the ultimate resolution of the problem, the protection and the fullest beneficial use of the resource represented by the water shall be given top priority. The Legislature finds that the courses of action that may be developed to find satisfactory solutions are necessary for the preservation of this valuable natural resource of the State and are within the meaning of the second paragraph of Section 3 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the State of Nevada.

7. For the accomplishment of these purposes the provisions of NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, shall be broadly construed.

8. The notices herein provided are reasonably calculated to inform each interested person of his legally protected rights.

9. The rights and privileges herein granted comply in all respects with any requirement imposed by any constitutional provision.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1726; A 1975, 1336; 1977, 19)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9222)

NRS 244A.461 Definitions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, the definitions provided in the Local Government Securities Law apply to county securities issued hereunder and the definitions provided in the State Securities Law apply to state securities issued hereunder.

2. The definitions provided in NRS 244A.463 to 244A.493, inclusive, apply specifically to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1727; A 1975, 1337; 1977, 20)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9223)

NRS 244A.463 “Advisory committee” defined. “Advisory committee” means the county sewage and wastewater advisory committee.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1727)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9224)

NRS 244A.465 “Board” defined. “Board,” when not otherwise qualified, means the board of county commissioners of the county.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1727)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9225)

NRS 244A.467 “Bond requirements” defined. “Bond requirements” means the principal of, any prior redemption premiums due in connection with, and the interest on designated bonds or other securities.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1727)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9226)

NRS 244A.469 “County” defined. “County” means any county as described in NRS 244A.457.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1727)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9227)

NRS 244A.471 “County securities” defined. “County securities” means the securities authorized to be issued by the county pursuant to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1728; A 1975, 1338; 1977, 21)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9228)

NRS 244A.473 “Discharge” defined. “Discharge” means any addition of a pollutant or pollutants to water.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1334)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92288)

NRS 244A.475 “Facilities” defined. “Facilities” means the facilities of the State, county or other designated public body used or suitable for use for the control, collection, disposal and treatment of all sources of pollution, whether or not they are point sources, including but not limited to sewage, wastewater and in place or accumulated pollution sources and consisting of all properties, real, personal, mixed or otherwise, acquired by the State, the county or the public body, as the case may be, by one or more projects through purchase, condemnation (subject to the provisions of NRS 244A.521), construction or otherwise, and used in connection with such purposes and related services or in any way pertaining thereto and situated within the county, whether within or without or both within and without the territorial limits of the public body.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1728; A 1975, 1338; 1977, 21)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.923)

NRS 244A.477 “Hereby,” “herein,” “hereinabove,” “hereinafter,” “hereof,” “hereunder,” “herewith,” “heretofore” and “hereafter” defined.

1. “Hereby,” “herein,” “hereinabove,” “hereinafter,” “hereof,” “hereunder,” “herewith,” or any term of similar import, refers to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, and not solely to the particular portion thereof in which such word is used.

2. “Heretofore” means before February 24, 1977.

3. “Hereafter” means after February 24, 1977.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1728; A 1975, 1338; 1977, 21)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9231)

NRS 244A.479 “Newspaper” defined. “Newspaper” means a newspaper printed at least once each calendar week.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1728)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9232)

NRS 244A.481 “Point source” defined. “Point source” means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1334)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92325)

NRS 244A.483 “Pollutant” defined. “Pollutant”:

1. Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water;

2. Does not mean water, gas or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil or gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either for facilitating production or for disposal purposes and if the Department of Human Resources determines that such injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1334)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92327)

NRS 244A.485 “Pollution” defined. “Pollution” means the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1334)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92328)

NRS 244A.487 “Project” defined.

1. "Project" means an undertaking pertaining to such part of the facilities of the county or designated public body as the board or governing body determines to acquire, improve or equip (or any combination thereof) and authorized at one time.
2. "Project" also includes the construction, installation and acquisition of the facilities by the State, acting through the board.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1728; A 1977, 21)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9233)

NRS 244A.489 "Publication" and "publish" defined.

1. "Publication" or "publish" means three consecutive weekly publications in at least one newspaper having general circulation in the county, the first publication being at least 15 days prior to the designated time or event.
2. Any notice or other instrument published shall not necessarily be made on the same day of the week in each of the 3 weeks; but not less than 14 days, excluding the day of the first publication but including the day of the last publication, shall intervene between the first publication and the last publication.
3. Publication shall be complete on the day of the last publication.
4. Any publication herein required shall be verified by the affidavit of the publisher and filed with the county clerk.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1728)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9234)

NRS 244A.491 "Service charges" defined. "Service charges" means the fees, rates and other charges for the use of the facilities of the State, county or designated public body, as the case may be, or for any service rendered by the State, county or public body in the operation thereof, or otherwise.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1729; A 1977, 21)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9235)

NRS 244A.493 "State securities" defined. "State securities" means the securities authorized to be issued by the State pursuant to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1729; A 1977, 22)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9236)

NRS 244A.495 Remedial action required when standards of water quality or conditions of permit to discharge pollutants violated. If any officer of this state or of the Federal Government who is empowered by law to determine the existence of violations of water quality standards which have the force of state or federal law or violations of conditions of a pollution discharge permit required by state or federal law notifies the county or any public body within the county that such a standard or condition is being violated, or has so notified the county or public body prior to February 24, 1977, and the violation continues after February 24, 1977, the county shall eliminate such violation by the construction, other acquisition, improvement, equipment, operation, maintenance or repair of such facilities therefor as the board deems necessary or advisable, unless such public body, subject to the approval of the board, eliminates such violation. If the violation occurs in facilities owned by another public body, the county is entitled to recover from that public body the costs of eliminating the violation plus interest from the date on which each element of those costs was respectively paid.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1729; A 1977, 22)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9237)

NRS 244A.497 Technical advisory committee.

1. In each county there shall be appointed a technical advisory committee to be designated as the county sewage and wastewater advisory committee.
2. The advisory committee consists of two members appointed by the board, three members appointed by the governing body of the most populous city in the county, two members appointed by the governing body of the second most populous city in the county, one member appointed by the governing body of each other city in the county, and one member appointed by the governing body of each water district, sanitation district or water and sanitation district in the county having within its boundaries a population of 5,000 or more.
3. Each appointee shall be an employee of the municipality or district whose governing body is required to make the appointment and shall at the time of that employment be actively engaged in the operation or management of sewer or water facilities within the municipality or district, except the county prior to its operation of facilities.
4. Each appointee shall serve without additional compensation or fidelity bond for his duties as a member of the advisory committee and remains a member until death or resignation or his termination as a member, with or without cause, by the governing body of the appointing municipality or district and its appointment of his successor. The governing body of an appointing municipality or district shall in any case terminate the membership on the advisory committee of any of its appointed members within a reasonable time after any member ceases to be employed by the municipality or district in sewer or water work and shall appoint a successor with the required qualifications.
5. The committee shall elect such officers from within its membership, fix such time and place of meetings, adopt such rules of procedure and keep such records all as in its sole discretion it shall determine to be consistent with the purposes of NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.
6. No member of the advisory committee may be interested in any contract or transaction with the county under consideration by the advisory committee except in his official representative capacity or in his capacity as a public officer or employee.

7. The advisory committee shall proceed immediately upon appointment and at all times thereafter diligently to inform itself as to all laws, matters and things which may be of significance in maintaining the quality of collection, disposal and treatment of sewage and wastewater in the county and the consequent purity of water within the county. The advisory committee shall also advise the board of conditions which in the judgment of the advisory committee require action by the board, and make recommendations in regard thereto.

8. It is the intent of NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, that the existence and activities of the advisory committee in no way diminish the responsibility of the board or the officers of the county in fulfilling the legislative declaration expressed in NRS 244A.459 and in performing its duties as the master agency of the county in these matters.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1729; A 1975, 1338; 1977, 22; 1979, 520)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9238)

NRS 244A.499 Procedure for acquisition of facilities.

1. The county, the State, or both, acting through the board, may construct, otherwise acquire, improve, equip, relocate, repair, maintain and operate the facilities or any part thereof for the benefit of the State, the county and their inhabitants, after the board has made such preliminary studies and otherwise taken such action as it determines to be necessary or desirable as preliminaries thereto.

2. When a comprehensive program satisfactory to the board for the acquisition of facilities for the county, the State, or both, is available, such program shall be tentatively adopted. The program need only describe the proposed facilities in general terms and not in detail.

3. A public hearing on the proposed program shall be scheduled, and notice of the hearing shall be given by publication. After the hearing and any adjournments thereof which may be ordered, the board may require changes to be made in the program as the board considers desirable, or the board may approve the program as prepared.

4. If any substantial changes to the comprehensive program are ordered at any time, in the original acquisition of the facilities or in any improvement thereto, or otherwise, a further hearing shall be held pursuant to notice which shall be given by publication.

5. Such a comprehensive program may consist of one project or of more than one project. A public hearing need not be held on each such project if it implements such a comprehensive program on which a public hearing has been held.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1730; A 1977, 23)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9239)

NRS 244A.501 Acquisition of competing facilities prohibited; acquisition of properties of other public bodies.

1. The county, the State, or both, shall not acquire as a part of the facilities any properties which at the time of their acquisition compete in any area with then existing facilities of a public body providing the same or a similar function or service therein without the consent of such public body, but the facilities of the county, the State, or both, without such consent, may complement such existing facilities of a public body by providing in such an area supplemental functions or services if such existing facilities provide inadequate functions or services.

2. The State or the county may acquire properties of any public body situate in the county as a project of the State or the county or an interest therein.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1730; A 1977, 24)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.924)

NRS 244A.503 Approval of preliminary plans for facilities.

1. Before the State acting through the board, or the county, prepares or causes to be prepared plans, specifications or other documents for the construction, other acquisition, improvement or equipment of any work or other real property for the facilities of the State or the county except repairs, major renewals and major replacements, the State or the county shall submit preliminary plans to:

- (a) The Division of Environmental Protection of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources;
- (b) The county board of health; and
- (c) The county regional planning body,

for approval of the type, scope and location of the proposed work or other real property for the facilities.

2. Each such agency may require the State or the county to submit additional information to the agency pertaining to any such request for such approval and may require modifications to such plans as a condition of the agency's approval.

3. Upon the receipt of each agency's approval in writing of such plans, the State or the county may prepare or cause to be prepared plans, specifications or other instruments or documents for the construction, other acquisition, improvement or equipment of such works or property in conformance with such approval.

4. The county board of health shall not require any modification with which the Health Division of the Department of Human Resources does not concur.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1731; A 1977, 24)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9241)

NRS 244A.505 Approval of plans and specifications for facilities.

1. Before the State acting through the board, or the county, constructs, otherwise acquires, improves or equips any work or other real property for the facilities of the State or the county except repairs, major renewals and major replacements, the State or the county shall submit plans, specifications or other instruments or other documents pertaining thereto for the

approval of such acquisitions, improvements or equipment to the Division of Environmental Protection of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

2. The Division may require the State or the county to submit additional information pertaining to any such request for such approval and may require modifications to such instruments or documents as a condition of its approval.

3. Upon the receipt of the Division's approval in writing of such works or other property, the State or the county may construct, otherwise acquire, improve or equip such works or property in conformance with such approval.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 18)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92415)

NRS 244A.507 Methods of funding county's acquisition of facilities. The county may also for the purpose of acquiring facilities:

1. Borrow money and issue county securities evidencing any loan to or amount due by the county, provide for and secure the payment of any county securities and the rights of the holders thereof, and purchase, hold and dispose of county securities.

2. Fund or refund any loan or obligation of the county and issue funding or refunding securities to evidence such loan or obligation, as hereinafter provided, without an election.

3. Levy and cause to be collected taxes on and against all taxable property within the county as hereinafter provided, subject to the limitations provided in the Constitution and statutes of this state.

4. Fix, from time to time, increase or decrease, collect and cause to be collected rates, fees and other service charges pertaining to the facilities of the county, including, without limitation, minimum charges and charges for availability of the facilities or services relating thereto, pledge such revenues for the payment of county securities, and enforce the collection of such revenues by civil action or by any other means provided by law.

5. Purchase, acquire by gift or otherwise acquire properties, including without limitation existing sewage or wastewater systems or parts thereof or interests therein, of the Federal Government, the State, any public body or any person as a project of the county or so acquire an interest therein. The county may acquire such properties subject to any mortgage, deed of trust or other lien on the acquired properties to secure the payment of any obligations pertaining thereto.

6. Accept contributions or loans from the Federal Government for the purpose of financing the planning, acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any enterprise in which the county is authorized to engage, and enter into contracts, cooperate with and accept cooperation from, the Federal Government in the planning, acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation, and in financing the planning, acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any such enterprise, including without limitation costs of engineering, architectural, and economic investigations and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures and other action preliminary to the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any project, and do any and all things necessary in order to avail itself of such aid, assistance and cooperation.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1731; A 1977, 25; 1981, 950)

NRS 244A.509 General powers of county in relation to facilities. The county may in relation to the facilities:

1. Hire and retain officers, agents, employees, engineers and any other persons, permanent or temporary, necessary or desirable to effect the purposes hereof, defray any expenses incurred thereby in connection with its facilities, and acquire office space, equipment, services, supplies, fire and extended coverage insurance, use and occupancy insurance, workmen's compensation insurance, property damage insurance, public liability insurance for the county and its officers, agents and employees, and other types of insurance, as the board may determine; but no provision herein authorizing the acquisition of insurance shall be construed as waiving any immunity of the county or any director, officer or agent otherwise existing under the laws of the State.

2. Pay or otherwise defray the cost of any project.

3. Pay or otherwise defray and contract so to pay or defray, for any term not exceeding 50 years, the principal of, any interest on, and any other charges pertaining to any securities or other obligations, outstanding or otherwise existing for a period of at least 2 years, of the Federal Government, the State, any public body or any person incurred in connection with any property thereof subsequently acquired therefrom by the county and relating to its facilities.

4. Establish, operate and maintain facilities within the county across or along any public street, highway, bridge, viaduct or other public right-of-way, or in, upon, under or over any vacant public lands, which public lands now are, or may become, the property of the State or a public body, without first obtaining a franchise from the State or the public body having jurisdiction over the same; but the county shall cooperate with the State and any public body having such jurisdiction, shall promptly restore any such street, highway, bridge, viaduct or other public right-of-way to its former state of usefulness as nearly as may be, and shall not use the same in such manner as permanently to impair completely or unnecessarily the usefulness thereof.

5. Adopt, amend, repeat, enforce and otherwise administer such reasonable ordinances, resolutions, rules, regulations and orders as the county determines necessary or convenient for the operation, maintenance, management, government and use of the county's facilities and any other like facilities under its control.

6. Adopt, amend, repeal, enforce and otherwise administer under the police power within the territorial limits of the county such reasonable ordinances, resolutions, rules, regulations and orders in relation to the collection, disposal or treatment of sewage and wastewater after a public hearing thereon is held by the board, in connection with which any public body in the area involved or otherwise exercising powers affecting the functions and services therein of the county and persons of interest have an opportunity to be heard, after mailed notice of the hearing is given by the clerk to each such public body and after notice of such hearing is given by publication by the clerk to persons of interest, both known and unknown.

7. Provide that any violation of any ordinance adopted under subsections 5 and 6 shall be a misdemeanor.

8. Sell and otherwise dispose of any by-products resulting from the operation of the facilities.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1732)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9243)

NRS 244A.511 Additional powers of county: Contracts and agreements with public agencies and others. The county may also in relation to the county facilities:

1. Enter, without any election, into joint operating or service contracts and agreements, acquisition, improvement, equipment or disposal contracts or other arrangements, for any term not exceeding 50 years, with the Federal Government, the State or any public body concerning the facilities, and any project or property pertaining thereto, whether acquired by the county, by the Federal Government, by the State or by any public body, and may accept grants and contributions from the Federal Government, the State, any public body or any person.

2. Enter into and perform, without any election, when determined by the board to be in the public interest, contracts and agreements, for any term not exceeding 50 years, with the Federal Government, the State, any public body or any person for the provision and operation by the county of any property pertaining to such facilities of the county or any project relating thereto and the payment periodically thereby to the county of amounts at least sufficient, if any, in the determination of the board, to compensate the county for the cost of providing, operating and maintaining such facilities serving the Federal Government, the State, such public body or such person, or otherwise; but no such service contract shall be entered into with any such party who at such time is being lawfully served by another public body without the prior consent of such presently serving public body.

3. Enter into and perform, without any election, contracts and agreements with the Federal Government, the State, any public body or any person for or concerning the planning, construction, lease or other acquisition, improvement, equipment, operation, maintenance, disposal and the financing of any property pertaining to the facilities of the county or to any project of the county, including, but not necessarily limited to, any contract agreement for any term not exceeding 50 years.

4. Cooperate with and act in conjunction with the Federal Government or any of its engineers, officers, boards, commissions or departments, or with the State or any of its engineers, officers, boards, commissions or departments, or with any public body or any person in the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any facilities or any project authorized for the county or for any other works, acts or purposes provided for herein, and adopt and carry out any definite plan, system or work for any such purpose.

5. Cooperate with the Federal Government, the State or any public body by an agreement therewith by which the county may:

(a) Acquire and provide, without cost to the cooperating entity, the land, easements and rights-of-way necessary for the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any project.

(b) Hold and save the cooperating entity harmless from any claim for damages arising from the acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any facilities.

(c) Maintain and operate any facilities in accordance with regulations prescribed by the cooperating entity.

6. Provide, by any contract for any term not exceeding 50 years, or otherwise, without an election:

(a) For the joint use of personnel, equipment and facilities of the county, the Federal Government, the State or any public body, including, without limitation, public buildings constructed by or under the supervision of the board or the governing body of the other party or parties to the contract concerned, upon such terms and agreements and within such areas within the county as may be determined, for the promotion and protection of health, comfort, safety, life, welfare and property of the inhabitants of the county, the Federal Government, the State, any such public body and any persons of interest.

(b) For the joint employment of clerks, stenographers and other employees pertaining to the facilities or any project, now existing or hereafter established in the county, upon such terms and conditions as may be determined for the equitable apportionment of the resulting expenses.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1733; A 1977, 26)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9244)

NRS 244A.513 Methods of funding State's acquisition of facilities. The State, acting through the board, may also for the purpose of acquiring facilities:

1. Borrow money and issue state securities evidencing any loan to or amount due by the State, provide for and secure the payment of any state securities and the rights of the holders thereof, and purchase, hold and dispose of state securities.

2. Fund or refund any loan or obligation of the State and issue funding or refunding securities to evidence such loan or obligation, as hereinafter provided.

3. Levy and cause to be collected taxes on and against all taxable property within the State as hereinafter provided, subject to the limitations provided in the Nevada Constitution.

4. Fix, from time to time, increase or decrease, collect and cause to be collected rates, fees and other service charges pertaining to the facilities of the State, pledge such revenues for the payment of state securities, and enforce the collection of such revenues by civil action or by any other means provided by law.

5. Purchase, acquire by gift or otherwise acquire properties, including, without limitation, existing sewage or wastewater systems or parts thereof or interests therein, of the Federal Government, the county, any public body in the county or any person as a project of the State or so acquire an interest therein. The State may acquire such properties subject to any mortgage, deed of trust or other lien on the acquired properties to secure the payment of any obligations pertaining thereto.

6. Accept contributions or loans from the Federal Government for the purpose of financing the planning, acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any enterprise in which the State is authorized to engage, and enter into contracts, cooperate with and accept cooperation from, the Federal Government in the planning, acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation, and in financing the planning, acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any such enterprise, including, without limitation, costs of engineering, architectural, and economic investigations and studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures and other action preliminary to the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any project, and do any and all things necessary in order to avail itself of such aid, assistance and cooperation.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 13)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92441)

NRS 244A.515 General powers of State in relation to facilities. The State, acting through the board, may in relation to the facilities of the State:

1. Acquire office space, equipment, services, supplies, fire and extended coverage insurance, use and occupancy insurance, workmen's compensation insurance, property damage insurance, public liability insurance for the State, the county and their respective officers, agents and employees, and other types of insurance, as the board may determine, but no provision herein authorizing the acquisition of insurance waives any immunity of the State, the county or any director, officer or agent otherwise existing under the laws of the State.

2. Pay or otherwise defray the cost of any project.

3. Establish, operate and maintain facilities within the county across or along any public street, highway, bridge, viaduct or other public right-of-way, or in, upon, under or over any vacant public lands, which public lands now are or may become the property of the State, the county, or a public body, without first obtaining a franchise from the county or the public body having jurisdiction over the same, but the State shall cooperate with the county and any public body having such jurisdiction, shall promptly restore any such street, highway, bridge, viaduct or other public right-of-way to its former state of usefulness as nearly as may be, and shall not use the same in such manner as permanently to impair completely or unnecessarily the usefulness thereof.

4. Adopt, amend, repeal, enforce and otherwise administer such reasonable rules, regulations and orders as the board determines necessary or convenient for the operation, maintenance, management, government and use of the State's facilities and any other like facilities under its control.

5. Adopt, amend, repeal, enforce and otherwise administer under the police power within the territorial limits of the county such reasonable rules, regulations and orders in relation to the collection, disposal or treatment of sewage and wastewater after a public hearing thereon is held by the board, in connection with which any public body in the area involved or otherwise exercising powers affecting the functions and services therein of the State and persons of interest have an opportunity to be heard, after mailed notice of the hearing is given by the clerk of the board to each such public body and after notice of such hearing is given by publication by the clerk to persons of interest, both known and unknown.

6. Sell and otherwise dispose of any by-products resulting from the operation of the facilities.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 14)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92443)

NRS 244A.517 Additional powers of State: Contract with county for employment of county's personnel. The State, acting through the Governor, may, in relation to state facilities, contract with the county for it to hire and retain officers, agents, employees, engineers and any other persons, as county personnel permanent or temporary, whose employment is necessary or desirable to effect the purposes hereof, and to defray any expenses incurred thereby in connection with state facilities as operation and maintenance expenses thereof.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 15)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92445)

NRS 244A.519 Additional powers of State: Contracts and agreements with public agencies and others. The State, acting through the Governor, may also in relation to state facilities:

1. Enter into and perform joint operating or service contracts and agreements, acquisition, improvement, equipment or disposal contracts or other arrangements, for any term not exceeding 50 years, with the Federal Government, the county or any public body concerning the facilities, and any project or property pertaining thereto, whether acquired by the State, by the

Federal Government, by the county or by any public body, and may accept grants and contributions from the Federal Government, the county, any public body or any person.

2. Enter into and perform contracts and agreements, for any term not exceeding 50 years, with the Federal Government, the county, any public body or any person for the provision and operation by the State of any property pertaining to such facilities of the State or any project relating thereto and the payment periodically by the other contracting party to the State of amounts at least sufficient, in the determination of the Governor, to compensate the State for the cost, if any, of providing, operating and maintaining such facilities serving the Federal Government, the county, such public body or such person, or otherwise, but no such service contract may be entered into with any such party who at such time is being lawfully served by another public body without the prior consent of such presently serving public body.

3. Enter into and perform contracts and agreements with the Federal Government, the county, any public body or any person for or concerning the planning, construction, lease or other acquisition, improvement, equipment, operation, maintenance, disposal and financing of any property pertaining to the facilities of the State or to any project of the State, including, but not necessarily limited, to any contract or agreement for any term not exceeding 50 years.

4. Cooperate with and act in conjunction with the Federal Government or any of its engineers, officers, boards, commissions or departments, or with the county or any of its engineers, officers, boards, commissions or departments, or with any public body or any person in the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any facilities or any project authorized for the State or for any other works, acts or purposes provided for herein, and adopt and carry out any definite plan, system or work for any such purpose.

5. Cooperate with the Federal Government, the county or any public body by an agreement therewith by which the State may:

(a) Acquire and provide, without cost to the cooperating entity, the land, easements and rights-of-way necessary for the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any project.

(b) Hold and save the cooperating entity harmless from any claim for damages arising from the acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any facilities.

(c) Maintain and operate any facilities in accordance with regulations prescribed by the cooperating entity.

6. Provide, by any contract for any term not exceeding 50 years, or otherwise:

(a) For the joint use of personnel, equipment and facilities of the State, the Federal Government, the county or any public body, including, without limitation, public buildings constructed by or under the supervision of the board or the governing body of the other party or parties to the contract concerned, upon such terms and agreements and within such areas within the county as may be determined, for the promotion and protection of health, comfort, safety, life, welfare and property of the inhabitants of the State, the Federal Government, the county, any such public body and any persons of interest.

(b) For the joint employment of clerks, stenographers and other employees pertaining to the facilities or any project, now existing or hereafter established in the county, upon such terms and conditions as may be determined for the equitable apportionment of the resulting expenses.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 15)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92447)

NRS 244A.521 Additional powers of county or State: Acquisition and operation of facilities. The county, or the State acting through the board, may also:

1. Enter upon any land, make surveys, borings, soundings and examinations, and locate the necessary works of any project and any roadways and other rights-of-way pertaining to any project herein authorized, and acquire all property necessary or convenient for the acquisition, improvement or equipment of such works, including works constructed and being constructed by private owners, and all necessary appurtenances.

2. Acquire property by agreement, condemnation by the exercise of the power of eminent domain or otherwise, and in case any street, road, highway, railroad, canal, ditch or other property subject or devoted to public use and located within the county, whether within or without or both within and without the territorial limits of any public body, becomes subject to interference by reason of the construction or proposed construction of any works of the county or the State, the right so to interfere with such property, whether it be publicly or privately owned; except:

(a) If such right is acquired by condemnation proceedings and if the court finds that public necessity or convenience so require, the judgment may direct the county or the State, as the case may be, to relocate such street, road, highway, railroad, canal, ditch or other property in accordance with the plans prescribed by the court.

(b) If, by such judgment or agreement, the county or the State is required to relocate any such street, road, highway, railroad, canal, ditch or other property subject or devoted to public use, the board may acquire in the name of the county or the State, by agreement or condemnation, all rights-of-way and other property necessary or proper for compliance with the agreement or judgment of condemnation, and thereafter make such conveyance of such relocated street, road, highway, railroad, canal, ditch or other property as may be proper to comply with the agreement or judgment.

(c) No property, except for easements and rights-of-way, may be acquired by condemnation if at the time of the proposed exercise of such power such property is utilized by a public body for the collection, disposal or treatment of sewage or wastewater.

3. Carry on technical and other investigations of all kinds, make measurement, collect data, and make analyses, studies and inspections pertaining to the facilities and any project.
4. Make and keep records in connection with the facilities and any project or otherwise concerning the county or the State.
5. Arbitrate any differences arising in connection with the facilities and any project or otherwise concerning the county or the State.
6. Have the management, control and supervision of all business and affairs pertaining to the facilities and any project herein authorized, or otherwise concerning the county or the State, and of the acquisition, improvement, equipment, operation, maintenance and disposal of any property pertaining to the facilities or any such project.
7. Enter into contracts of indemnity and guaranty relating to or connected with the performance of any contract or agreement which the county or the State, as the case may be, is empowered to enter into.
8. Obtain financial statements, appraisals, economic feasibility reports and valuations of any type pertaining to the facilities or any project or any property relating thereto.
9. Adopt any ordinance or resolution authorizing a project or the issuance of county securities or state securities, or any combination thereof.
10. Make and execute an indenture or other trust instrument pertaining to any county securities or state securities herein authorized, except as otherwise provided in NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.
11. Make all contracts, execute all instruments and do all things necessary or convenient in the exercise of the powers granted herein, or in the performance of the county's or the State's covenants or duties, or in order to secure the payment of county or state securities.
12. Have and exercise all rights and powers necessary or incidental to or implied from the specific powers granted herein, which specific powers shall not be considered as a limitation upon any power necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and intent hereof.
13. Exercise all or any part or any combination of the powers herein granted.
(Added to NRS by 1973, 1734; A 1975, 1339; 1977, 27)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9245)

NRS 244A.523 Powers of other public bodies. The governing body of any public body, upon its behalf and in its name, for the purpose of aiding and cooperating in any project herein authorized, upon the terms and with or without consideration and without an election, may:

1. Sell, lease, loan, donate, grant, convey, assign, transfer and otherwise dispose to the county or the State any facilities or any other property, or any interest therein, pertaining to any project.
2. Make available to the county or the State for temporary use or otherwise to dispose of any machinery, equipment, facilities and other property, and any agents, employees, persons with professional training, and any other persons, to effect the purposes hereof. Any such property and persons owned or in the employ of any public body while engaged in performing for the county or the State any service, activity or undertaking herein authorized, pursuant to contract or otherwise, have and retain all of the powers, privileges, immunities, rights and duties of, and shall be deemed to be engaged in the service and employment of such public body, notwithstanding such service, activity or undertaking is being performed in or for the county or the State.
3. Enter into any agreement or joint agreement between or among the Federal Government, the State, the county and any public bodies extending over any period not exceeding 50 years, which is mutually agreed thereby, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, respecting action or proceedings pertaining to any power herein granted, and the use or joint use of any facilities, project or other property herein authorized.
4. Sell, lease, loan, donate, grant, convey, assign, transfer or pay over to the county or the State any facilities or any project herein authorized, or any part or parts thereof, or any interest in personal property or real property, or any funds available for acquisition, improvement or equipment purposes, including the proceeds of any securities previously or hereafter issued for acquisition, improvement or equipment purposes which may be used by the county in the acquisition, improvement, equipment, maintenance and operation of any facilities or project herein authorized.
5. Transfer, grant, convey or assign and set over to the county or the State any contracts which may have been awarded by the public body for the acquisition, improvement or equipment of any project not begun or if begun, not completed.
6. Budget and appropriate, and each public body is hereby required and directed to budget and appropriate, from time to time, the proceeds of taxes, service charges and other revenues legally available therefor to pay all obligations, which may be either general obligations or special obligations, arising from the exercise of any powers herein granted as such obligations shall accrue and become due.
7. Provide for an agency, by any agreement herein authorized, to administer or execute that or any collateral agreement, which agency may be one of the parties to the agreement, or a commission or board constituted pursuant to the agreement.
8. Provide that any such agency shall possess the common power specified in the agreement, and may exercise it in the manner or according to the method provided in the agreement. Such power is subject to the restrictions upon the manner of exercising the power of any one of the contracting parties, which party shall be designated by the agreement.

9. Continue any agreement herein authorized for a definite term not exceeding 50 years, or until rescinded or terminated, which agreement may provide for the method by which it may be rescinded or terminated by any party.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1736; A 1977, 28)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9246)

NRS 244A.525 Extraterritorial powers and rights of officer, agent or employee of State, county or other public body. All of the powers, privileges, immunities and rights, exemptions from laws, ordinances and rules, all pension, relief, disability, workmen's compensation and other benefits which apply to the activity of officers, agents or employees of the State or the county or any public body when performing their respective functions within the territorial limits of the respective public agencies apply to them to the same degree and extent while engaged in the performance of any of their functions and duties extraterritorially hereunder, and while engaged in the performance of any of their functions and duties under any contract or agreement authorized hereunder.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1737; A 1977, 30)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9247)

NRS 244A.527 Manner of exercising board's powers pertaining to State's facilities and securities. The board, in connection with powers which it exercises hereunder and pertaining to any state facilities or state securities, or both, shall exercise such powers in the same manner as if such facilities or securities, or both, were county facilities or county securities, or both, by the adoption of ordinances, resolutions, or otherwise, as provided in chapter 244 of NRS and other laws relating to counties, including, without limitation, NRS 350.579.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 16)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92473)

NRS 244A.529 Power of board to invest money. The board may invest or cause to be invested all money, whether federal, state, county or other, which may come into its possession under NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, in the manner provided by law for the investment of county funds, but any interest which may be earned on money provided by the State or by the Federal Government shall be added to and applied to the same purpose as the principal.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 16)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92475)

NRS 244A.531 Power of board to levy and collect general taxes. In addition to the other means for providing revenue to defray the costs of the activities and projects authorized by NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, and to meet general obligation bond requirements, the board shall have power and authority to levy and collect general (ad valorem) taxes on and against all taxable property within the county.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1737; A 1975, 1341)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9248)

NRS 244A.533 Power of county or State to fix and collect service charges.

1. The county, or the State acting through the board, may fix, modify and collect or cause to be collected service charges for direct or indirect connection with, or the use or services of, the facilities of the county or the State, respectively. These fees may include minimum charges, charges for the availability of facilities or services, and charges for future capital improvements, whether the facilities are in operation or being acquired.

2. Such service charges may be charged to and collected in advance or otherwise by the county or the State at any time or from time to time from the Federal Government, the State, the county, any public body or any person owning or occupying real property within the county which directly or indirectly is or has been or will be connected with the facilities of the county or the State from which property originates, has originated or may originate rainwater, sewage, liquid wastes, solid wastes, night soil or industrial wastes, which have entered or may enter such facilities, or to which is made available untreated water, potable water or water in any other state, as the case may be, and such owner or occupant of any such real property shall be liable for and shall pay such service charges to the county or the State at the time when and place where such service charges are due and payable.

3. Such service charges of the county or the State may accrue from any date which the board provides in any ordinance authorizing or other instrument pertaining to the issuance of any securities or in any contract with the Federal Government, the State, the county, any public body or any person.

4. For the purpose of charging to and collecting service charges from persons owning or occupying real property which is connected to the facilities of any public body in the county, the county, or the State acting through the board, may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to compel the public body to disclose the names and addresses of all such persons.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1737; A 1977, 30)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9249)

NRS 244A.535 Contracts for billing and collection of service charges. The county, or the State acting through the board, may enter into a written contract with any public body or person providing for the billing and collection by such public body or person of any of the service charges levied by the board. If all or any part of any bill rendered by any such public body or person pursuant to any such contract is not paid, and if that public body or person renders any public utility service to the public body or person billed, that public body or person may discontinue its utility service until the bill is paid. The contract between the board and such public body or person may provide for such discontinuance.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 17)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92491)

NRS 244A.537 Service charges payable constitute general obligations; debt limits unaffected. The Legislature has determined and does hereby declare that the obligations arising from time to time of the State or any public body to pay service charges fixed in connection with the county's facilities shall constitute general obligations of the State or the public body charged with their payment; but as such obligations accrue for current services and benefits from and use of such facilities, the obligations shall not constitute an indebtedness of the State or the public body within the meaning of any constitutional, charter or statutory limitation or other provision restricting the incurrence of any debt.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1738)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.925)

NRS 244A.539 Enforcement of collection of service charges by requiring tax levy.

1. The county, or the State acting through the board, may enforce the collection of service charges made thereby to any public body which fails to pay such charges within 90 days after they become due and payable, in addition to any other remedy fixed by contract or otherwise, by an action in the nature of a writ of mandamus or other action in any court of competent jurisdiction to compel the levy without limitation as to rate or amount, except for the limitation in Section 2 of Article 10 of the Nevada Constitution, by the governing body of the public body and the collection of taxes on and against all taxable property therein sufficient in amount to pay such delinquent charges, together with penalties for delinquencies, court costs, reasonable attorneys' fees and other cost of collection.

2. The governing body of the public body may so levy such taxes sufficient for the payment of such charges as they become due and payable. The governing body may also apply for that purpose any other funds that may be in the treasury of the public body and legally available therefor, whether derived from any service charges imposed by the public body for the use of or otherwise in connection with its sewer system, or from any other source.

3. Upon such payments being made, the levy or levies of taxes for the payment of the service charges so imposed by the county or the State may thereupon to that extent be diminished.

4. Except to the extent specified in subsection 3, each such public body shall annually levy taxes as provided in subsection 1 sufficient in amount to pay such service charges of the county or the State promptly as they become due and payable.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1738; A 1977, 30)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9251)

NRS 244A.541 Collection of service charges on tax roll: Election of alternative procedure.

1. The board may elect to have service charges for county or state facilities for the forthcoming fiscal year collected on the tax roll in the same manner, by the same persons and at the same time as, and together with, the county's general taxes. If it so elects, it shall cause a written report to be prepared and filed with the county clerk, which shall contain a description of each parcel of real property receiving such services and the amount of the charge for each parcel for such year, computed in conformity with the charges prescribed by the board.

2. This power to elect is alternative to all other powers of the board and this procedure is alternative to other procedures adopted by the board for the collection of such charges.

3. The real property may be described by reference to maps prepared by and on file in the office of the county assessor or by him.

4. The board may limit its election to delinquent charges and may do so by preparing and filing the written report, giving notice and holding its hearing only as to such delinquencies.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 17)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92511)

NRS 244A.543 Collection of service charges on tax roll: Notice of filing report and of time and place of hearing.

1. Before the board may have service charges collected on the tax roll, the board shall cause a notice in writing of the filing of the report proposing to have such charges for the forthcoming fiscal year collected on the tax roll and of the time and place of hearing thereon, to be mailed to each person to whom any parcel or parcels of real property described in the report is assessed in the last equalized assessment roll available on the date the report is prepared, at the address shown on the assessment roll or as known to the assessor. If the board adopts the report, the requirements for notice in writing to the persons to whom parcels of real property are assessed does not apply to hearings on reports prepared in subsequent fiscal years but notice by publication as provided in this section is adequate.

2. The board shall cause notice of the filing of each report and of the time and place of hearing thereon to be published at least 10 but not more than 30 days prior to the date set for hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the county.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 17)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92512)

NRS 244A.545 Collection of service charges on tax roll: Hearings; final report.

1. At the time stated in the notice, the board shall hear and consider all objections or protests, if any, to the report referred to in the notice and may continue the hearing from time to time. If the board finds that protest is made by the owners of a majority of separate parcels of property described in the report, then the report shall not be adopted and the charges shall be collected separately from the tax roll.

2. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, the board may adopt, revise, change, reduce or modify any charge or overrule any or all objections and shall make its determination upon each charge as described in the report. This determination is final.

3. After the hearing, when the board has made a final decision on a service charge or fee to be collected on the county tax rolls, the board shall cause to be prepared and filed a final report, which shall contain a description of each parcel receiving the services and the amount of the charge, with the county assessor for inclusion on the assessment roll. If a report is filed after the closing of the assessment roll but before the extension of the tax roll, the auditor shall insert the charges in such extension.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 18)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92513)

NRS 244A.547 Collection of service charges on tax roll: Lien; tax bill; applicability of laws pertaining to levy, collection and enforcement of general taxes.

1. The amount of service charges to be collected on the tax roll constitutes a lien against the lot or parcel of land against which the charges have been imposed as of the time when the lien of taxes on the roll attach.

2. The county treasurer shall include the amount of the charges on bills for taxes levied against the respective lots and parcels of land. Thereafter, the amount of the charges shall be collected at the same time, in the same manner and by the same persons as, and together with, the general taxes for the county. The charges become delinquent at the same time as such taxes and are subject to the same delinquency penalties.

3. All laws applicable to the levy, collection and enforcement of general taxes of the county, including but not limited to those pertaining to the matters of delinquency, correction, cancellation, refund, redemption and sale, apply to such charges.

4. The county treasurer may issue separate bills for such charges and separate receipts for collection on account of such charges.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 18)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92514)

NRS 244A.549 Lien for unpaid service charges.

1. Until paid, all service charges of the county or the State charged to any person owning or occupying real property in the county constitute a perpetual lien against the property served, superior to all liens, claims and titles other than liens for general taxes and special assessments. This lien is not extinguished by the sale of any property on account of nonpayment of any other lien, claim or title, including liens for general taxes and special assessments.

2. A lien for unpaid service charges may be foreclosed in the same manner as provided for the foreclosure of mechanics' liens. Before any such lien is foreclosed the board shall hold a hearing on the lien after notice thereof by registered or certified first-class mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the last known owner at his last known address according to the records of the county in which the property is located.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 16; A 1995, 2224)

NRS 244A.551 Basic penalty for nonpayment of service charges. The board may provide for a basic penalty for nonpayment of service charges within the time and in the manner prescribed by it. The basic penalty shall not be more than 10 percent of each month's charges for the first month delinquent. In addition to the basic penalty it may provide for a penalty of not more than 1.5 percent per month for nonpayment of the charges and basic penalty. On the first day of the calendar month following the date of payment specified in the bill the charge becomes delinquent if the bill or that portion thereof which is not in bona fide dispute remains unpaid. The board may provide for collection of the penalties provided for in this section.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 17)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92517)

NRS 244A.553 Collection of delinquent service charges and penalties imposed by civil action. The county, or the State acting through the board, may collect delinquent service charges and penalties due from the Federal Government, the State, the county, any public body or any person owning or occupying real property, by an action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 17)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.92518)

NRS 244A.555 Acquisition and transfer of certain facilities on behalf of State; funding of acquisition; recommendations by advisory committee for studies.

1. The board, on behalf of and in the name of the State of Nevada, may:

(a) Acquire, hold, operate, maintain and improve the facilities defined in NRS 244A.475;

(b) Acquire, hold, operate, maintain, improve and dispose of properties pertaining to the facilities defined in NRS 244A.475, including, without limitation, water and water rights, for the benefit and welfare of the people of this state;

(c) Acquire the facilities defined in NRS 244A.475, wholly or in part directly by construction contract or otherwise, or indirectly by contract with the Federal Government, or any combination thereof, as the board may from time to time determine; and

(d) Borrow money and otherwise become obligated in a total principal amount of not more than \$78,000,000 to defray wholly or in part the cost of acquiring the facilities defined in NRS 244A.475, and issue state securities to evidence such obligations.

2. No project or phase of a project for the creation of facilities defined in NRS 244A.475 may be authorized for funding with state securities until such funding is approved by the Governor and, if the amount of state securities proposed exceeds \$50,000,000, by the Legislative Commission of the Legislature.

3. The advisory committee may recommend to the board the implementation of design, engineering, specification development or pilot plant studies for the furtherance of any project or phase of a project to accomplish the development of the facilities defined in NRS 244A.475. The implementation of such recommendations to be financed by the issuance of state securities may be authorized by the board with the approval of the Governor and the Legislative Commission of the Legislature.

4. The board, on behalf of and in the name of the State of Nevada, may transfer all of its interest in any facility financed pursuant to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, to a general improvement district operating pursuant to chapter 318 of NRS to provide sanitary facilities for sewage within the county. Any such transfer must be on terms and conditions that are mutually agreeable to the board of county commissioners and the board of trustees of the general improvement district. Upon such a transfer, except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, the board of trustees of the general improvement district is authorized to exercise on behalf of the State all powers that the board of county commissioners is authorized to exercise on behalf of the State pursuant to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, including the power to issue state securities. The board of trustees of the general improvement district shall assume all duties and responsibilities of the board of county commissioners with respect to any facility financed pursuant to NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, and any bonds or other obligations of the State issued for those facilities. Upon such a transfer, all money held by the county pertaining to the facilities and any bonds or other obligations of the State issued for the facilities must be transferred to the general improvement district.

5. After a transfer pursuant to subsection 4, the board of county commissioners shall continue to fix, modify and collect or cause to be collected fees and charges pursuant to NRS 244A.523 to 244A.553, inclusive, and 244A.557, and shall transfer all fees and charges to the general improvement district to which the facility was transferred.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1738; A 1977, 31; 1989, 497)

NRS 244A.557 Service charges for sewerage. Although the board is empowered on behalf of the State to issue general obligation securities, the board shall assess the costs of the project against the users thereof through sewer service charges collected by or on behalf of the board at such times and in such amounts as will enable the State to pay in timely manner all operation and maintenance expenses and all principal of and interest on any state securities issued, sold and delivered to pay for all or any portion of the project, to accumulate and maintain any reserve and replacement accounts pertaining to the facilities and such securities provided in the ordinance or other proceedings relating thereto, and to make such payments, if any, as it is required to make to the Federal Government or any agency thereof, pursuant to any contract by which the Federal Government made a loan to the State for payment of any of the costs of the project. This section constitutes full and complete authority for the board to levy, collect and enforce such sewer service charges in such manner and in such amounts as the board determines appropriate from time to time.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1739; A 1977, 32)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9254)

NRS 244A.559 Liability of county or State on its securities and other obligations.

1. The payment of county or state securities or any other obligations of the county or State shall not be secured by an encumbrance, mortgage or other pledge of property of the county or State, except for its pledged revenues, proceeds of taxes, proceeds of assessments, and any other money pledged for the payment of the securities or such other obligations.

2. No property of the county or the State, except as provided in subsection 5 of NRS 244A.507 and in subsection 1 of this section, is liable to be forfeited or taken in payment of any county or state securities or other obligations of the county or the State.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1740; A 1977, 32; 1981, 951)

NRS 244A.561 No recourse based on securities against director, officer or agent of county or State. No recourse may be had for the payment of the principal of, any interest on, or any prior redemption premiums due in connection with any bonds or other county or state securities or other obligations of the county evidenced by any other contract or for any claim based thereon or otherwise upon the ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of such securities or the incurrence of such other obligations or other instrument pertaining thereto, against any individual director or any officer or other agent of the county or the State, past, present or future, either directly or indirectly through the board or the county or State or otherwise, whether by virtue of any constitution or statute, or by the endorsement of any penalty or otherwise, all such liability, if any, being by the acceptance of the securities and as a part of the consideration of their issuance or by the making of any other contract specially waived and released.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1740; A 1977, 33)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9256)

NRS 244A.563 Faith of State pledged not to impair securities. The faith of the State is hereby pledged that NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, any law supplemental or otherwise pertaining thereto, and any other act concerning the bonds or other county or state securities, taxes or the pledged revenues, or any combination of such securities, such taxes and such revenues, shall not be repealed nor amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding county or state securities, until all such securities have been discharged in full or provision for their payment and redemption has been fully made, including, without limitation, from the known minimum yield from the investment or reinvestment of moneys pledged therefor in federal securities.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1740; A 1975, 1341; 1977, 33)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9257)

NRS 244A.565 Contracts not binding on State until approved by Governor; exception. Any contract, except a construction contract, entered into pursuant to the provisions of NRS 244A.555 for facilities as defined in NRS 244A.475 is not binding upon the State until executed or otherwise approved by the Governor, including, without limitation, the execution of securities by the Governor in the manner and as otherwise provided in the State Securities Law.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1740; A 1977, 33)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9258)

NRS 244A.567 County's officers to effectuate provisions of NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive. The officers of the county are authorized and directed to take all action necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1741; A 1975, 1342)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9259)

NRS 244A.569 County Sewage and Wastewater Law constitutes full authority for exercise of powers granted.

1. NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, without reference to other statutes of the State, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, constitute full authority for the exercise of powers herein granted, including, without limitation, the granting of contractual powers to the State, the county and the other public bodies and the financing of any project herein authorized wholly or in part and the issuance of county or state securities to evidence such loans.

2. No other act or law with regard to the making of contracts, the authorization or issuance of securities, other than the provisions of NRS 350.011 to 350.0165, inclusive, which apply only to the issuance of county securities, or the exercise of any other power herein granted that provides for an election, requires an approval, or in any way impedes or restricts the carrying out of the acts herein authorized to be done applies to any proceedings taken hereunder or acts done pursuant hereto, except as herein otherwise provided.

3. The provisions of no other law, either general, special or local, except as provided herein, apply to the doing of the things herein authorized to be done, and the State, the county and any public body may not perform any of the acts herein authorized to be done, except as herein provided.

4. No notice, consent or approval by the State or any public body or officer thereof is required as a prerequisite to the sale or issuance of any county securities or the making of any contract or the exercise of any other power hereunder except as herein provided.

5. The powers conferred by NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, are in addition to and supplemental to, and the limitations imposed by such sections do not affect the powers conferred by any other law, general or special, and securities may be issued under those sections without regard to the procedure required by any other such law except as otherwise provided in those sections or in the State Securities Law. Insofar as the provisions of such sections are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, general or special, the provision of those sections are controlling.

6. No provision contained in NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, repeals or affects any other law or part thereof, it being intended that NRS 244A.455 to 244A.573, inclusive, provide a separate method of accomplishing their objectives and not an exclusive one.

(Added to NRS by 1973, 1741; A 1975, 1342; 1977, 33)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.926)

NRS 244A.571 Areawide waste management plan: Development; required elements.

1. The officers of the county shall develop an areawide waste management plan pursuant to NRS 244A.459, subject to the approval of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The county officers may revise this plan as often as they deem it necessary. A plan must include but need not be limited to the following:

(a) The identification of treatment works necessary to meet the anticipated municipal and industrial needs of the area for the treatment of waste over a 20-year period, with an analysis of alternative systems, including:

(1) Any requirements for the acquisition of land;

(2) The necessary systems for collection of wastewater and management of urban storm water runoff; and

(3) A program to provide the necessary financial arrangements for the development of the treatment works;

(b) The establishment of priorities for the construction of the treatment works and time schedules for the initiation and completion of all treatment works;

(c) The establishment of a regulatory program to:

(1) Carry out the waste treatment management requirements of section 201(c) of P.L. 92-500 (33 U.S.C. § 1281(c));

(2) Regulate the location, modification and construction of any facilities within the area which may result in any discharge in the area; and

(3) Ensure that any industrial or commercial wastes discharged into any treatment works in the area meet applicable pretreatment requirements;

(d) The identification of those agencies necessary to construct, operate and maintain all facilities required by the plan and otherwise to carry out the plan;

(e) The identification of the measures necessary to carry out the plan (including financing), the period necessary to carry out the plan, the costs of carrying out the plan within that period, and the economic, social and environmental effect of carrying out the plan within that period;

(f) A process to:

(1) Identify, if appropriate, agriculturally and silviculturally related nonpoint sources of pollution, including runoff from areas used for the disposal of manure and from land used for the production of livestock and crops; and

(2) Set forth procedures and methods, including requirements for land use, to control to the extent feasible those sources;

(g) A process to:

(1) Identify, if appropriate, mine-related sources of pollution including new, current and abandoned surface and underground mine runoff; and

(2) Set forth procedures and methods, including requirements for land use, to control to the extent feasible those sources;

(h) A process to:

(1) Identify sources of pollution related to construction; and

(2) Set forth procedures and methods, including requirements for land use, to control to the extent feasible those sources;

(i) A process to:

(1) Identify, if appropriate, salt water intrusion into rivers, lakes and estuaries resulting from reduction of fresh water flow from any cause, including irrigation, obstruction, ground water extraction and diversion; and

(2) Set forth procedures and methods to control such an intrusion to the extent feasible where the procedures and methods are otherwise a part of the waste treatment management plan;

(j) A process to control the disposition of all residual waste generated in the area which could affect water quality; and

(k) A process to control the disposal of pollutants on land or in subsurface excavations within the area to protect the quality of ground and surface water.

2. In developing the elements of the areawide waste management plan, the county shall provide the most efficient areawide management system for the area.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1334; A 1987, 373)

NRS 244A.573 Areawide waste management plan: Ordinances and regulations; enforcement.

1. The county shall adopt all necessary ordinances, regulations and policies to effectuate the adopted areawide waste management plan described in subsection 1 of NRS 244A.571.

2. All ordinances, regulations and policies adopted by the county shall be enforced by all local political subdivisions in the area covered by the plan.

3. The county shall police the area to insure compliance with the areawide waste management plan and adopted ordinances, regulations and policies. If it is found that the areawide waste management plan or the adopted ordinances, regulations and policies are not being enforced by all local political subdivisions, the county may bring action in a court of competent jurisdiction to insure compliance.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1335)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 244.9263)