

## STATE LAND USE PLANNING ADVISORY COUNCIL

### MINUTES

**April 2, 2010**

At the following location:

Eureka Courthouse  
20 Main Street  
Eureka, NV 89316

### Members Present

Stu Richardson, Churchill County  
Sheri Eklund-Brown, Elko County  
Jake Tibbitts, Eureka County  
Tom Fransway, Humboldt County  
Glen Bunch, Mineral County  
Joni Eastley, Nye County  
Bill Kirby, Esmeralda County  
Mickey Yarbrow, Lander County

Roger Mancebo, Pershing County  
Austin Osborne, Storey County  
Robin Bell, White Pine County

### Members Absent

Don Tibbals, Lyon County  
Varlin Higbee, Lincoln County  
Rod Allison, Clark County  
Pete Livermore, Carson City  
John Breternitz, Washoe County  
Robert Conner, Douglas County

### Others Present

Jim Lawrence, Nevada Division of State Lands  
Charlie Donohue, Nevada Division of State Lands  
Kevin Hill, Nevada Division of State Lands (Question 1)  
Skip Canfield Nevada Division of State Lands (State Land Use Planning Agency)  
Wes Henderson, Nevada Association of Counties  
Cindy Bell, Ely Nevada  
Kathy Porter, Eureka County  
Kevin Kinsella, General Moly Inc.  
Tom Seley, BLM – Tonopah  
Bruno Bowles, SNWA

### CALL TO ORDER

**Chairman Mancebo** called the meeting to order at 9:00 AM and asked for self introductions. Upon completion, he asked for any corrections to the agenda. With two minor amendments due to speakers not being able to attend and others replacing them, the amended agenda was approved.

**Chairman Mancebo** called for any corrections to the October 23, 2009 meeting minutes. With no changes noted, **Mr. Fransway** moved for approval, seconded by **Mr. Osborne**, the motion carried unanimously.

### AGENCY REPORT

**Jim Lawrence** provided a brief summary of activities related to the different sections of the Nevada Division of State Lands including the Nevada Tahoe Resource Team, the Question 1 Program and the State Land Office. He began by mentioning that the continued budget woes affect the agency, and how those cuts have affected the agency's operations. He mentioned that there is a reduced travel budget and that the agency has to be creative in how work is done. He mentioned federal legislative matters including HR4060,

spearheaded by Congressman Heller. This bill permanently restores the local share of geothermal royalties. He mentioned that the Western State Land Commissioners sent a letter supporting this bill. The letter encouraged consideration of expanding the local share of royalties to other renewable resources. The Western Governors' Association has submitted similar support letters. Secondly is SB 3063, sponsored by Senator Reid and others. This bill could be considered the "Invasive Species Emergency Response Fund Act". The request is for the appropriation of \$80 million per year over the next four years to combat the spread of invasive species.

**Skip Canfield** continued the agency report and discussed ongoing SLUPA activities. Round 2 of the Mt. Charleston License Plate Program closed and seven projects were awarded funds totaling over \$120,000. The State Land Use Planning Agency was awarded a grant to facilitate the development of a Joint Land Use Study for Floyd Edsall Training Center in North Las Vegas. An RFP was advertised seeking a consultant to complete the plan, facilitated by SLUPA. Ongoing public land policy development is occurring in Esmeralda and Lincoln Counties.

### **UPDATE ON THE QUESTION 1 PROGRAM**

**Kevin Hill** provided a power point presentation and the following is a summary:

- ❖ Nevada voters approved Question 1 on November 5, 2002
- ❖ Approved \$200 million in general obligation bonds
- ❖ Bonds to be sold by June 30, 2014
- ❖ \$65.5 million of the bond proceeds were allocated to the Division of State Lands to administer a grant program.
- ❖ Funds are used to acquire land for open space and urban parks, build trails, habitat conservation planning

What projects are eligible?

- ❖ Habitat conservation plans (\$3 million)
- ❖ Open space plans (\$250,000)
- ❖ Land and water acquisitions (\$35 million)
- ❖ Urban parks and greenbelts (\$5 million)
- ❖ Recreational trails (\$7.25 million)
- ❖ Carson River Corridor (\$10 million)
- ❖ Lake Tahoe Path System (\$5 million)

Program Status

- ❖ Awarded approximately \$58 million to date
- ❖ Trails/Urban Park funding nearly exhausted
- ❖ Since voters approved Q1, acquired over **2 acres per day**
- ❖ Funds granted to 15 of 17 counties
- ❖ Over 110 projects statewide
- ❖ Building foundation for extension to Q1

Next Steps

- ❖ Bonds must be sold by June, 2014
- ❖ Possible 2011 Legislative Session to consider "Q2"
- ❖ Incorporate lessons learned from Q1
- ❖ Enlist several partners to help with continuation of program
- ❖ Seeking input from several Boards, including SLUPAC on extension of current program

**Mr. Fransway** asked if Great Basin Institute was involved in recreational trails projects. **Mr. Hill** responded that they were involved in approximately a quarter of the projects.

**Mr. Fransway** asked if conservation easements were recorded on a deed and **Mr. Hill** responded "Yes".

**Mr. Mancebo** asked if there was any money left for recreational trails and **Mr. Hill** responded that approximately \$300,000 was left that could realistically accommodate three projects.

**Mr. Osborne** asked if there was a conservation easement tax impact and **Mr. Hill** responded that there is a tax benefit to the property owner.

**Mr. Bunch** asked if the title "Open Space Plan" was mandatory. **Mr. Canfield** responded that the title is not mandatory, it is more important to ensure the components of any "plan" address issues that are important to a community regarding lands around them.

**Mr. Lawrence** stated that conservation easements have been a success and asked if SLUPAC would support a Question 1 Program extension.

**Mr. Richardson** supported the program and thought it would be prudent to take the matter to the people.

**Tom Seley**, an audience member, supported conservation easements over acquisition of private land for agricultural preservation.

**Mr. Bell** stated that recreational trails are a good thing for the people.

**Mr. Tibbitts** asked if a land under a conservation easement goes fallow, what are the implications. **Mr. Hill** responded that a condition of the easement is that water stays on the land, but it is flexible since it is recognized that drought conditions or lack of water availability can be unanticipated consequences beyond the control of the property owner.

**Mr. Osborne** asked about water rights. **Mr. Hill** responded that water rights stay with the land in many cases. He also stated that if the owner defaults in the intent of a conservation easement, the owner is liable to repay the State.

## **WILD HORSE AND BURROS ACT AND UPDATE ON CURRENT EVENTS**

**Jake Tibbitts** presented **Gary McCuin's** power point and the following is a summary:

The Wild Horse and Burro Program presents challenges to the BLM:

- BLM manages the animals and habitat.
- Emotion is high.
- BLM must find balance among multiple users and limited resources.

### A History of Wild Horses

- ◆ Horses originated in North America 55 million years ago.
- ◆ They became extinct about 7,500 years ago.
- ◆ The Spanish returned them to the continent in the late 1400s.
- ◆ Indian Tribes moved horses, establishing herds through the plains and on both sides of the Rockies.
- ◆ The Spanish spread horses west of the Sierra Nevada.

Horses came to this region following the Gold Rush era.

The region became a major horse producing area.

In 1930 the Mustangers started using airplanes and other means to gather horses.

- After WW II horses were used for overseas human consumption, pet food and chicken feed.
- Mustangers gained a reputation for being abusive in gathering, loading and hauling horses to slaughter plants.

Velma Johnson of Nevada was concerned about how the animals were being handled.

- She is credited for protective measures passed in 1959 and 1971.

The Wild and Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act

*"...To require the protection, management and control of wild, free roaming horses and burros on public land..."*

*Preamble, Public Law 92-195*

### ***The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195)***

- All wild free-roaming horses and burros are hereby declared to be under the jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purpose of management and protection in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to **achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.**

- ...determine whether appropriate management levels should be achieved by the removal or destruction of excess animals, or other options (such as sterilization, or natural controls on population levels)

The Secretary shall cause additional excess wild free roaming horses and burros for which an adoption demand by qualified individuals does not exist to be destroyed in the most humane and cost efficient manner possible.

- Sec. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the Secretary to relocate wild freeroaming horses or burros to areas of the public lands where they do not presently exist.

The BLM manages the nation's public lands for multiple uses, in accordance with the 1976 Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The Bureau manages wild horses and burros as part of this multiple-use mandate.

#### 1971 Sale Provisions

(e) Sale of excess animals;

(1) In general. Any excess animal or the remains of an excess animal shall be sold if-

- (A) the excess animals are more than 10 years old; or
- (B) the excess animal has been offered unsuccessfully for adoption at least 3 times.

(2) Method of sale

**An excess animal that meets either of the criteria in paragraph (1) shall be made available for sale without limitation, including through auction to the highest bidder, at local sale yards or other convenient livestock selling facilities, until such time as-**

(A) all excess animals offered for sale are sold; or

(B) the appropriate management level, as determined by the Secretary is attained in all areas occupied by wild free-roaming horses and burros.

#### The Adoption Program

- WHB Act provides that excess animals could be adopted by the public.
- Limited the number of animals that could be adopted in a one-year period to four .
- Set forth procedures under which adopters could receive title, resulting in removal of federal protection for the animal.
- More than 213,000 animals have been adopted nationwide.

**Nationally the ability to place horses for adoption has reached complete saturation and both the Nevada Department of Agriculture and the BLM are currently unable to adopt out the required number of horses to meet management objectives. NDOA, 2008**

#### Which Horses are Adopted?

- **Foals and yearlings are most desired by adopters.**

• There is less demand for 3 and 4 year olds.

• Few adopters prefer horses 5 and over.

Some exceptional older horses find homes.

• BLM must take horse age into consideration when factoring in the adoption program into overall herd management.

• In at least one management strategy (1992), the BLM stressed adoptability as a deciding factor in removals.

#### On Public Lands

- **Nearly 37,000 wild horses and burros (approximately 33,100 horses and 3,800 burros) are roaming on BLM-managed rangelands in 10 Western states. BLM 02/28/2009.**
- **The appropriate management level (AML) is approximately 26,600 hd.**
- **Current free-roaming population exceeds AML by 10,350 hd.**
- **AML is the number BLM has determined can exist in balance with other public rangeland resources and uses.**

#### Off Public Lands

Off the range

- More than 36,000 other wild horses and burros are fed and cared for at short-term corrals and long-term pastures. As of February 2010:  
13,600 in corrals and 22,600 in Midwestern pastures

### **Wild Horse and Burro Budget**

- In (2009), holding costs were approximately \$29 million, or about 70 percent of the total congressionally enacted wild horse and burro program budget of \$40.6 million for FY 2009.
- When money re-programmed from other programs is included, the BLM spent more than \$50 million on the wild horse and burro program in FY 2009.
- In 2010 holding costs are expected to exceed \$34 million out of a total WH&B budget of \$63.9 million (plus an additional \$2.1 million in 2009 "carryover" funding).

### Wild Horse and Burro Program

#### **Cost to Society**

- 1992 -1996 Average expense \$15.6 million per year
- \$6.5 million on Program management
- \$2.6 million on removal of WHB from public lands
- \$6.5 million on adoption activities.
- Adoption fees brought in +/- \$780,000 per year.

#### Total Cost 1992 - 1994

- \$124.80 Million Spent
  - \$ 3.12 Million Recovered
  - **\$121.68 million dollars net loss**
- In a four year period.

#### Science and Emotion Conflict

- Manage populations in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a natural, thriving ecological balance on the public lands.
  - CFR 4700 – "...self sustaining populations of healthy animals in balance with other users and the productive capacity of their habitat..."
- vs
- Living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the west
  - Protect at any cost - to the government (society), regardless of the consequences to the horses or the rangelands

### **Myths and Facts**

**Myth #5:** *The BLM removes wild horses to make room for more cattle grazing on public rangelands.*

**Fact: False.** The removal of wild horses and burros from public rangelands is carried out to ensure rangeland health, in accordance with land-use plans that are developed in an open, public process. Authorized livestock grazing on BLM-managed land has declined by nearly 50 percent since the 1940s; actual (as distinguished from authorized) livestock grazing on public rangelands has declined by more than 30 percent since 1971.

**Myth #8:** *If left alone, wild horses will limit their own population.*

**Fact:** There is no scientific evidence to support the idea that wild horses will automatically limit their own population. There were an estimated 17,300 wild horses in 1971, and those numbers rose to a peak of more than 57,000 before the BLM was authorized and able to use helicopters for gathers. If left unchecked, Mother Nature would regulate the wild horse and burro population through the classic boom-and-bust cycle, where the population increases dramatically, food becomes scarce, and the population crashes through starvation.

### **H.R. 503 & S. 727 – Prevention of Cruelty to Equines**

Amends the federal criminal code to impose a fine and/or prison term of up to three years for possessing, shipping, transporting, purchasing, selling, delivering, or receiving any horse, horse flesh, or carcass with the intent that it be used for human consumption.

### **H.R. 1018 – H.R.1018 - Restore Our American Mustangs Act amends the Wild Horse and Burro Act**

**(1)** ensure that, to the extent practicable, acreage available for wild and free-roaming horses and burros is at least equal to the acreage where they were found in 1971

#### **Nevada Division of State Lands**

State Land Use Planning Agency  
901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 5003  
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5246

Telephone: (775) 684-2723

Fax: (775) 684-2721

[www.lands.nv.gov](http://www.lands.nv.gov)

Meeting Minutes – April 2, 2010 – Eureka

(4) identify new rangelands, arrange for supervised protection on private lands, and establish sanctuaries or exclusive use areas for such horses and burros

**(Sec. 10)** Lifts a restriction on the authority of the Secretary to relocate such horses and burros to public lands where they did not exist at the passage of such Act.

Revokes provisions that allow the Secretaries to destroy:

(1) old, sick, or lame animals;

(2) excess horses and burros for which an adoption demand does not exist.

The Winnemucca BLM District has concluded the Calico Mountains Complex gather north of Gerlach, Nev., with **1,922 excess wild horses removed**.

Based on aerial reconnaissance by the BLM, an estimated 600 wild horses remain in the Complex, which is within the appropriate management level range of 600 to 900 established for that area. By reducing the populations now, we can avoid the potential for an emergency gather situation later this summer.

**Thirty-nine horses have died since the gather began:** seven at the gather site and 32 at the facility in Fallon. **Most of the deaths were horses that were in extremely poor body condition because of the lack of forage on overpopulated rangelands.** These animals either died or were euthanized by the veterinarian on-site at the Fallon facility.

The Calico Mountains Complex encompasses 550,000 acres of public and private land and includes five herd management areas: Black Rock Range East, Black Rock Range West, Calico Mountains, Granite Range, and Warm Springs Canyon.

Management is Critical

Rangelands, a broad category of land comprising more than 40% of the earth's land area, are characterized by native plant communities, which are often associated with grazing, and are managed by ecological, rather than agronomic methods. Society for Range Management

**Rangeland ecosystems should be managed to provide optimum sustained yield of tangible and intangible**

**products and benefits for human welfare.** This can only be achieved through the sound use of ecological and economic principles employed to create positive changes in the landscape through **development of sustainable, desired plant communities.**

Ongoing Needs

- Even at AML:

The need to remove excess horses will continue in order to maintain ecological condition.

- Wild herds reproduce at 17 to 20 percent annually, depending on conditions.

### **Multiple Use of Rangeland Resources**

Managing combinations of rangeland uses, which best meet the needs and desires of people and are **compatible with the sustainability and adaptability of the land.** Multiple use management, where appropriate, is encouraged on both public and private lands (Society for Range Management).

- **Livestock Grazing**

- **Water Management**

- **Wildlife Management**

- **Management of Aesthetic Value**

- **Recreational Use of Rangelands**

- **Wild Horses and Burros**

### **Wild Horse and Burro Management**

SRM policy is to support wild horse and burro use of rangelands in accordance with the Wild Horse and Burro Act and as **part** of the multiple use mix of products and benefits for human welfare. The law specifies **management to provide "a thriving ecological balance"**.

Overstocking results in deterioration of vegetation, soils, and watersheds and leaves a potential for expansion of invasive species.

Serious conflicts with wildlife, endangered species, domestic livestock, and other uses of rangelands have resulted from excess horse populations on rangelands.

## **THE MINING TOWNSITE CONVEYANCE ACT**

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A discussion was held regarding the ongoing trespass issues at Goldpoint and Lone, led by **Bill Kirby**. For many years both communities were taxed as townsites. Parcels were bought and sold, improvements were made, and property owners assumed clear title. In the 1980's, a records search discovered that BLM had no information that the land was ever patented or conveyed to private ownership. That left the residents of the two towns in limbo with clouded titles.

**Mr. Kirby** submitted the following draft language for discussion purposes:

**Nevada Mining Townsite Conveyance Act – Outline of Draft Legislation**

- As soon as practicable the BLM will undertake a validity review to examine each unpatented mining claim in Gold Point and Lone.
  - Claims found to be valid will be maintained in compliance with the general mining laws.
  - Claims found to be invalid will be declared null and void.
  - Claim holders will be given an opportunity to abandon their claim(s) both before and after the validity review.
  
- Parcels that do not have mining claims on them will be conveyed to the appropriate county, without consideration, and subject to valid existing rights.
  - Each county will then reconvey each parcel of property to the individuals able to prove ownership under the requirements of the Nevada mining townsite conveyance law (Nevada Revised Statutes § 244.2825).
  
- For lands subject to valid mining claims, the BLM will convey the surface rights of the property to the appropriate county, but will keep the relevant subsurface rights
  - The surface rights will be reconveyed pursuant to the requirements of Nevada Revised Statutes § 244.2825.
  - Holders of surface rights will be protected by the rights established by 43 U.S.C. § 299. Among other things, this includes the following:
    - The mining claimant's right to occupy and use the surface will be subject to an agreement with the surface owner.
    - The mining claimant must provide notice written notice of the filing of a plan of operation to the surface owner and the county.
    - The mining claimant must execute a bond to compensate the surface owner for damage to his property as a result of the mining activity.

Staff was directed to draft a letter for the Chair's review and signature. The final letter is below:



## COUNTY PLANNING ISSUES

**Chairman Mancebo** asked each of the SLUPAC members to report on planning related activities within their areas of representation. The following is a summary of statements from each member:

**Stu Richardson**, Churchill County:

County is \$1.6 million in the red.  
Joyce plant has closed with the loss of 100 employees.  
Geothermal will keep the county going.  
2562 acres of conservation easements around NAS Fallon, success story, more possible.  
Bango Oil, be careful what types of uses are allowed through the special use permit process.

**Micky Yarbro**, Lander

Shoshone trails project to commence.  
Airport property issues with small inholdings of private property.  
Battle Mountain has a new water well to help with dilution of arsenic.



**Tom Fransway**, Humboldt County:

The Question 1 trail project on Winnemucca Mountain is back on track with right of way and cultural issues addressed.

Landfill appeal by group seeking repeal of county ordinance that disallows the use.

**Glenn Bunch**, Mineral County:

Hawthorne Army Depot has laid off 150 employees with the potential for 150 more layoffs.

**Jake Tibbitts**, Eureka County

Estimated population of 1500-1900, with most residents living in Eureka and Diamond Valley, remainder in Beowawe and Crescent Valley.

Known for boom and bust associated with mining, but also heavily relies on ranching and farming sector.

Southern county has remained stable economically.

County is 2,676,718 acres (4182 square miles), 81% of which is managed by federal government (2,165,280 acres).

Over \$25 million worth of agricultural commodity sales with 40% tied to livestock industry and 60% to export hay.

Eureka County has the following planning related features:

- Volunteer planning commission with no staff.

- No building department.

- No land use regs

- Natural Resource Advisory Commission.

- Community NEPA committee.

- Natural Resources Department and manager.

20 major gold operations.

Efforts to tie growth to available water resources is difficult.

Largest groundwater agricultural center in Nevada (Diamond Valley). Severely over-appropriated, 133,000 AF committed, 75,000 AF pumped, 30,000 AF perennial yield.

Planning efforts include updating master plan, preparing for challenges of Mt. Hope Moly mine, updating infrastructure.

**Robin Bell**, White Pine County:

The emergency response complex has been approved by the county commission.

Bald Mountain mine expansion record of decision, will result in 275-325 employees.

Spring Valley wind – 2011 completions

Long range plan: middle school, recreation center, court complex.

New rock crusher plant.

[www.Greatbasinnaturalheritage.org](http://www.Greatbasinnaturalheritage.org) is a new website featuring a local non profit.

**Bill Kirby**, Esmeralda

Public Land Policy Plan almost complete, with the assistance of the State Land Use Planning Agency.

[www.goldpointghosttown.com](http://www.goldpointghosttown.com) is a new website featuring historic Goldpoint.

Scorpio Gold at Silver Peak – 90 employees

Geothermal potential but lack of transmission lines.

Utility costs for hay farmers increasing.

**Sheri Eklund-Brown**, Elko County:

The railport is now open with Ruby Pipeline being its first customer.

New county administration building is open with state of the art facilities, good audio and video conferencing capabilities.

County was involved during the special legislative session in the mining fee discussion.

The California Trail Interpretive Center opens this summer with all of the exhibits coming by the following summer.

**Austin Osborne**, Storey

50% loss of employee count at TRI.

50 MW wind project potential at TRI.

Virginia City tourism is good but trend is towards more locals spending less, fewer overnights.

V&T Railroad tunnel 6 retrofits important project, potential acquisition of freight depot on D Street, fed funding, local match.

Received energy efficient community block grant of \$485,000 to replace windows, insulation, heaters, etc in public buildings.

2010 Solid Waste Management Plan.

Master Plan to be completed by 7/10.

Supreme Court decision on Corde Vista upheld the county's denial.

**Roger Mancebo**, Pershing County:

Geothermal/solar potential, two geothermal companies in the county.

Coer Rochester mine opening by July – 150 employees.

**PUBLIC COMMENTS**

No public comments were received.

**COUNCIL DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

No comments noted.

**FUTURE MEETING CONSIDERATIONS**

**Mickey Yarbrow** suggested holding a 2-day SLUPAC meeting twice a year in the Carson City area to defray travel costs for agency staff during these tough budget times.

**LUNCH AND FIELD TRIP SHOWCASING EUREKA COUNTY PLANNING EFFORTS**

**Kevin Kinsella** presented a power point on the General Moly Mt. Hope Project and it is summarized as follows:

**General Moly is a U.S. mineral development company**

The Molybdenum Market –

Properties & Uses – Demand Growing

**Modern Metal for Sophisticated Applications**

• Utilized in Steel to:

– Increase Metal Strength

– Increase Corrosion Resistance

– Increase Adverse Temperature Resistance

• Utilized in Oil & Gas to:

– Remove Sulfur from Liquid Fuels

– Build Oil & Gas Pipelines

**Limited Substitutes**

• No Equal for Corrosion resistance

**Growth in Moly demand driven by Steel**

- Steel output grew 7.5% in 2007
- Steel output grew 5.1% in 2008

#### GMI Nevada Molybdenum Deposits

- Mount Hope in Eureka County
- Liberty Moly in Nye County

#### Mt. Hope – Concerns

- Cultural and lifestyle impacts.
  - Population increase and long-term vs more itinerant citizens
  - Housing
  - Traffic
  - Crime
  - Boom and Bust cycles
- Strain on existing services
  - School system
  - Law enforcement
  - Medical and emergency response
  - Infrastructure
  - Finances

#### Environmental

- Visual
- Lands and access
- Wildlife
- Water ?

#### Mt Hope Mine Power Project includes powerline construction

- 24.3 miles of 230 kV transmission line
- New line will be within ROW of existing 340 kV (Falcon-Gondor) line
- 72 MW Peak load
- Land and infrastructure provide renewable energy opportunities

1000 employees peak during construction with up to 500 employees for long term operations.

#### Community Relations

- Active community relations program
- Exploring feasibility of developing residential area adjacent to town
- Community contributions program
- Numerous Open Houses to communicate project status and issues

#### Communications

- Open Houses to communicate project status and issues
- Focus Group meetings
- Mine site tours
- Eureka Town office = contact point
- Newsletters
- Briefings to elected officials
- Presentations to industry associations
- Presentations to other interested groups

#### Mt. Hope – Hydrology

- Mt Hope straddles 2 hydrographic basins.
- 7,500 gpm well field in Kobeh Valley
- Kobeh Valley contains little farming or ranching while Diamond Valley contains alfalfa farming
- Process water balance includes 70% recycle.
- GMI has been granted KV water rights by Nevada State Engineer

Technical Review Panel

- TRP includes Mine, Agency and Stakeholder Representatives.
- TRP reviews data and plans
- TRP is responsible for Recommendations

Mt. Hope – Opportunities

- Robust economics reduce project risk
- Quality employees will fit and enhance existing culture
- Improve infrastructure and facilities
- Community interaction and involvement
- Communications with stakeholders (residents and their representatives)
  - Frequent
  - Specific
  - Open

**ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting was adjourned at 1:15 pm after determining that a field trip was not practical due to weather. Some members walked across the street and toured the Eureka Opera House.

Respectfully submitted,

Skip Canfield  
Meeting Recorder

Please note that minutes should be considered draft minutes pending their approval at a future meeting of the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council. Corrections and changes could be made before approval.

The meeting was digitally recorded. Anyone wishing to receive or review the recording may call (775) 684-2723. The recording will be retained for three years.