



DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Division of Assessment Standards

County Economic and Demographic Summary

DIVISION OF ASSESSMENT STANDARDS

County Economic and Demographic Summary

Department of Taxation
Division of Assessment Standards
1550 College Parkway • Suite 115
Carson City, Nevada 89706
Phone 775.684.2100 • Fax 775.684.2020

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1 Introduction



The State of Nevada is organized into 17 counties. The purpose of this report is to provide a broad overview of economic and demographic information for each of the 17 Nevada counties.

The local economies in various regions of Nevada vary significantly. The local economy in Clark County in the southern portion of Nevada is primarily based on tourism and gaming with associated activities to support the Las Vegas metropolitan area. The southern portion of Nye County, primarily the Town of Pahrump, serves as a bedroom community for the Las Vegas metropolitan area. Mining is the dominant economic sector in the northeastern portion of Nevada. In the west central portion of the state, the cities of Reno and Sparks in the southern portion of Washoe County together with Storey County, Carson City, Douglas County, and portions of Lyon County comprise the Tahoe-Reno-Carson metropolitan area. The economy of the Tahoe-Reno-Carson metropolitan area is primarily based on tourism, manufacturing, and governmental services. Agricultural activities contribute to local economies, especially in rural Nevada. Major military installations are located near Fallon, Hawthorne, and in the southern portion of the state in Nye, Clark and Lincoln Counties.

Types of land ownership in various regions of Nevada also vary significantly. The majority (89%) of the land in Nevada is managed by Federal agencies. This land is generally exempt from taxation, impacting the local tax base. The percentage of Federal land in each county also varies significantly from 98% in Esmeralda County to 9% in Storey County.

1.1 Population by County

The vast majority (97%) of the population of Nevada resides in 7 of the 17 counties. The remaining population (3%) resides in the other 10 counties. This is one indication of the diversity in geography, population density, culture, and economic sectors within Nevada. This diversity is reflected in diversity of land values in the various counties.

Figure 1 – Population by County

County	2000 Census	% of state	2010 Census	% of state	2000 Land Area	2010 Land Area	Population ⁽¹⁾ Density (2000)	Population ⁽¹⁾ Density (2010)	Top 3 Economic Sectors
Highest Population									
Clark County	1,375,765	68.85%	1,951,269	72.25%	7,910.34	7,891.43	173.92	247.26	Accommodation, Govt, Construction
Washoe County	339,486	16.99%	421,407	15.60%	6,342.27	6,302.37	53.53	66.86	Govt, Health, Construction
Subtotal	1,715,251	85.84%	2,372,676	87.86%	14,252.61	14,193.80	120.35	167.16	
Middle Population									
Carson City	52,457	2.63%	55,274	2.05%	143.35	144.66	365.94	382.10	Govt, Manufacturing, Health
Lyon County	34,501	1.73%	51,980	1.92%	1,993.69	2,001.19	17.31	25.97	Manufacturing, Govt, Retail
Elko County	45,291	2.27%	48,818	1.81%	17,179.03	17,169.83	2.64	2.84	Mining, Govt, Accommodation
Douglas County	41,259	2.06%	46,997	1.74%	709.85	709.72	58.12	66.22	Accommodation, Govt, Manufacturing
Nye County	32,485	1.63%	43,946	1.63%	18,146.66	18,181.92	1.79	2.42	Professional, Govt, Mining
Subtotal	205,993	10.31%	247,015	9.15%	38,172.58	38,207.32	5.40	6.47	
Summary Top 7 counties	1,921,244	96.15%	2,619,691	97.01%	52,425.19	52,401.12	36.65	49.99	
Low Population									
Churchill County	23,982	1.20%	24,877	0.92%	4,929.08	4,930.46	4.87	5.05	Govt, Construction, Administration
Humboldt County	16,106	0.81%	16,528	0.61%	9,647.91	9,640.76	1.67	1.71	Mining, Govt, Accommodation
White Pine County	9,181	0.46%	10,030	0.37%	8,875.98	8,875.65	1.03	1.13	Mining, Govt, Accommodation
Pershing County	6,693	0.33%	6,753	0.25%	6,036.56	6,036.56	1.11	1.12	Govt, Mining, Farming
Lander County	5,794	0.29%	5,775	0.21%	5,493.63	5,490.10	1.05	1.05	Mining, Govt, Transportation
Mineral County	5,071	0.25%	4,772	0.18%	3,756.40	3,752.84	1.35	1.27	Govt, Retail, Mining
Lincoln County	4,165	0.21%	5,345	0.20%	10,633.61	10,633.20	0.39	0.50	Govt, Retail, Farming
Storey County	3,399	0.17%	4,010	0.15%	263.45	262.92	12.90	15.25	Transportation, Manufacturing, Govt
Eureka County	1,651	0.08%	1,987	0.07%	4,175.68	4,175.68	0.40	0.48	Mining
Esmeralda County	971	0.05%	783	0.03%	3,588.50	3,581.88	0.27	0.22	Mining, Govt
Subtotal	77,013	3.85%	80,860	2.99%	57,400.80	57,380.05	1.34	1.41	
State Total	1,998,257	100.00%	2,700,551	100.00%	109,825.99	109,781.17	18.19	24.60	

(1) Population density is expressed in persons per square mile. Land area expressed in square miles.

1.2 Summary of Land Area by County

Figure 2 – Summary of Land Area by County

County	Total Area (sq mi) per 2000 Census	Water Area (sq mi) per 2000 Census	Land Area (sq mi) per 2000 Census	% of total state land area	Land Area (acres) per 2000 Census	Area (acres) per 2009-2010 SAR ⁽²⁾	# of Parcels	Exempt Area ⁽¹⁾ (Acres) per SAR	% exempt
Nye	18,158.73	12.07	18,146.66	16.5%	11,613,862	8,140,340	58,520	7,918,173	Not meaningful
Elko	17,202.94	23.91	17,179.03	15.6%	10,994,579	2,994,506	40,701	264,597	Not meaningful
Lincoln	10,636.77	3.17	10,633.61	9.7%	6,805,510	6,269,827	5,072	6,138,855	Not meaningful
Humboldt	9,657.87	9.96	9,647.91	8.8%	6,174,662	6,186,705	16,848	5,130,144	83%
White Pine	8,896.60	20.62	8,875.98	8.1%	5,680,627	5,545,273	8,750	5,318,006	96%
Clark	8,090.66	180.32	7,910.34	7.2%	5,062,618	4,949,376	729,548	4,648,282	94%
Washoe	6,551.32	209.05	6,342.27	5.8%	4,059,053	3,981,635	171,560	3,361,353	84%
Pershing	6,067.55	30.99	6,036.56	5.5%	3,863,398	3,800,430	11,847	2,902,080	76%
Lander	5,519.47	25.84	5,493.63	5.0%	3,515,923	3,342,489	7,392	2,806,615	84%
Churchill	5,023.38	94.30	4,929.08	4.5%	3,154,611	3,176,426	13,474	2,766,614	87%
Eureka	4,179.93	4.28	4,175.68	3.8%	2,672,435	2,671,519	4,565	2,118,069	79%
Mineral	3,812.97	56.56	3,756.40	3.4%	2,404,096	2,346,582	4,081	2,270,217	97%
Esmeralda	3,589.00	0.50	3,588.50	3.3%	2,296,640	2,216,630	2,811	2,184,040	99%
Lyon	2,016.40	22.71	1,993.69	1.8%	1,275,962	1,281,807	32,770	964,546	75%
Douglas	737.65	27.80	709.85	0.6%	454,304	447,430	28,088	312,339	70%
Storey	263.80	0.34	263.45	0.2%	168,608	167,557	5,247	21,477	13%
Carson City	155.66	12.31	143.35	0.1%	91,744	90,167	19,330	71,691	80%
Totals	110,560.70	734.73	109,825.99	100.0%	70,288,632	57,608,699	1,160,604	49,197,098	85%

Notes:

SAR < Census

⁽¹⁾ Exempt area includes exemptions for churches, US public domain, US government, Indian, State, State Forestry, County, Municipal, Schools, and Other.

⁽²⁾ SAR = Statistical Analysis of the Roll produced annually by the Nevada Department of Taxation

1.3 Summary of Payments In Lieu of Taxes on Federal Lands

The majority (81%) of land in Nevada is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Corps of Engineers or Fish and Wildlife Service. The Federal government pays counties an amount in lieu of property tax (PILT) on these lands as detailed in the following table of Fiscal Year 2010 distributions. Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Energy (DoE) and Indian lands are not included in the PILT calculation. DoD, DoE and Indian lands comprise approximately 4.9%, 1.2% and 1.7% of land in Nevada, respectively. Therefore, approximately 89% of Nevada land is controlled by these groups.

Figure 3 – Summary of 2010 Payments in Lieu of Taxes and Federal Lands

County	Payment	Total Federal Eligible Acres	Total Land Acres	% of Land	BLM ⁽¹⁾	FS ⁽¹⁾	BOR ⁽¹⁾	NPS ⁽¹⁾	COE ⁽¹⁾	FWS ⁽¹⁾
ESMERALDA COUNTY	\$100,926	2,247,850	2,296,640	98%	2,182,813	61,840	0	3,197	0	0
CLARK COUNTY	\$3,094,961	4,809,940	5,062,618	95%	3,047,743	302,599	20,560	587,321	0	851,717
LANDER COUNTY	\$806,114	3,333,334	3,515,923	95%	3,007,357	296,093	29,884	0	0	0
LINCOLN COUNTY	\$772,903	6,410,564	6,805,510	94%	5,615,138	30,672	0	0	451	764,303
WHITE PINE COUNTY	\$1,107,990	5,196,845	5,680,627	91%	4,354,102	764,631	0	77,180	0	932
MINERAL COUNTY	\$639,726	1,940,455	2,404,096	81%	1,561,090	379,365	0	0	0	0
EUREKA COUNTY	\$275,208	2,156,915	2,672,435	81%	2,012,776	144,139	0	0	0	0
HUMBOLDT COUNTY	\$1,641,405	4,978,803	6,174,662	81%	4,318,946	288,434	0	0	0	371,423
PERSHING COUNTY	\$905,837	2,927,801	3,863,398	76%	2,908,621	0	19,180	0	0	0
NYE COUNTY	\$2,810,172	8,523,974	11,613,862	73%	6,472,117	1,944,886	0	106,971	0	0
WASHOE COUNTY	\$3,197,884	2,930,753	4,059,053	72%	2,652,341	104,904	406	0	0	173,102
ELKO COUNTY	\$2,648,541	7,906,571	10,994,579	72%	6,830,284	1,068,893	0	0	0	7,394
LYON COUNTY	\$1,896,456	868,505	1,275,962	68%	568,028	275,583	24,894	0	0	0
CHURCHILL COUNTY	\$2,088,531	2,143,268	3,154,611	68%	2,058,179	0	8,339	0	0	76,750
DOUGLAS COUNTY	\$617,822	258,179	454,304	57%	167,702	85,540	4,937	0	0	0
CARSON CITY	\$113,938	49,206	91,744	54%	33,681	15,525	0	0	0	0
STOREY COUNTY	\$34,790	14,510	168,608	9%	14,111	0	399	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$ 22,753,204	56,697,473	70,288,632	81%	47,805,029	5,763,104	108,599	774,669	451	2,245,621
				81%	68%	8%	0%	1%	0%	3%

Note (1)

BLM = Bureau of Land Management

FS = Forest Service

BOR = Bureau of Reclamation

NPS = National Park Service

COE = Corps of Engineerings

FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service

For further information: <http://www.doi.gov/pilt/>

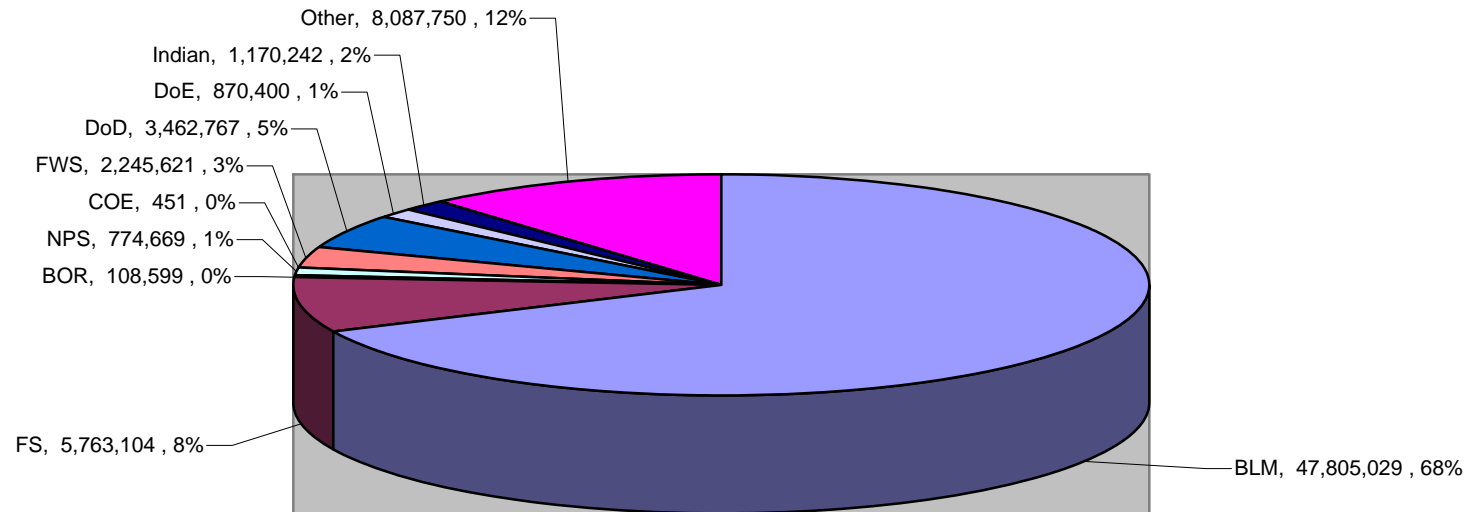
Sources: United States Department of the Interior and US Census Bureau

Average PILT per acre \$ 0.40

In addition, there are approximately 1.2 million acres of Indian Land, 3.5 million acres of Department of Defense Land, and 0.9 million acres of Department of Energy Land in Nevada.

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Approximately Acreage Ownership in Nevada



Notes:

Indian=United States Bureau of Indian Affairs
DoE=United States Department of Energy
DoD=United States Department of Defense
FWS=United States Fish and Wildlife Service
COE=United States Army Corps of Engineers
NPS=National Parks Service
BOR=United States Bureau of Reclamation
BLM=United State Bureau of Land Management

1.4 Summary of Local Economic Sectors

The United States Department of Commerce – Bureau of Economic Analysis¹ maintains statistics on various economic sectors in the United States, based on NAICS² codes. The major economic sectors (sectors representing more than 5% of either income or jobs) in the various counties in Nevada are summarized below:

Major Economic Sectors in Nevada Counties

	Carson City	Churchill	Clark	Douglas	Elko	Esmeralda	Eureka	Humboldt	Lander	Lincoln	Lyon	Mineral	Nye	Pershing	Storey	Washoe	White Pine
Accommodation and food service (NAICS 72)	X		X	X	X			X					X			X	est
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation (NAICS 56)		X	X										X			X	
Farming										X				X			
Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71)											X						
Finance & Insurance (NAICS 52)	X	X	X														
Construction (NAICS 23)		X	X	X	X			X			X		X		X	X	
Government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health Care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	X		X	X							X		X			X	
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	X			X							X				X	X	
Mining (NAICS 21)					X		est	X	X			est	X	X			est
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)		X		X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Professional & Technical services (NAICS 54)	X	X	X	X								est	X			X	
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	X	X	X	X							X		X			X	
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	est	X	X		X	est
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)		X							X						X	X	
Utilities (NAICS 22)															X		
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)					X			X								X	

Information for these counties not available. Estimate of major sectors based on interviews with the Assessor

¹ Information on BEA can be obtained on their website, www.bea.gov

² NAICS(North American Industry Classification System). For more information on NAICS codes, visit their website at www.naics.com

1.5 Personal Income by County 2006-2008

Figure 4 – Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income

		Personal income				Per capita personal income ¹			
		(millions of dollars)			Percent change	(dollars)			2008
FIPS	Area name	2006	2007	2008	2007-2008 ²	2006	2007	2008	Rank in State
32000	Nevada	97,818	105,099	107,079	1.9	39,231	40,930	40,936	.
32998	Nevada Metropolitan Portion	88,811	95,273	96,940	1.8	39,725	41,346	41,233	.
32999	Nevada Nonmetropolitan Portion	9,006	9,827	10,139	3.2	34,939	37,293	38,296	.
32001	Churchill	914	959	1,002	4.5	37,125	38,755	40,391	7
32003	Clark	68,867	73,444	75,013	2.1	38,730	39,945	39,920	8
32005	Douglas	2,482	2,739	2,743	0.2	54,365	59,836	59,973	1
32007	Elko	1,494	1,692	1,760	4.0	32,684	35,996	37,300	10
32009	Esmeralda	30	30	34	12.3	39,551	43,729	50,950	2
32011	Eureka	50	55	65	18.2	33,944	35,826	40,674	6
32013	Humboldt	524	553	596	7.8	30,192	31,370	33,249	13
32015	Lander	184	190	214	13.1	36,786	37,278	41,812	5
32017	Lincoln	100	108	116	7.3	22,841	24,180	24,896	16
32019	Lyon	1,313	1,436	1,473	2.6	26,118	27,451	27,892	15
32021	Mineral	131	142	160	12.3	27,583	29,896	34,332	12
32023	Nye	1,322	1,433	1,462	2.0	31,221	32,514	33,086	14
32027	Pershing	134	147	155	5.6	21,130	23,050	24,666	17
32029	Storey	147	157	161	2.1	35,382	36,726	36,188	11
32031	Washoe	17,558	19,306	19,393	0.4	44,089	47,513	47,045	3
32033	White Pine	327	345	360	4.3	36,086	37,842	39,375	9
32510	Carson City (Independent City)	2,240	2,365	2,374	0.4	40,638	42,998	42,955	4

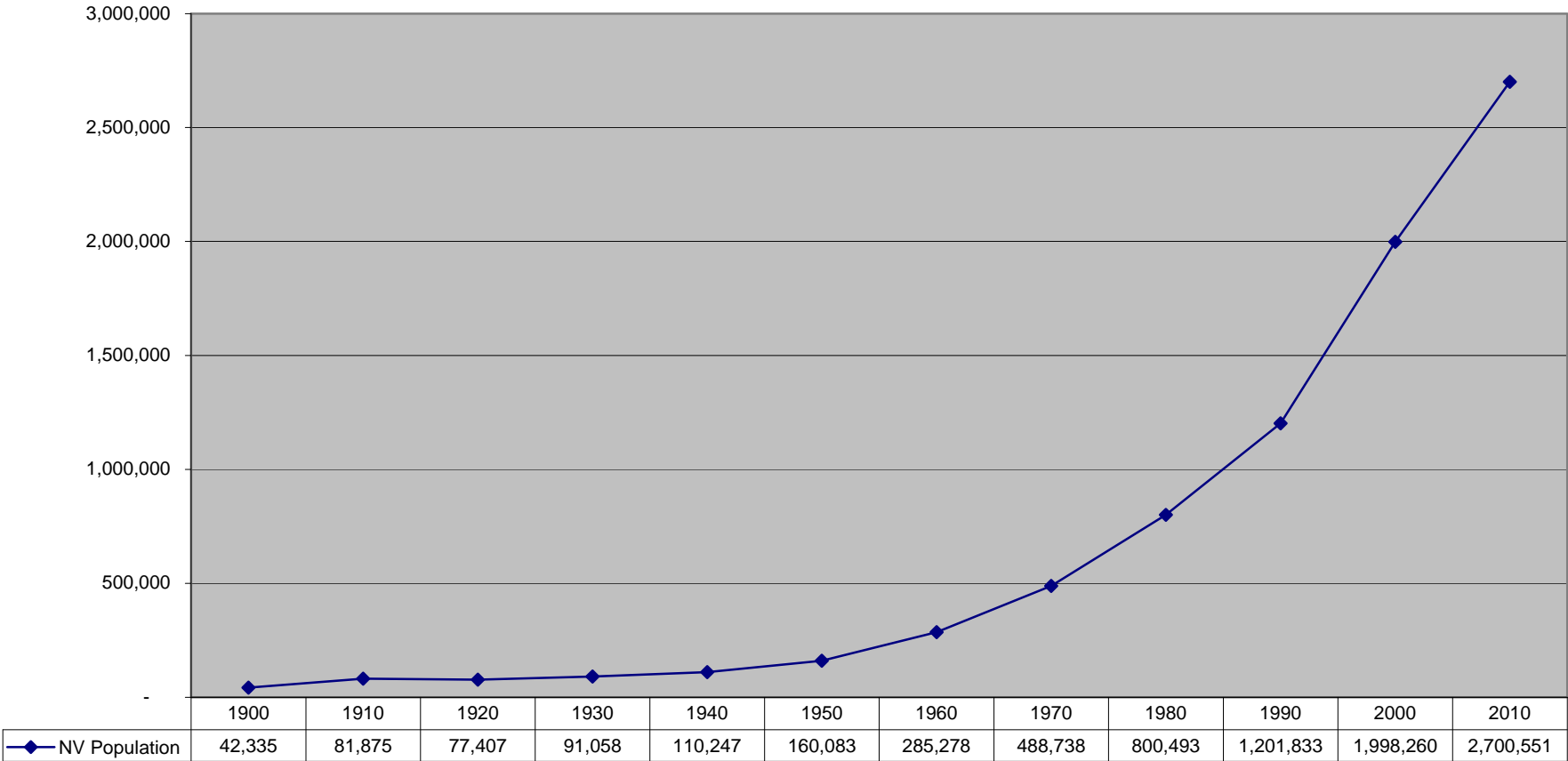
Footnotes

1. Per capita personal income was computed using Census Bureau midyear population estimates.
2. Percent change calculated from unrounded data.
3. The personal income level shown for the United States is derived as the sum of the county estimates. It differs from the estimate of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPAs) because of differences in coverage, in the methodologies used to prepare the estimates, and in the timing of the availability of source data.

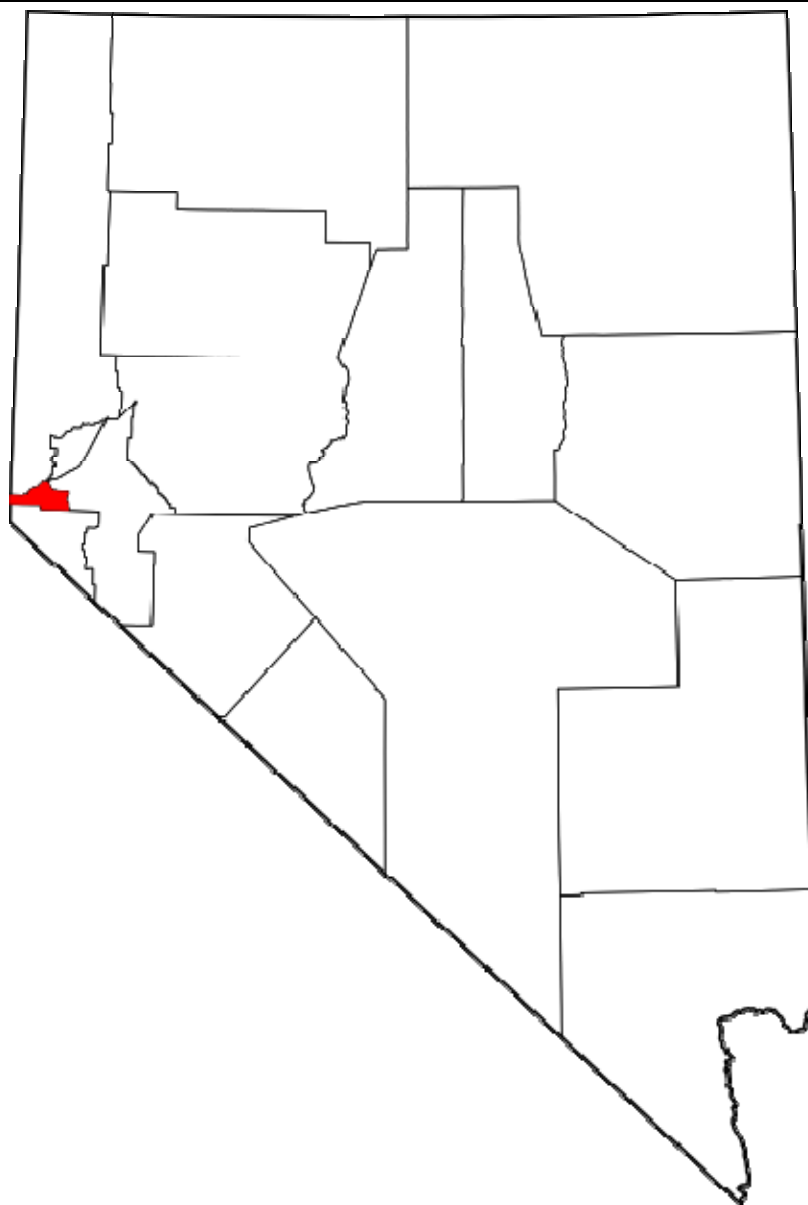
Last updated: Monday, August 09, 2010

Source: www.bea.gov/regional/reis
US Bureau of Economic Analysis

State of Nevada Population
U S Census Data 1900 - 2010



2 Carson City



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Carson City was founded as a community in 1858. Carson City is named for the famous frontiersman and scout Christopher “Kit” Carson. Nevada’s 1859 Comstock Lode gold and silver boom in the area propelled the process for Nevada to become a state in 1864. Carson City was then the county seat of Ormsby County. Carson City was selected as the state capital at the constitutional convention and remains the state capital today. The United States Mint in Carson City was completed in 1869 and today is the site of the Nevada State Museum. The Virginia and Truckee Railroad (V&T) was completed between Carson City and Virginia City in 1869, primarily to haul the ores from the Comstock Lode and to haul timber from the Lake Tahoe Basin to the mines. The V&T completed a connection to the transcontinental railroad in Reno in 1872.

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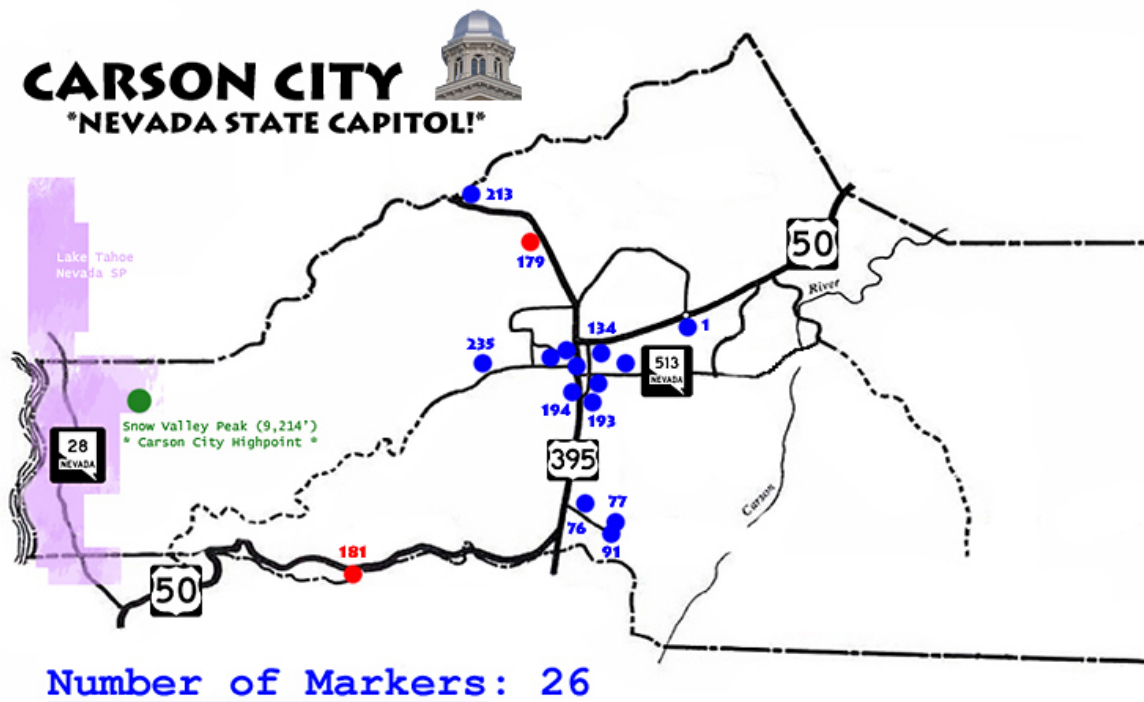
The mining boom came to an end and the construction of the Southern Pacific (transcontinental) railroad reduced traffic in Carson City. In 1930, the population had dwindled to 1,800, about a quarter of what it had been in the peak of the mining boom 50 years earlier. By 1960, Carson City had regained population. In 1969, Ormsby County and Carson City were consolidated into one municipal government known as Carson City Consolidated Municipality ("Carson City").

The entire Tahoe-Reno-Carson metropolitan area experienced significant growth beginning in the late 1970's. The Lake Tahoe area became internationally recognized for its beauty and recreation opportunities. Today, Carson City has a diversified economy of government and professional services, tourism, manufacturing, and retail trade.

The Carson Colony of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California occupies property off Curry Street in Carson City used for a gymnasium and for various programs. The Stewart Colony occupies property in the south part of Carson City used for youth activities and cultural events.

Economics

A portion of the shores of Lake Tahoe form the western boundary of Carson City. Lyon, Carson, Storey and Washoe County also share borders with Carson City.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/cc-home.html

County Economic and Demographic Summary

The major economic sectors in Carson City are:

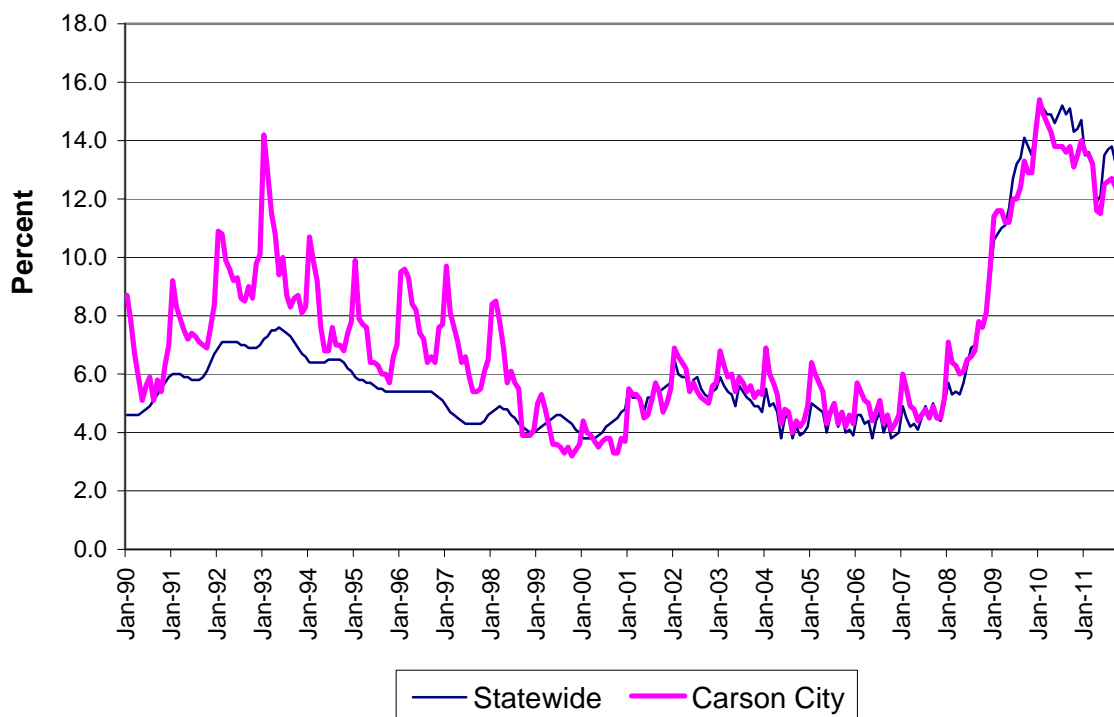
Figure 5 – Carson City Major Economic Sectors

Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	45.95%	26.76%	42.43%	25.36%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	9.43%	6.36%	10.58%	7.35%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	8.63%	6.97%	8.22%	6.66%
Retail trade (NAICS 44-45)	6.95%	9.78%	7.29%	10.29%
Professional & technical services (NAICS 54)	3.58%	4.79%	3.59%	5.03%
Finance & insurance (NAICS 52)	3.21%	9.98%	3.49%	7.35%
Accommodation and food service (NAICS 72)	2.69%	5.92%	2.84%	6.09%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	0.91%	6.52%	1.00%	6.88%
Other Private Sector and Farm jobs (less than 5% each)	18.65%	22.92%	20.56%	24.99%

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis: <http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Both the local and the Nevada state economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years, in part, due to the national recession. The following chart shows the trend of Carson City's unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 6 – Carson City Unemployment Rate



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data/

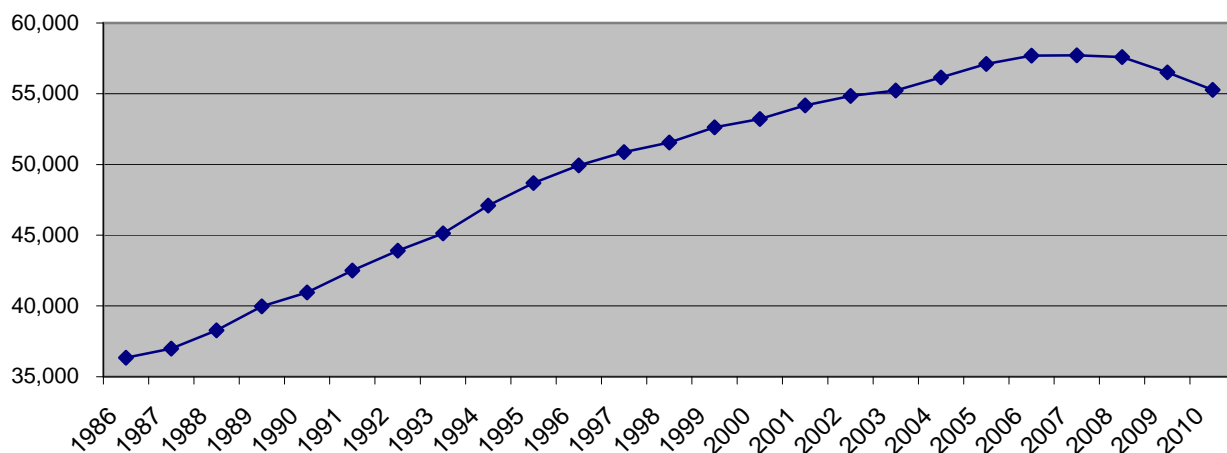
Demographics

Carson City is the Nevada state capital. Carson City is approximately 156³ square miles in area and is located in west central Nevada. It abuts the Sierra Nevada Mountains and is less than 20 miles from Lake Tahoe. The Capitol Building, Governor's Mansion, and numerous other State and Federal facilities are located in Carson City.

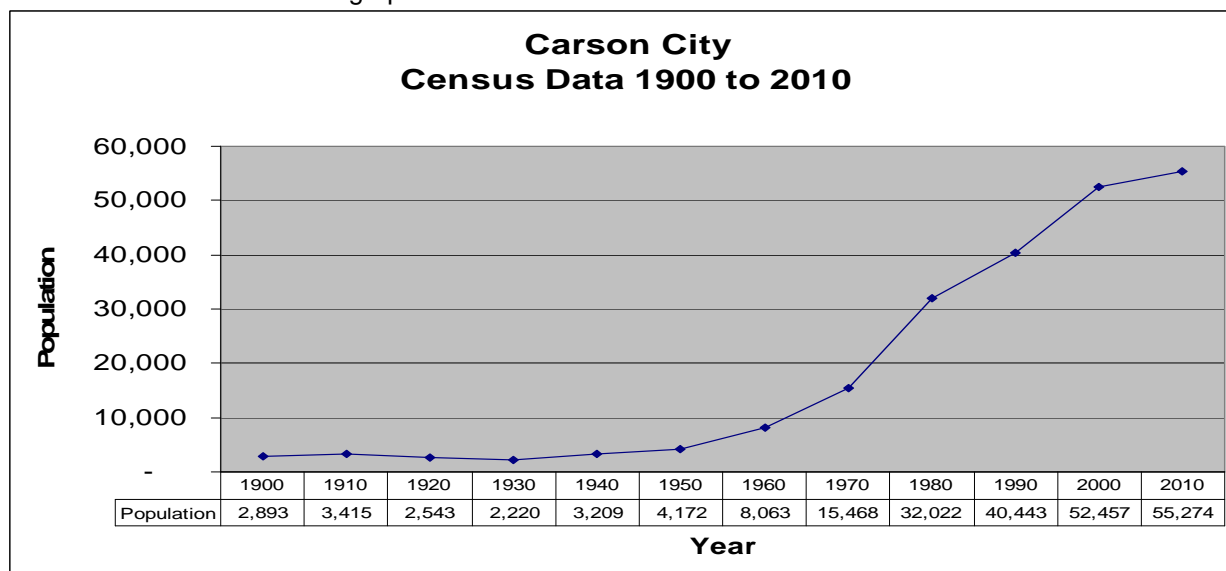
Carson City is the smallest Nevada County in terms of land area and has the highest population density. Approximately 54% of the lands in Carson City are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. In addition, approximately 3% of the land in Carson City is Indian land⁴. The 2010 population was 55,274 and the population density was 382.1 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the population of Carson City.

Figure 7 – Carson City Population



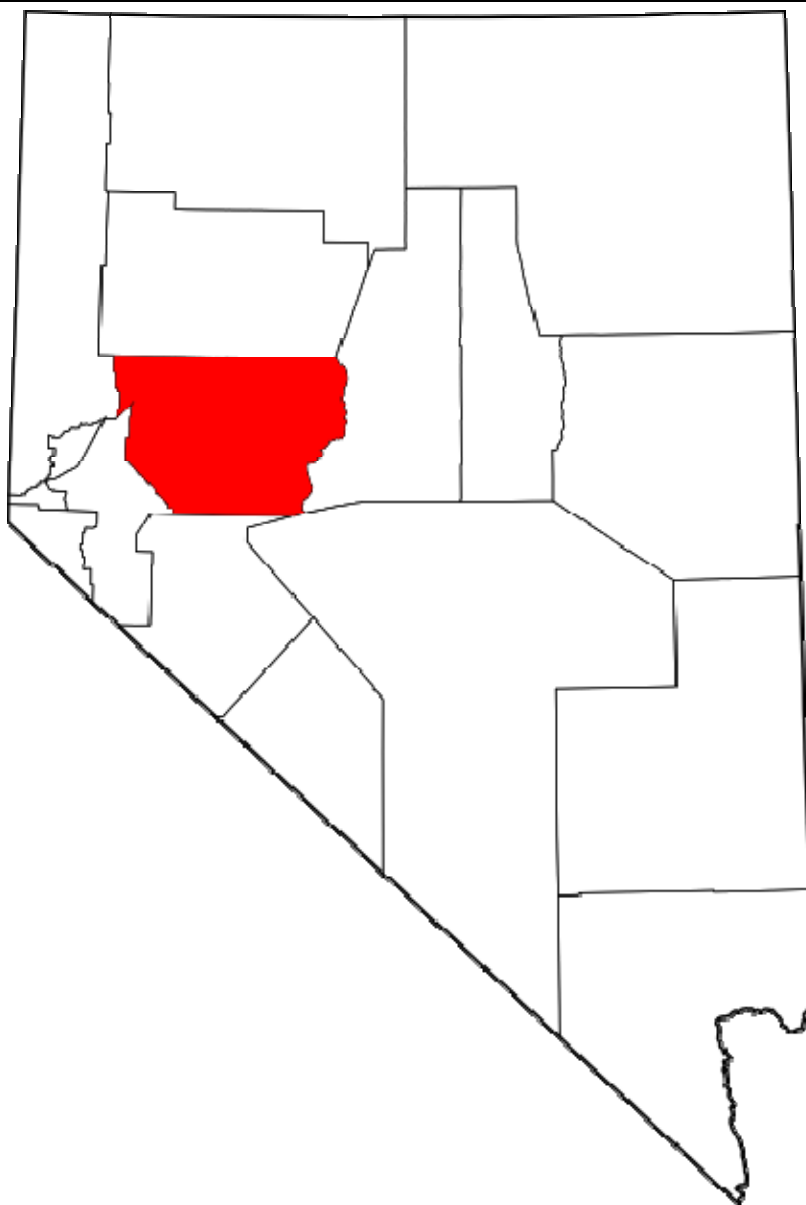
Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



³ Per the 2000 Census, there is 143.35 square miles of land area and 12.31 square miles of water area in Carson City for a total area of 155.66 square miles.

⁴ The Carson Indian Colony represents approximately 16 acres and the Stewart Indian Colony represents approximately 2,960 acres. Source Wikipedia.

3 Churchill County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Churchill County was created in 1861 as one of the first nine counties of the Nevada Territory and remained a county upon Nevada statehood in 1864. Churchill County is named for Fort Churchill and General Sylvester Churchill, a Mexican-American War hero who was Inspector General of the U.S. Army in 1861. The county seats were Bucklands (1861-64) which is now in Lyon County, La Plata (1864-68), Stillwater (1868-1904) and Fallon (1904-present).

During the Ice Age, the Lahontan Valley was part of a huge body of salt water. By the time settlement of the West and the gold rush were occurring in the late 1800's all that remained were two lakes, Big Soda Lake and Little Soda Lake, as well as a vast salt marsh. The water from springs and marshes was very saline and upon evaporating in

County Economic and Demographic Summary

the summer, left deposits of sodium carbonates. The deposits were prepared for market and sold. The early history of Churchill County involved primarily soda/salt harvesting, homesteading and transportation. Immigrants faced the famous Forty-Mile Desert on their way from Lovelock to Ragtown (now Leetville). Ragtown was at one time one of the most noted localities in Churchill County. The old Pony Express used to pass through near Fallon.

In 1902, the Newlands Project, a federal reclamation project, created a system of canals and dams diverting water to create thousands of acres of farmland. The Newlands Project gave birth to the City of Fallon, one of the few communities in the state founded entirely on farming. Mining contributed to the early economy of Churchill County with establishment of the Fairview, Sand Springs, and Wonder mining districts around 1906. The Newlands Project also resulted in reservoirs, wildlife refuges and outdoor activities that bring tourists to Churchill County.

In 1942, an airfield was built near Fallon as part of a defensive network. It was soon taken over by the Navy for training use and was developed into a major installation in 1972. The Fallon Naval Air Station (NAS Fallon) is located southeast of the City of Fallon. Since 1996, it has been home to the Naval Fighter Weapons School (TOPGUN), and the surrounding area contains 84,000 acres (340 km²) of bombing and electronic warfare ranges. It is also home to the Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center (NSAWC), which includes TOPGUN, the Carrier Airborne Early Warning Weapons School (TOPDOME) and the Navy Rotary Wing Weapons School. Navy SEAL, Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) training also takes place there. Approximately 204,236 acres⁵ of land is used for NAS Fallon operations.

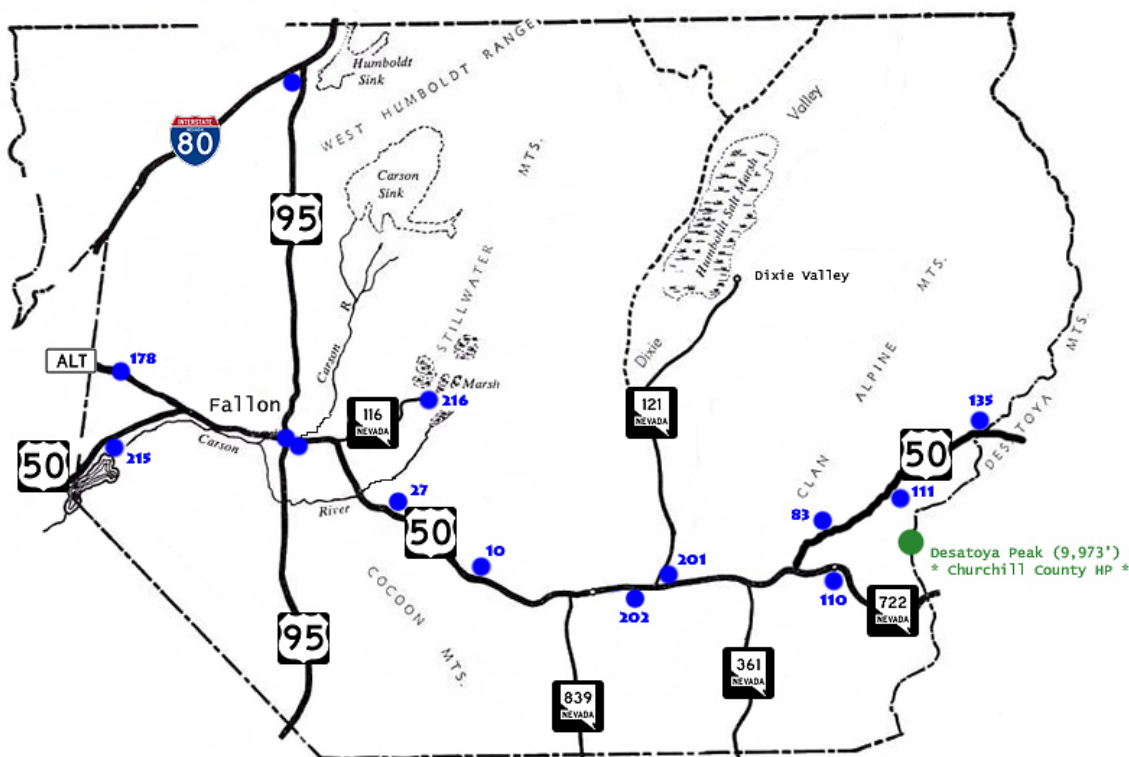
Churchill County is the home of the Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe. The tribe controls approximately 5,540 acres of land and has developed businesses in the area. A portion of the Walker River Indian Reservation (approximately 43,924 acres) lies in the southwest portion of Churchill County.

Today, the economy of Churchill County is driven by NAS Fallon, farming, support services, and mining.

Economy

Communities within Churchill County include the incorporated City of Fallon and the unincorporated areas of Dixie Valley, Eastgate, Hazen, Lahontan, Middlegate, Nevada City, Salt Wells, Stillwater, and White Cloud City. Economic activities in these communities include farming and ranching, fishing and water sports, wildlife refuges and wetlands, camping and hunting, tourism, health care, and recreational activities on large sand dunes.

⁵ Per Department of Defense Base Structure Report as of September 30, 2009, page DOD-61, acreage is: NAS Fallon (10,429 acres), EW Range (83,593 acres), Target B-16 (27,259 acres), Target B-17 (21,506 acres), Target B-19 (17,332 acres) and Target B-20 (41,117 acres). Total 204,236 acres.



Number of Markers: 16

Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/ch-home.htm

The major economic sectors in Churchill County are:

Figure 8 – Churchill County Major Economic Sectors

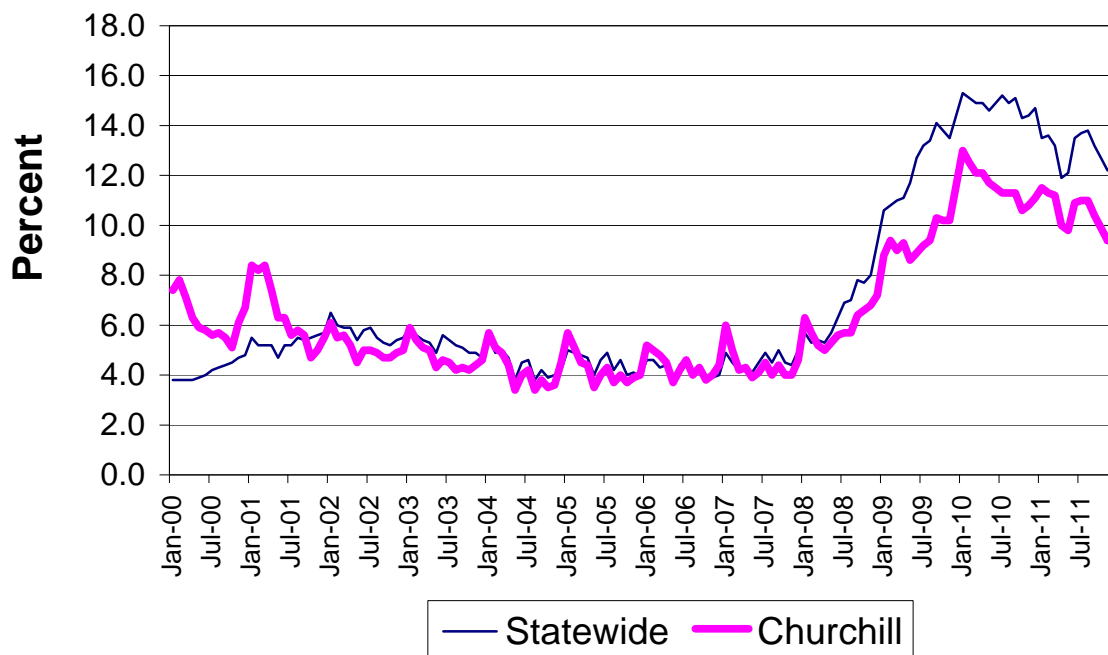
Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	42.10%	13.34%	40.77%	13.47%
Construction (NAICS 23)	7.35%	6.12%	8.79%	6.99%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation (NAICS 56)	4.39%	5.84%	7.68%	6.07%
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)	10.02%	4.41%	6.46%	4.44%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	9.21%	6.99%	N/P*	N/P*
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	5.79%	7.54%	6.32%	8.15%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71)	1.88%	6.40%	1.90%	6.23%
Professional and technical services (NAICS 54)	2.80%	6.10%	2.31%	5.86%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	1.52%	7.21%	1.55%	7.22%
Finance and insurance (NAICS 52)	1.47%	8.92%	1.51%	7.49%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	0.49%	10.85%	0.56%	10.74%
Other Private Sector and farm jobs (less than 5% each)	12.99%	16.31%	22.15%	23.35%

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

*N/P = Not Published

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. The unemployment rate in Churchill County has not risen as sharply as the State of Nevada unemployment rate, primarily because the local economy is less dependent on tourism and gaming than the rest of the state. The following chart shows the trend of Churchill County's unemployment rate in relation to the unemployment rate of the entire state.

Figure 9 – Churchill County Unemployment Rate



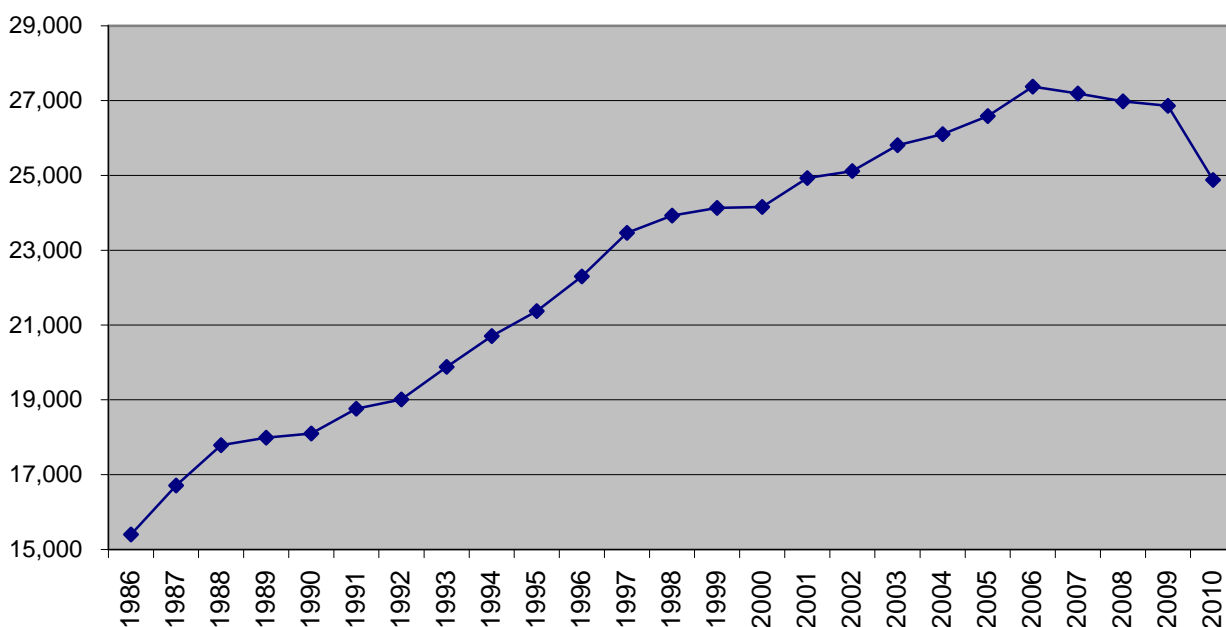
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data

Demographics

Churchill County encompasses approximately 5,023⁶ square miles. The United States Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service manage approximately 68% of the land in Churchill County. The Department of Defense manages an additional 6.5% of the land in Churchill County. Indian land represents approximately 1.6% of the land in Churchill County. Therefore, these groups control a total of approximately 76% of the land in Churchill County. The population in 2010 was 24,877 and the population density was 5.05 persons per square mile.

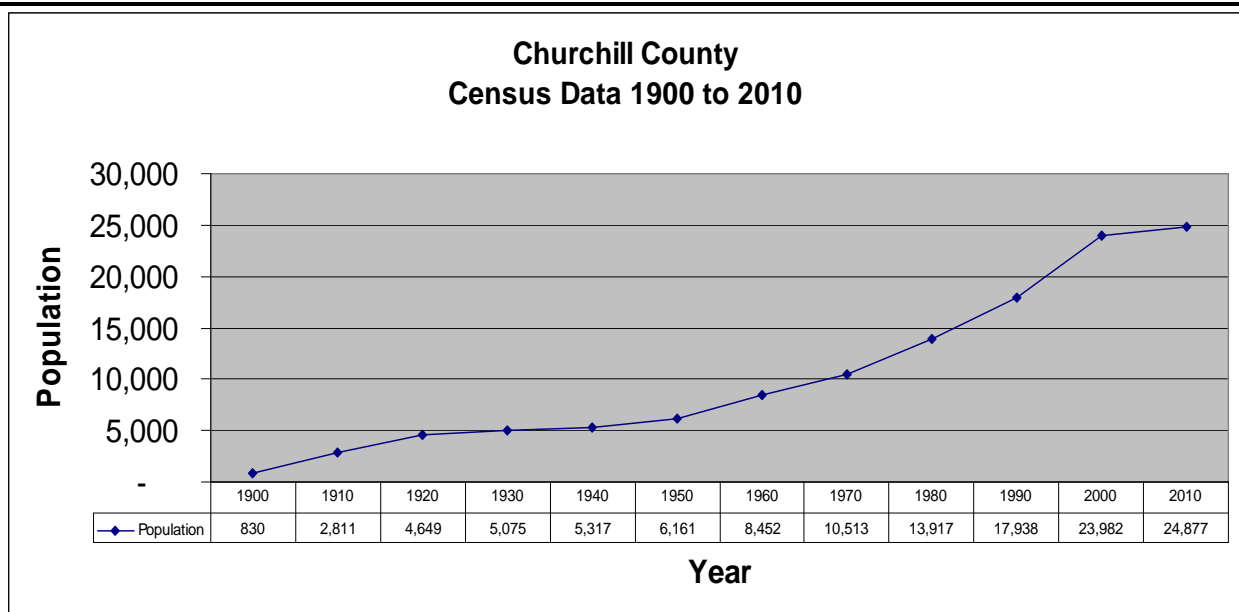
The following chart shows the population of Churchill County.

Figure 10 – Churchill County Population

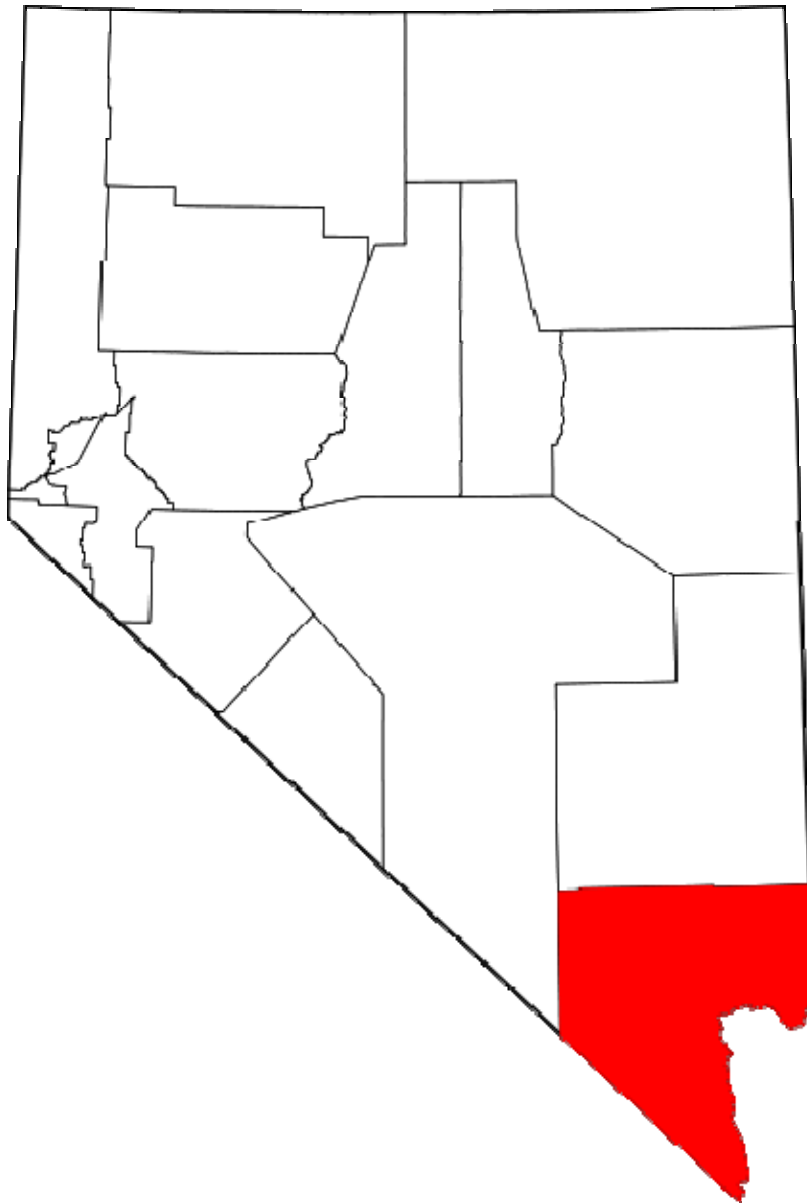


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census

⁶ Per the 2000 census, Churchill County contained 4,929.08 square miles of land area and 94.30 square miles of water area for a total area of 5,023.38 square miles.



4 Clark County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Clark County was created from southern Lincoln County in 1908. Clark County is named for U. S. Senator William A. Clark of Montana, builder of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. Las Vegas is the county seat. The Colorado River forms the southern boundary, with Hoover Dam forming Lake Mead.

In the late 1880's, immigrants and travelers stopped in the area that is now Las Vegas and eventually stayed in the area to farm using water from the Colorado River. In 1905, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad was completed through Las Vegas to link Salt Lake City with Southern California. Las Vegas became a major station on

the railroad. Hoover Dam was constructed between 1931 and 1936 during the Great Depression, bringing many laborers to the area. Hoover Dam and Lake Mead created a major tourist attraction as well as electricity.

In 1940, the Army Air Corps began looking for a location for an aerial gunnery school. Las Vegas was somewhat impoverished at the time and the city purchased an airstrip and leased it to the Air Corps. World War II made the base's mission especially urgent and development occurred rapidly. The base was closed in 1947 but, in 1948, the newly-created United States Air Force re-opened the base. In 1950, the base was renamed Nellis Air Force Base. The base has been used for training and for testing programs for new aircraft ever since. Nellis Air Force Base has a total of 3.1 square miles of land and had a population of 8,896 in the 2000 census. In 2007 a large solar panel power generation system was installed. The vast Nellis Air Force Range and Nevada Test site are located to the north of Clark County in Nye County.

In 1941, diversification of the economy toward gambling and entertainment occurred with development of "The Strip" in Las Vegas. Las Vegas is now a major international tourist destination.

Mount Charleston in the Humboldt Toiyabe Forest provides skiing and outdoor recreation. In the summer, the temperature is 20 to 30 degrees cooler than in the valley and Mount Charleston draws residents and visitors seeking a reprieve from the heat.

These and other factors led to exponential growth in Clark County beginning in the late 1970's. Las Vegas was founded in 1905 and officially incorporated in 1911. Today, the City of Las Vegas is the largest city in Nevada. Henderson was originally developed during World War II to provide munitions and airplane parts. The City of Henderson was officially incorporated in 1953 and has grown into the second largest city in Nevada. The City of North Las Vegas was incorporated in 1946 and is now the fourth largest city in Nevada. Growth in Mesquite led to the incorporation of Mesquite in 1984 and development of resort hotels and golf course communities. Boulder City was created during the construction of Hoover Dam in the 1930's and formally incorporated in 1960. Other unincorporated areas experienced similar growth. Today, Clark County is by far the most populous county in the state. .

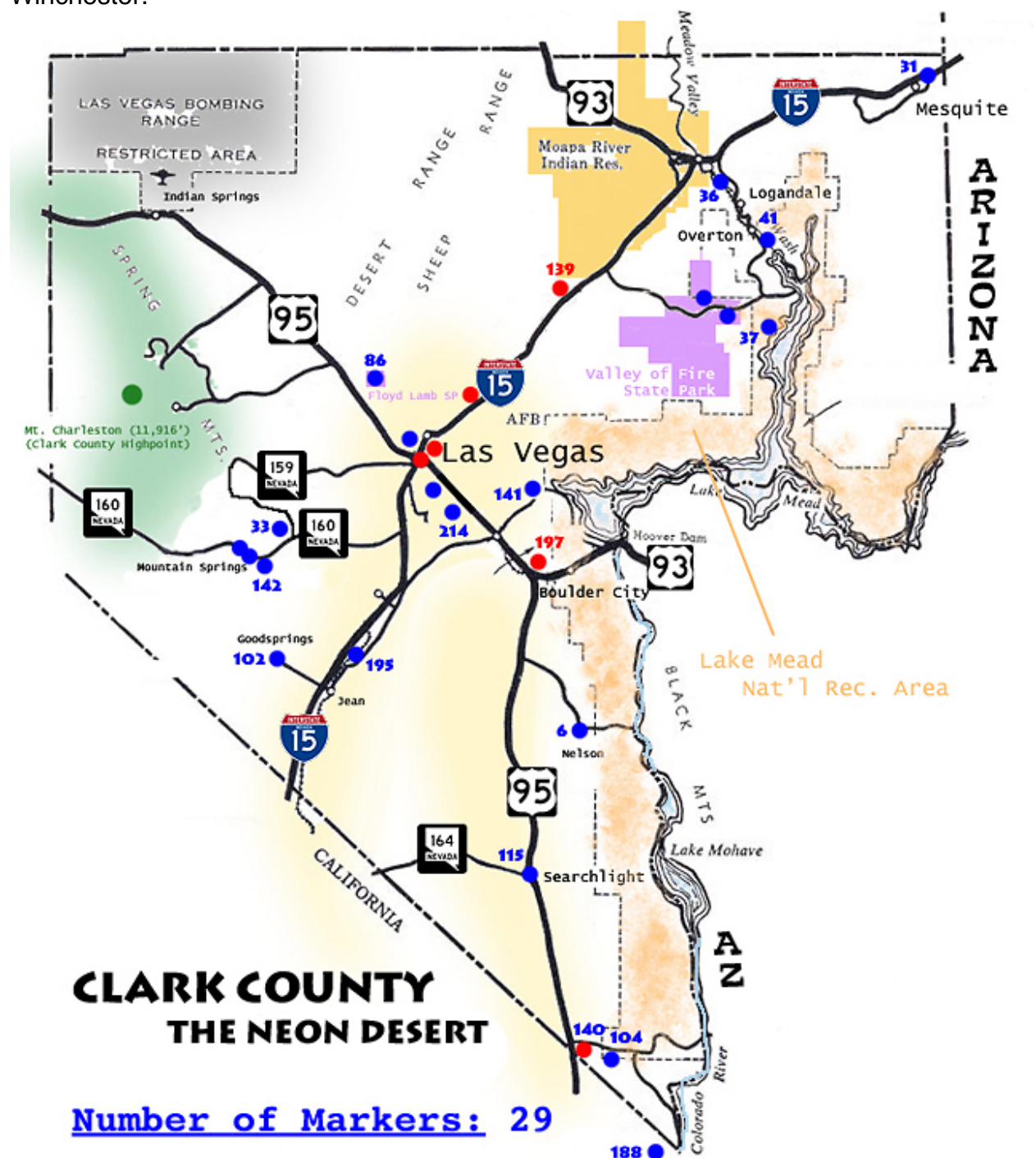
Clark County is home to the Moapa Indian Reservation. Prior to the 1800's, the Moapa Paiutes combined farming with hunting and gathering in the area. The reservation is approximately 70,000 acres, a small portion of the reservation of the 1800's. The tribe's primary business enterprise is the Moapa Paiute Travel Plaza, which includes a casino, convenience store, café, gas station, and fireworks store. Near the reservation is the Valley of Fire State Park. Clark County is also home to the Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians. The Las Vegas Paiute tribe holdings include 3,850 acres northwest of Las Vegas and a minimart, two smoke shops and community facilities.

Economy

Communities in Clark County include the incorporated cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, Mesquite, and North Las Vegas and the unincorporated towns

County Economic and Demographic Summary

of Bunkerville, Enterprise, Indian Hills, Laughlin, Moapa, Moapa Valley, Mount Charleston, Paradise, Searchlight, Spring Valley Summerlin, Sunrise Manor, and Winchester.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/clark.htm

The major economic sectors are:

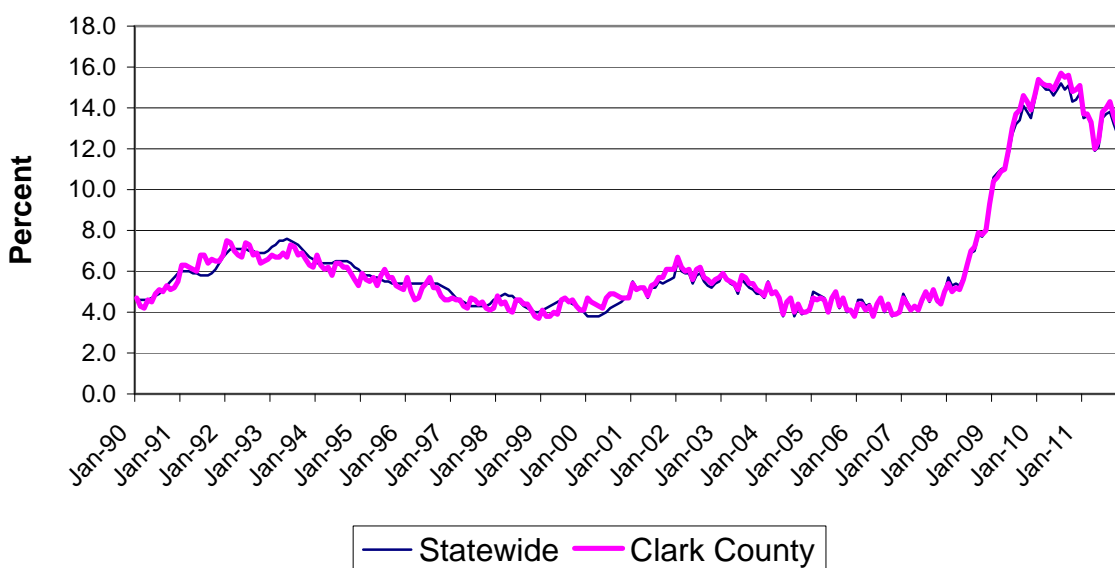
Figure 11 – Clark County Major Economic Sectors

Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Accommodation and Food Service (NAICS 72)	20.29%	22.21%	20.47%	22.11%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	17.74%	10.17%	15.62%	9.72%
Construction (NAICS 23)	10.61%	7.00%	13.37%	9.10%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	8.09%	6.63%	7.11%	6.10%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	6.74%	10.07%	6.76%	10.10%
Professional and technical services (NAICS 54)	5.90%	5.09%	5.94%	5.05%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation (NAICS 56)	4.05%	6.23%	4.22%	6.57%
Finance and insurance (NAICS 52)	3.73%	7.26%	3.66%	6.18%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	1.90%	6.17%	2.01%	6.02%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	20.95%	19.17%	20.84%	19.05%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Both the Clark County economy and the Nevada economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years, in part, due to the national recession. Clark County is the largest county in Nevada in terms of population. Therefore, the unemployment rate in Clark County is strongly correlated with the Nevada unemployment rate. The following chart shows the Clark County unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 12 – Clark County Unemployment Rates



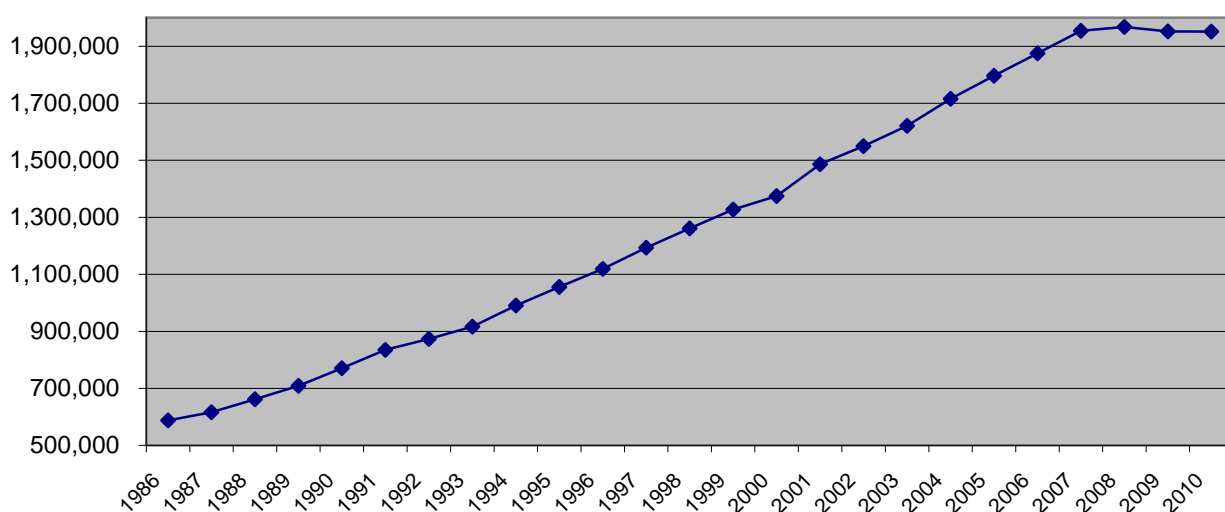
Source: U S Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data

Demographics

Clark County encompasses approximately 8,091⁷ square miles in area. Approximately 95% of the land in Clark County is managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Parks Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, approximately 1.6% of Clark County represents Indian land. The population in 2010 was 1,951,269 and the population density was 247.3 persons per square mile. Clark County is, by far, the most populous of the 17 Nevada counties with 72% of Nevadans residing in Clark County.

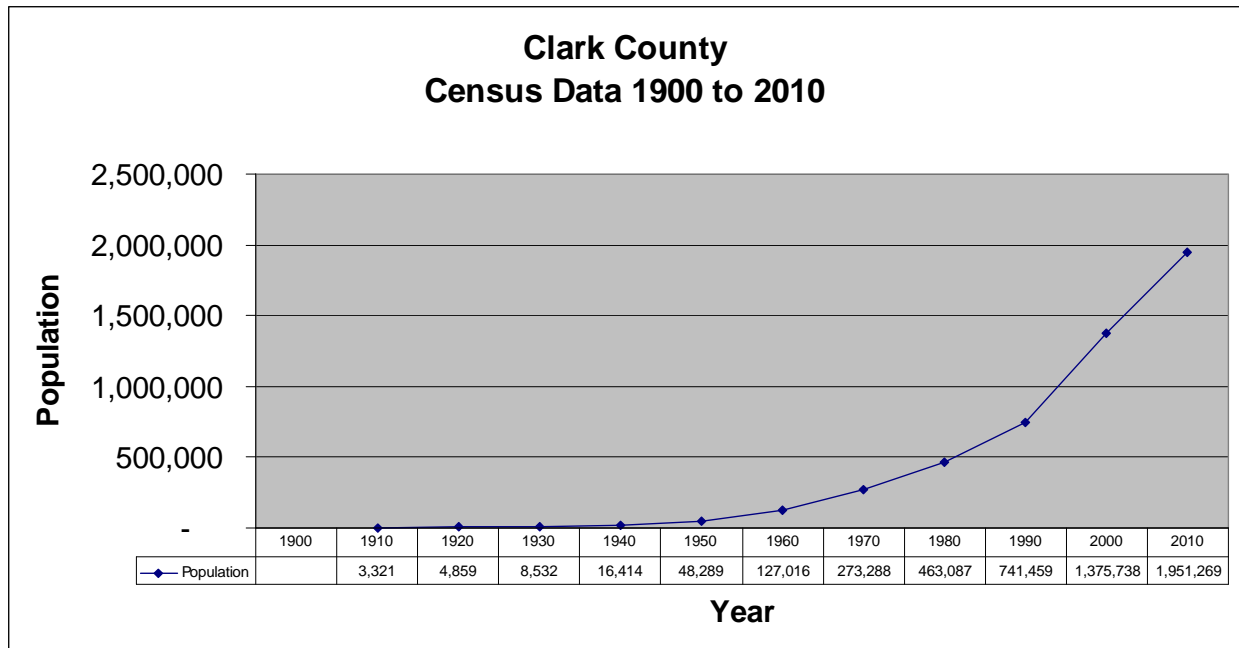
The following chart shows the population trend of Clark County.

Figure 13 – Clark County Population

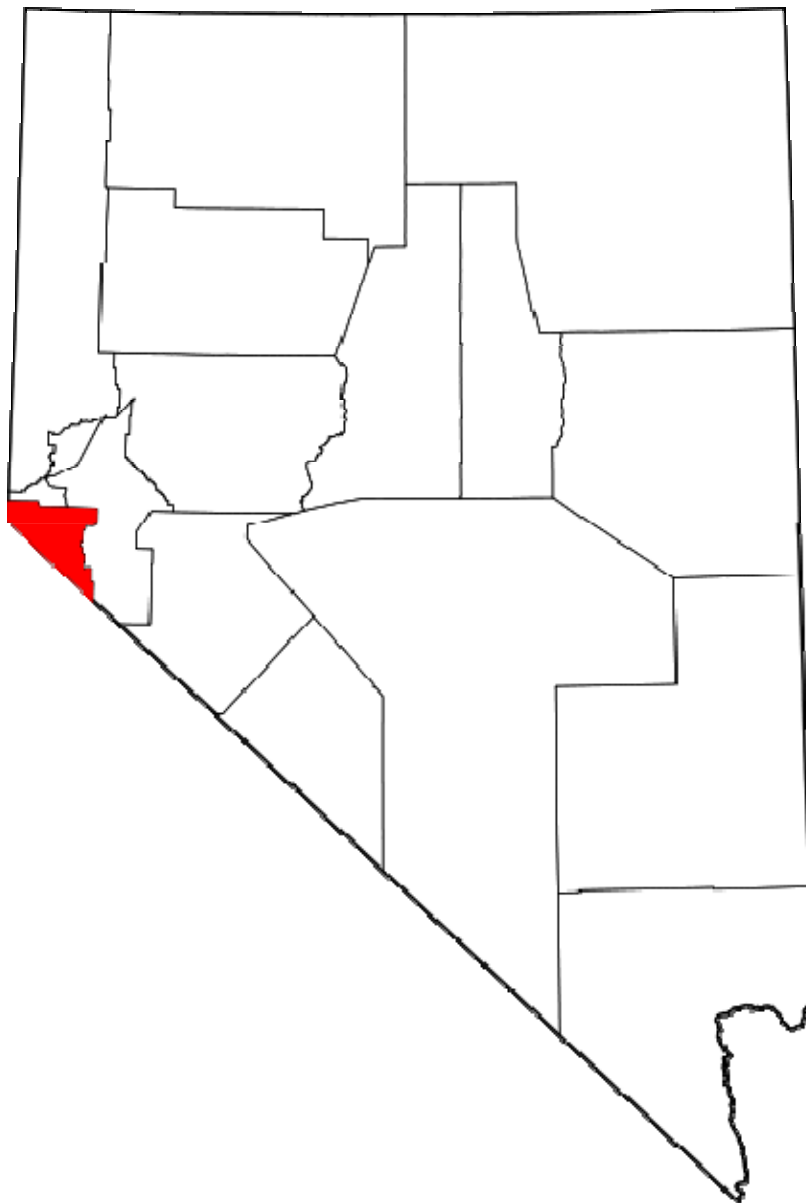


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census

⁷ Per the 2000 census, Clark County contained 7,910.34 square miles of land area and 180.32 square miles of water area for a total area of 8,090.66 square miles.



5 Douglas County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Douglas County was created in 1861 as one of the original nine counties of the Nevada Territory. Douglas County is named for Stephen Arnold Douglas, a nationally known political figure and opponent of Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 US Presidential election. The county seat was originally Genoa but was moved to Minden in 1915.

The early history of Douglas County includes trading activities with immigrants en route to California. In the 1850's, Mormon pioneers settled the area of the Carson Valley that became known as "Mormon Station". Mormon Station was abandoned for a short time

and re-established as Genoa. Saw mills were constructed and lumber from the timber-rich Tahoe forests was harvested and sold.

Discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859 led to a boom in Douglas County. Also, agricultural operations began on the fertile land along the Carson River to support the mining boom. Gardnerville was founded in 1880 to provide supplies and services for the mining boom. By 1872, the Virginia and Truckee Railroad (V & T) linked Virginia City and Carson City to the transcontinental railroad in Reno. The V&T transported ores from the Comstock. Minden, about one mile west of Gardnerville, was founded in 1905 by the V&T when the line was extended to Minden to transport the supplies for the mining boom. By 1910, growth in Minden and Gardnerville and fire damage to the Courthouse in Genoa resulted in Minden becoming the county seat in 1915.

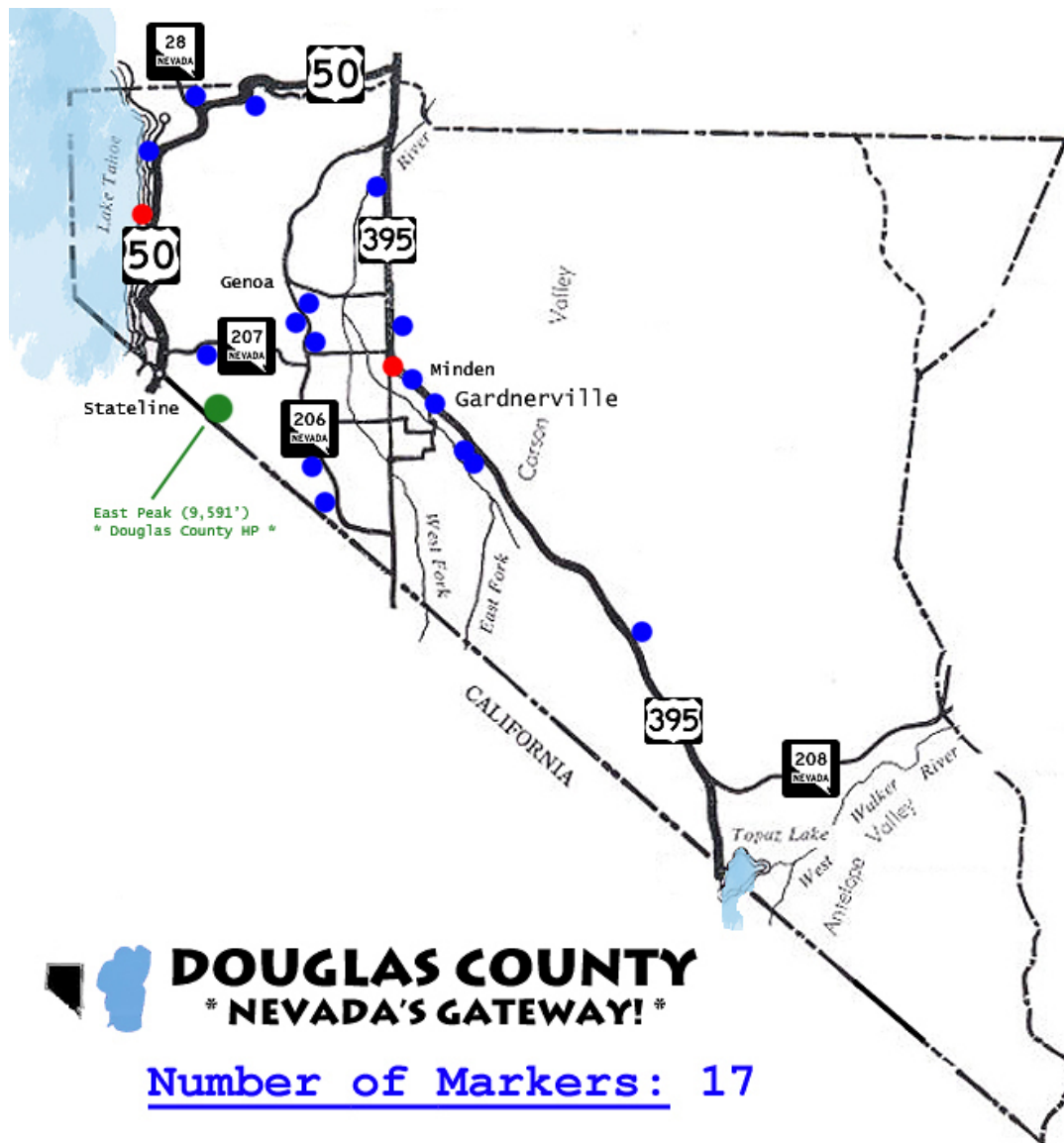
The western portion of Douglas County is on the shores of Lake Tahoe. Development in Lake Tahoe began in the early 1900's when elite families discovered Lake Tahoe's natural beauty and plush hotels were developed. In 1944, Harvey's Wagon Wheel Saloon and Gambling Hall opened as one of the area's first gaming establishments. By the 1950's, permanent residences developed. When the 1960 Winter Olympics came to Squaw Valley, Lake Tahoe became the skiing center of the Western United States. Today, hotels, casinos, and ski resorts draw millions of guests each year.

Today, Douglas County has a diverse economy of tourism, services, and manufacturing. Major companies located in Douglas County include the Starbucks Roasting Plant, General Electric, Patmont Motor Werks, and the Bently Family of Companies.

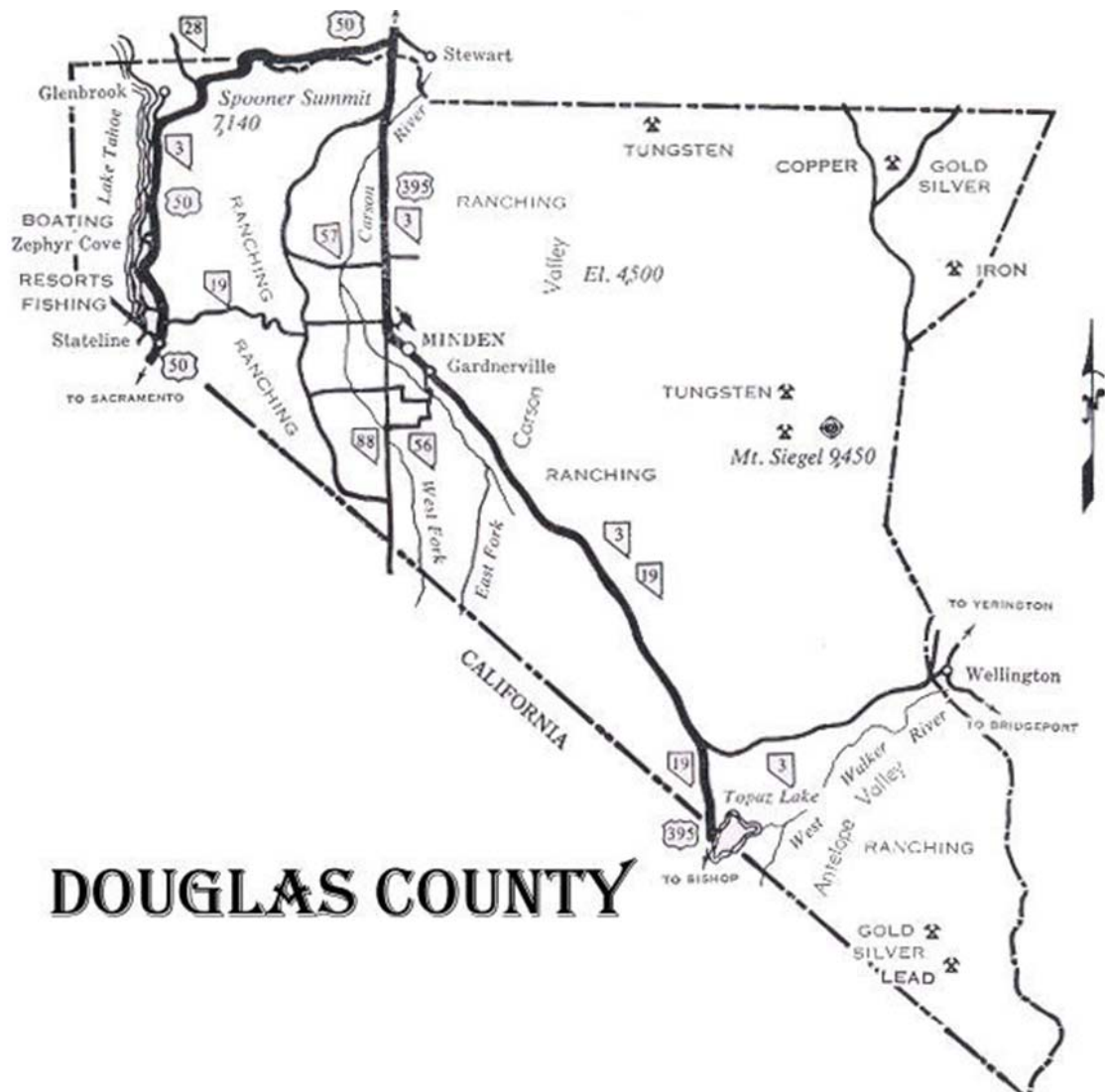
Douglas County is home to the Dresslerville Colony of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. The Dresslerville Colony occupies land near the Gardnerville Ranchos. The Tribe operates a gymnasium, community building and youth recreation activities.

Economy

A portion of the shores of Lake Tahoe form the western border of Douglas County. Communities in Douglas County include the unincorporated towns of Gardnerville, Genoa, and Minden as well as communities in Garnerville Ranchos, Glenbrook, Indian Hills, Johnson Lane, Kingbury, Stateline, Topaz Lake, and Zephyr Cove-Round Hill Village.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/do-home.htm



Map Source: <http://nevada-history.org/douglas.html>

The major economic sectors are:

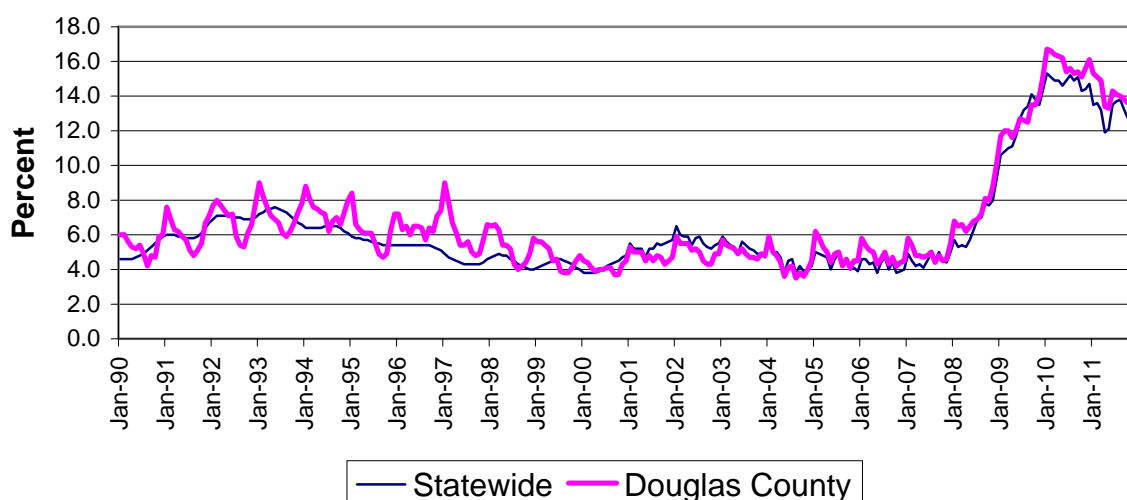
Figure 14 – Douglas County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Accommodation and Food Service (NAICS 72)	23.46%	20.76%	25.73%	23.17%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	16.75%	8.23	14.65%	7.76%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	14.02%	7.00%	13.42%	7.18%
Construction (NAICS 23)	5.82%	6.36%	7.13%	7.38%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	6.98%	9.72%	6.80%	9.81%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	6.48%	5.19%	5.64%	4.79%
Professional and technical services (NAICS 54)	5.31%	5.63%	5.51%	5.52%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	2.29%	5.29%	2.16%	5.06%
Finance and insurance (NAICS 52)		6.69%		5.41%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	2.06%	10.32%	2.10%	9.80%
Other sectors (less than 5% each)	16.83%	14.81%	16.86%	14.11%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Both the Douglas County economy and the state economy have been negatively impacted over the last three years due, in part, to the national recession. The following chart shows the trend of Douglas County's unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 15 – Douglas County Unemployment Rate



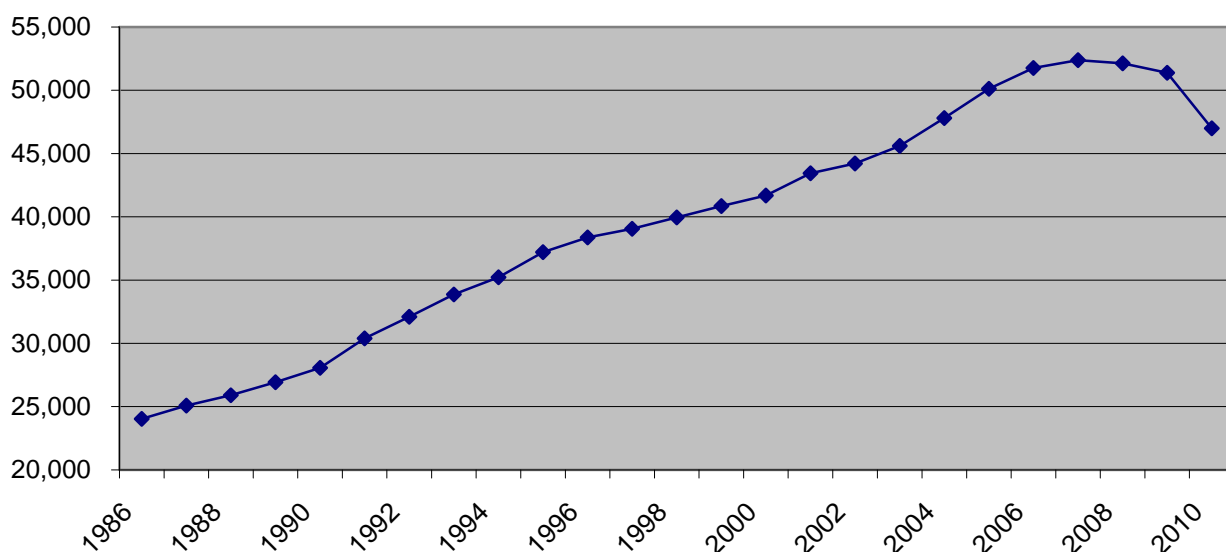
Source: U S Bureau of Labor Statistics: www.bls.gov/data

Demographics

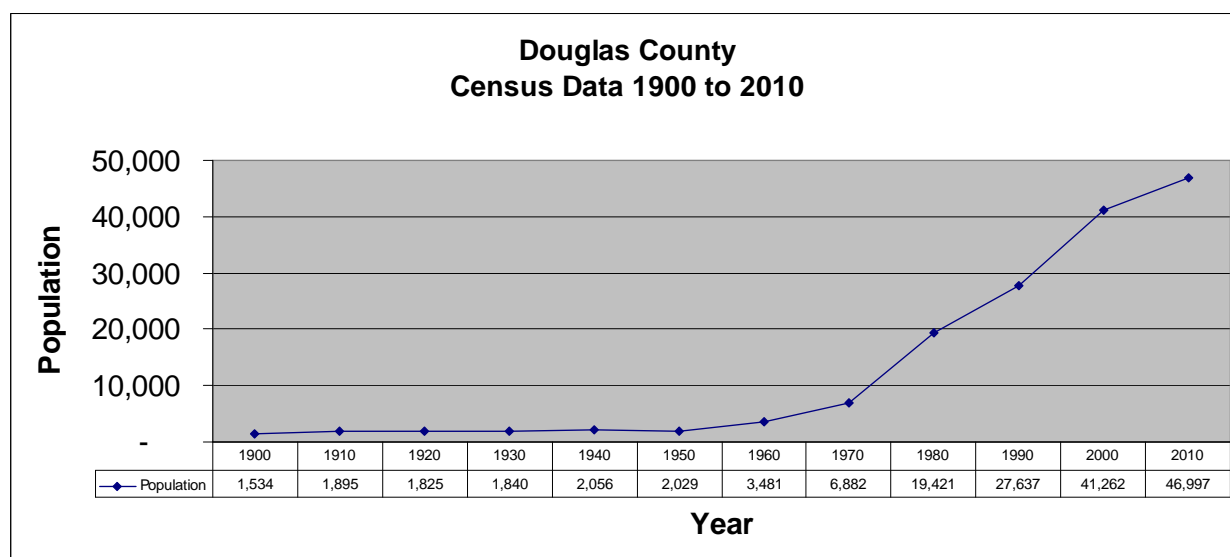
Douglas County encompasses approximately 738⁸ square miles in area. Approximately 57% of the land in Douglas County is managed by the United State Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation. Approximately 185 acres of Indian land exists in Douglas County. The population in 2010 was 46,997 and the population density was 66.2 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the population trend in Douglas County.

Figure 16 – Douglas County Population

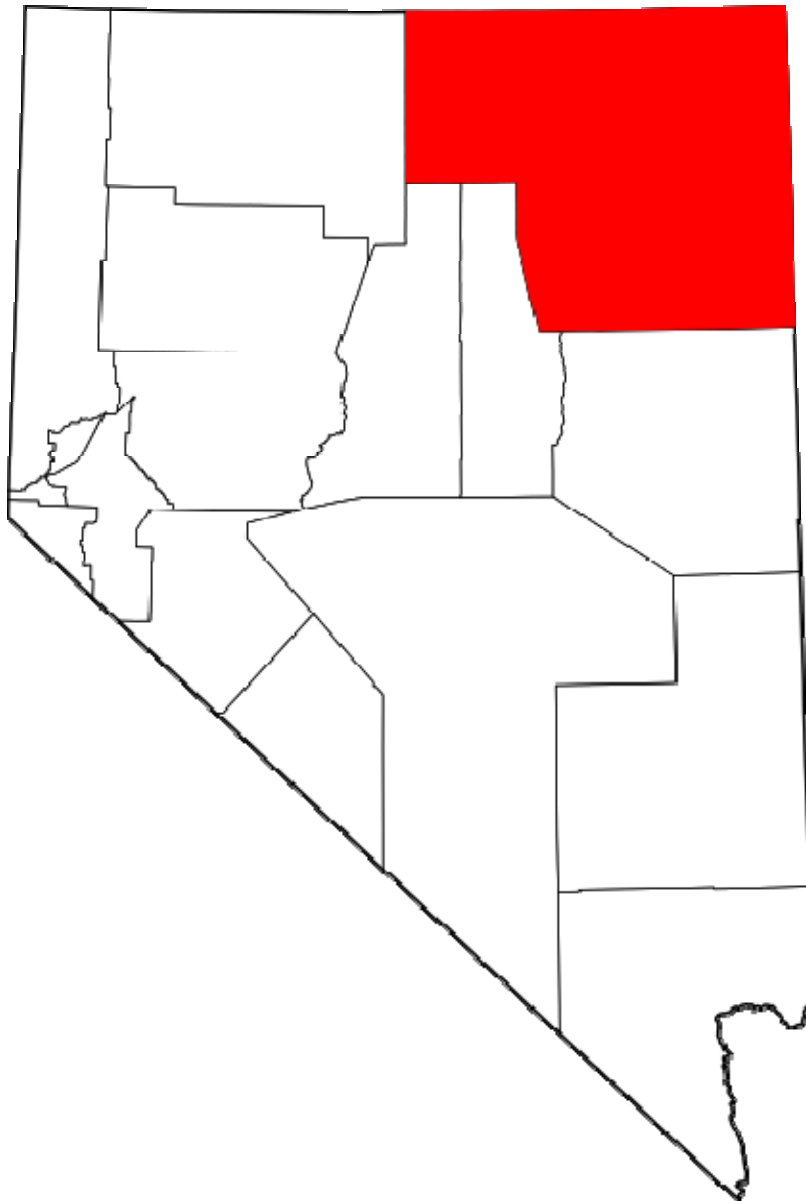


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



⁸ Per the 200 census, Douglas County contained 709.85 Square miles of land area and 27.80 square miles of water area for a total of 737.65 square miles.

6 Elko County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Elko County was created out of eastern Lander County in 1869. The name of Elko County is said to have originated from the Indians and means “White Woman”. It is also said that railroad owner Charles Crocker named the area after the numerous Elk in the area. Elko has always been the county seat of Elko County.

The early history of Elko County involved ranching and farming in the Lamoille Valley, Tuscarora, Starr Valley, and South Fork Valley. With the arrival of the Central Pacific (transcontinental) Railroad in 1868, Elko, Carlin, and Wells were established. The University of Nevada was first established in Elko in 1874 and was moved to Reno in

1886. Gold was discovered in Jarbidge in 1908 and a gold boom began that lasted until 1935. The community of Wendover came into existence as a railroad town in 1906 and boomed in the 1930's and 1940's with the introduction of legalized gambling and military installations at Wendover Field in 1943.

During the 1940's and 1950's, Elko's economy was largely driven by its transportation systems. Mining, gaming, and tourism also contributed to the economy.

In 1961, a large, low-grade gold deposit was discovered in Eureka County near Carlin but gold prices at that time were too low to justify large scale production. In the late 1970's, gold prices shot up and mining companies found extensive similar deposits in northeastern Nevada. The mining companies pioneered the method of open pit mining with cyanide heap leach recovery that made processing feasible and profitable. Today, this process is used worldwide and Northeast Nevada is a world leader in gold production. This development significantly changed Elko County's economy in the last half of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

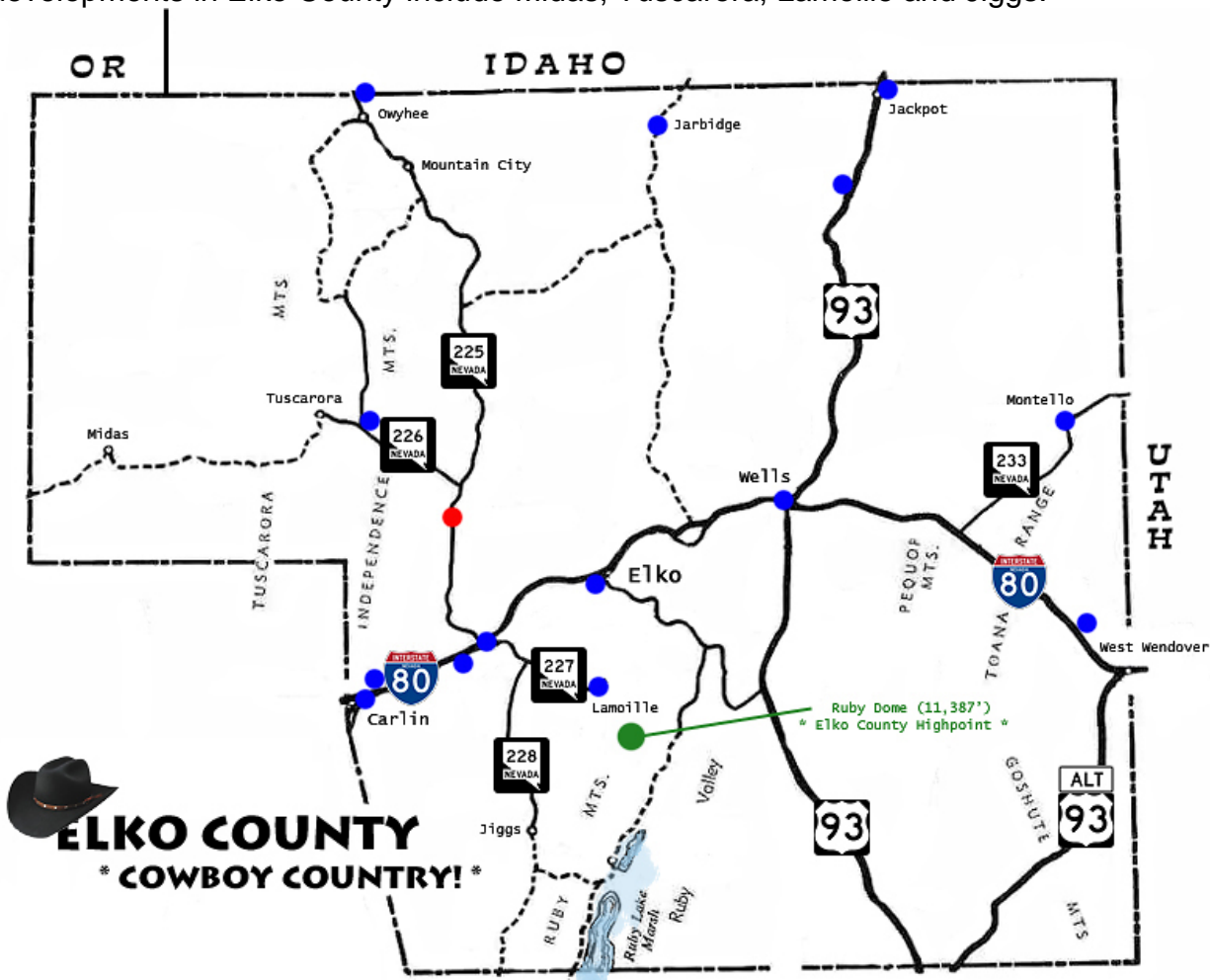
The National Basque Festival began in 1963 in Elko to celebrate the Basque heritage. The world famous Cowboy Poetry Gathering started in Elko in 1985 and continues to draw cowboys and spectators from all over the world. Outdoor recreation opportunities also draw visitors to Elko County.

The City of Wells and the City of Carlin were incorporated in 1971. The City of West Wendover was incorporated in 1991.

The Te-Moak Tribe of the Western Shoshone Indians is comprised of four bands: Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, and Wells Band. Three of the four bands are located in Elko County. The Elko Colony is located on approximately 193 non-contiguous acres around the City of Elko. The South Fork Colony covers approximately 13,050 acres near Lee, Nevada. The Wells Colony is located on approximately 80 acres near the City of Wells. In addition, the Duck Valley Paiute-Shoshone Tribes operate in the Duck Valley Indian Reservation located partially in northern Elko County near Owyhee.

Economy

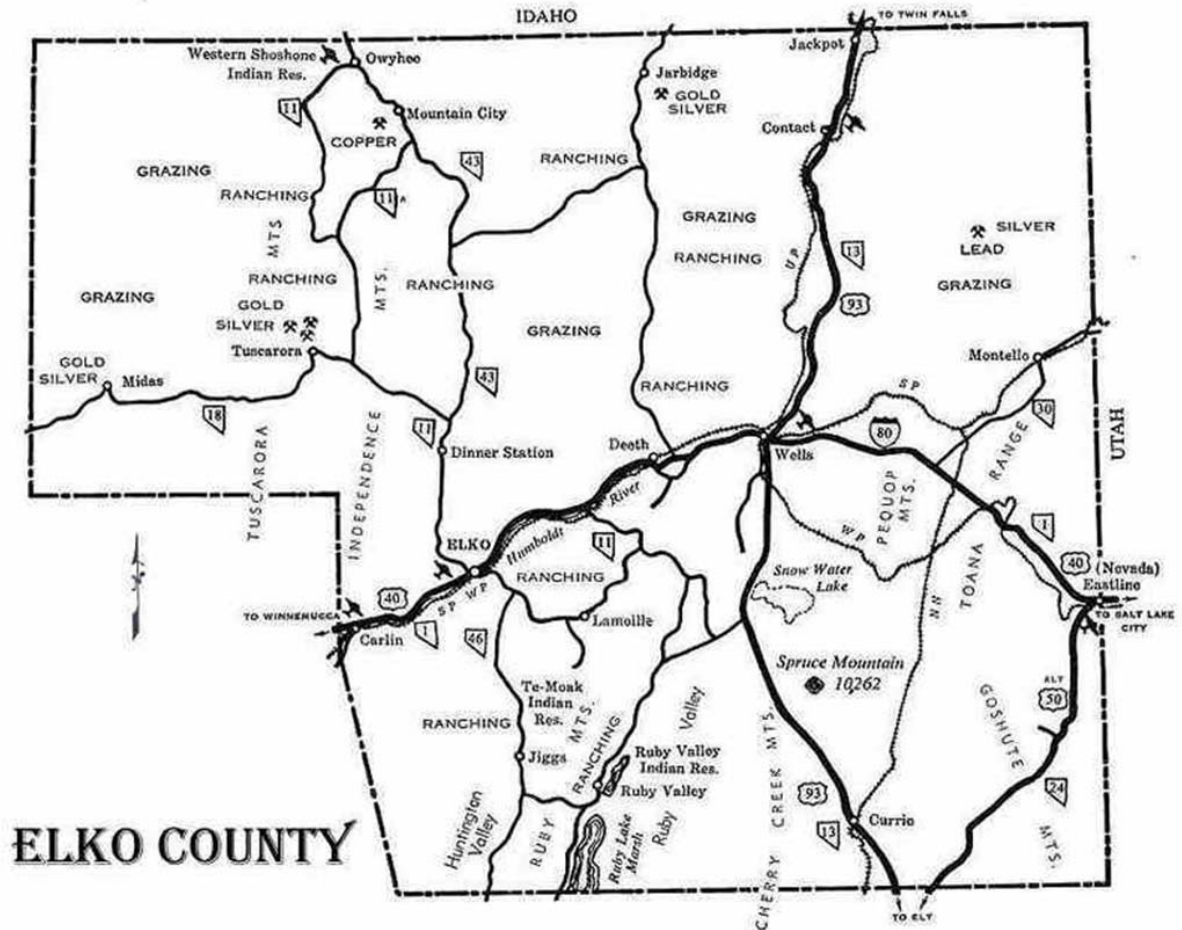
Elko County is located in the northeast corner of Nevada. Elko County borders Idaho and Oregon on the North and Utah on the east. Elko County also shares borders with Humboldt, Lander, Eureka, and White Pine counties. Communities in Elko County include the incorporated cities of Carlin, Elko, Wells, and West Wendover and the unincorporated towns of Jackpot, Jarbidge, Montello, and Mountain City. Other developments in Elko County include Midas, Tuscarora, Lamoille and Jiggs.



Number of Markers: 19

Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/el-home.htm

County Economic and Demographic Summary



Map Source: <http://nevada-history.org/elko.html>

The major economic sectors are:

Figure 17 – Elko County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Mining (NAICS 21)	16.26%	7.47%	21.48%	9.05%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	21.64%	15.54%	20.28%	15.08%
Accommodation and Food Service (NAICS 72)	14.50%	22.29%	15.19%	22.63%
Construction (NAICS 23)	7.28%	5.47%	7.20%	5.70%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	6.83%	11.19%	6.67%	11.22%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	*NP	6.33%	*NP	*N/P
Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)	5.55%	3.33%	5.31%	3.22%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	3.44%	5.24	3.40%	5.19%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	24.50%	23.13%	20.47%	27.93%

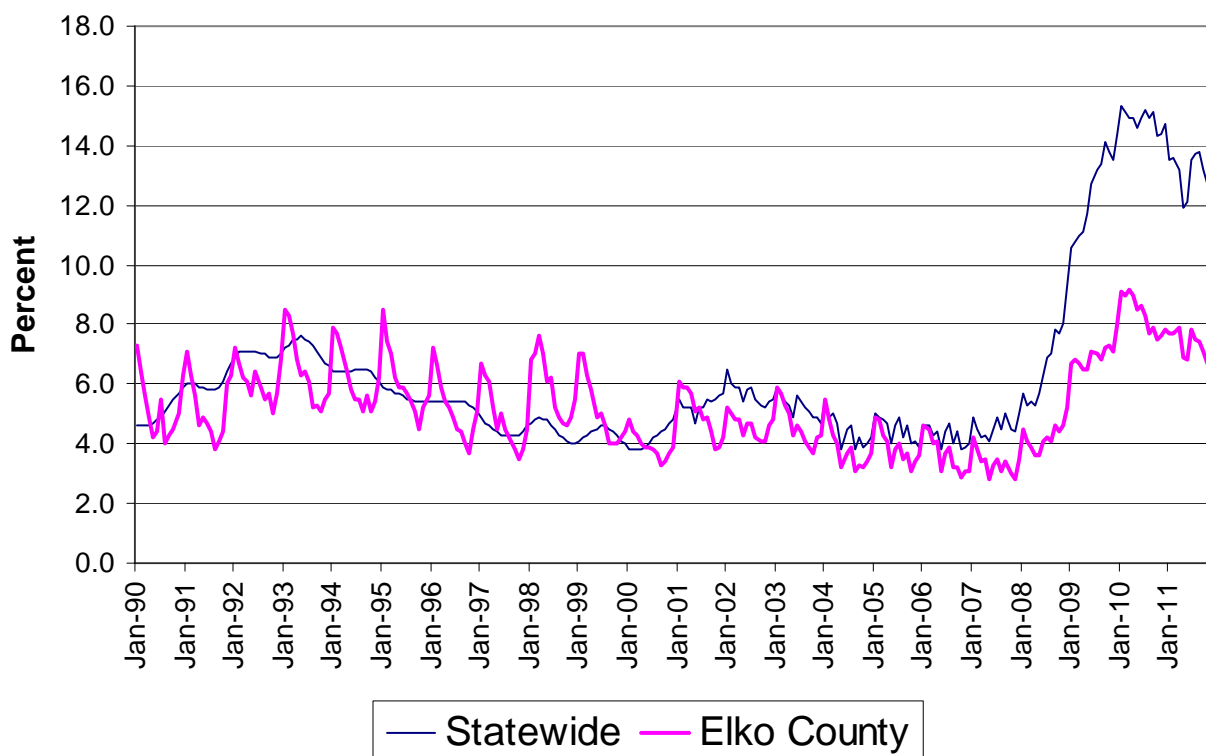
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

*N/P = Not Published

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Mining is a significant

economic sector in Elko County. Because the mining industry tends to prosper during national recessions, the unemployment rate in Elko County has not risen as sharply as the State unemployment rate. The following chart shows the Elko County unemployment rate in relation to the State unemployment rate.

Figure 18 – Elko County Unemployment Rate



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics. www.bls.gov/data

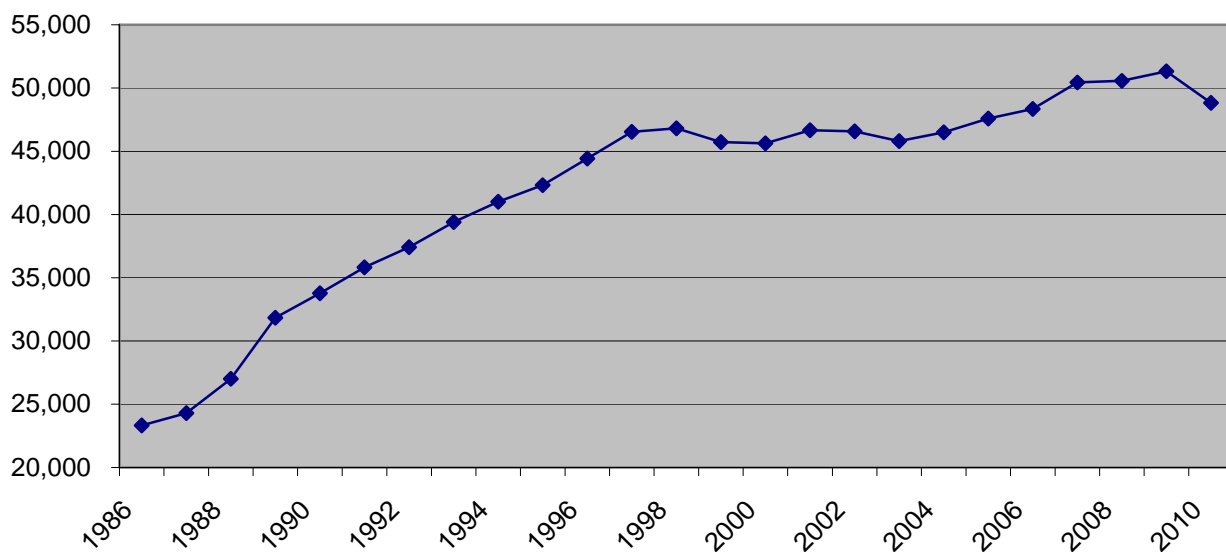
Demographics

Elko County encompasses approximately 17,203⁹ square miles. Approximately 72% of the lands in Elko County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, approximately 1.4% of the land in Elko County is Indian land. The population in 2010 was 48,818 and the population density was 2.8 persons per square mile.

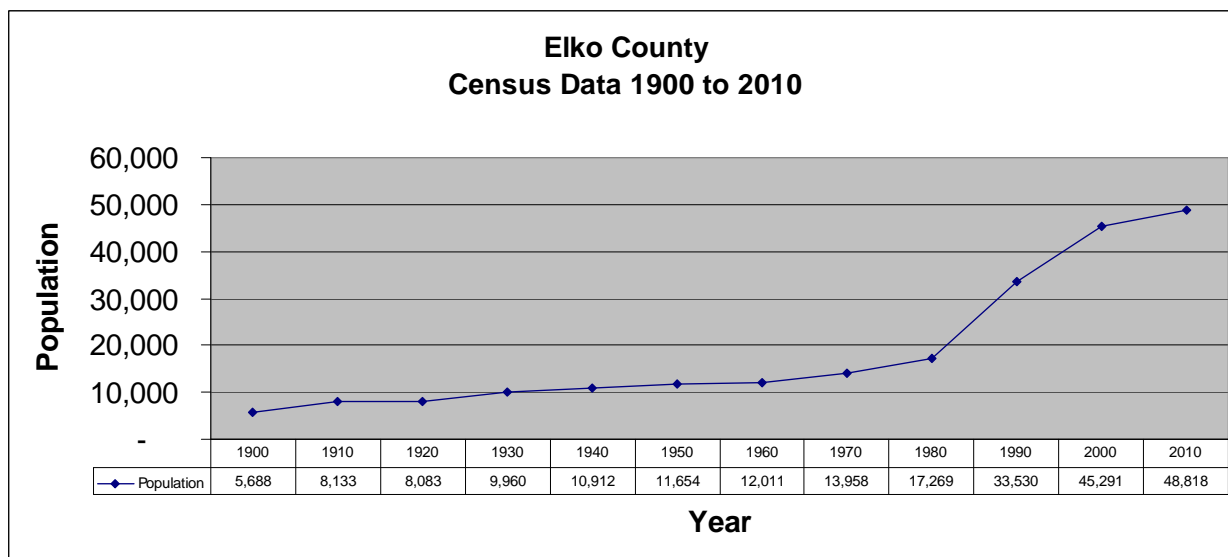
The following chart shows the population of Elko County. The population of Elko County increased in contrast to decreased population in most of the other Nevada counties in the last three years, primarily due to increased activity in the mining industry. However, the 2010 census population figures show a decline in population.

⁹ Per the 2000 census, Elko County contained 17,179.03 square miles of land area and 23.91 square miles of water area for a total of 17,202.94 square miles. Per the 2010 census, the land area of Elko County was 17,169.834 square miles and water area data has not yet been released.

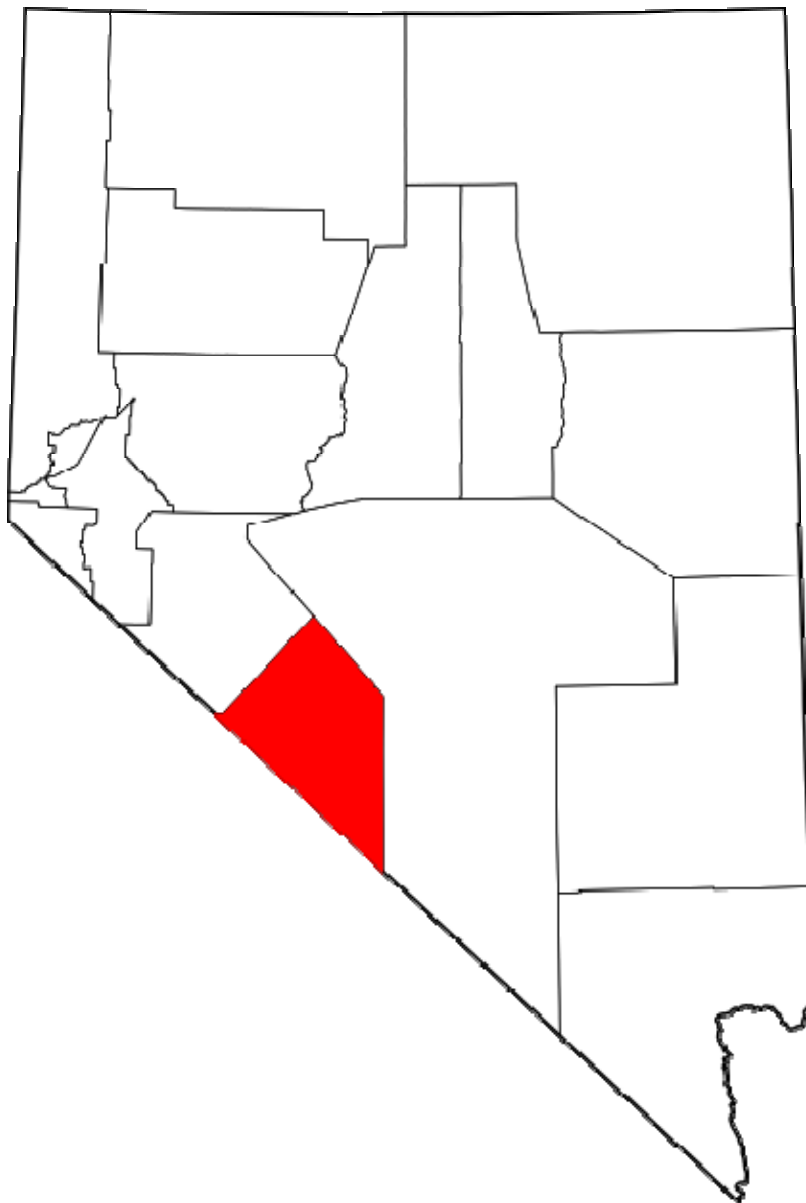
Figure 19 – Elko County Population



Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



7 Esmeralda County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Esmeralda County was created in 1861 as one of the original nine counties of the Nevada Territory. Mineral County was created in 1911 from the northern half of Esmeralda County. The name means “emerald” in Spanish and was given to the County and the mining district by J. M. Corey, an explorer in the area. Corey is said to have gotten the name from the gypsy dancer in Victor Hugo’s novel, The Hunchback of Notre Dame. The county seat was Aurora (now part of Mineral County) from 1861 through 1883, Hawthorne (now part of Mineral County) from 1883 through 1907 and Goldfield from 1907 to the present.

Esmeralda County grew from gold mining booms in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The mines were largely tapped out by around 1920 and the economy and population declined. The population in Esmeralda County has not changed significantly since 1930¹⁰. Today, agriculture and natural resources are the major economic sectors in Esmeralda County and efforts are underway to restore ghost towns as tourist attractions. Outdoor activities also bring visitors to Esmeralda County. The vast majority (98%) of land in Esmeralda County is managed by federal agencies.

In the early 1900's, Goldfield was the largest city in Nevada with a population of over 20,000, due to a boom from a large gold ore discovery in 1902. The Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad, the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad (that stopped in Goldfield), the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad, and the Bullfrog Goldfield Railroad provided transportation for the ore, materials, supplies, and people that fueled the 1905 to 1910 boom. The railroads ceased operation after the boom ceased. A fire in 1923 completely destroyed the Main Street area, an area of approximately 25 blocks, causing the end of an era.

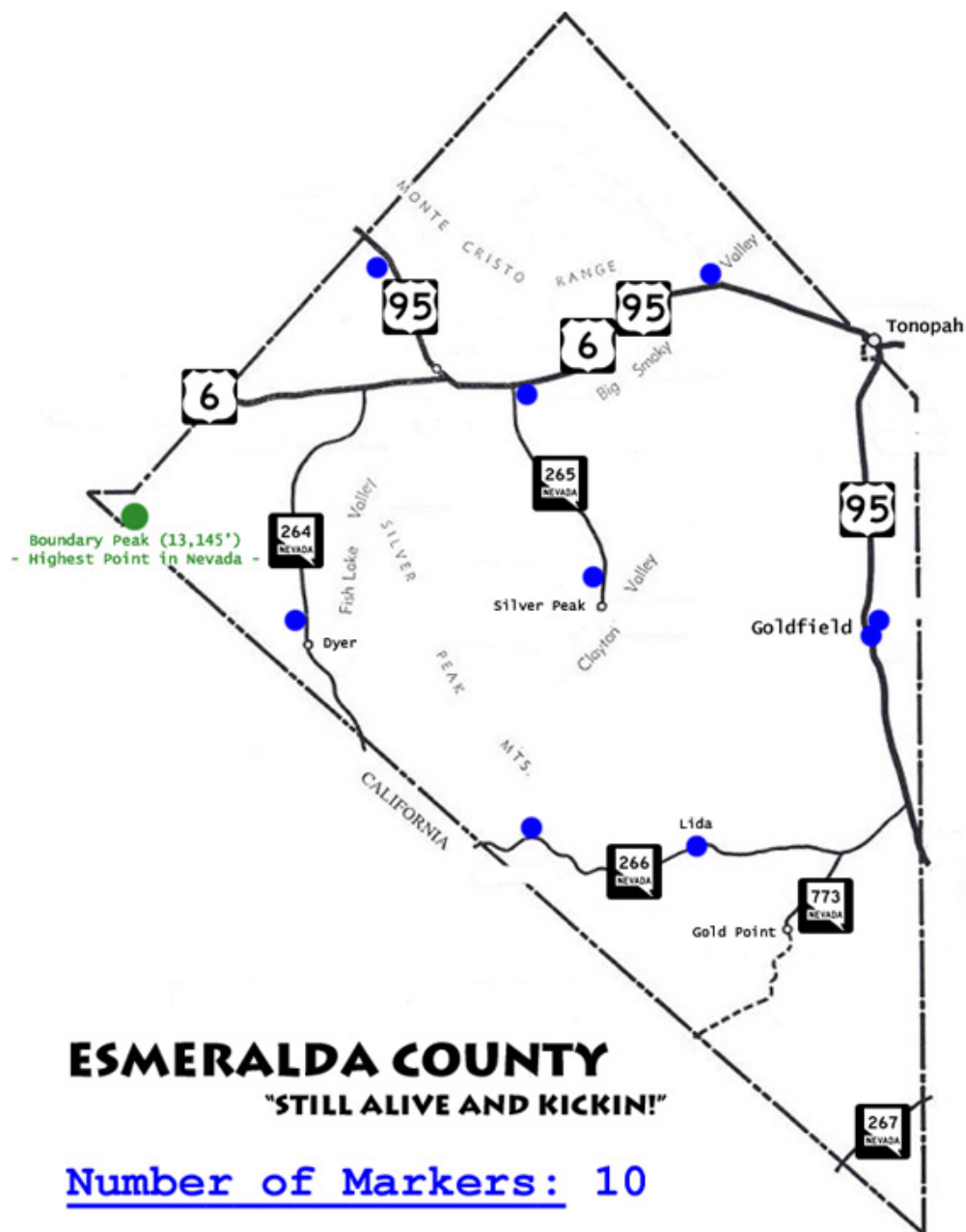
In 2000, the Timbisha Homeland Act transferred 3,000 acres near Lida into trust for the Timbisha Shoshone Tribe. The Act also authorized the potential purchase of the Lida Ranch of approximately 2,430 acres in trust for the Tribe. Documents have not been recorded to reflect the transfers and no development has occurred on the land.

Active lithium mining operations exist today in Silver Peak. The Foote Mineral Company began extracting Lithium from below the floor of the Clayton Valley in 1966.

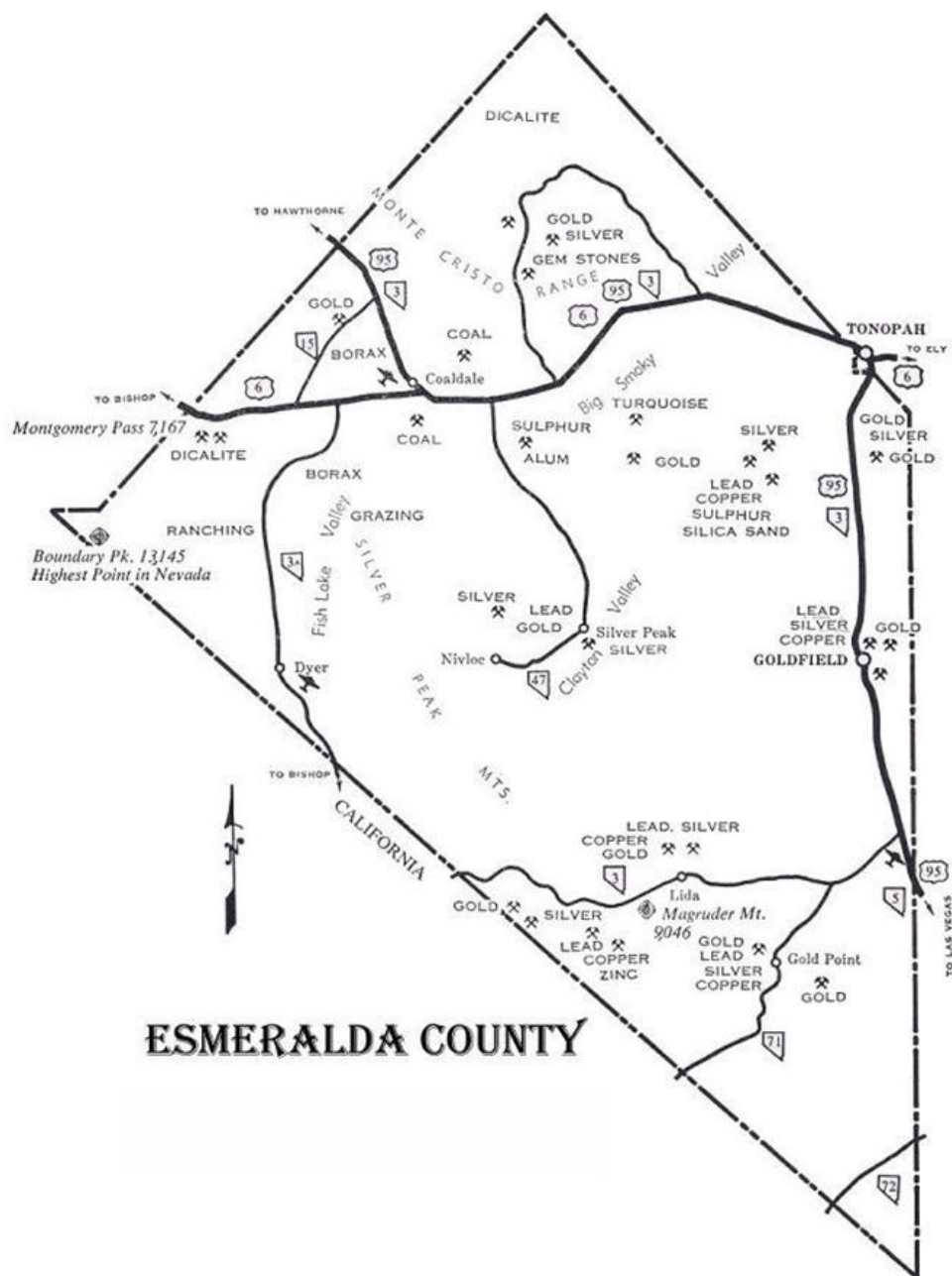
Economy

Esmeralda County shares its western border with California. Esmeralda County shares borders with Nye and Mineral counties. Communities in Esmeralda County include the unincorporated towns of Goldfield and Silver Peak. Other areas include Lida, Gold Point (formerly Hornsilver), Dyer, and Fish Lake Valley. Ghost towns include Blair, Coaldale, Columbus, Miller's, and Palmetto.

¹⁰ The population of Esmeralda County in the 1930 census was 1,077. The estimated 2009 population based on the Nevada State Demographer was 1,187. The population from the 2010 census was 783.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/es-home.htm



Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/esmeralda.html

The major economic sectors in Esmeralda County are:

Figure 20 – Esmeralda County Economic Sectors

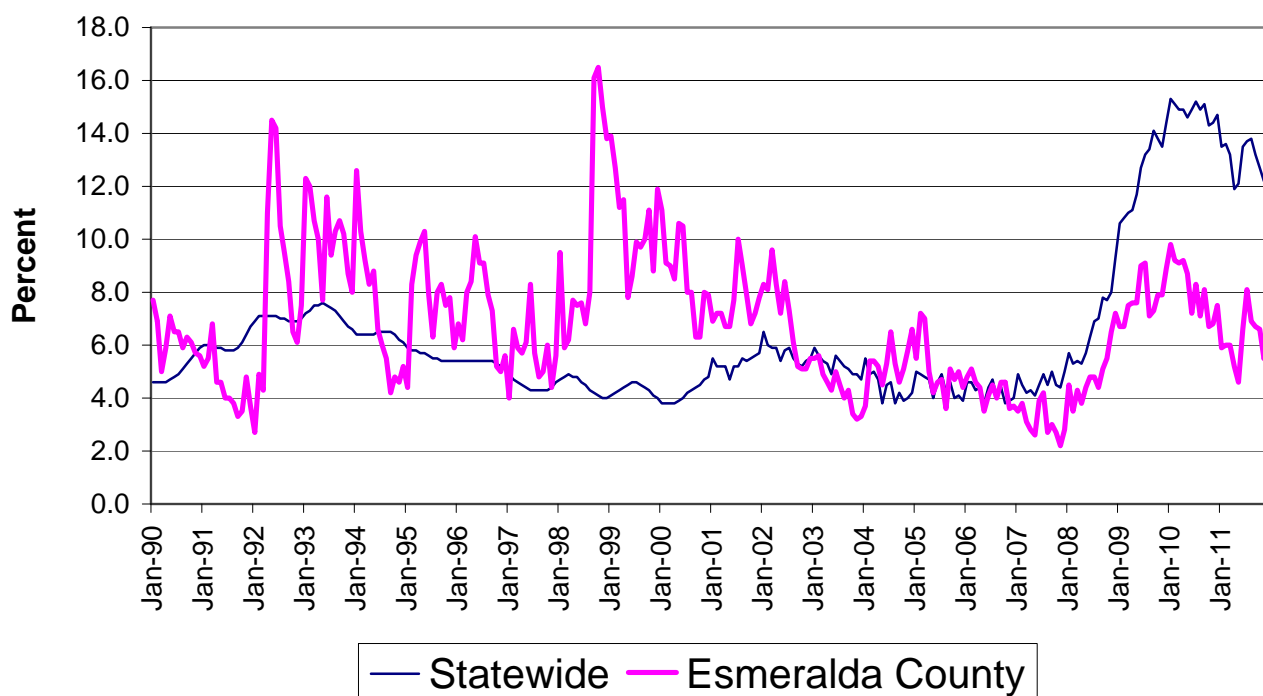
2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Private Sector (NAICS 11-81)	56.76%	70.26%	66.15%	71.31%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	37.62%	21.59%	29.95%	20.77%
Farming	5.62%	8.15%	3.90%	7.92%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

* The details for specific industries (NAICS codes 11-81) were not sufficient to provide meaningful information.

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Agriculture and natural resources are the largest economic sectors of the Esmeralda County economy. These sectors do not necessarily follow national trends and have been less impacted by the national recession. Therefore, the unemployment rate in Esmeralda County has not risen as sharply as the Nevada unemployment rate. The following chart shows the Esmeralda County unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 21 – Esmeralda County Unemployment Rate



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data

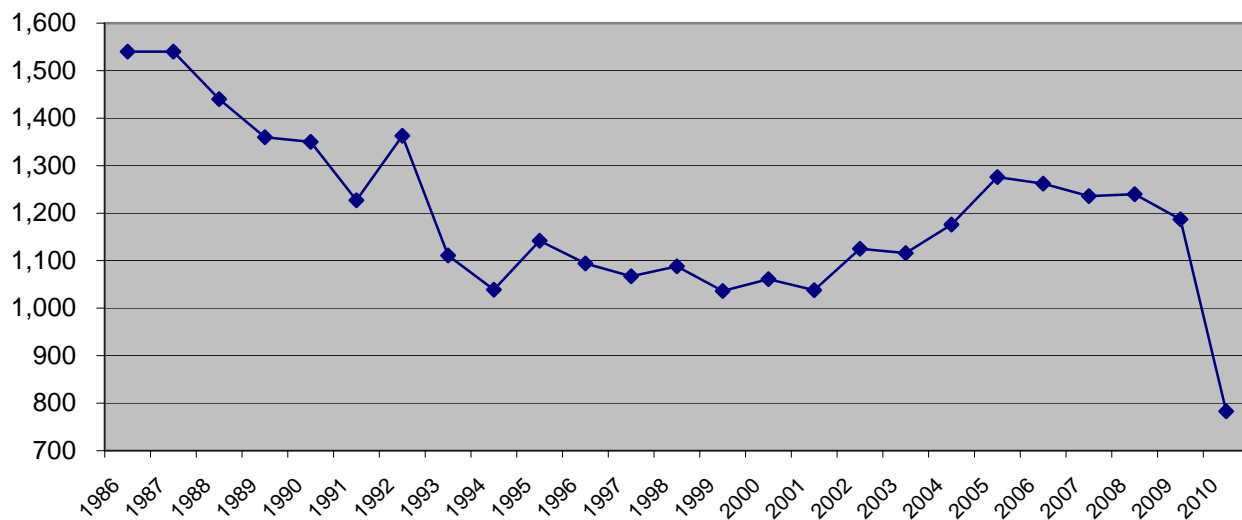
Demographics

Esmeralda County encompasses approximately 3,589¹¹ square miles. Approximately 98% of the lands in Esmeralda County are managed by the United State Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and National Parks Service. There is approximately 3,000 acres of Indian land in Esmeralda County. The population in 2010 was 783 and the population density was 0.2 persons per square mile. Esmeralda County has the smallest population and the lowest population density of the 17 Nevada counties.

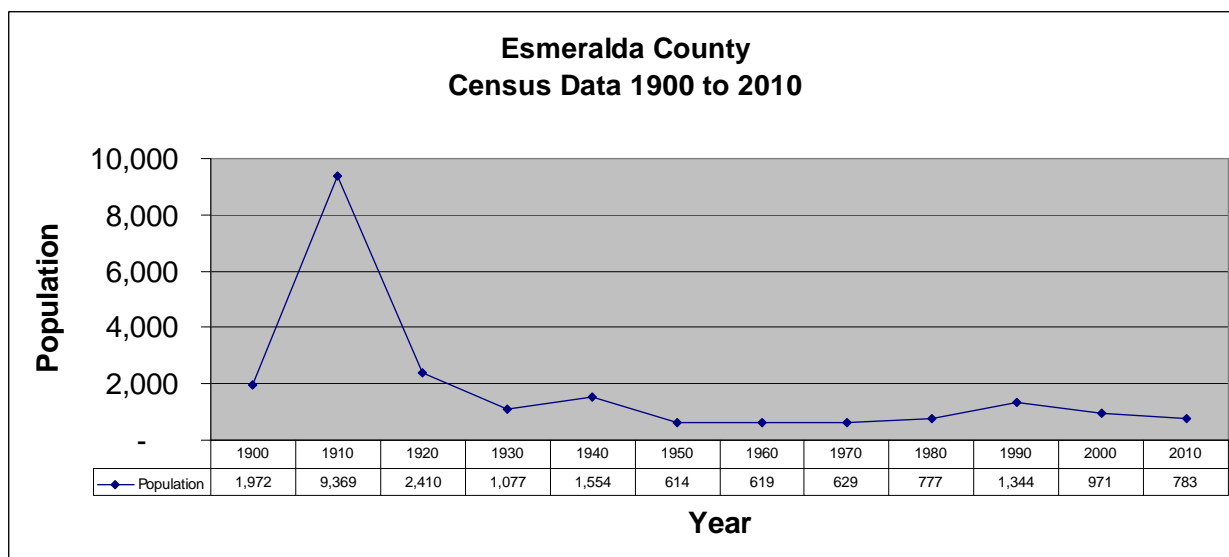
The following chart shows the population trend of Esmeralda County.

¹¹ Per the 2000 Census, Esmeralda County contained 3,588.50 square miles of land area and 0.50 square miles of water area for a total of 3,589 square miles

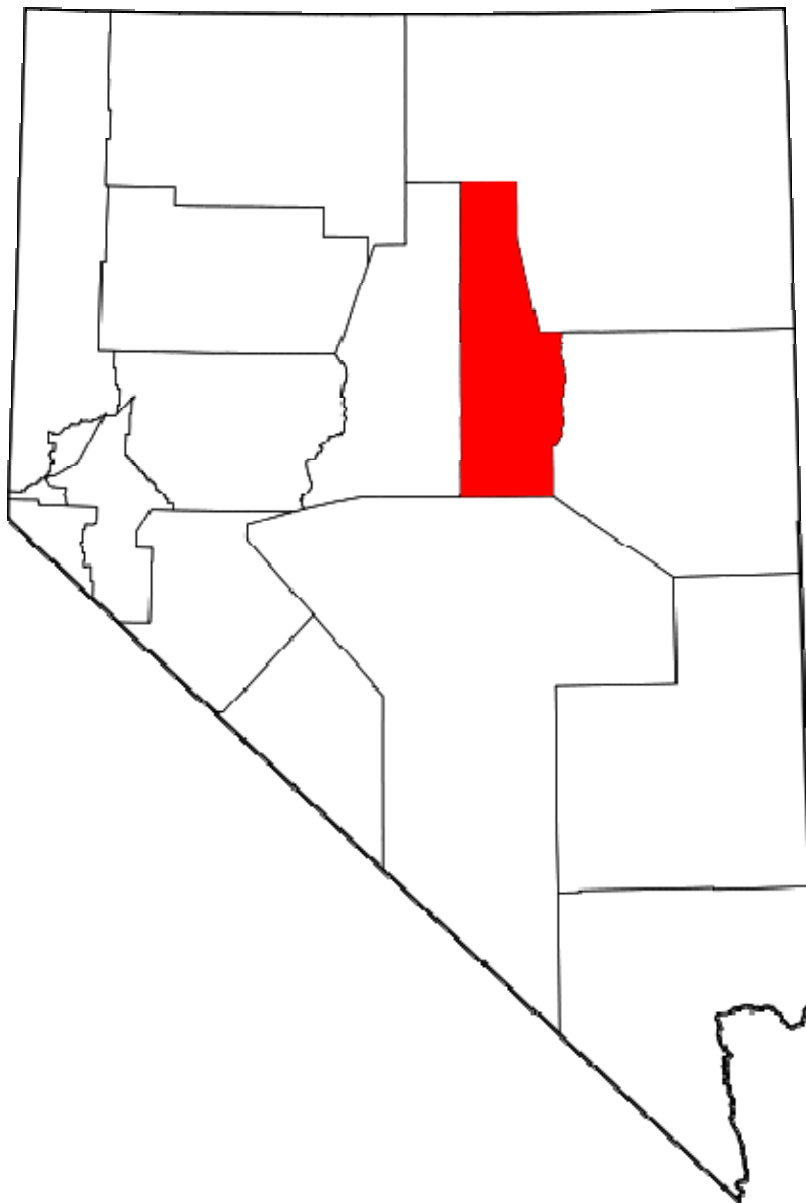
Figure 22 – Esmeralda County Population



Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



8 Eureka County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

In 1864, a group of silver prospectors from Austin discovered rock containing lead/silver ore on Prospector Peak. A town was settled nearby and named Eureka, presumably from the cry of “Eureka” from a prospector upon discovering the ore. In 1873, Eureka County was carved out of the adjacent Lander, Elko, and White Pine Counties. The town of Eureka became the county seat and remains the county seat today. Mining for lead became the primary economic mainstay with silver production as a secondary product. The Eureka and Palisade Railroad was constructed in the mid 1870’s to connect the mines to the Central Pacific (transcontinental) Railroad in the north. The population boomed to over 9,000 by 1878. The Jackson House, a hotel, was built in

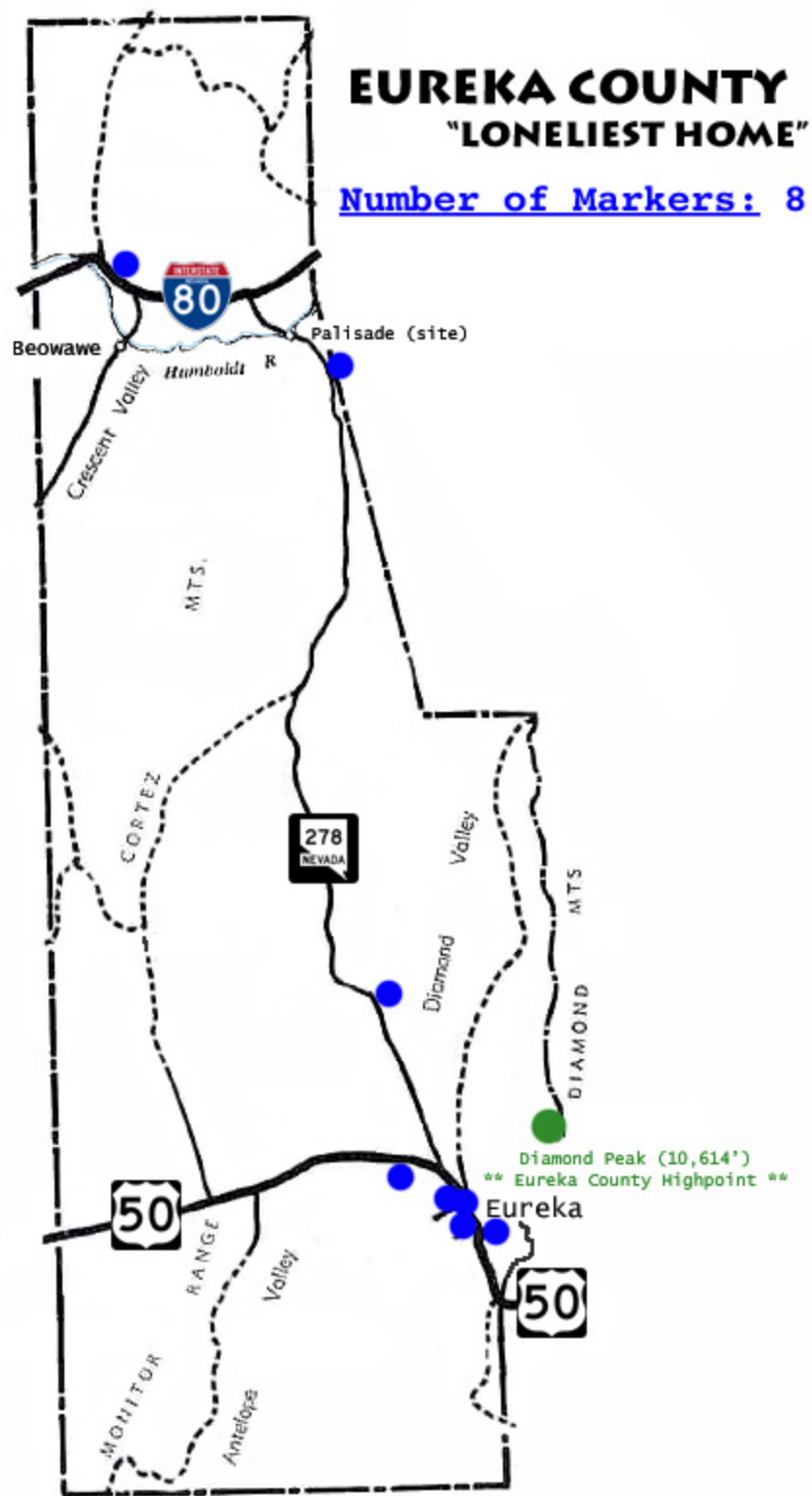
1877. The Eureka County Courthouse was built in 1879 and the Eureka Opera House was built in 1880. The Eureka Sentinel Building was constructed to house the operations of the local newspaper. Many other businesses thrived. The boom was short lived and the mines were closed in the early 1890's. Gold was discovered in the northern portion of Eureka County in the 1870's in the vicinity of Carlin, but production was small for the low grade ore.

Eureka County was primarily an agricultural area during the first half of the 20th century and the population remained very low. In 1961, a large, low-grade gold deposit was discovered in Eureka County near Carlin but gold prices at that time were too low to justify large scale production. In the late 1970's, gold prices shot up and mining companies found extensive similar deposits in northeastern Nevada. The mining companies pioneered the method of open pit mining with cyanide heap leach recovery that made processing feasible and profitable. Today, this process is used worldwide and Northeast Nevada is a world leader in gold production. Beowawe, a former railroad town in northern Eureka County, is now the site of a major geothermal plant and massive propane tank farm. These development significantly changed Eureka's County's economy in the last half of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

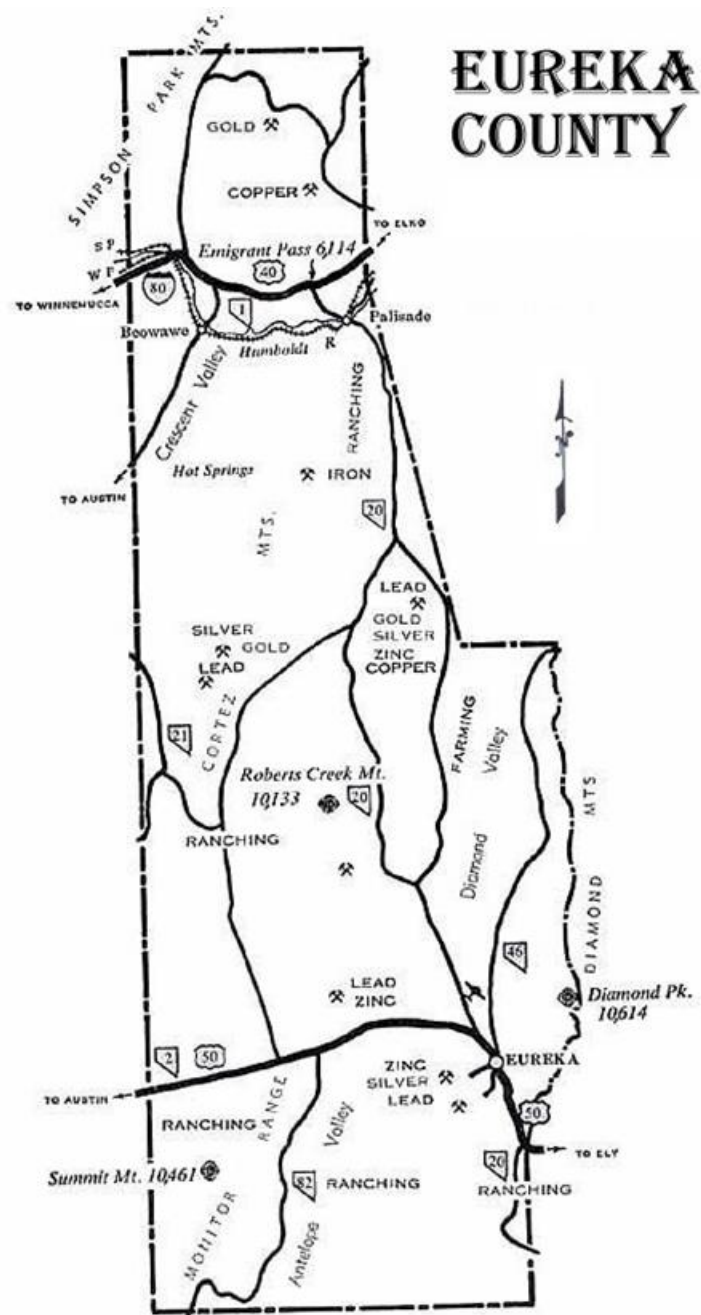
The Jackson House, Eureka Courthouse the Eureka Opera House have been renovated and re-opened. The Eureka Sentinal Building houses a museum. This has brought tourism to the area. Farming and ranching operations contribute to the local economy today, especially in Crescent Valley and Diamond Valley.

Economy

Eureka County shares borders with Elko, Lander, Nye, and White Pine counties. Communities in Eureka County include Beowawe, Crescent Valley, Diamond Valley, and Eureka.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/eu-home.htm



Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/eureka.html

County Economic and Demographic Summary

The major economic sectors in Eureka County are:

Figure 23 – Eureka County Major Economic Sectors

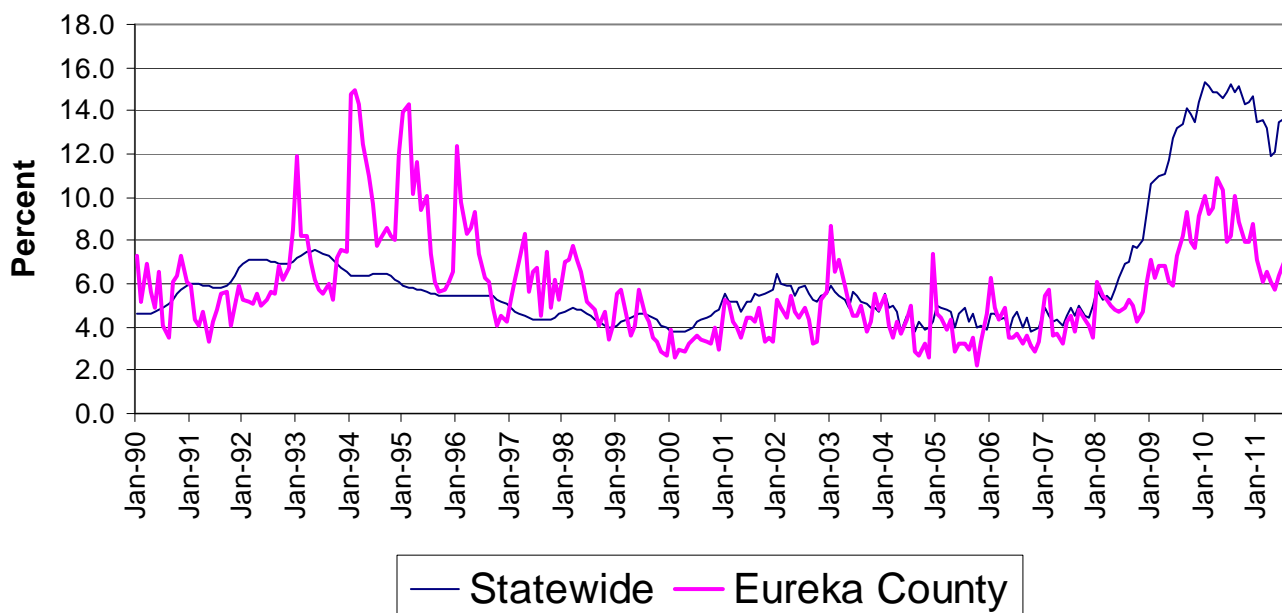
2008 and 2009 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Private Sector (NAICS 11-81)*	96.50%	92.46%	96.67%	92.42%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	2.61%	4.34%	2.59%	4.30%
Farming	0.89%	3.20%	0.75%	3.28%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

* The details for specific industries (NAICS codes 11-81) were not sufficient to provide meaningful information. Per discussions with the Eureka County Assessor, mining and mining support services are the major economic sectors.

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Mining is a significant economic sector in Eureka County. Because the mining industry generally prospers during national recession, the Eureka County unemployment rate has not risen as sharply as the Nevada unemployment rate in the last three years. Also, many employees of the mines in Eureka live in surrounding counties, primarily Elko. The following chart shows the Eureka County unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 24 – Eureka County Unemployment Rate



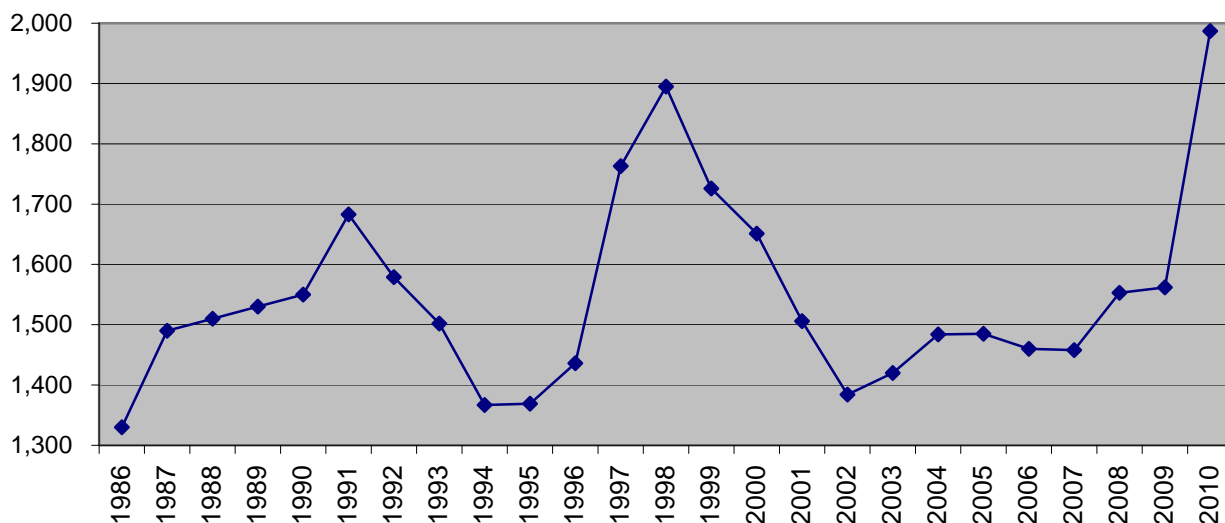
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics. www.bls.gov/data

Demographics

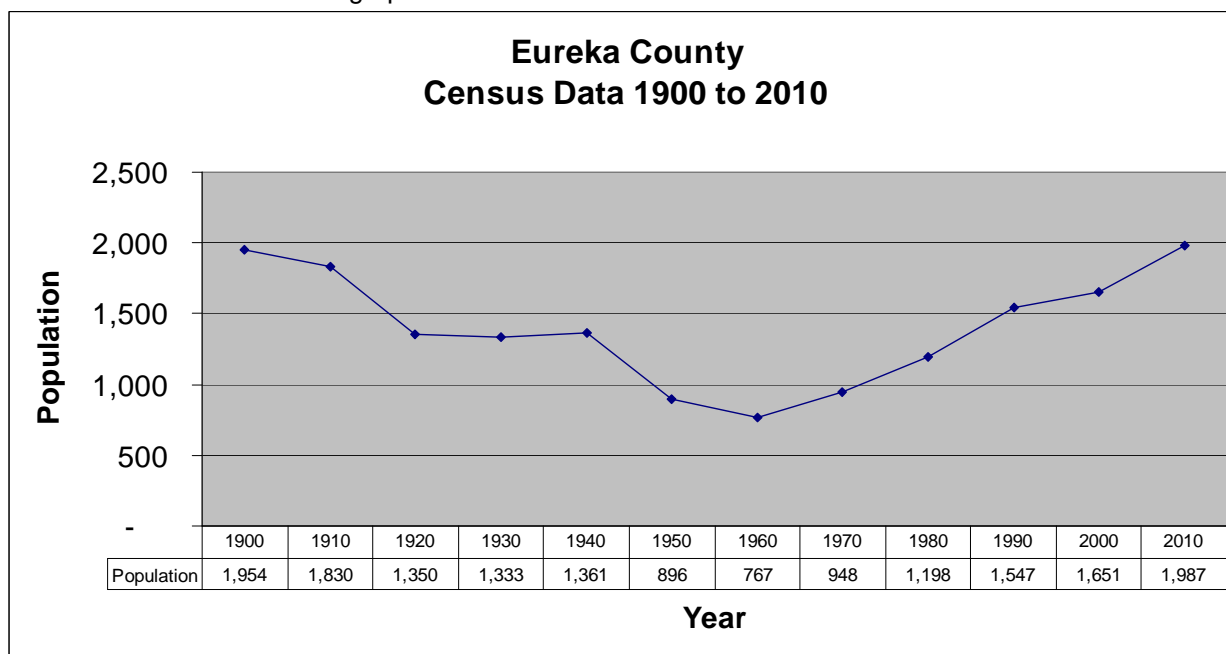
Eureka County encompasses approximately 4,180¹² square miles. Approximately 81% of the lands in Eureka County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. The population in 2010 was 1,987 and the population density was 0.5 persons per square mile. Eureka County has the second smallest population and the second lowest population density of the 17 Nevada counties.

The following chart shows the trend of the Eureka County population.

Figure 25 – Eureka County Population

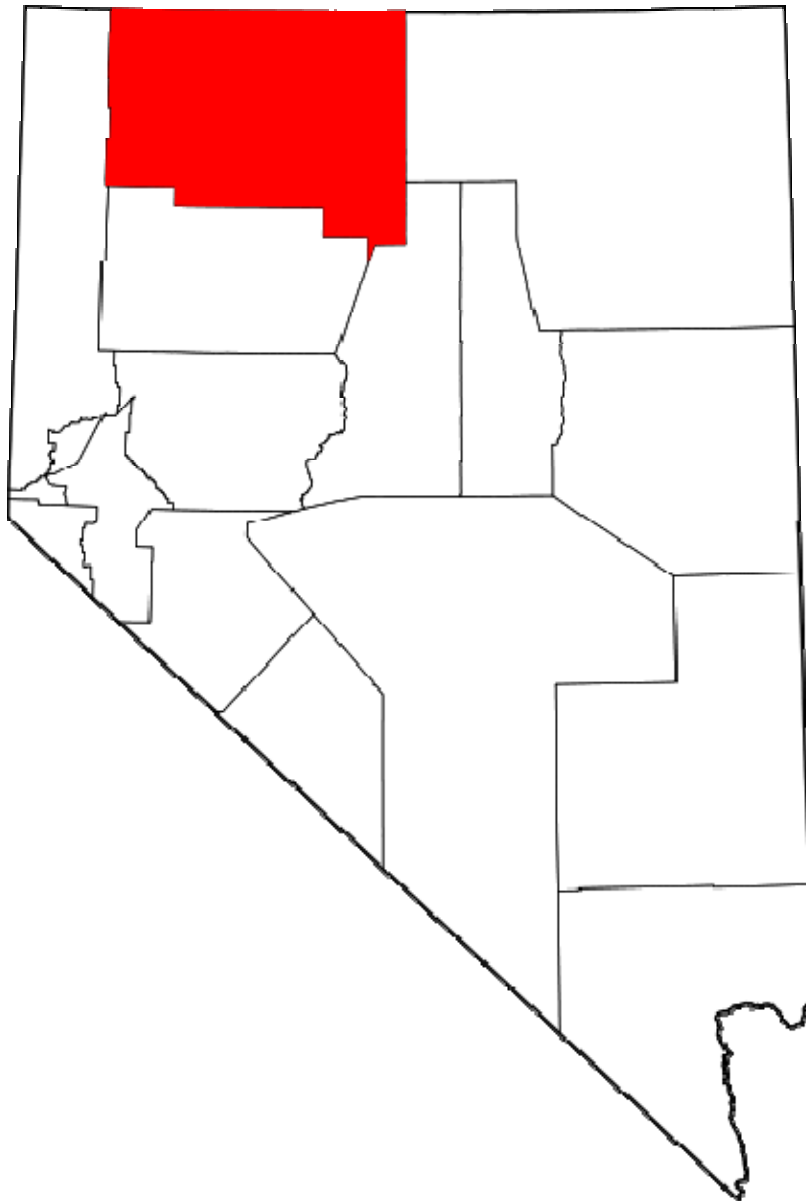


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



¹² Per the 2000 census, Eureka County contained 4,175.68 square miles of land area and 4.28 square miles of water area for a total of 4,179.93 square miles.

9 Humboldt County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Humboldt County was created in 1861 as one of the original nine counties of the Nevada Territory. Humboldt County and the Humboldt River are named for Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859). John C. Fremont named the river while on his explorations of the area in 1845-1846. Unionville was the first county seat in 1861. When the mining boom in Unionville died, the county seat was moved to Winnemucca in 1873 and Winnemucca remains the county seat today.

The early history of Humboldt County involved settlement by immigrants. The Humboldt River provided a natural and the easiest route for early travel of immigrants during the first part of the 19th century. In 1850, the “French Ford” was established as a small trading station on the overland route to the California gold fields. Later, French Ford became a major stop on the transcontinental railroad and was organized as the community of Winnemucca.

In 1860, shortly after the discovery of the Comstock, gold and silver veins were discovered in Humboldt County. By 1862, discoveries had been opened or prospected and a boom occurred in Humboldt County. These mining operations were closed by the yearly 1900’s.

During the 1940’s and 1950’s, Humboldt County’s economy was largely driven by its transportation systems. Mining, agriculture, gaming, and tourism also contributed to the economy.

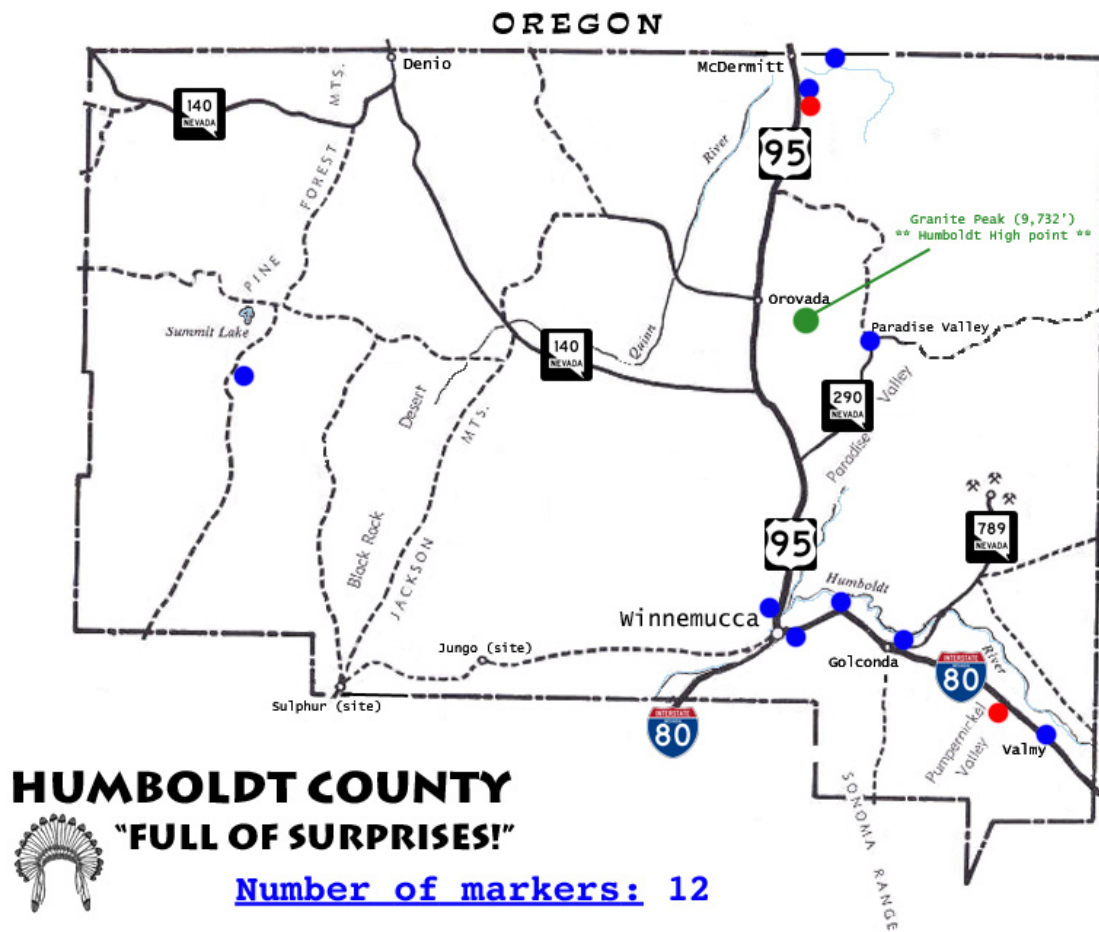
In 1961, a large, low-grade gold deposit was discovered in Eureka County near Carlin but gold prices at that time were too low to justify large scale production. In the late 1970’s, gold prices shot up and mining companies found extensive similar deposits in northeastern Nevada. The mining companies pioneered the method of open pit mining with cyanide heap leach recovery that made processing feasible and profitable. Today, this process is used worldwide and Northeast Nevada is a world leader in gold production. This development significantly changed Humboldt County’s economy in the last half of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

Recently, a large geothermal operation was constructed in Humboldt County. The Blue Mountain Faulkner 1 project was placed into service in October 2009.

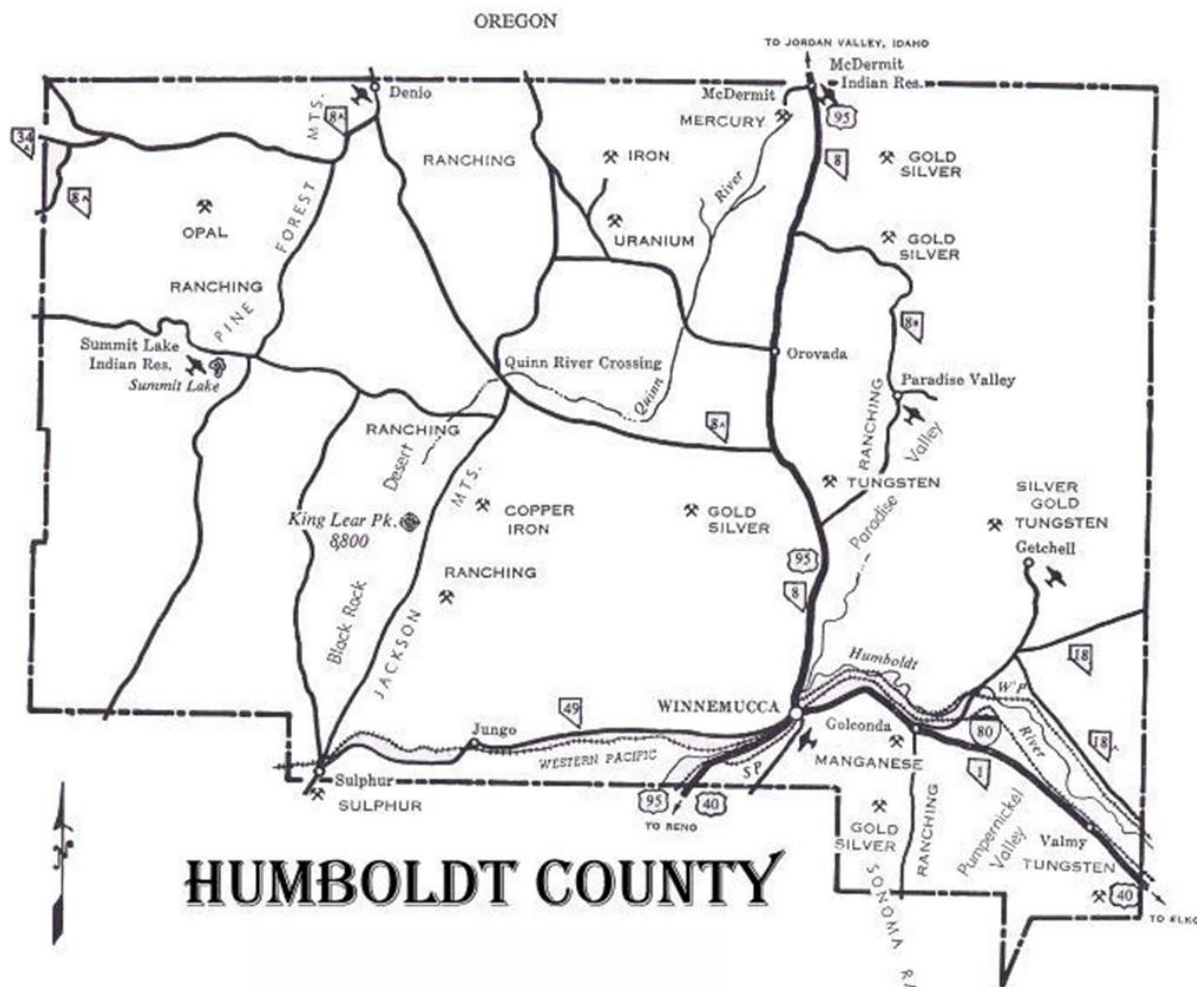
The Winnemucca Indian Colony occupies 340 acres of land in Winnemucca and is home to Northern Paiute and Western Shoshone people. The Summit Lake Indian Reservation is located on 12,573 acres of land in the northwest portion of Humboldt County. The reservation is home to the Summit Lake Paiute Tribe. The Fort McDermitt Reservation is located in the northeast portion of Humboldt County and Oregon. In the unincorporated town of McDermitt, the Paiute and Shoshone people operate a casino, restaurant and other community facilities.

Economy

Communities in Humboldt County include the incorporated city of Winnemucca and other developed areas including Denio, Golconda, McDermitt, Orovada, Paradise Valley, Stone House, and Valmy.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/hu-home.htm



Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/humboldt.html

The major economic sectors in Humboldt County are:

Figure 26 – Humboldt County Major Economic Sectors

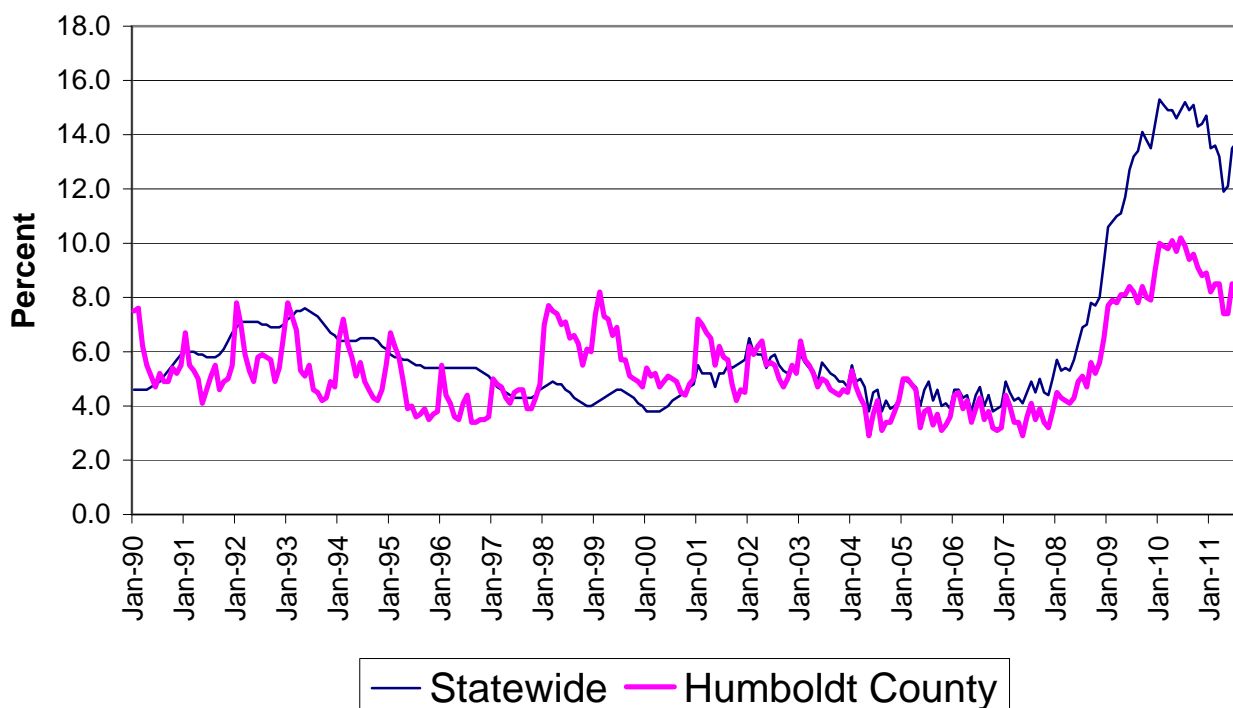
2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Mining (NAICS 21)	34.69%	17.10%	32.02%	15.91%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	20.90%	15.00%	20.83%	14.70%
Accommodation and Food Service (NAICS 72)	4.70%	11.18%	5.10%	11.56%
Construction (NAICS 23)	5.39%	5.49%	5.02%	5.40%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	6.44%	12.93%	7.35%	13.48%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	2.19%	4.74%	2.39%	4.78%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	25.69%	33.56%	27.29%	34.17%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Mining is a large part of the Humboldt County economy. Because the mining industry tends to prosper during

national recessions, the unemployment rate in Humboldt County has not risen as sharply as the Nevada state unemployment rate. The following chart shows the Humboldt County unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 27 – Humboldt County Unemployment Rate



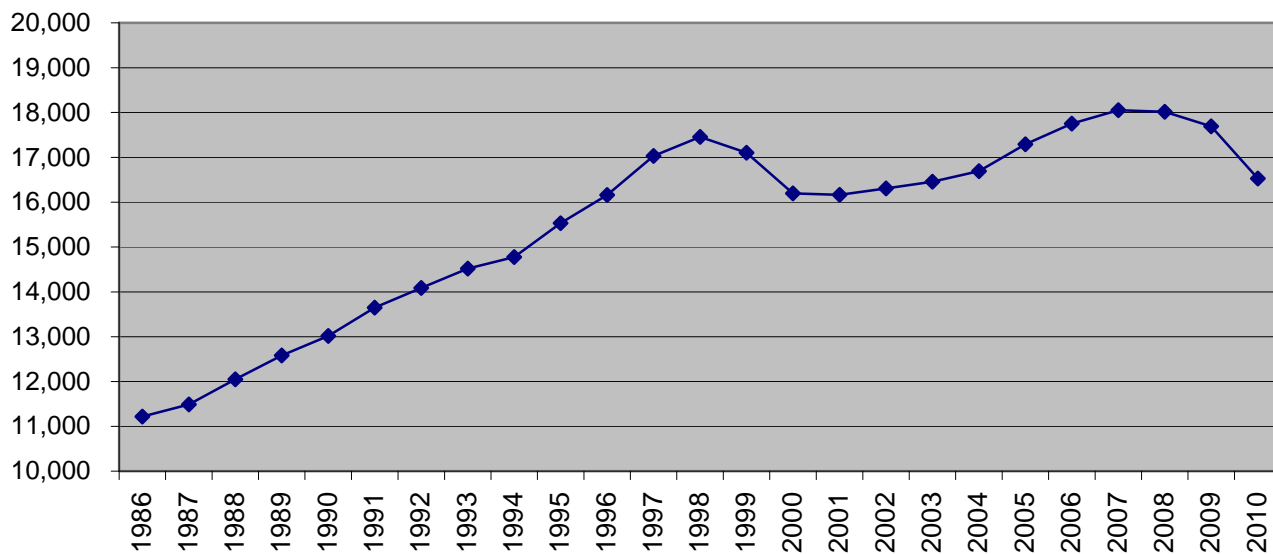
Demographics

Humboldt County encompasses approximately 9,658¹³ square miles. Approximately 81% of the lands in Humboldt County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, approximately 0.2% of the land in Humboldt County is Indian land. The population in 2010 was 16,528 and the population density was 1.7 persons per square mile.

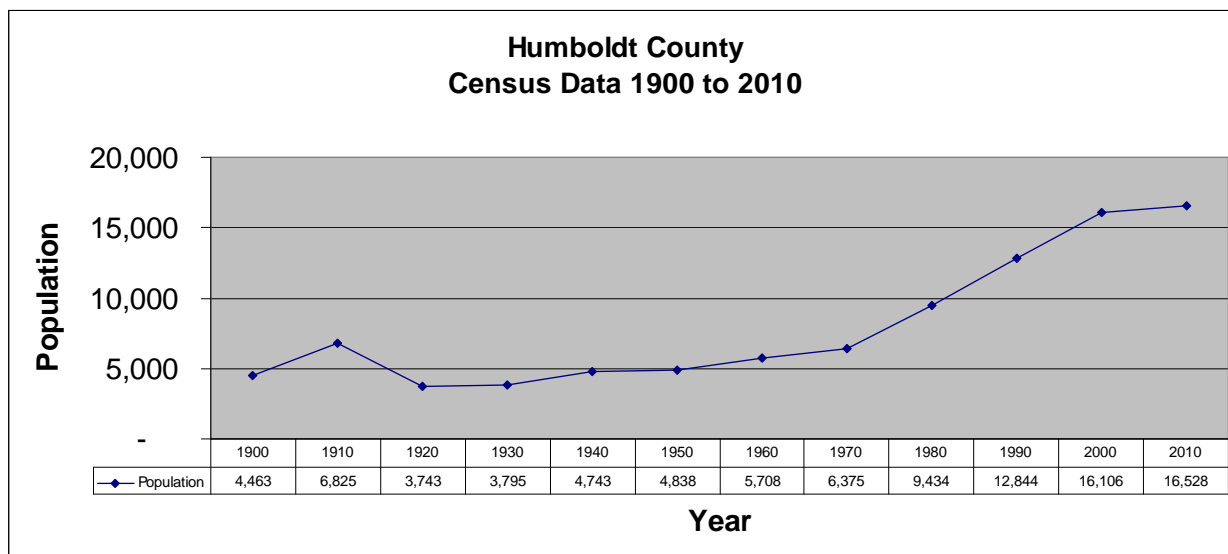
The following chart shows the trend of the Humboldt County population.

¹³ Per the 2000 census, Humboldt County contained 9,647.91 square miles of land area and 9.96 square miles of water area for a total of 9,657.87 square miles.

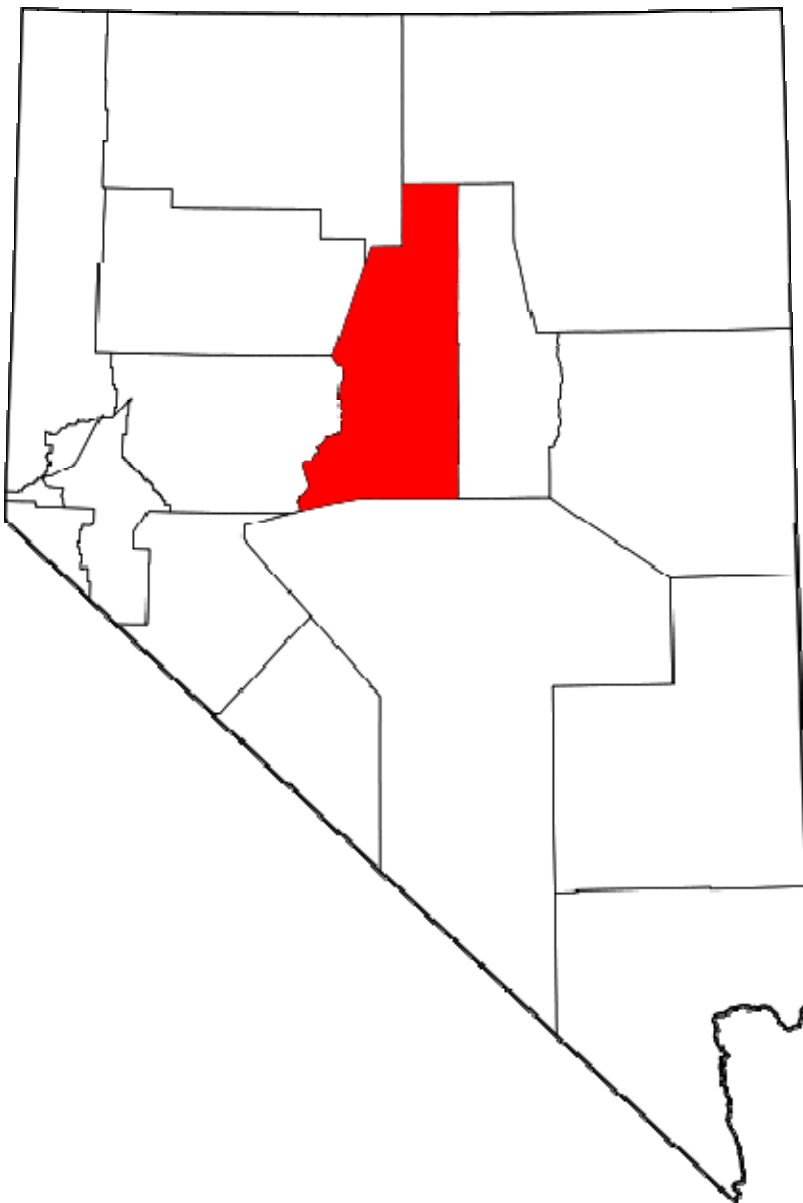
Figure 28 – Humboldt County Population



Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



10 Lander County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Lander County was created in 1862 as one of the nine original counties of the Nevada Territory. Lander County was named in honor of General Fredrick W. Lander, a brigadier general during the Civil War, who also fought in the Indian War of 1860. The first county seat was Jacobsville in 1862 but was soon after moved to Austin in 1863 and finally to Battle Mountain in 1979. Lander County was eventually known as the “Mother of Counties” because Elko, White Pine, and Eureka counties were formed from Lander County.

The Battle Mountain area was home to Northern Paiute and Shoshone peoples. The area was noted by fur trappers in the 1820's and 1830's. Battle Mountain served as a way point for western travel on the emigrant trail along the Humboldt River.

The settlement of Lander County began with discovery of silver ore in Pony Canyon and creation of the Reese River Mining District in 1862. The overland mail route crossed the Valley of Reese River at Jacob's Station. Austin sprang up in 1863 to serve the rush of miners. Farming and ranching activities also grew to serve the increased population. Copper ore was discovered in northern Lander County and mining began in 1866. The Central Pacific (transcontinental) Railroad started a station near present day Battle Mountain to support the mining activity of the Battle Mountain Copper and Gold Mining District. In 1880, the Nevada Central Railroad was built between Austin and Battle Mountain to connect the silver mines in Austin to the Central Pacific line in Battle Mountain. The Nevada Central Railroad between Austin and Battle Mountain was abandoned in 1938 as mining in both communities dwindled.

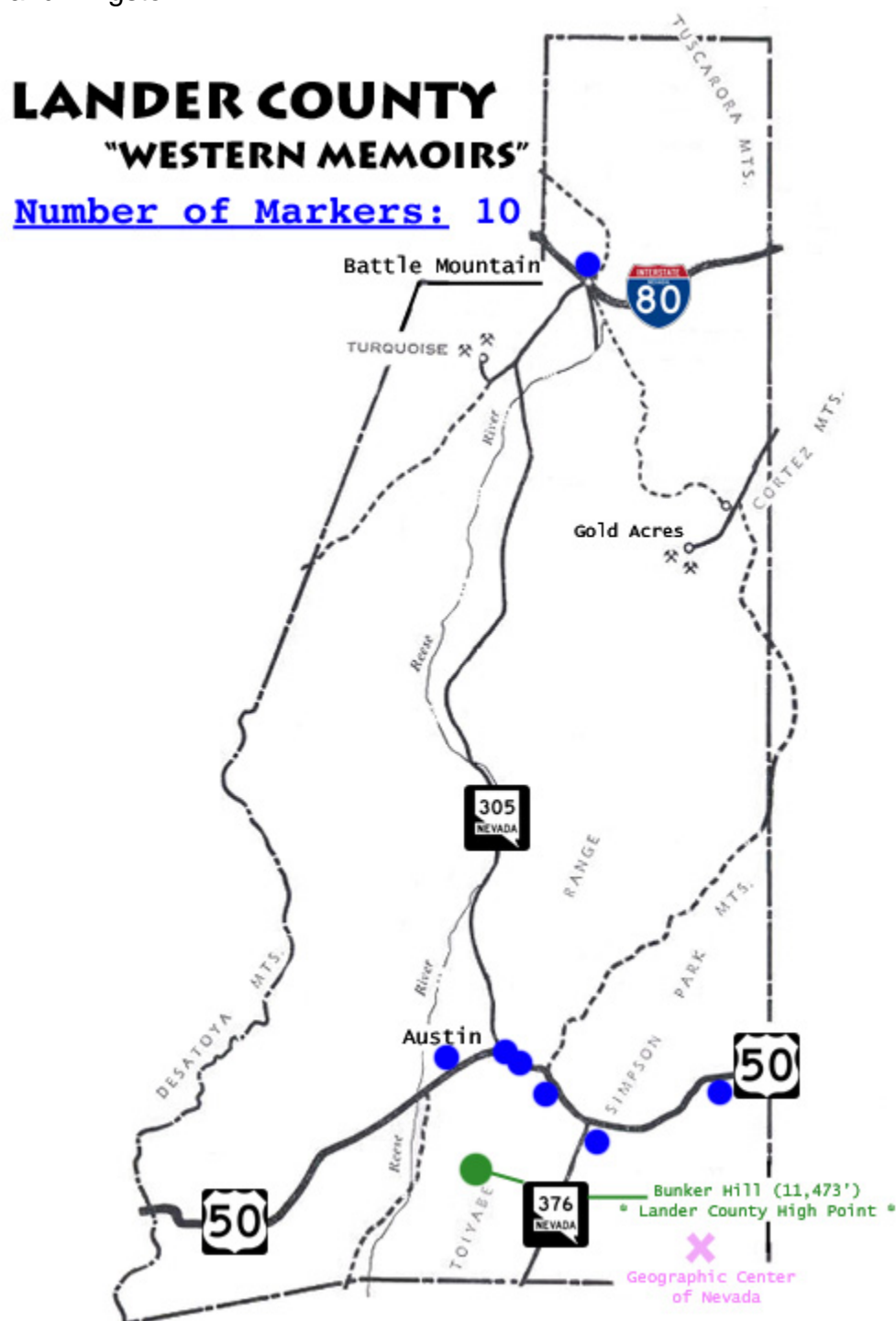
The Humboldt Project is a Bureau of Reclamation project in northwest Nevada on the Humboldt River. Rye Patch Dam and Reservoir and the Pitt-Taylor Reservoirs are on the Humboldt River about 22 miles upstream from Lovelock. The dam stores river flows for diversion to irrigated lands near Lovelock. Part of the Humboldt Project included acquisition of lands and water rights upstream in the Battle Mountain area for supplementing the water supply for lands in the Lovelock area.

Lander County was primarily an agricultural area during the first half of the 20th century and the population remained very low. In 1961, a large, low-grade gold deposit was discovered near Carlin but gold prices at that time were too low to justify large scale production. The ores in Battle Mountain were similar to the Carlin discovery. In the late 1970's, gold prices shot up and mining companies found extensive similar deposits in northeastern Nevada. The mining companies pioneered the method of open pit mining with cyanide heap leach recovery that made processing feasible and profitable. Today, this process is used worldwide and Northeast Nevada is a world leader in gold production. Battle Mountain Gold Company and other mining companies became major players in the world market. These development significantly changed Lander County's economy in the last half of the 20th century and into the 21st century.

Lander County is home to the Battle Mountain Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada on 683 acres in the west part of Battle Mountain. The tribe operates a smoke shop, gas station and convenience store as well as various community facilities. The Yomba Shoshone Tribe is headquartered in Austin Nevada but the reservation is actually in Nye County.

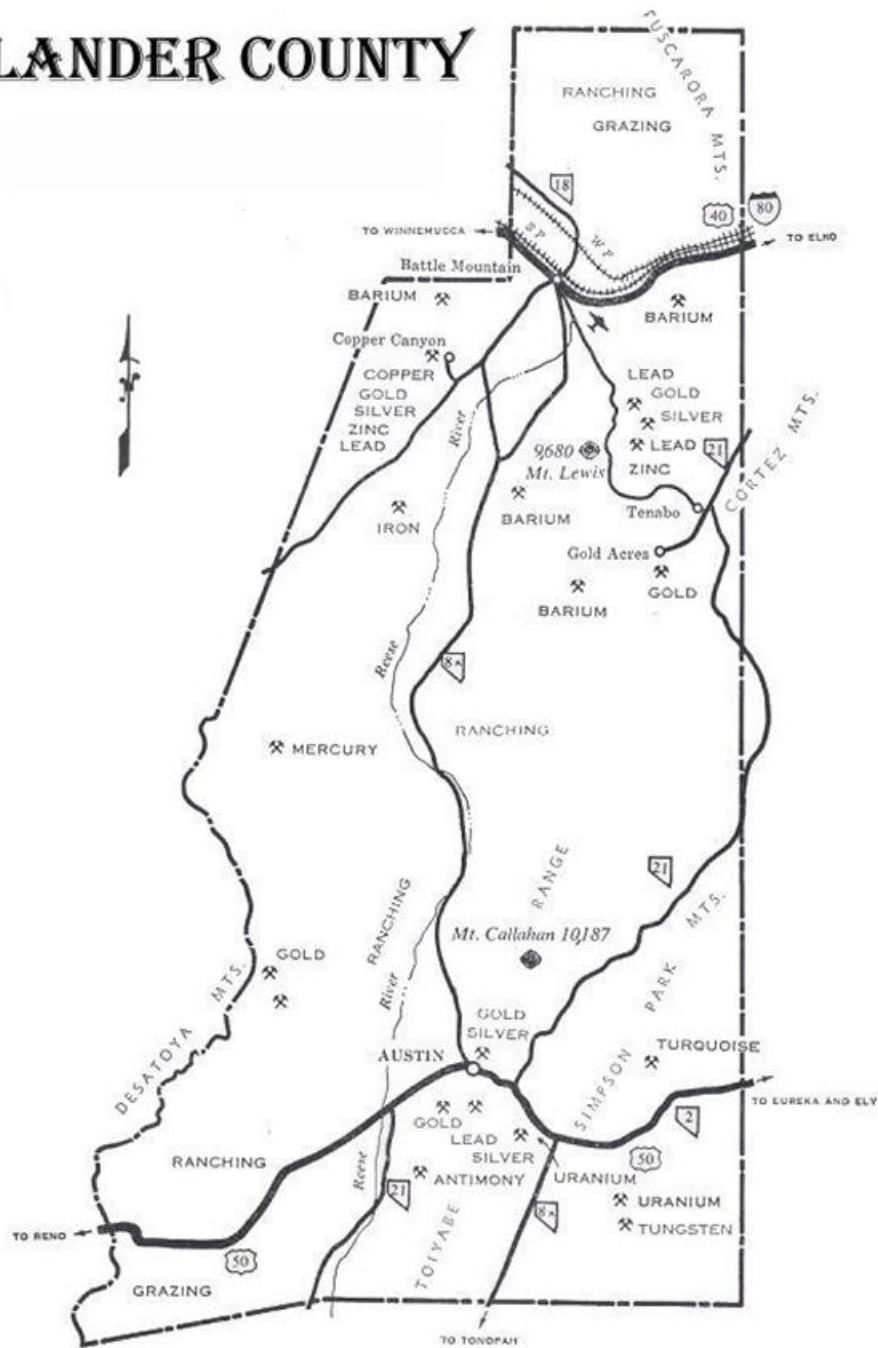
Economy

Communities in Lander County included the unincorporated towns of Austin, Battle Mountain, and Kingston.



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/la-home.htm

LANDER COUNTY



Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/lander.html

The major economic sectors in Lander County are:

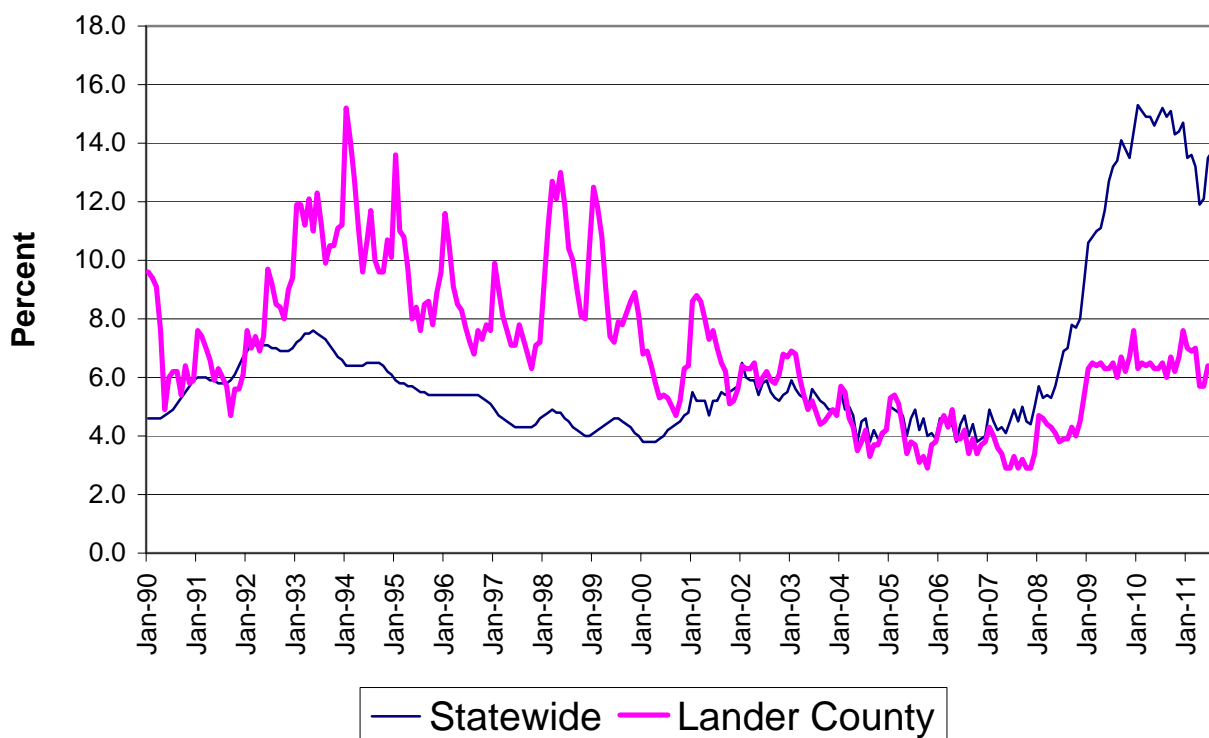
Figure 29 – Lander County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Mining (NAICS 21)	65.13%	43.61%	61.38%	39.78%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	15.27%	14.93%	16.59%	15.48%
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)	5.96%	6.61%	6.08%	6.42%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	2.48%	9.41%	3.04%	10.78%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	9.06%	25.44%	12.91%	27.54%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Mining is a dominant economic sector in Lander County's economy. Because the mining industry generally prospers during national recessions, the unemployment rate in Lander County has not risen as sharply at the Nevada unemployment rate. The following chart shows the Lander County unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 30 – Lander County Unemployment Rates



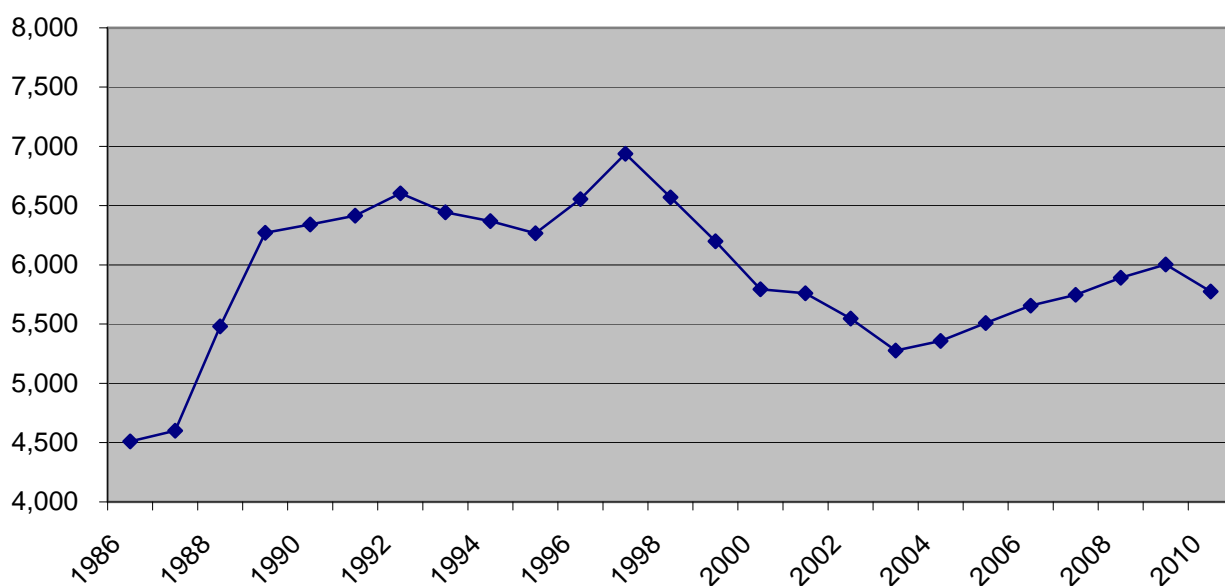
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data

Demographics

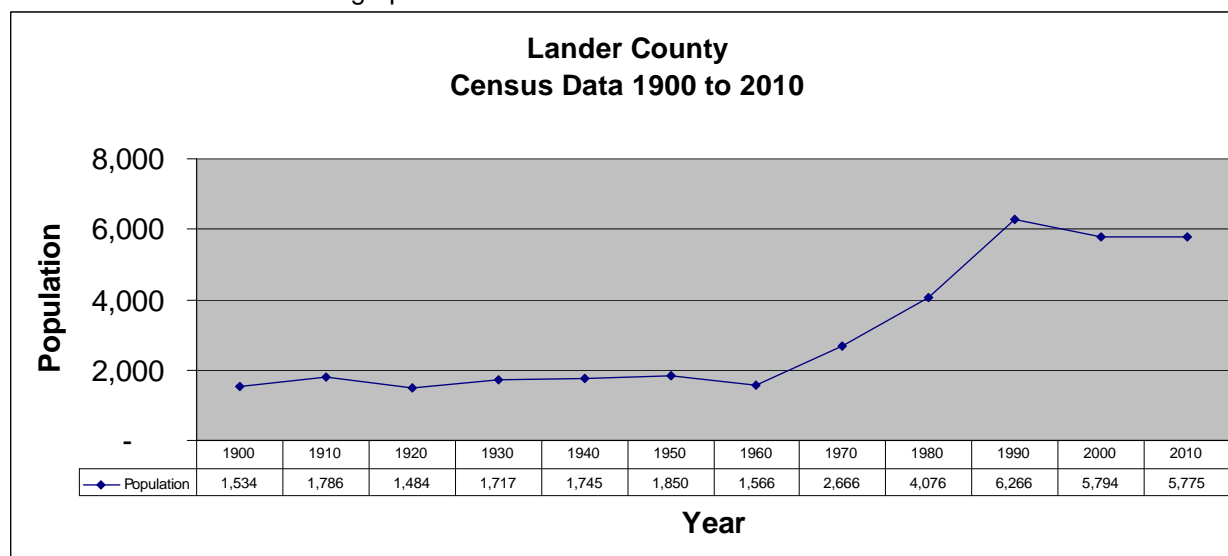
Lander County encompasses approximately 5,519¹⁴ square miles. Approximately 95% of the lands in Lander County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Bureau of Reclamation. Approximately 683 acres of Indian land are located in Lander County. The population in 2010 was 5,775 and the population density was 1.1 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the trend of the Lander County population.

Figure 31 – Lander County Population

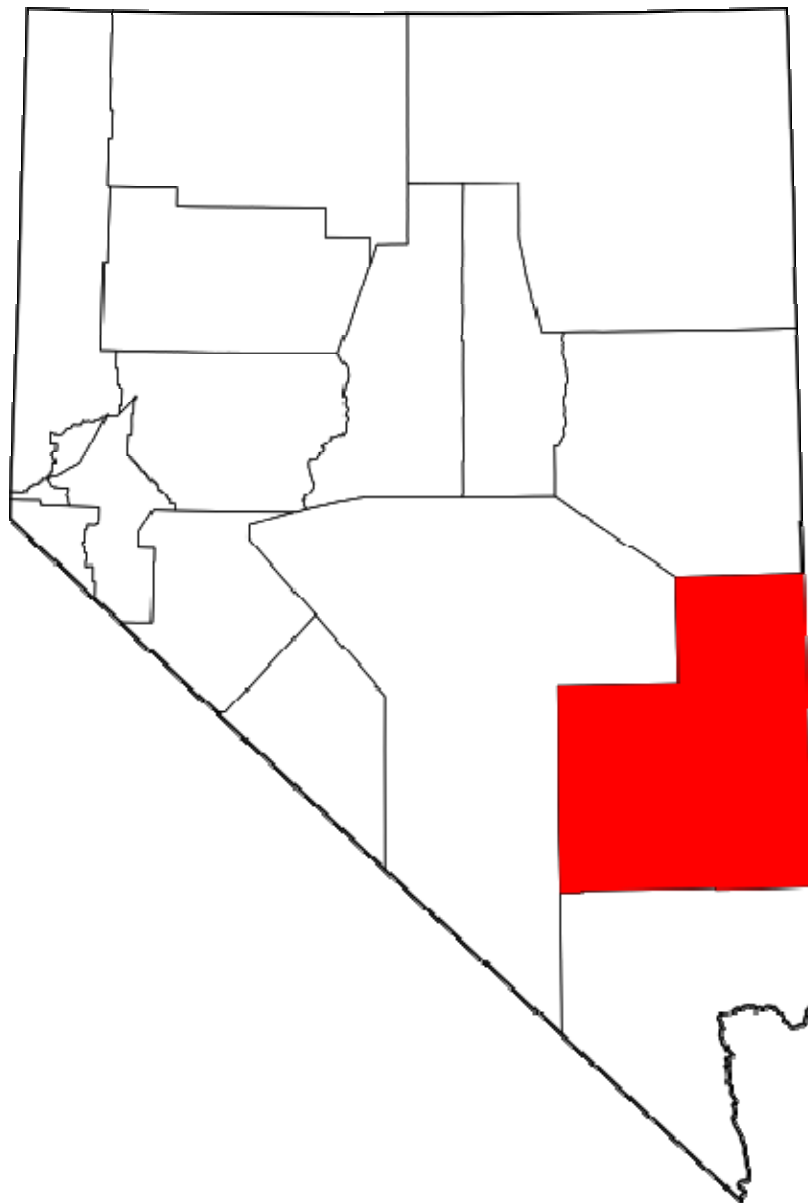


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



¹⁴ Per the 2000 census, Lander County contained 5,493.63 square miles of land area and 25.84 square miles of water area for a total of 5,519.47 square miles.

11 Lincoln County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Lincoln County was established in 1866 after Nevada moved its state line eastward and southward at the expense of the Utah and Arizona territories. It is named after Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States. Lincoln County initially included the town of Las Vegas, however, Clark County, including Las Vegas, was separated from Lincoln County in 1908 by act of the Nevada Legislature. Crystal Springs was the county's first county seat in 1866, followed by Hiko in 1867 and Pioche in 1871.

In 1864, miners staked claims and mined in the area that is now Pioche. Ultimately, the Pahranaगत mining district was formed and the mining activities significantly contributed

to the local economy. Also in 1864, Francis Lee and six other families moved from Santa Clara Utah to Meadow Valley where these Mormon pioneers established an agricultural settlement that they called Panaca. In 1865, Clover Valley (to the southeast) and Eagle Valley and Spring Valley (to the northeast) were also settled by Mormon pioneers.

Clark County was carved out of Lincoln County in 1908. Pioche remained the county seat of the remainder of Lincoln County.

In 1873, the Nevada Central Narrow Gauge (Pioche & Bullionville) Railroad was built to transport ores from the mines at Pioche the milling operations in Bullionville, about one mile north of Panaca. In 1890, the Union Pacific Railroad began construction of a route across southern Nevada to connect Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. The tracks reached Caliente in 1903 and Las Vegas in 1904. The complete Salt Lake – Los Angeles line was opened in May 1905.

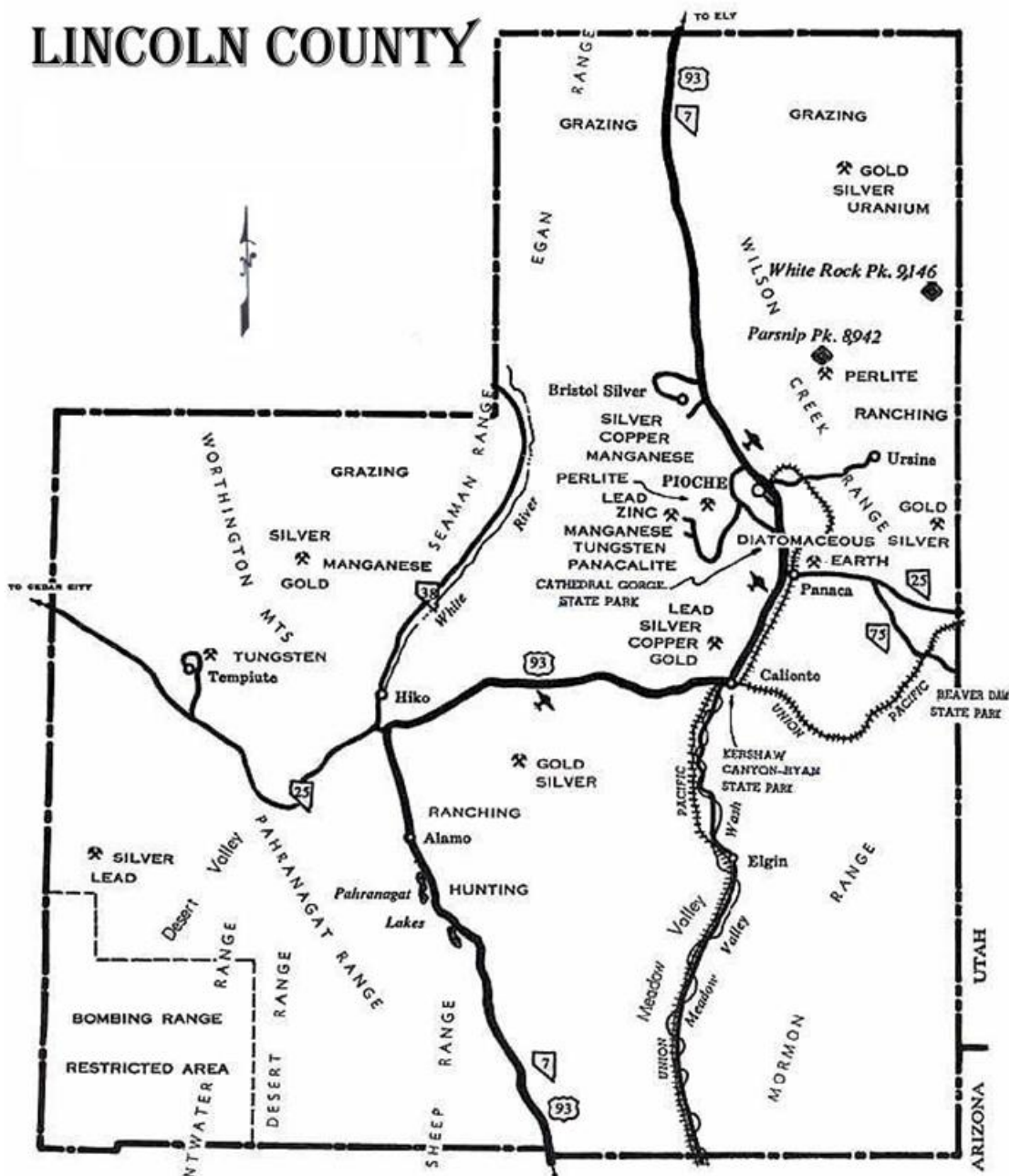
Part of the United States Air Force Nevada Test and Training Range, including “Area 51”, is in Lincoln County. The primary purpose of the military installation is to develop and test experimental aircraft and weapons systems. The community of Rachel is the closest habitation to Area 51 and enjoys a modest celebrity, particularly among aviation enthusiasts and UFO hunters.

Agriculture also contributes to the local economy in Lincoln County. Panaca, Alamo, and Hiko are largely agrarian communities.

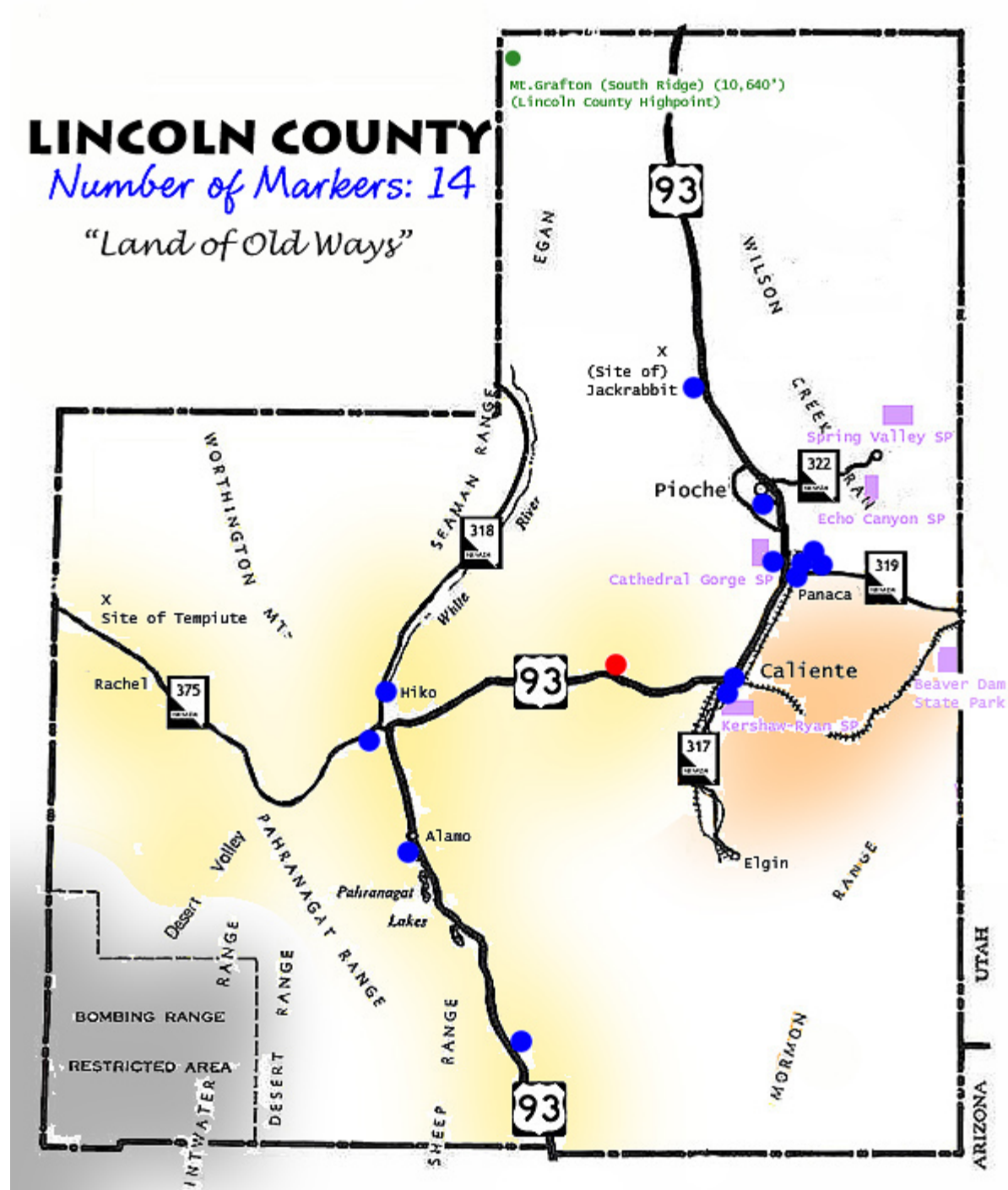
Coyote Springs is a master-planned community being developed in Lincoln County and Clark County. A golf course designed by Jack Nicklaus has been constructed, but additional work is on hold due to the economic recession. The community is planned to cover 43,000 acres or 65 square miles.

Economy

The communities in Lincoln County include the incorporated City of Caliente and the unincorporated towns of Alamo, Panaca and Pioche (the county seat). Other communities in Lincoln County include Rachel, Hiko and Coyote Springs.



Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/lincoln.html



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/ln-home.htm

County Economic and Demographic Summary

The major economic sectors in Lincoln County are shown in the following table:

Figure 32 – Lincoln County Major Economic Sectors

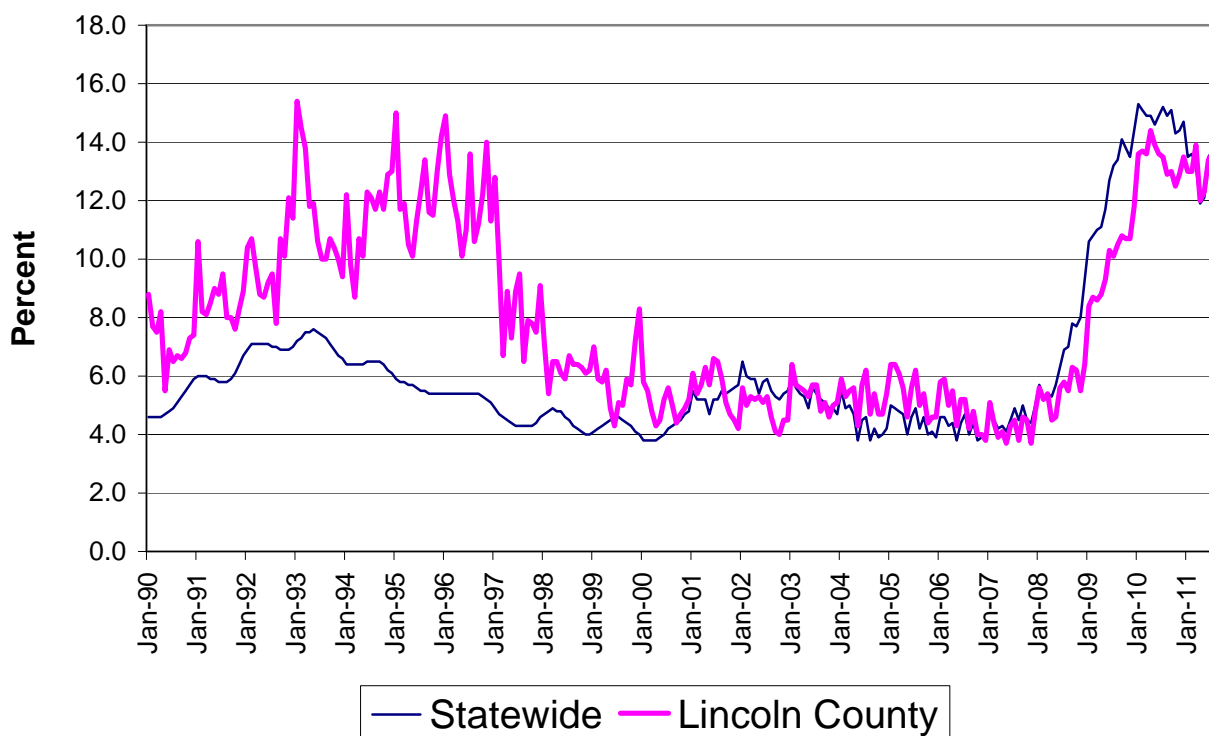
2008 Economic Sector Information	% of Compensation	% of number of jobs	% of Compensation	% of number of jobs
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	51.75%	30.34	51.39%	30.59%
Professional, scientific and technical services	23.06%	13.49%	*N/P	*N/P
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	5.49%	12.62	5.41%	12.57%
Farming	2.46%	6.03%	1.94%	6.04%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	*N/P	*N/P	1.27%	4.68%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	17.24%	37.52%	39.99%	46.12%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

*N/P = Not Published

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state or national economies. Both the local economy and the state economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years due, in part, to the nationwide recession. The following table shows the trend of Lincoln County's unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 33 – Lincoln County Unemployment Rate

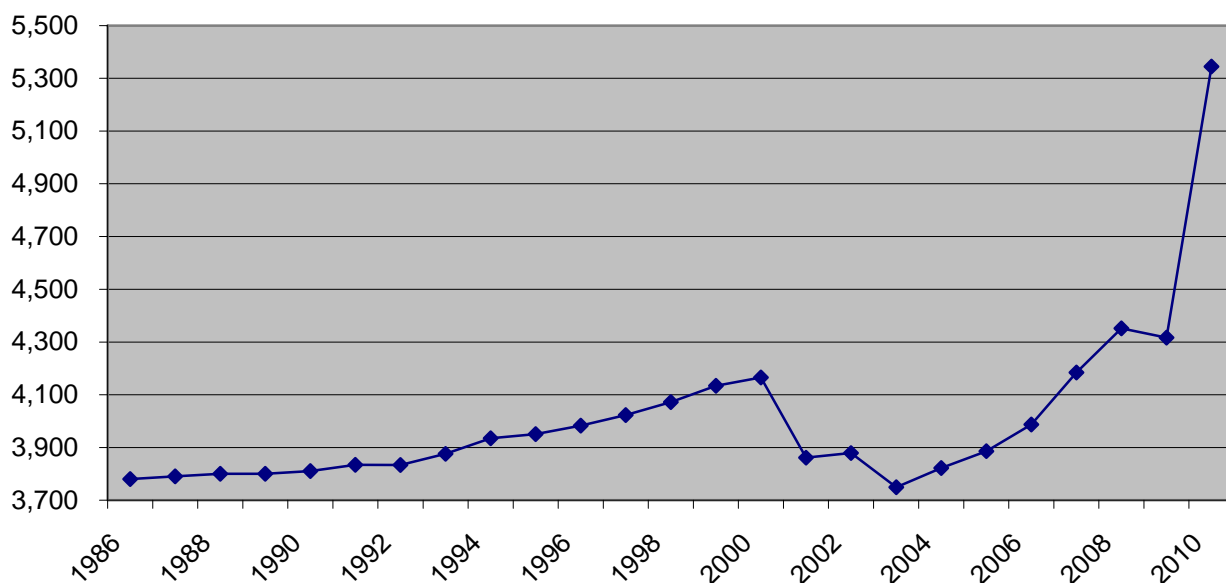


Demographics

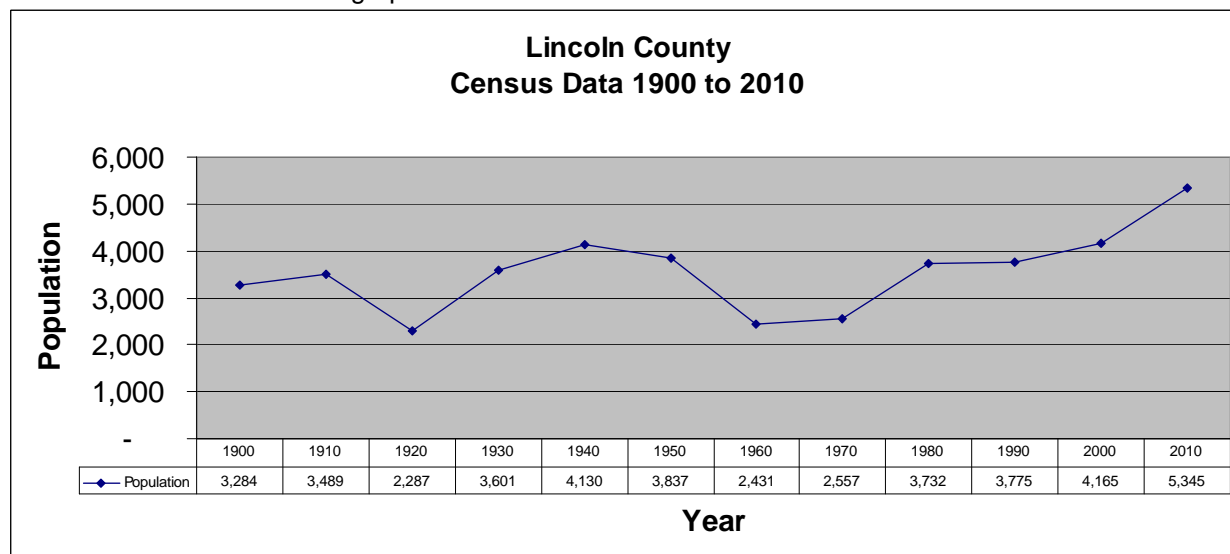
Lincoln County encompasses approximately 10,637¹⁵ square miles. Approximately 94% of the lands in Lincoln County are managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers and Fish and Wildlife Service. A portion of the Nellis Air Force Range is located in Lincoln County with some of the area also in the Desert National Wildlife Refuge. The population in 2010 was 5,345 and the population density was 0.5 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the trend of the Lincoln County population.

Figure 34 – Lincoln County Population

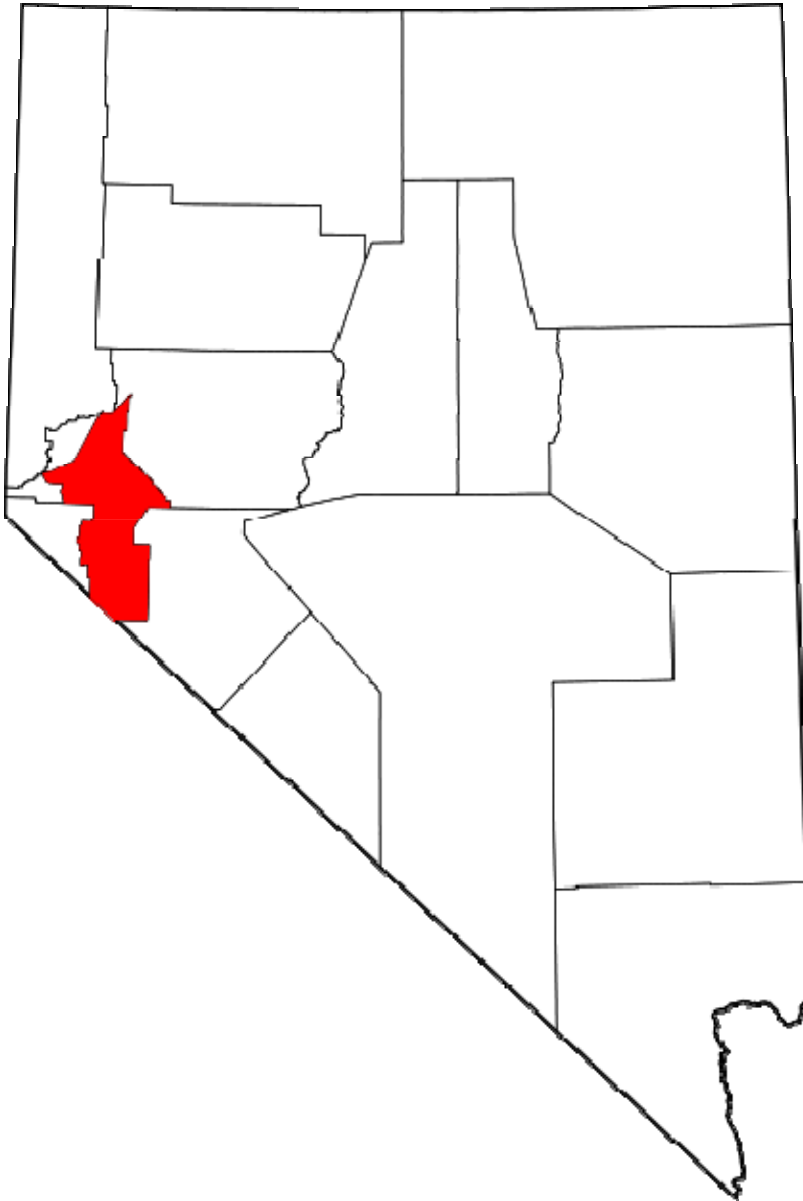


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



¹⁵ Per the 2000 census, Lincoln County contained 10,633.61 square miles of land area and 3.17 square miles of water area for a total of 10,636.77 square miles.

12 Lyon County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Lyon County was one of the original nine counties created in 1861 as part of the Nevada Territory. Lyon County was named after General Nathaniel Lyon who died in the Civil War in Missouri in 1861. The first county seat was in Dayton. After the Dayton Court House burned down in 1909, the seat was moved to Yerington in 1911.

The first discovery of gold in Nevada occurred in Dayton in 1849. With the discovery of the Comstock Lode in the Virginia City/Gold Hill area in 1859, the community of Dayton prospered by milling ore from the Comstock Lode using water from the Carson River as

well as producing crops and commerce to support the mining boom. During this time, agricultural development was occurring in the Yerington, Smith Valley and Mason Valley areas along the Walker River.

Beginning in 1881, the Carson and Colorado Railroad (C&C) connected to the Virginia and Truckee Railroad in Mound House and ran through Dayton, to Wabuska, past Walker Lake to Hawthorne, and finally through the Owens Valley to Keeler California. The C&C brought tons of ore for processing in Dayton. The City of Yerington is named for Hume M. Yerington, a principal in both the C&C and Virginia Truckee Railroad, however, the railroad was never extended to Yerington. The mining booms died out and the C&C also experienced economic troubles. Southern Pacific purchased the C&C in 1900.

In the northern portion of Lyon County, the construction of the transcontinental railroad contributed to the settlement of Fernley. In addition, the Newlands Project, a U S Bureau of Reclamation Project, began in 1902. The Newlands Project created a system of canals and dams diverting water to create thousands of acres of farmland. Fernley became primarily an agricultural area along with the agricultural area developed in Fallon.

During the first half of the 20th century, the economy of Lyon County was principally agriculture. In 1950, the Anaconda Mining Company developed a copper mine near Yerington. The Anaconda Company built houses west of Yerington and called the town Weed Heights. In 1978 copper mining ceased and Weed Heights was largely abandoned.

During the second half of the 20th century, the economy of Lyon County changed significantly as the metropolitan area of Tahoe-Reno-Carson surged. Dayton and Fernley experienced rapid population growth. The areas of Silver Springs, Stagecoach, and Mound House along Highway 50 also shared in the growth in the region. From 2000 until 2008, Lyon County was one of the fastest growing counties in the United States. The City of Fernley incorporated in 2001 in response to the rapid growth. However, growth in the region collapsed during 2008, primarily due to the national recession and significant foreclosures on new residential developments.

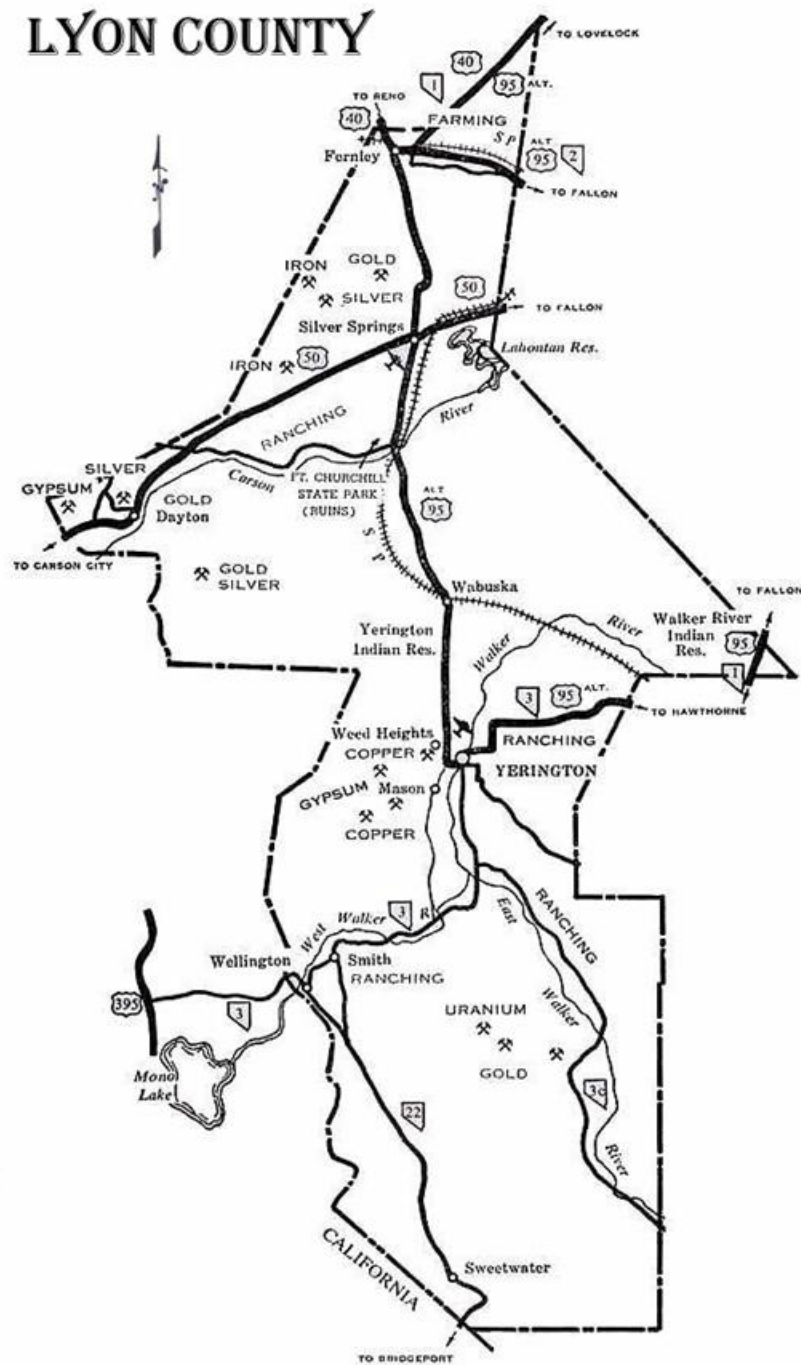
The Tahoe-Reno Industrial Center (TRIC) is a 107,000 acre industrial park located in Storey County that encompasses a developable 30,000 acre industrial complex pre-approved for industrial and manufacturing uses. TRIC is located nine miles east of Sparks, Nevada and 20 miles west of Fernley on Interstate 80. Development of TRIC has slowed due to the national recession; however, Fernley may be positively impacted by ultimate development of TRIC.

The Yerington Indian Colony is located on 1,653 acres of land near Yerington Nevada. The Colony is home to the Yerington Paiute Tribe. The Tribe operates the Arrowhead Market and provides other community services. A small portion of the Pyramid Lake

Indian Reservation is in the north portion of the county and a small portion of the Walker River Indian Reservation is in the east central portion of Lyon County.

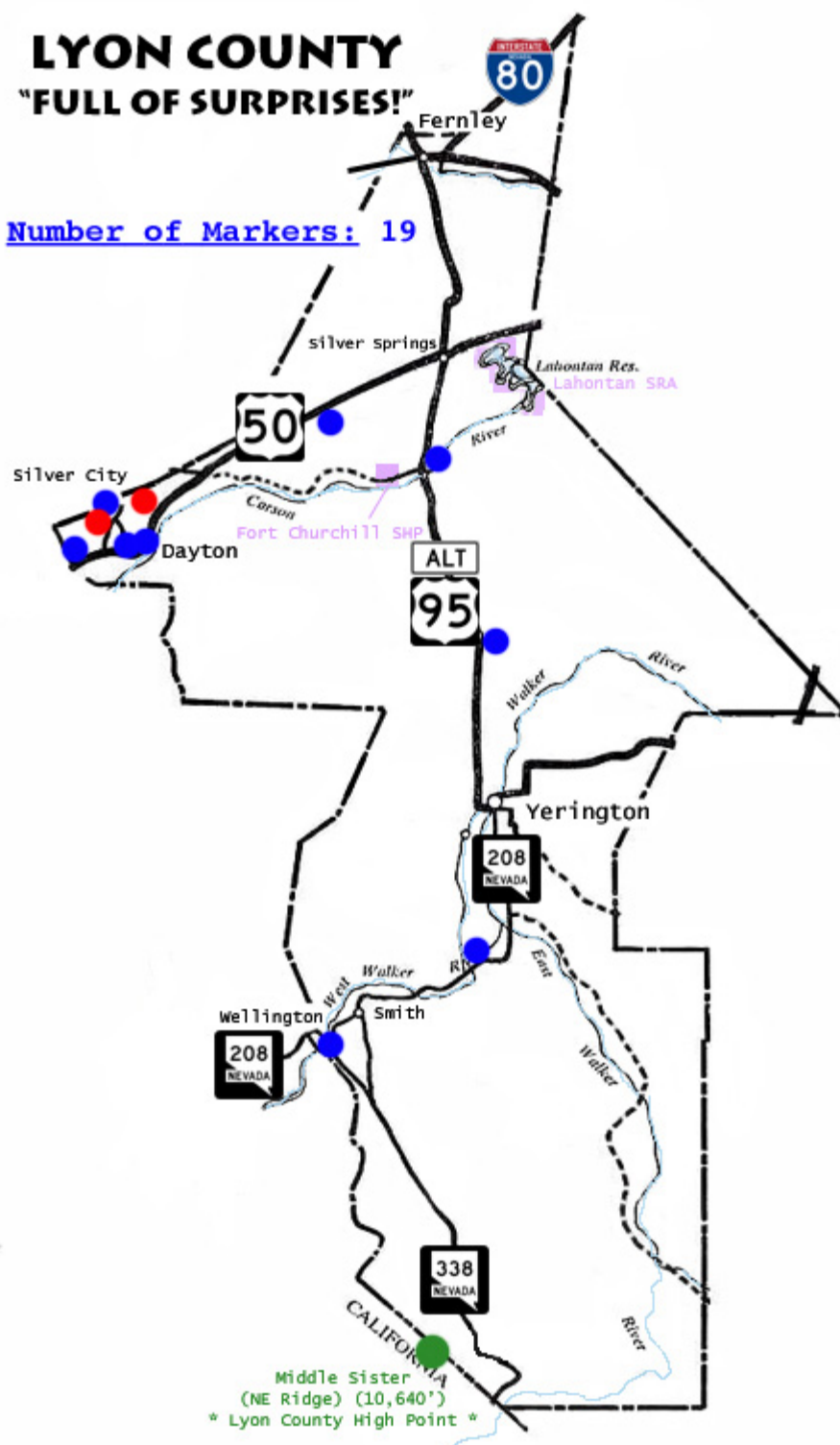
Economy

The communities in Lyon County include the incorporated cities of Yerington and Fernley.. Other communities in Lyon County include Dayton, Mason Valley, Mound House, Silver City, Silver Springs, Smith Valley, Stagecoach, Weed Heights, and Wellington.



LYON COUNTY "FULL OF SURPRISES!"

Number of Markers: 19



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/ly-home.htm

The major economic sectors in Lyon County are shown in the following table:

Figure 35 – Lyon County Major Economic Sectors

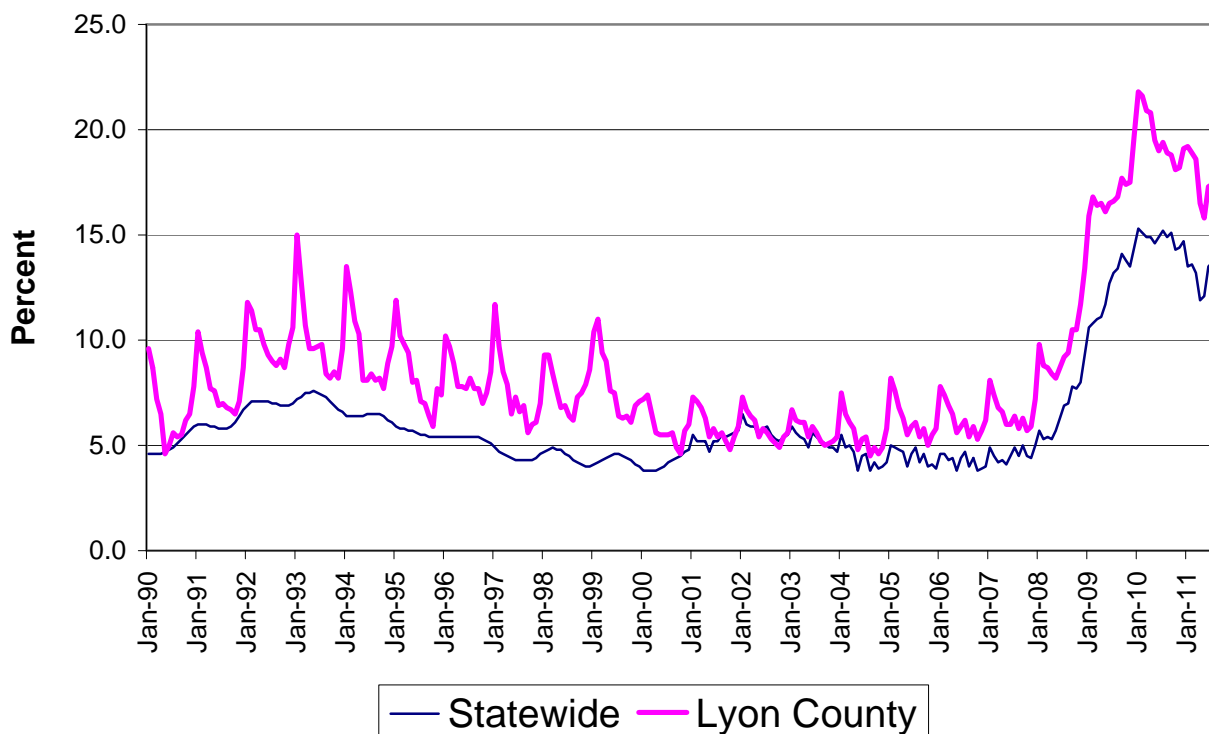
2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2009 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	22.27%	12.62%	22.71%	13.47%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	23.96%	14.22%	21.98%	13.34%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	13.40%	13.96%	13.52%	14.31%
Construction (NAICS 23)	4.92%	5.72%	7.46%	7.38%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	0.58%	5.70%	0.55%	5.24%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	3.03%	6.16%	2.72%	5.70%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	*NP	*N/P	4.10%	5.11%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71)	4.06%	5.72%	4.10%	5.82%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	27.78%	35.90%	22.86%	29.64%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

*N/P = Not Published.

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state or national economies. Both the local economy and the state economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years due, in part, to the nationwide recession. The following table shows the trend of Lyon County's unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 36 – Lyon County Unemployment Rate

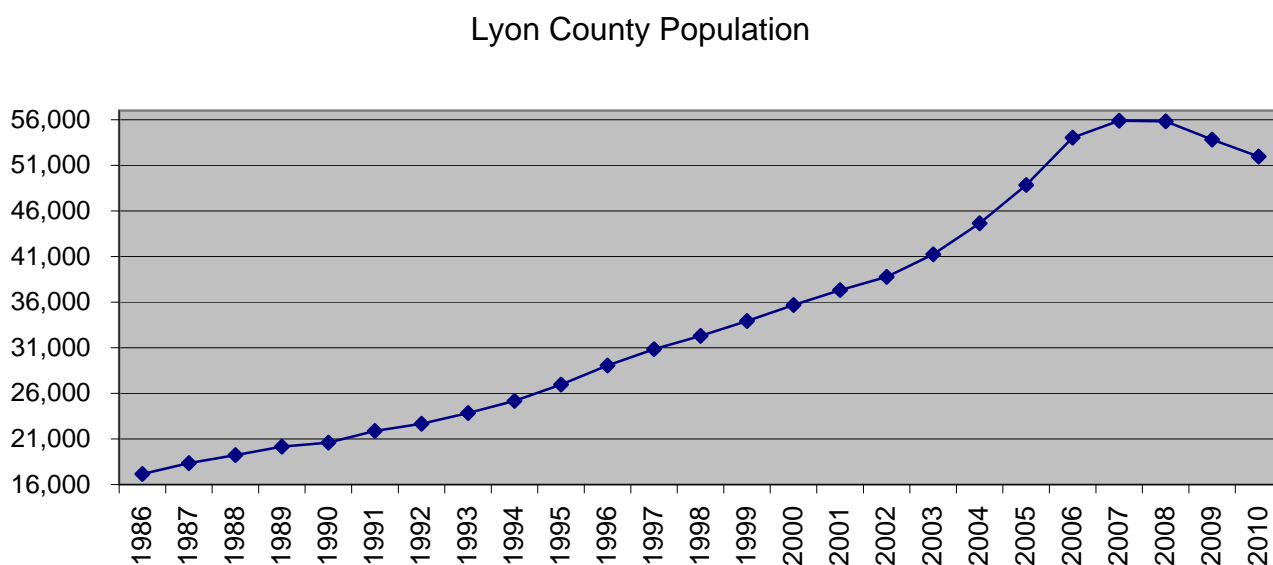


Demographics

Lyon County encompasses approximately 2,016¹⁶ square miles. Approximately 68% of the land in Lyon County is managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, approximately 4% of the land in Lyon County is Indian land. The population in 2010 was 51,980 and the population density was 26.0 persons per square mile.

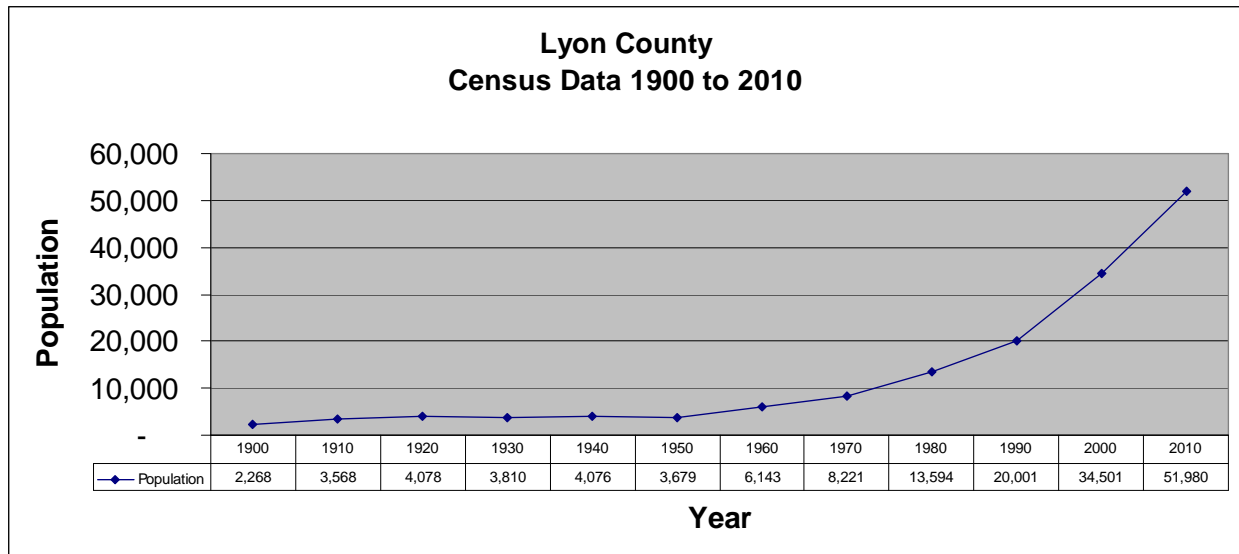
The following chart shows the trend of the Lyon County population.

Figure 37 – Lyon County Population

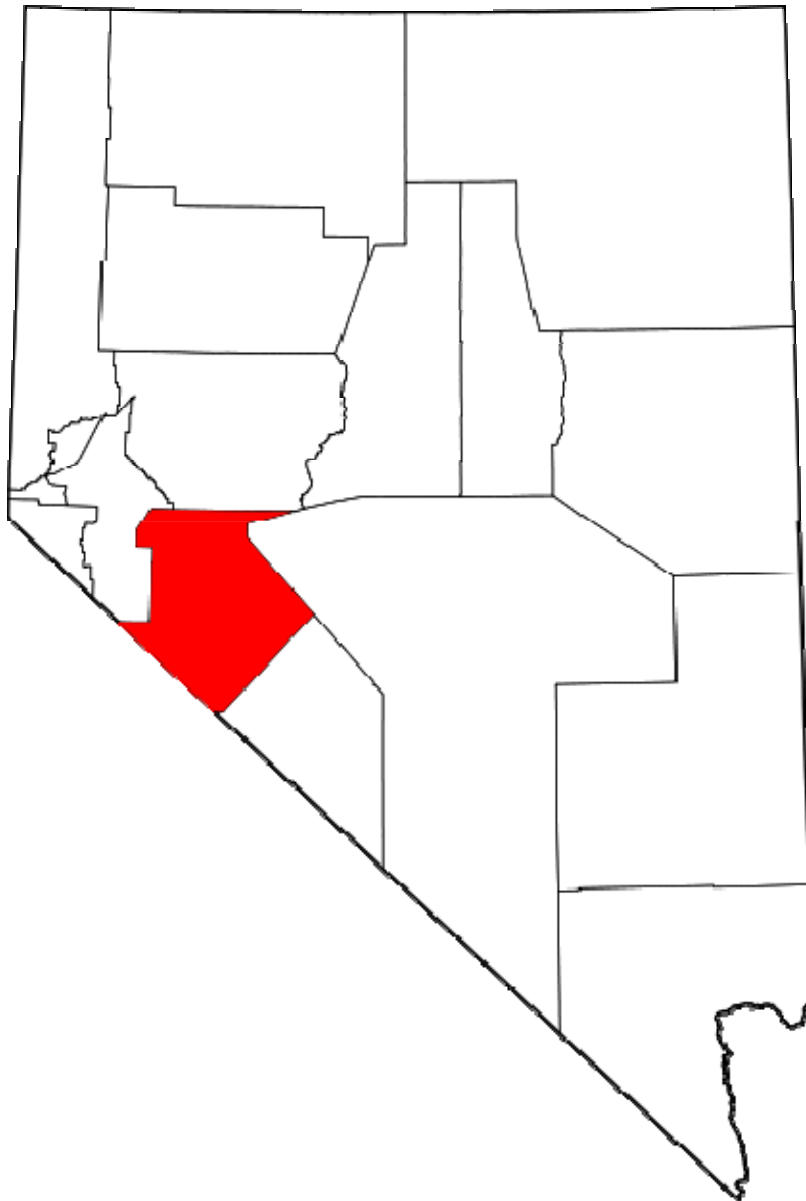


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census

¹⁶ Per the 2000 census, Lyon County contained 1,993.69 square miles of land area and 22.71 square miles of water area for a total of 2,016.40 square miles.



13 Mineral County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Mineral County was carved out of Esmeralda County in 1911 shortly after the county seat of Esmeralda was moved to Goldfield in 1907. Its name came from the surrounding area, which is heavily mineralized. Hawthorne has always been its county seat.

In 1860, gold was discovered in Aurora, about 30 miles southwest of present day Hawthorne. In 1863, silver was discovered in Candelaria to the south of present day Hawthorne. In 1881, the Carson and Colorado (C&C) railroad was constructed to

connect the Virginia and Truckee Railroad at Mound House in Lyon County south past Walker Lake and ultimately to Keeler, California and the ores of the Cerro Gordo mine. The C&C founded Hawthorne, Mina, and Luning in Mineral County has major stops on the route. In 1905, the Tohopah & Goldfield Railroad connected the Tonopah and Goldfield mines with the C&C near Mina. The mining boom eventually died out and the economies along the railroad died out also.

In 1930, the Naval Ammunition Depot Hawthorne was established. The Depot became the staging area for bombs, rockets, and ammunition during World War II. In 1977, the Depot was transferred to the Army and renamed Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant (HWAAP). In 1980, HWAAP was re-designated as a government-owned contractor operated facility. Day and Zimmerman Hawthorne Corporation is the current operating contractor. In 1994, the depot was renamed the Hawthorne Army Depot. Mineral County's primary industry is the Hawthorne Army Depot, Ammunition Depot and Test Range. The facility's area is 147,000 Acres (Leased/Owned) and .6M Sq. Ft. Floor Space. Facilities include 178 Buildings and 2,427 Igloos.¹⁷

Mining is another prominent industry in Mineral County. The Denton-Rawhide Mine, located in the northern part of Mineral County, produced 17,731 oz. of Gold and 150,493 ounces of Silver in 2008. Great Basin Gold Company had its first gold pour at its Esmeralda Mill, near Hawthorne, Nevada, on April 14, 2010. Other mines in Mineral County include the Aurora Mine, the Aurora Partnership, Borealis, Candelaria Mine, Mina Gold, Mindora, and Santa Fe.¹⁸

Tourism plays an important part in the county's economy. Walker Lake and the Sportsman's Beach Recreation Site are located in Mineral County, Nevada. This lake is a rare perennial lake of the Great Basin and is important for a variety of resident and migratory wildlife species. Approximately 38,000 acres in size, Walker Lake is the most prominent geographical feature in the region and the primary focal point for recreation in the area.

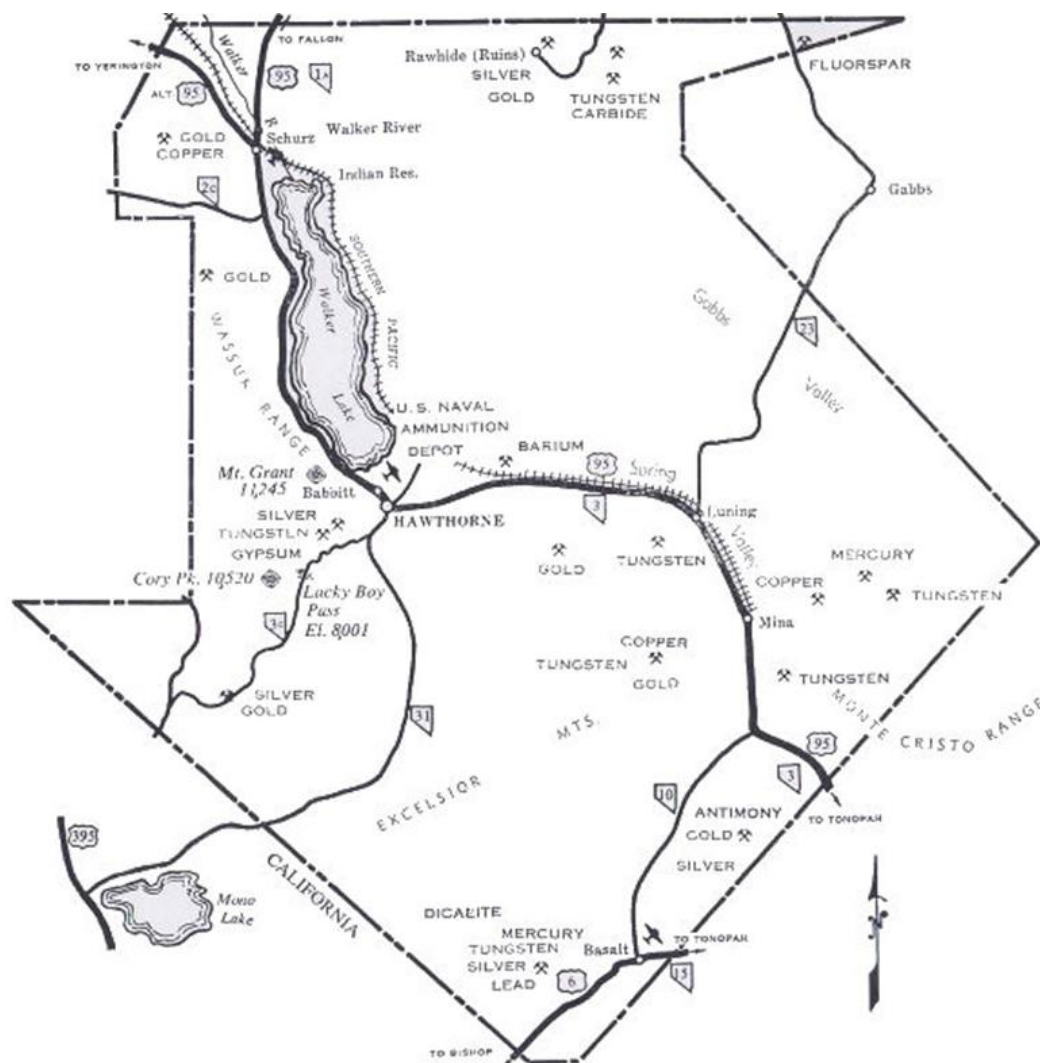
A large portion of the Walker River Indian Reservation is located in the northwest portion of Mineral County. The Walker River Paiute Tribe occupies the reservation, including the town of Shurz on Highway 95. Grazing, ranching, farming, hunting and fishing occur on the reservation. The Tribe operates business in Shurz including a market and other community facilities.

¹⁷ <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/hawthorne.htm>

¹⁸ Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Special Publication MI-2008, *The Nevada Mineral Industry* 2008, pages 105-106

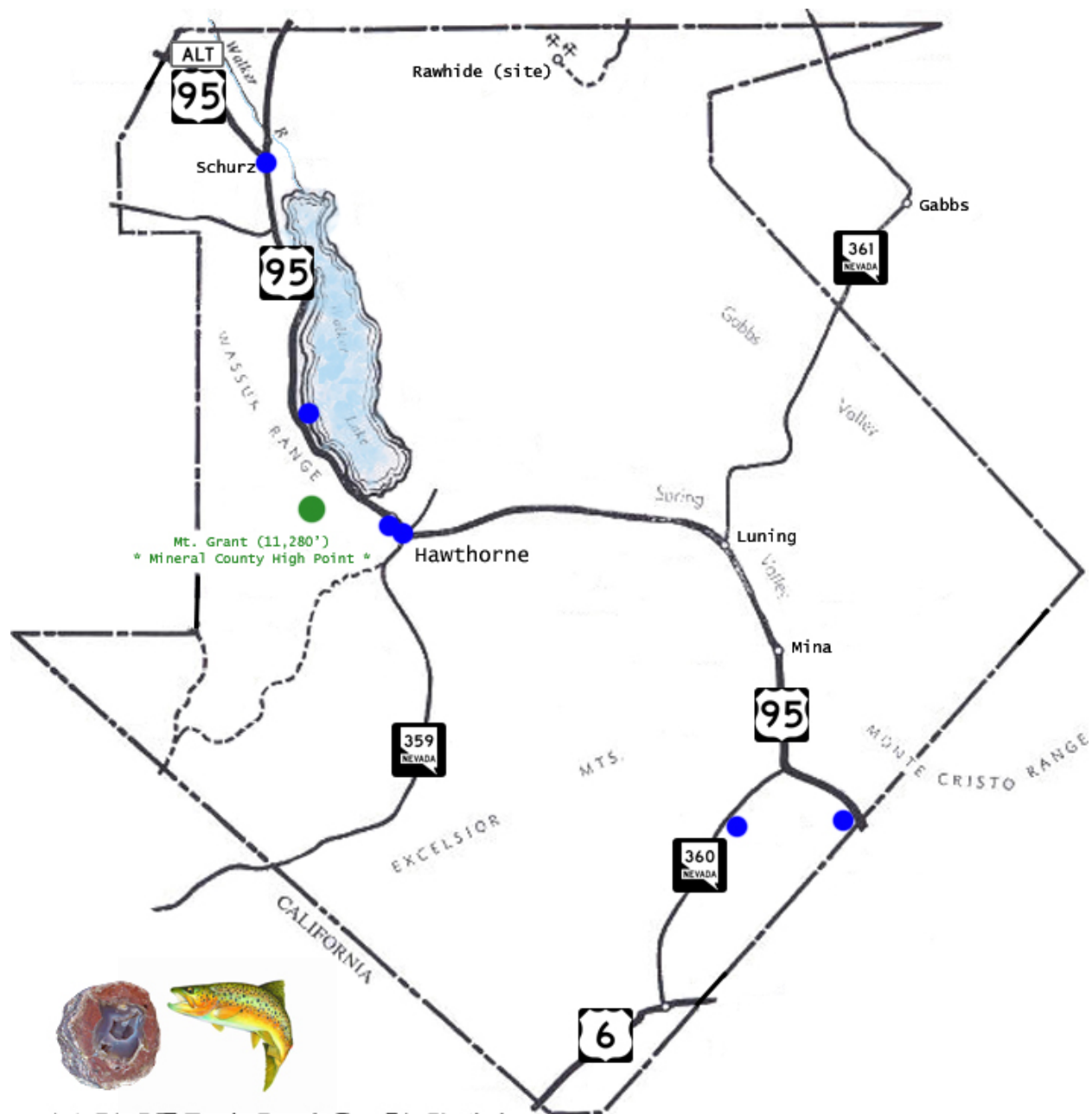
Economy

Communities in Mineral County include Hawthorne, Shurz, Mina, and Luning. Developments exist along Walker Lake.



MINERAL COUNTY

Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/mineral.html



MINERAL COUNTY
"STARK AND BEAUTIFUL"

Number of Markers: 6

Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/mi-home.htm

The major economic sectors in Mineral County are shown in the following table:

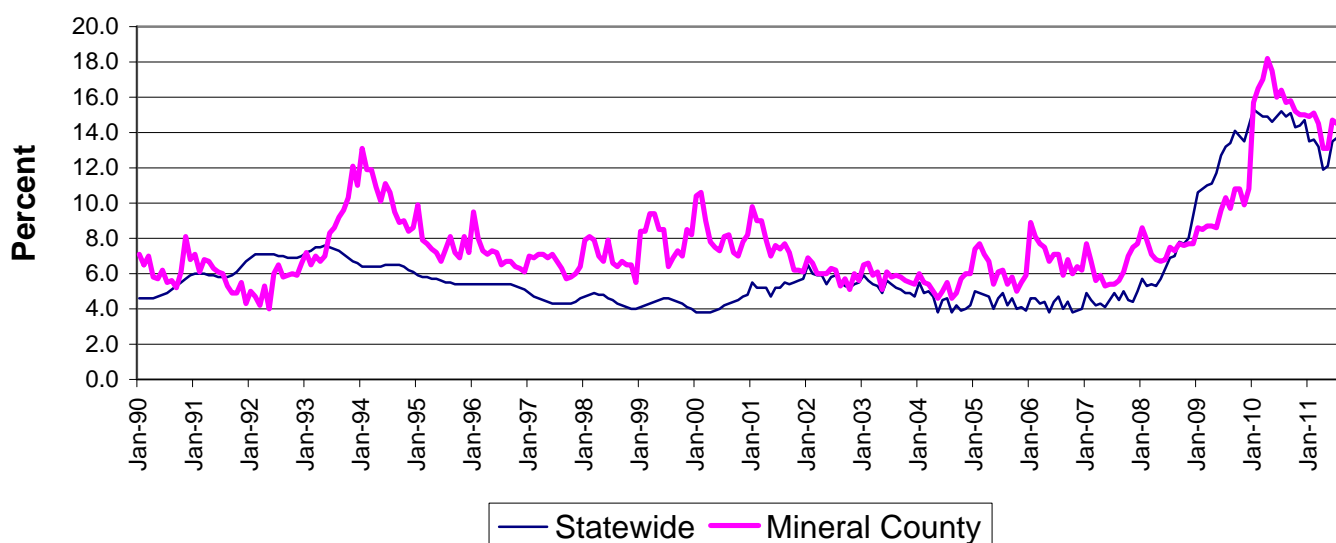
Figure 38 – Mineral County Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)*	3.49%	7.27%	3.74%	7.25%
Government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	40.27%	25.83%	35.69%	23.78%
Farming	0.06%	3.07%	0.05%	2.93%
Other private sector	56.19%	63.83%	60.52%	66.03%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Military installations near Hawthorne account for a large part of the Mineral County economy. The following table shows the trend of Mineral County's unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 39 – Mineral County Unemployment Rate



Demographics

Mineral County encompasses approximately 3,813¹⁹ square miles. Approximately 81% of the land in Mineral County is managed by the United State Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. In addition, approximately 10% of the land in Mineral County is designated as Indian land²⁰ and approximately 6% is controlled by the United

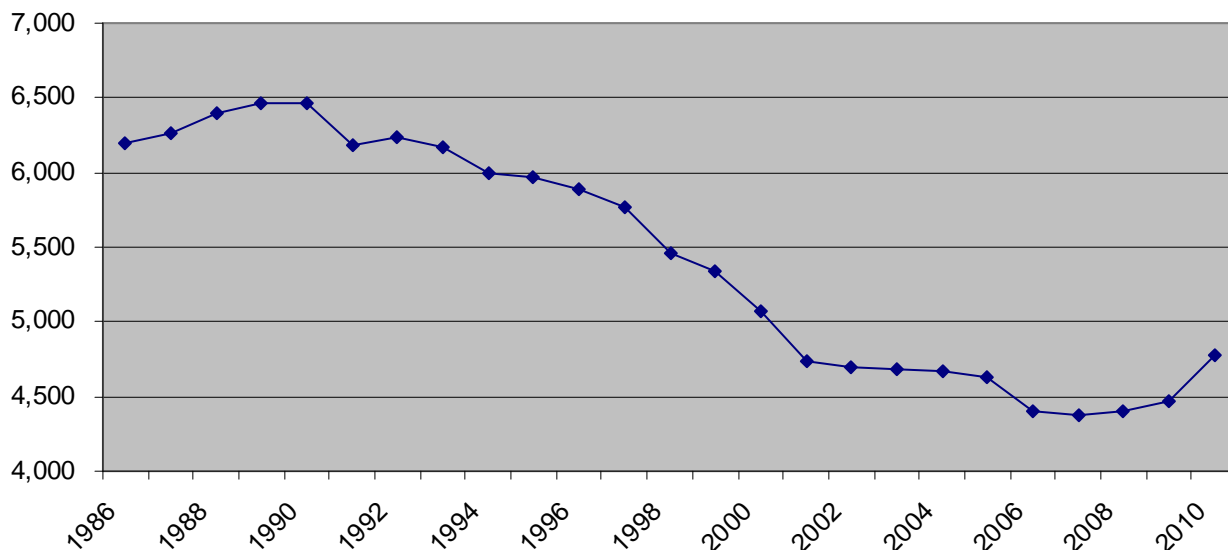
¹⁹ Per the 2000 census, Mineral County contained 3,756.40 square miles of land area and 56.56 square miles of water area for a total of 3,812.97 square miles.

²⁰ Approximately 72.68% (246,517 acres or 385 sq miles) of the Walker River Indian Reservation is located in Mineral County. The total Walker River Indian Reservation is approximately 339,181 acres or 530 square miles. Source Wikipedia.

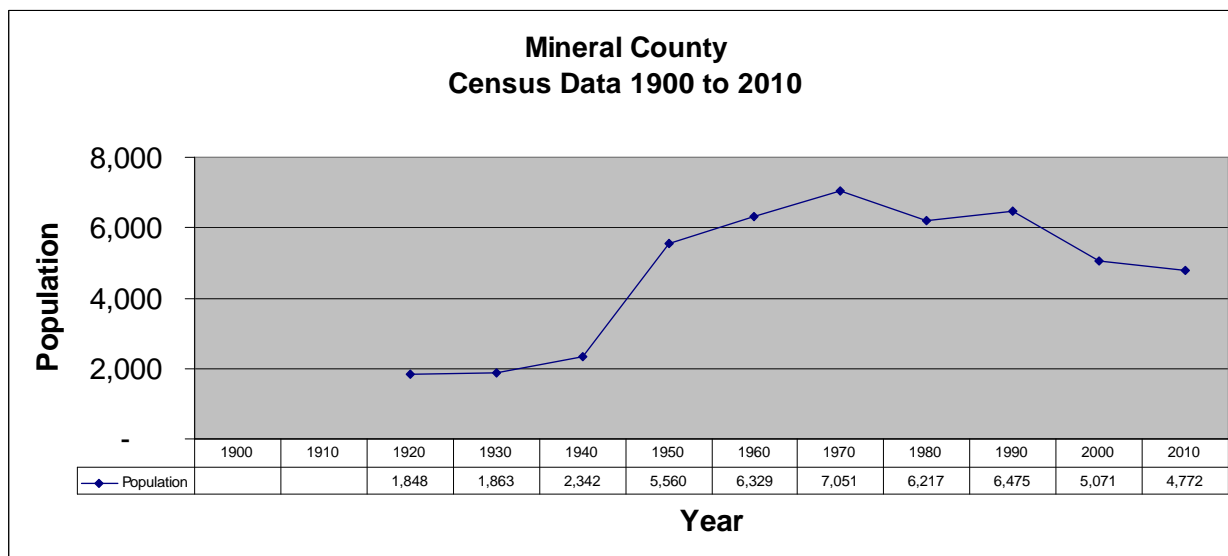
States Department of Defense²¹. Therefore, the total land area controlled by these groups is approximately 97% of the land in Mineral County. The population in 2010 was 4,772 and the population density was 1.3 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the trend of the Mineral County population.

Figure 40 – Mineral County Population

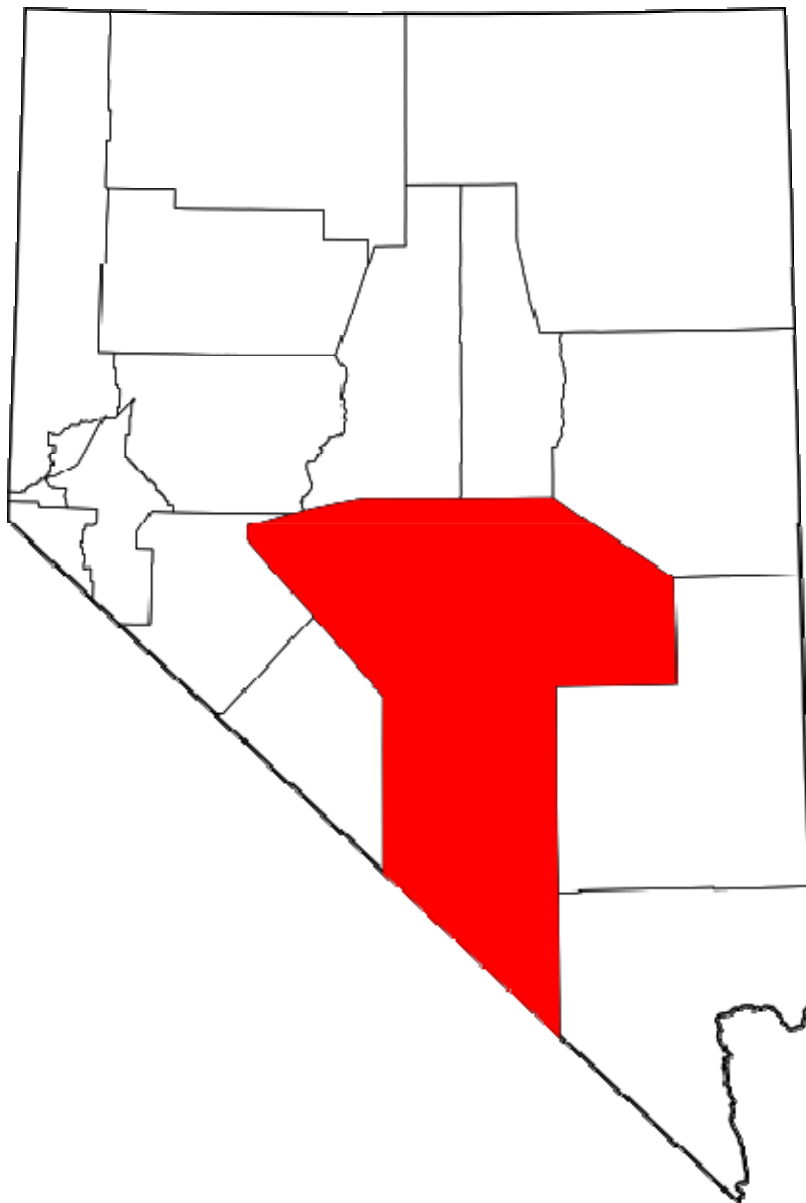


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



²¹ Based on the Department of Defense Base Structure Report as of September 30, 2009, the Hawthorne Army Depot contained 147,236 acres and the Navy facility in Hawthorne contained 15 acres for a total of 147,251 acres or 230 square miles.

14 Nye County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Nye County was created in 1864 from Esmeralda County. Nye County is named in honor of James W. Nye, who served as the first governor of the Nevada Territory and later as a U. S. Senator from the state. The first county seat was in Lone in 1864, followed by Belmont in 1867 and finally by Tonopah in 1905. The boundaries of Nye County were changed several times since 1864 resulting in the current area of 18,147 square miles (approximately 11.6 million acres).

The early history of Nye County includes prospecting for gold and silver in the Toiyabe and Shoshone Ranges in the early 1860's. The town of Lone was founded in 1863 when silver-bearing ore was discovered in the Union District. Further discoveries were

made in Belmont and numerous mines and rapid development attracted wealth and population. These developments were largely played out by the early 1900's. Cattle ranching developed in the valleys during this period. New discoveries were made in Tonopah and Rhyolite in the early 1900's. Development also occurred in Manhattan, Bullfrog and Round Mountain. The Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad was completed in 1907 and ran from the Santa Fe Railroad railhead in Ludlow, California through Death Valley and the Amargosa Valley terminating in the mining towns of Tonopah and Goldfield. The railroad also reached into Beatty and Rhyolite. By 1910 the boom died and the population declined to near 3,000 in the middle of the 20th century.

Active major mining operations in Nye County include Round Mountain (gold & silver), Premier Chemicals (Magnesium compounds), and IMV Nevada (Specialty Clays). Oil and Gas production from Nye County accounted for 83% of the state's production. The Round Mountain Mine is a major gold and silver mine located in the Smoky Valley. In 2008, Round Mountain produced 477,499 ounces of gold and 931,368 ounces of silver.²² Exploration activities in Nye County in 2009 included the Reward Mine, the Sterling project, the Northcumberland gold project, Round Mountain, Bolo, and Summit.

The Nevada Test Site, formerly known as the Nevada Proving Grounds was developed by the United States Department of Energy in 1951 for the testing of nuclear devices. It was originally established as a 680-square-mile area within the Nellis Air Force Gunnery and Bombing Range. Testing continued from 1951 to 1992. The town of Mercury is located on the Test Site and at one time housed contingents from the Las Alamos National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, and Sandia National Laboratories. Today, The Nevada Test Site is approximately 1,360 square miles within Nye County. Area 51 is north of the Site and the proposed high-level nuclear waste storage facility at Yucca Mountain is in the southwest corner.

In the 1990's, the town of Pahrump experienced rapid development as a bedroom community of Las Vegas. The population of Pahrump increased from approximately 2,000 in 1980 to almost 25,000 in 2000 and to 36,441 in the 2010 census. In the 2010 census, Pahrump accounted for 83% of the Nye County population.

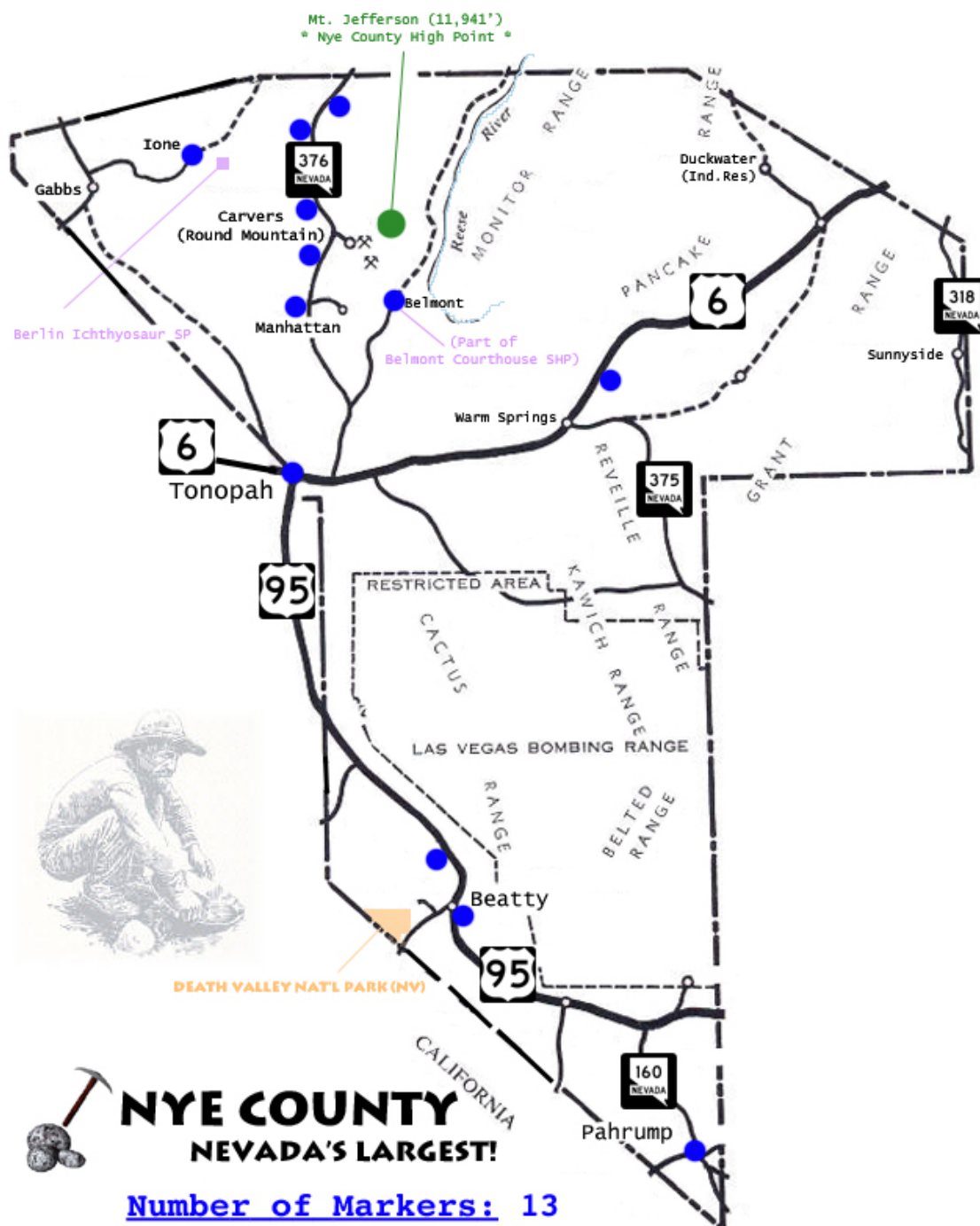
Visitors to the Death Valley National Park often stay in Beatty or Amargosa Valley. The County features several environmentally sensitive areas including Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, the White River Valley, several Great Basin ski islands, and a portion of Death Valley National Park.

The Duckwater Indian Reservation is located in the northeast part of Nye County on approximately 3,272 acres. The Duckwater Shoshone Tribe operates an administrative office, grade school, gymnasium, park, health clinic and senior center. The Tribe also operates greenhouses for plants to sell primarily to mines for reclamation. The Yomba Indian Reservation is located in the northwest part of Nye County on approximately 4,718 acres with headquarters located in Austin, Nevada. The Yomba Shoshone Tribe primarily engages in ranching and farming and maintains various community facilities.

²² Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Special Publication MI-2008, *The Nevada Mineral Industry* 2008, pages 106-108,

Economy

There are no incorporated cities in Nye County. The largest community in Nye County is the unincorporated town of Pahrump located in the southern portion of Nye County approximately 65 miles from Las Vegas. Other communities in Nye County include the unincorporated towns of Tonopah, Amargosa, Beatty, Gabbs, Manhattan, and Round Mountain.



The major economic sectors in Nye County are shown in the following table:

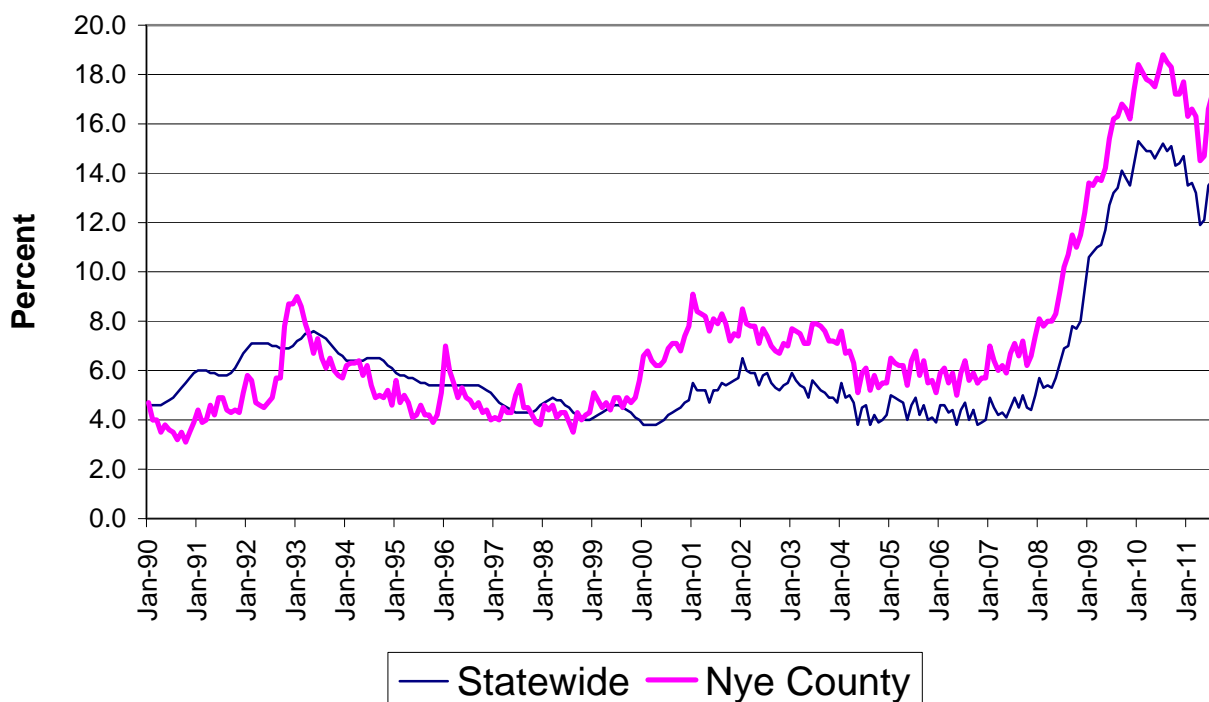
Figure 41 – Nye County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS 54)	23.30%	11.55%	24.28%	12.75%
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	21.91%	12.92%	20.36%	12.19%
Mining (NAICS 21)	12.66%	6.28%	12.34%	6.09%
Administrative and waste services	8.66%	6.59%	8.52%	6.70%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	6.96%	11.73%	6.84%	11.63%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	5.12%	5.74%	4.85%	5.40%
Accommodation and food services (NAICS 72)	4.93%	9.15%	4.77%	8.75%
Construction (NAICS 23)	2.69%	4.77%	4.15%	5.98%
Other services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	2.04%	5.69%	2.07%	5.63%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAISC 53)	0.47%	7.93%	0.57%	7.73%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	11.26%	17.66%	11.25%	17.14%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state or national economies. Both the local economy and the state economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years due, in part, to the nationwide recession. The following table shows the trend of Nye County's unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 42 – Nye County Unemployment Rate



Demographics

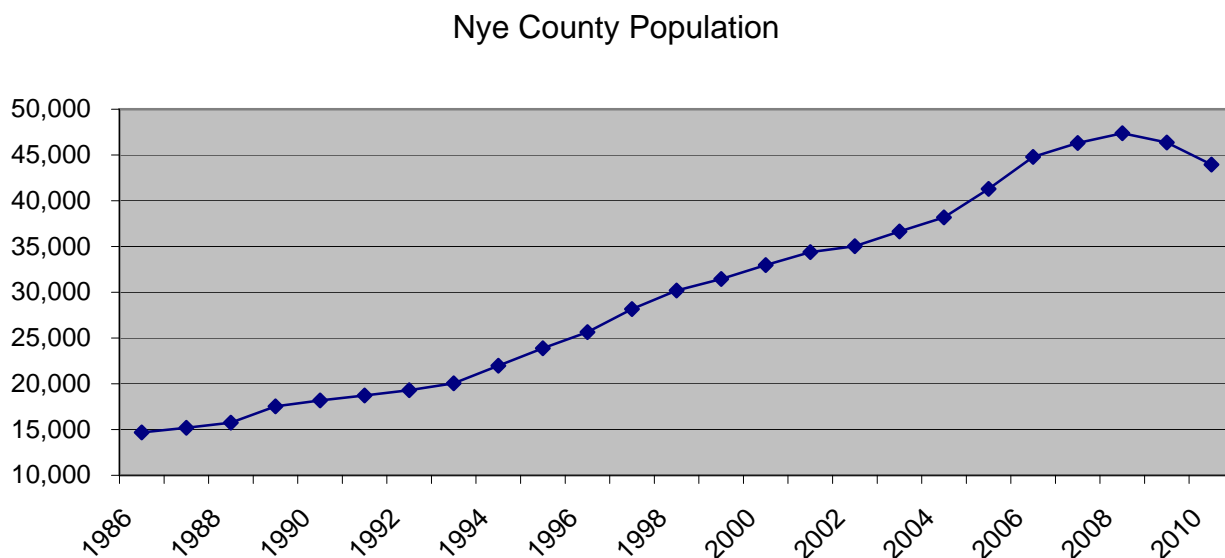
Nye County encompasses approximately 18,159²³ square miles. Approximately 73% of the lands in Nye County are managed by the United State Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, and National Parks Service. The Nevada Test Site and the majority of the Nellis Air Force Range are located in Nye County and controlled by the Department of Defense, with shared management of the National Wildhorse Management Area. Approximately 0.1% of the land in Nye County represents Indian land. The population in 2010 was 43,946 and the population density was 2.4 persons per square mile.

Approximately 83% of the population of Nye County resides in the Town of Pahrump²⁴. Pahrump is largely a bedroom community of the Las Vegas Metropolitan area. The population density of the Town of Pahrump is approximately 128²⁵ persons per square mile.

Nye County is the third largest county in terms of area in the United States, excluding the boroughs of Alaska. Nye County is the largest county, in terms of area, in Nevada.

The following chart shows the trend of the Nye County population.

Figure 43 – Nye County Population

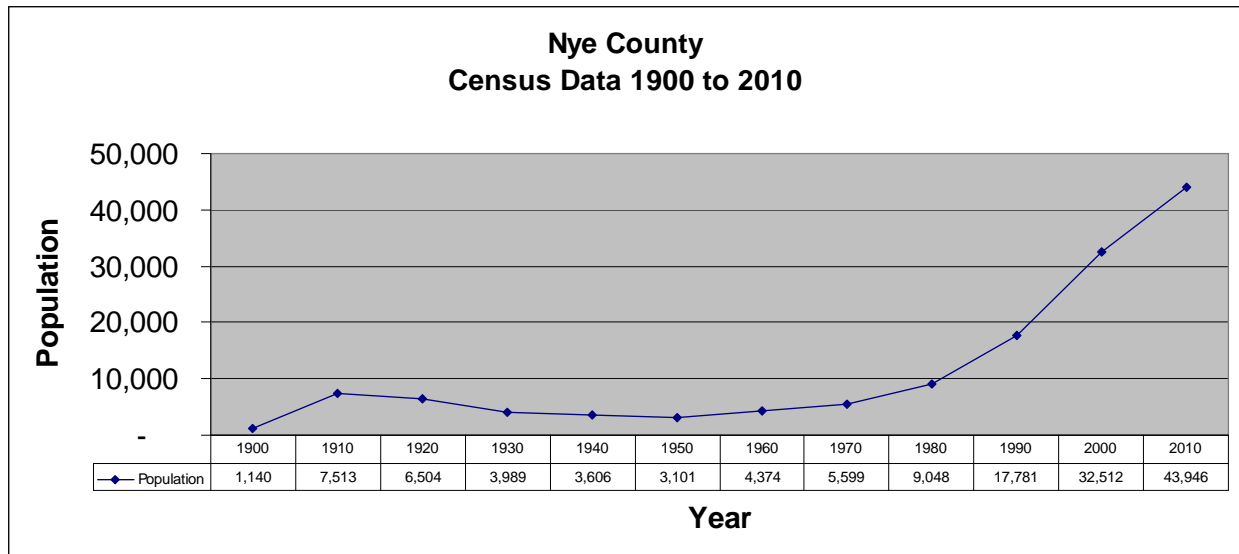


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census

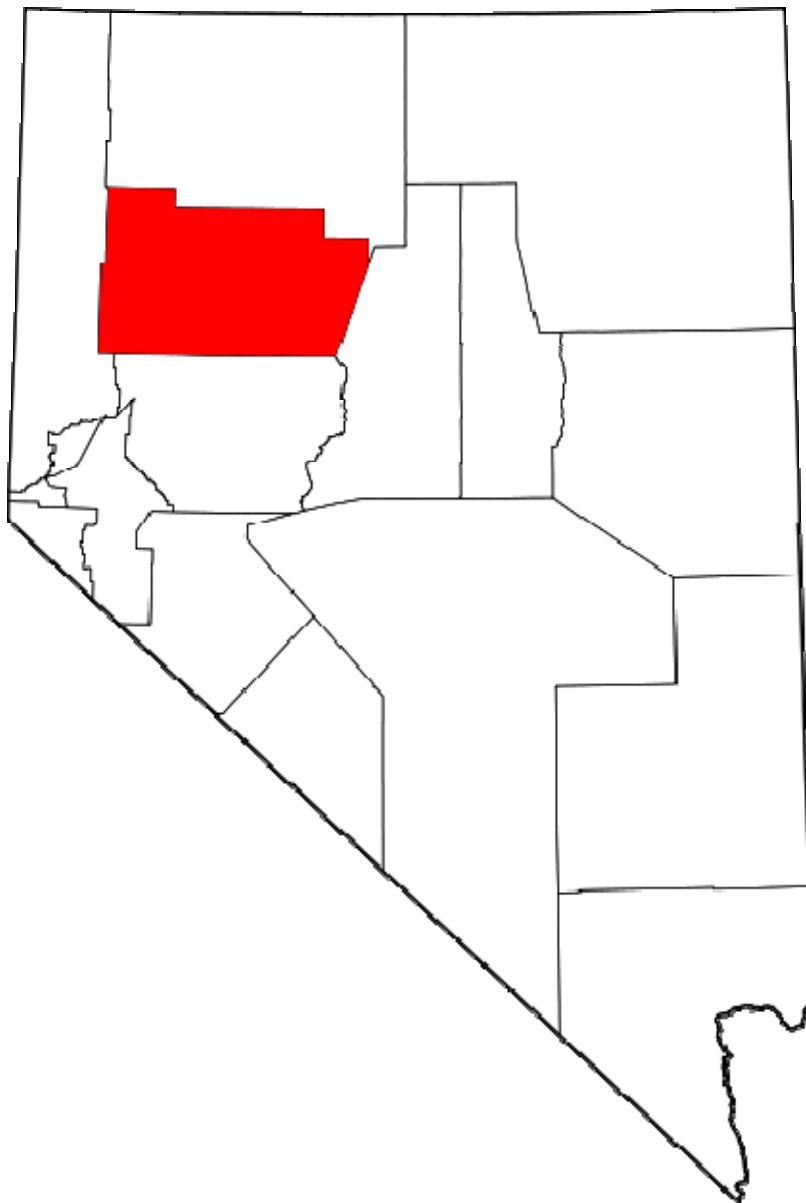
²³ Per the 2000 census, Nye County contained 18,146.66 square miles of land area and 12.07 square miles of water area for a total of 18,158.73 square miles.

²⁴ The percentage is based on 2009 population estimates from the Nevada State Demographer of total Nye County populations of 46,360 and Pahrump of 38,247. This is supported by the 2010 Nye County population of 43,946 and Pahrump population of 36,441.

²⁵ The Pahrump CDP (census-designated place) includes an area of 297.9 square miles with an estimated population of 38,247 equating to 128 persons per square mile.



15 Pershing County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

The county is named for General John Pershing. Pershing led the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Pershing County was created out of Humboldt County in 1919, and is the last county in the state of Nevada to be created. Lovelock is the county seat of Pershing County.

The early history of Pershing County involved settlement as a station for immigrants generally following the Humboldt River en route to California in the 1840's. Many miners stayed to explore and mine in the area. Miners extracted silver, gold, copper, lead, iron, soda, borax and gemstones from the area. The Lovelock valley was known

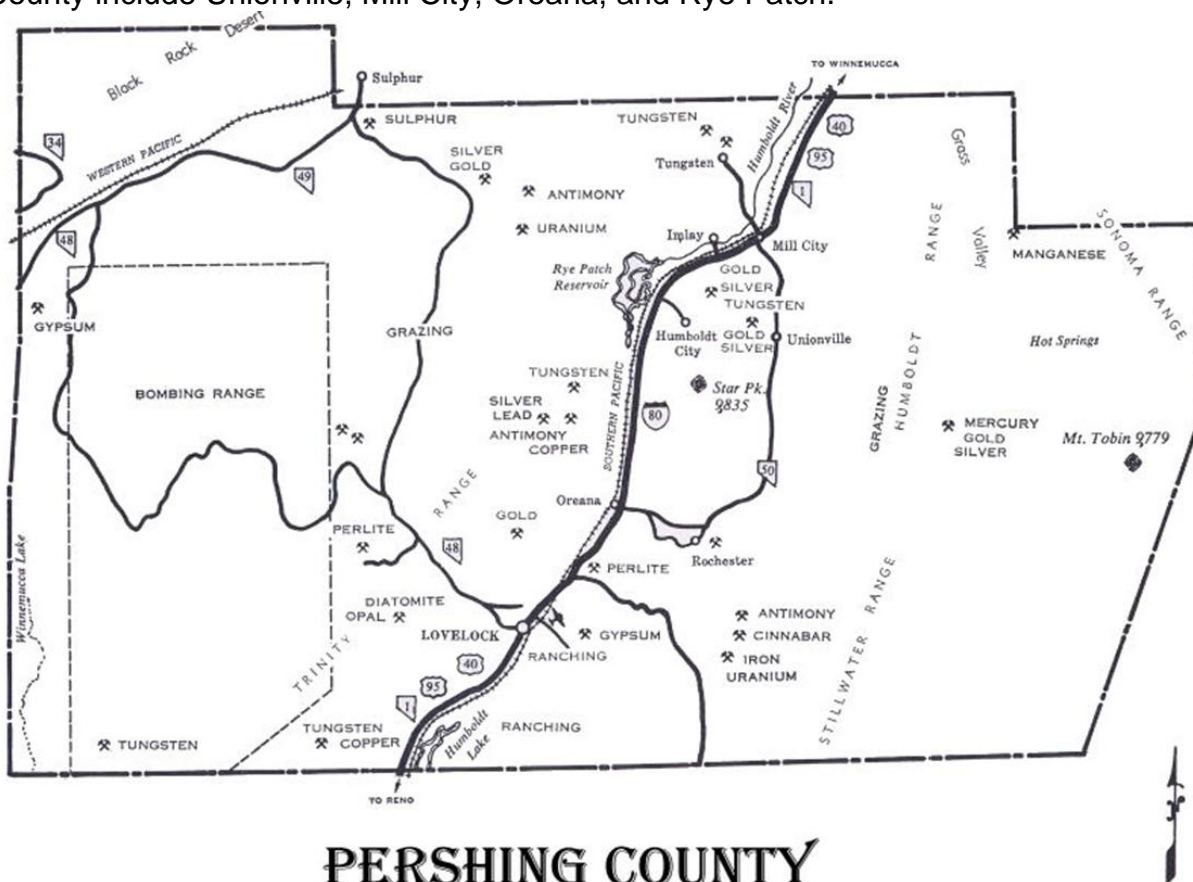
as “The Big Meadows” because early settlers created irrigation canals and grew alfalfa and raised cattle in the only oasis for miles around. With the arrival of the Central Pacific (transcontinental) Railroad in 1868, the community of Lovelock became a stop on the railroad and grew to support the mining, farming, and ranching activities.

Interstate 80 in northern Nevada generally follows the Humboldt River. The Humboldt River begins in the Ruby Mountains in Elko County and ends in the Humboldt Sink near present day Fernley. During drought years, very little water made it to the Lovelock valley. In the early 1930’s the need for storage of water from the Humboldt River was identified. The Bureau of Reclamation Humboldt Project began and the Rye Patch Dam and Rye Patch Reservoir were created. The Humboldt Project was completed in 1936. This provided not only water storage but also created recreation in Pershing County.

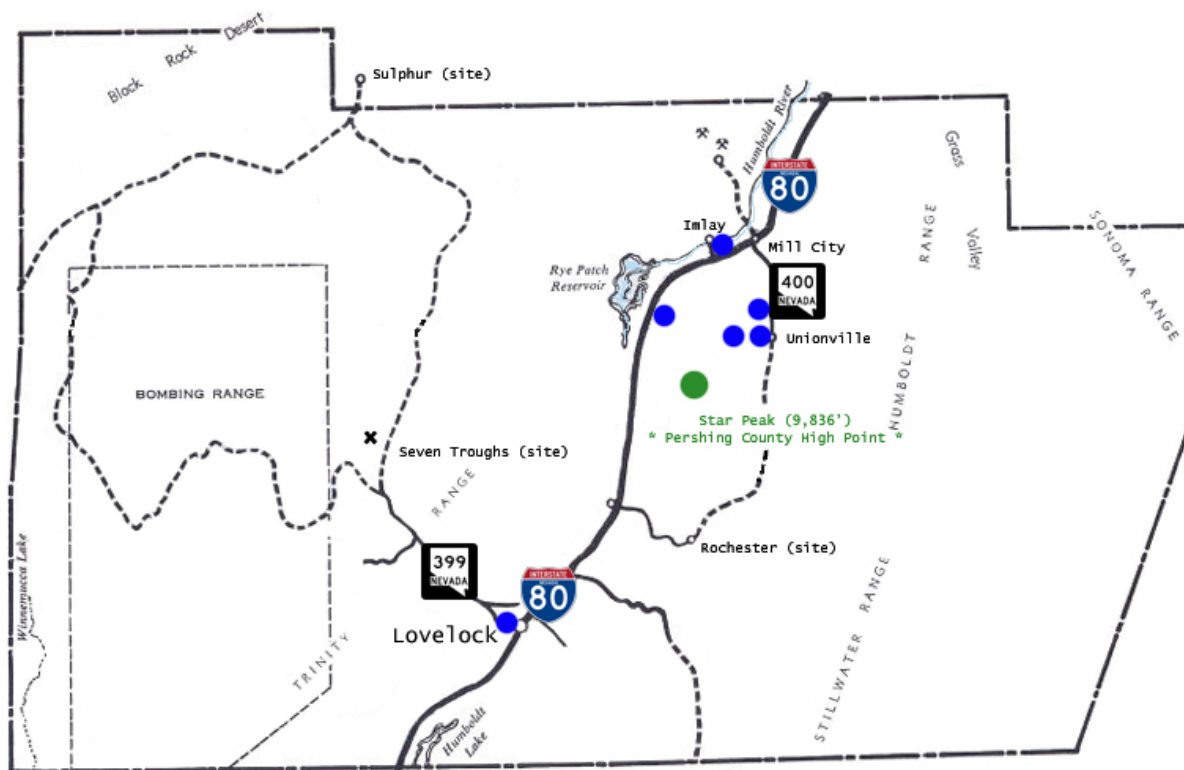
Pershing County is home to the Lovelock Paiute Tribe on about 20 acres of land near Lovelock. The land is used primarily for farming and ranching, as well as some community facilities.

Economy

The communities in Pershing County include the incorporated City of Lovelock, the county seat, and the unincorporated town of Imlay. Other communities in Pershing County include Unionville, Mill City, Oreana, and Rye Patch.



Map source: <http://nevada-history.org/pershing.html>



PERSHING COUNTY

"LOUD AND PROUD"

Number of Markers: 6

Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/pe-home.htm

The major economic sectors in Pershing County are:

Figure 44 – Pershing County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	48.05%	33.41%	45.74%	32.69%
Mining (NAICS 21)	27.30%	15.87%	31.82%	17.75%
Farming	7.22%	10.16%	5.26%	9.56%
Accommodation and food service (NAICS 72)	2.45%	7.73%	*N/P	*N/P
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	3.99%	8.27%	4.09%	8.48%
Other Private Sector jobs (less than 5% each)	10.99%	24.55%	13.09%	31.52%

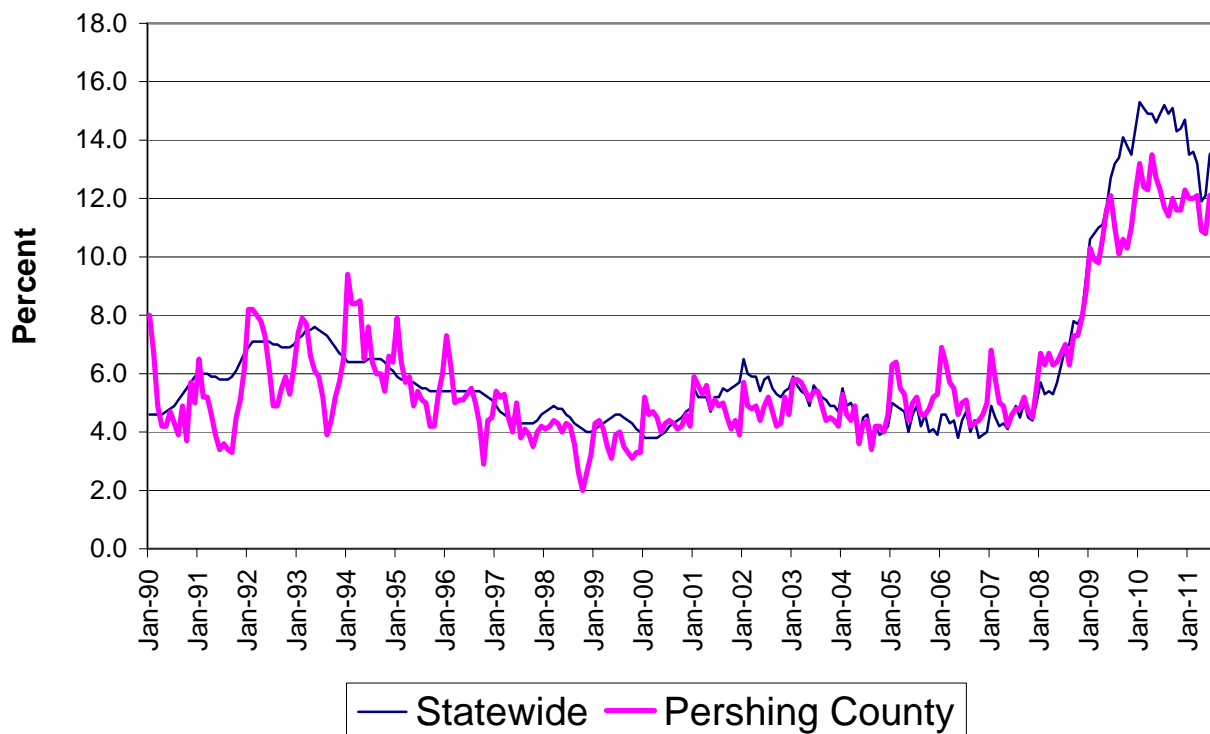
Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis <http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/>

*N/P = Not Published

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state or national economies. The following chart depicts the Pershing County unemployment rate and the unemployment rate of the entire state. The chart indicates that, in general, the local economy in Pershing County has fared better than the total state economy in the last three years, primarily due to the mining industry. However, both the local economy and the state economy have been negatively impacted in the last two years due, in part, to the nationwide recession. The

Pershing County economy is composed of economic sectors that have been less negatively impacted than the economic sectors of the entire state.

Figure 45 – Pershing County Unemployment Rate



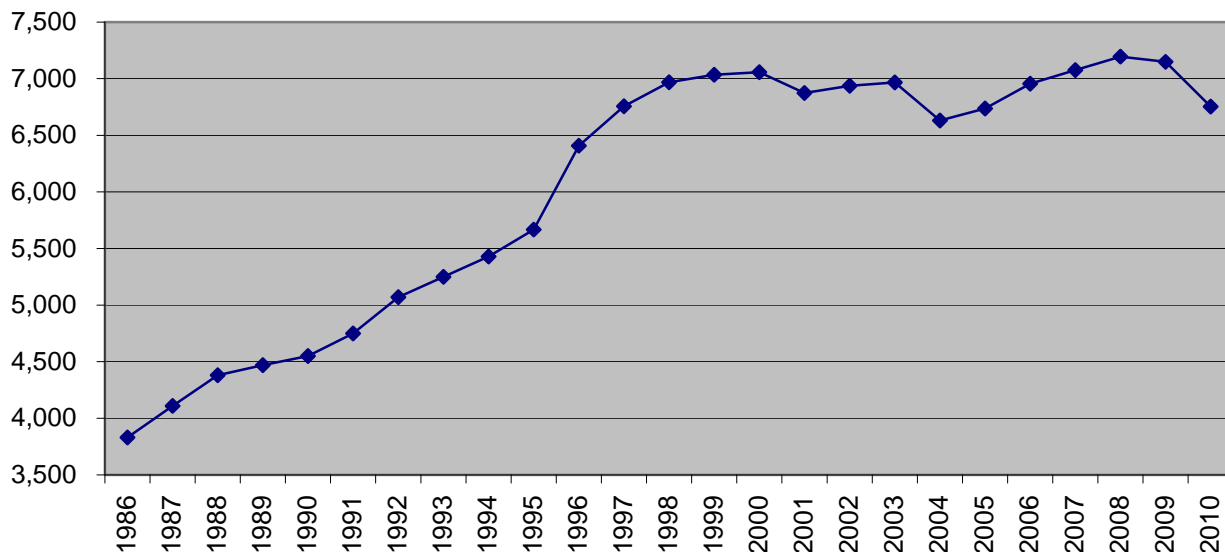
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/data/>

Demographics

Pershing County encompasses approximately 6,068²⁶ square miles. Approximately 76% of the land in Pershing County is managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation. The population in 2010 was 6,753 and the population density was 1.1 persons per square mile.

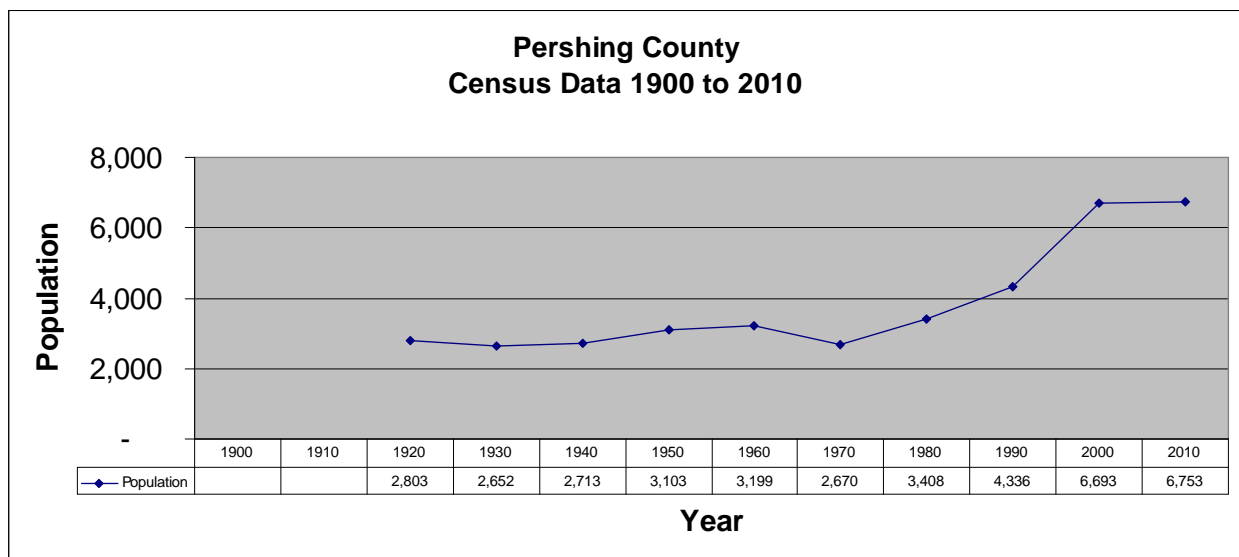
The following chart shows the trend of the Pershing County population.

Figure 46 – Pershing County Population

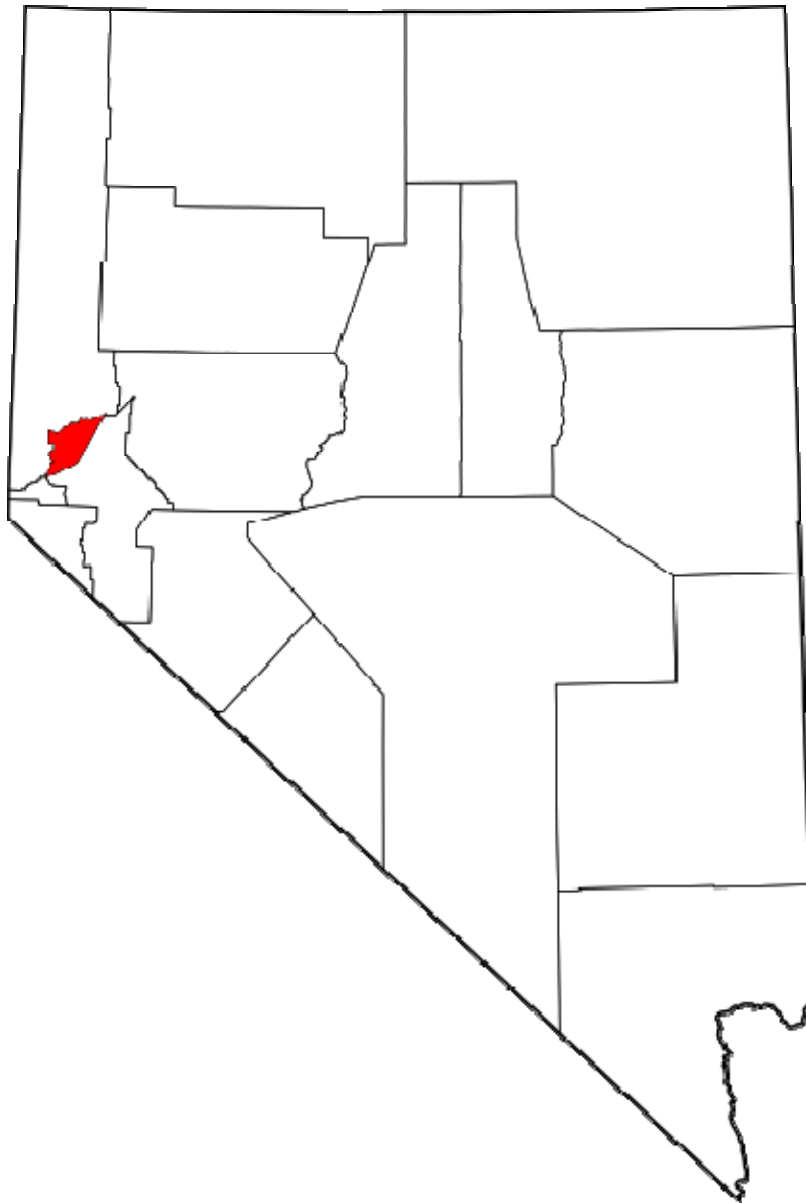


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census

²⁶ Per the 2000 census, Pershing County contained 6,036.56 square miles of land area and 30.99 square miles of water area for a total of 6,067.55 square miles.



16 Storey County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Large deposits of gold and silver were discovered in the Comstock Lode near Virginia City (Storey County) in 1859 and the area became a mining boomtown. The Virginia City/Goldhill area was dubbed “The Richest Place on Earth” during the mining boom. Storey County was created in 1861. The county is named for Captain Edward Farris Storey, who was killed in 1860 in the Pyramid Lake War. Virginia City has always been the county seat of Storey County. This rich history created a thriving tourism market and Storey County currently has a growing industrial sector that contributes to the local economy.

The Virginia and Truckee (V&T) Railroad connected the mining operations around Virginia City with Carson City in 1869. In 1872, the V&T extended the line to Reno and connected with the transcontinental railroad. The V&T also brought much needed supplies to support mining operations.

During its peak, Virginia City had a population of over 30,000. An opera house, large hotels, newspapers, and many businesses thrived. Celebrities often visited the area. The International Hotel was six stories high and boasted of the West's first elevator, called a "rising room." Virginia City could be considered the "birthplace" of author Mark Twain because writer Samuel Clemens first used the famous penname in 1863 when he was a reporter at the *Territorial Enterprise* newspaper. His book *Roughing It* contains many colorful stories about the Comstock.

When the Comstock Lode ended in 1898, the population declined sharply. During the first half of the 20th century, the area was largely dormant. The bar from the International Hotel was moved to Austin.

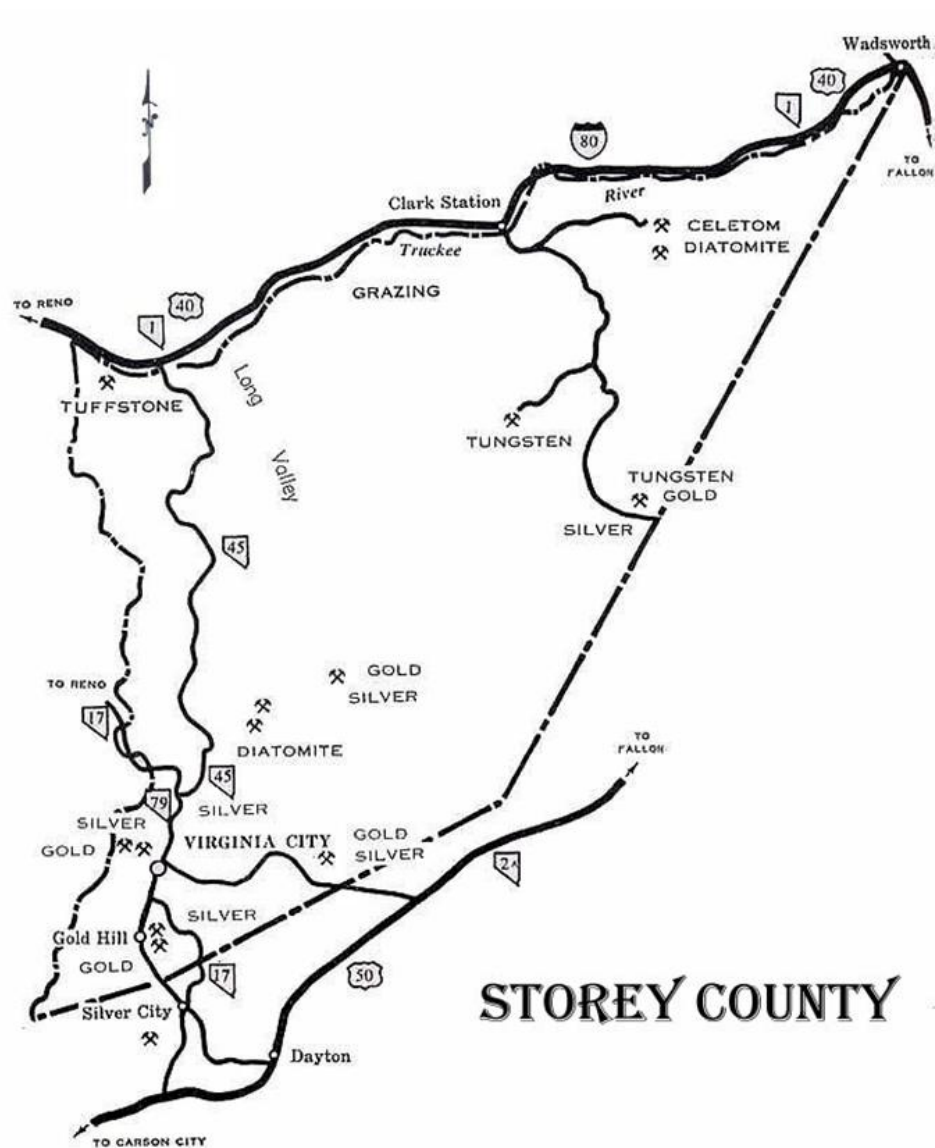
In the 1960's, television exploited the history of Storey County and the Comstock in the "Bonanza" television series. Virginia City was declared a National Historic Landmark in 1961 and the Virginia City Historic District was formed. Today, Virginia City draws over 2 million visitors per year. Many special events are held in Virginia City.

The economy of Storey County became more diversified in the first decade of the 21st century with development of the Tahoe-Reno Industrial Center (TRIC). TRIC is a 107,000 acre industrial park located in Storey County that encompasses a developable 30,000 acre industrial complex pre-approved for industrial and manufacturing uses. TRIC is located nine miles east of Sparks, Nevada on Interstate 80.

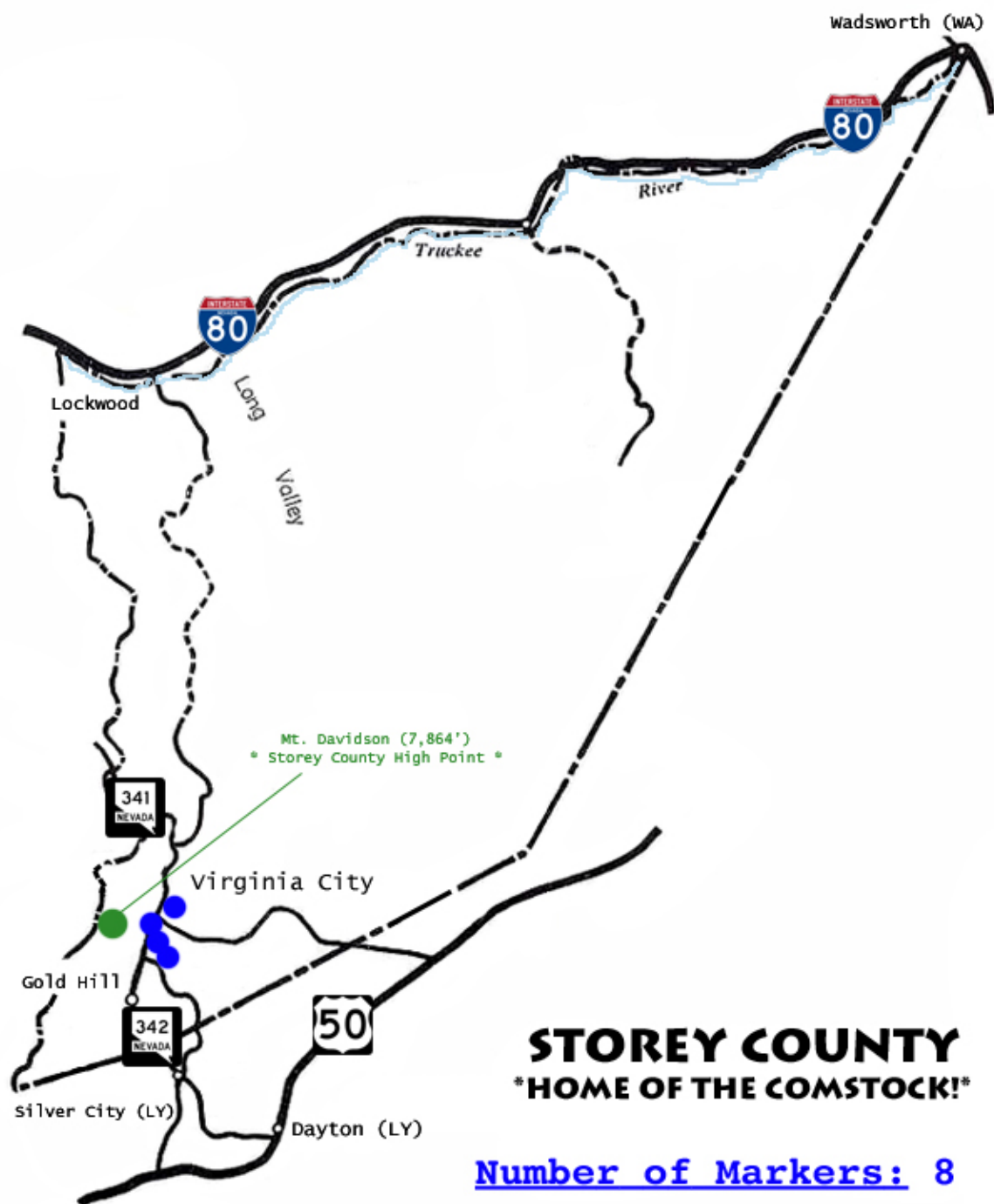
Storey County is part of the Reno-Sparks Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the U S Census. Virginia City is located approximately 25 miles from Reno. Storey County is the second smallest county in Nevada with a total area of 264 square miles.

Economy

There are no incorporated cities in Storey County. The unincorporated towns in Storey County are Virginia City and Gold Hill.



Map Source: <http://nevada-history.org/storey.html>



Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/st-home.htm

The major economic sectors in Storey County are:

Figure 47 – Storey County Major Economic Sectors

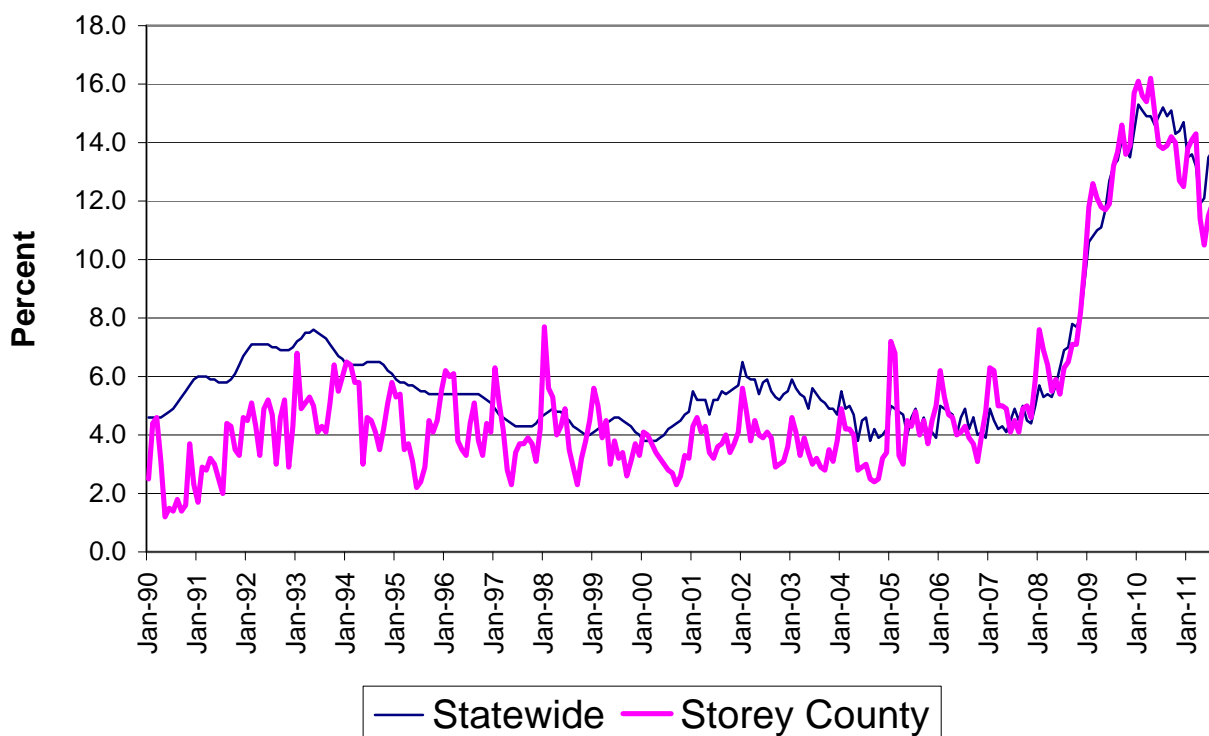
2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)	42.43%	41.36%	38.77%	39.71%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	14.70%	9.82%	15.30%	10.37%
Government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	10.85%	7.73%	10.47%	7.28%
Utilities (NAICS 22)	*N/P	*N/P	9.24%	2.71%
Construction (NAICS 23)	3.26%	3.49%	7.36%	5.92%
Other Services, except public administration (NAICS 81)	3.50%	6.22%	2.97%	5.26%
Other Private Sector and Farm jobs (less than 5% each)	25.26%	31.40%	15.89%	28.75%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

*N/P = Not published. .

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state or national economies. In general, changes in various economic indicators correspond with increases or decreases in land values. Both the local economy and the state economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years due, in part, to the nationwide recession. The following table shows the trend of Storey County's unemployment rate in relation to the entire State of Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 48 – Storey County Unemployment Rate

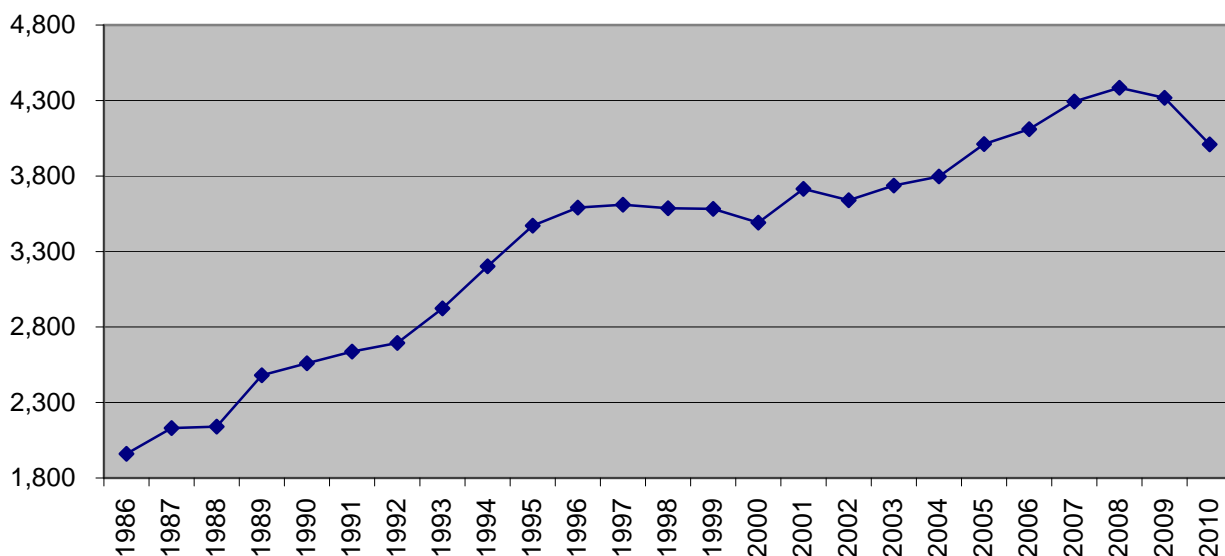


Demographics

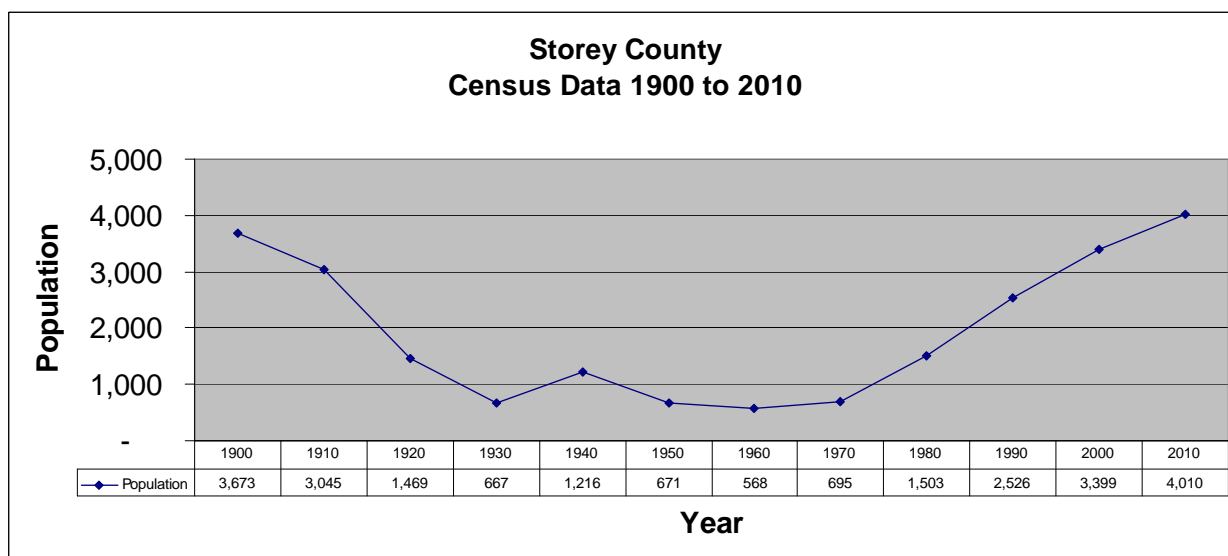
Storey County encompasses approximately 264²⁷ square miles. Approximately 9% of the lands in Storey County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation. The population in 2010 was 4,010 and the population density was 15.3 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the trend of the Storey County population.

Figure 49 – Storey County Population

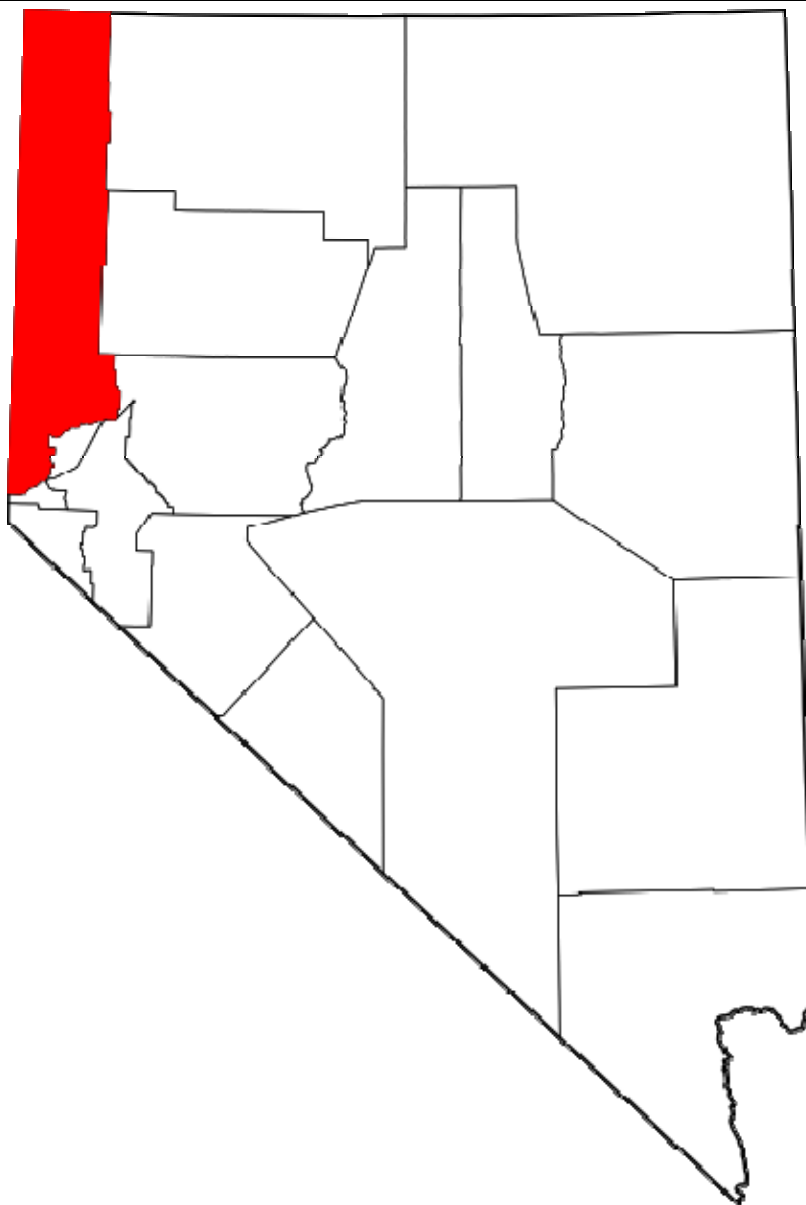


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



²⁷ Per the 2000 census, Storey County contained 263.45 square miles of land area and 0.34 square miles of water area for a total of 263.80 square miles.

17 Washoe County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

Washoe County was created on November 25, 1861 as one of the original nine counties of the Nevada Territory. It was consolidated with Rood County in 1864 when Nevada achieved statehood. Washoe City was originally the county seat. Reno became the County seat in 1871 and remains the county seat today. Washoe County is named for the native tribe that inhabited the area.

The early history of Washoe County involved farming and trade with early immigrants. The Gold Rush in 1849 and the discovery of the Comstock Lode in 1859 resulted in a “boom” in the area in both mining and provisions for miners. The foothills and

mountains in the western portion of the county were covered in an immense growth of forest. The trees were used as fuel and building materials for the booming economy.

Reno became a critical distribution point in the early history of the West. The main overland route of the transcontinental railroad (Southern Pacific) passes through Reno. Reno is also the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad and the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad running to the north.

The state university was moved from Elko to Reno in 1886. The University of Nevada – Reno is now a major institution of higher learning.

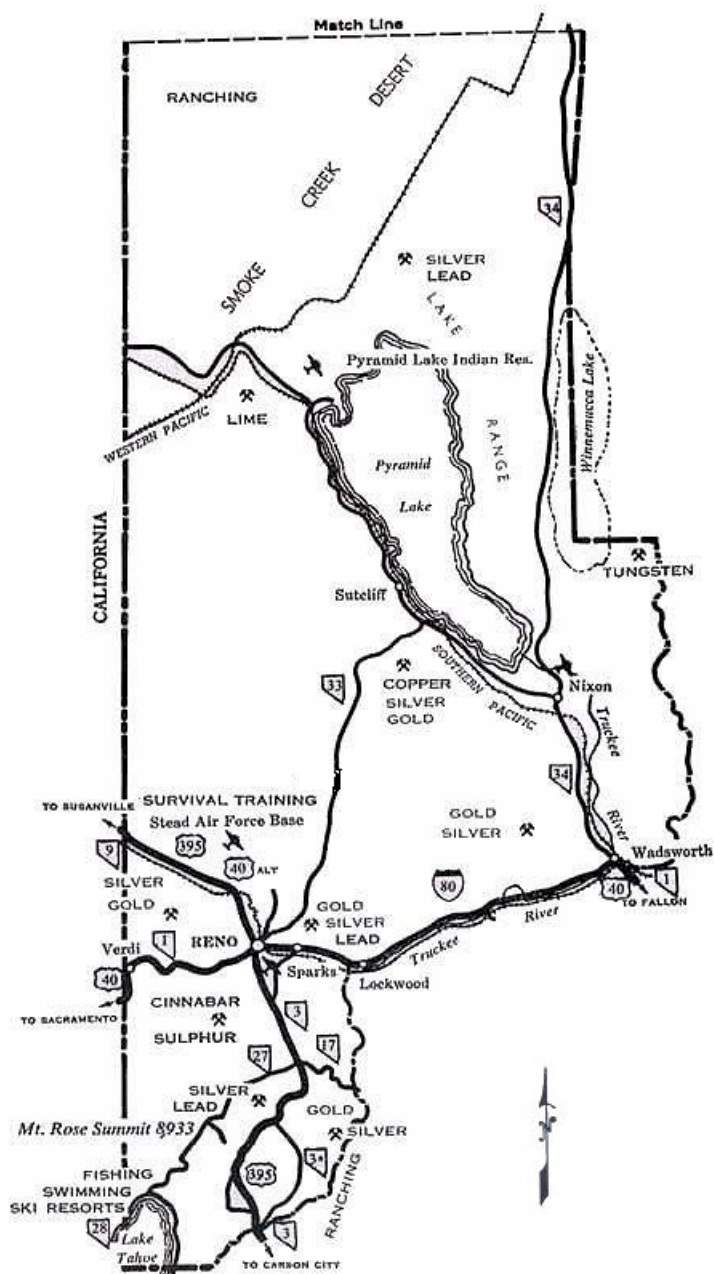
Gambling and tourism make up a large part of the local economy. Ski resorts in the Lake Tahoe area also contribute to the local economy.

The Pyramid Lake Reservation is located primarily in Washoe County on approximately 475,000 acres, including Pyramid Lake. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe operates a, Visitors Center, Nixon Store, I80 Smoke Shop, Big Bend RV Park, I80 RV and Campground and the Lake Camping and Fishing facility. The town of Nixon is located on the reservation. The Reno-Sparks Indian Colony is located in Washoe County and includes facilities operated by the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.

Economy

Communities in Washoe County include the incorporated cities of Reno and Sparks as well as the communities of Incline Village, Gerlach, Sun Valley, and Verdi.

WASHOE COUNTY



Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/washoe.html



“WE LOVE THIS PLACE!”

Number of Markers: 42

Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/washoe.htm

The major economic sectors in Washoe County are:

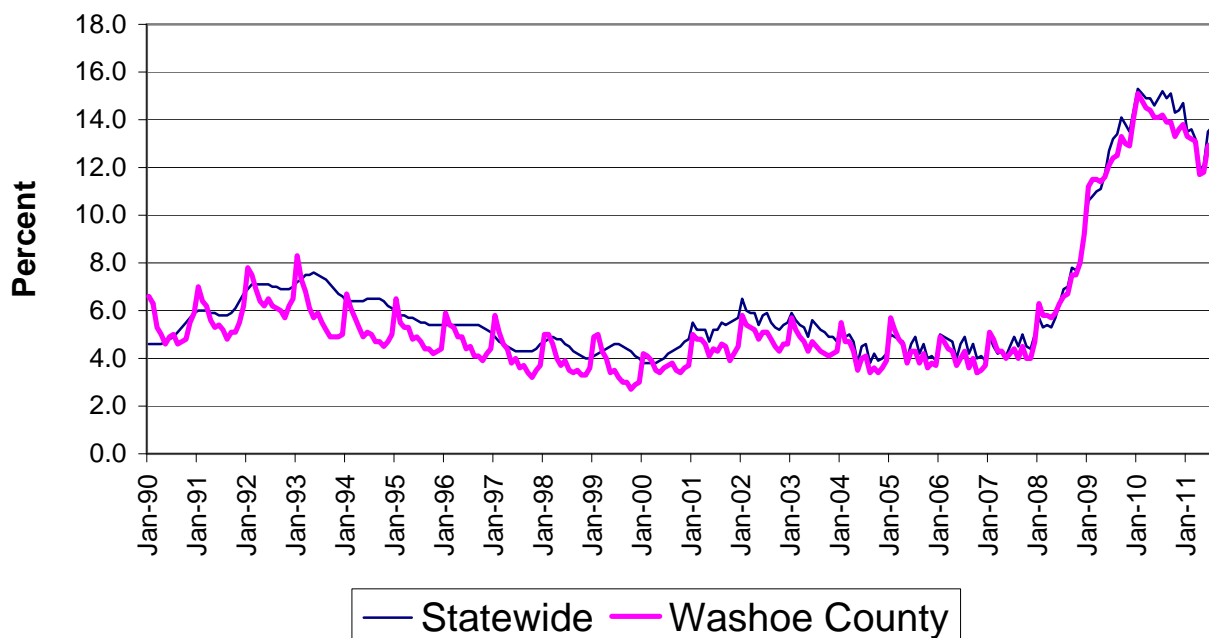
Figure 50 – Washoe County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Total government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	19.82%	11.19%	18.19%	10.71%
Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)	11.73%	9.05%	10.61%	8.32%
Construction (NAICS 23)	6.68%	5.61%	8.79%	7.19%
Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)	7.62%	4.70%	8.47%	5.29%
Accommodation and Food Service (NAICS 72)	7.87%	11.63%	8.29%	12.11%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	7.08%	10.46%	7.20%	10.55%
Professional, scientific and technical services (NAICS 54)	7.09%	6.42%	7.19%	6.34%
Wholesale trade (NAICS 42)	6.18%	4.11%	6.17%	4.26%
Finance and insurance (NAICS 52)	?	6.73%	?	5.74%
Transportation and Warehousing (48-49)	5.31%	4.51%	5.19%	4.68%
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation (NAICS 56)	3.51%	5.99%	3.58%	6.17%
Real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS 53)	1.31%	6.62%	1.39%	6.32%
Other Sectors (less than 5% each)	15.80%	12.96%	14.93%	12.30%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis www.bea.gov/regional/reis/

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Both the Washoe County economy and the Nevada economy have been negatively impacted in the last three years, in part, due to the national recession. The following chart shows the trend of the Washoe County unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 51 – Washoe County Unemployment Rates



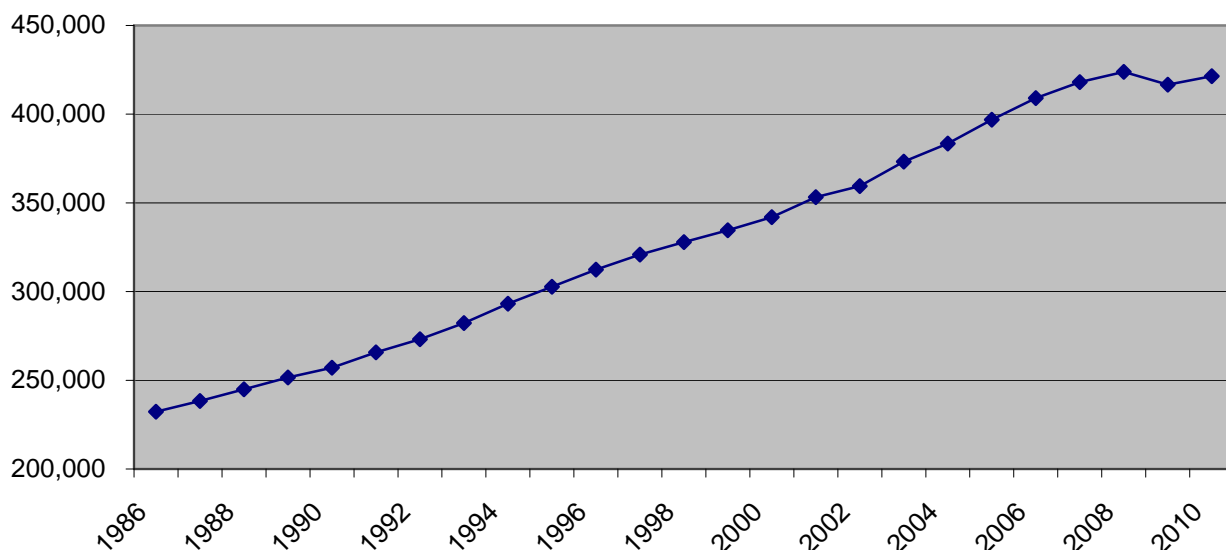
Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data

Demographics

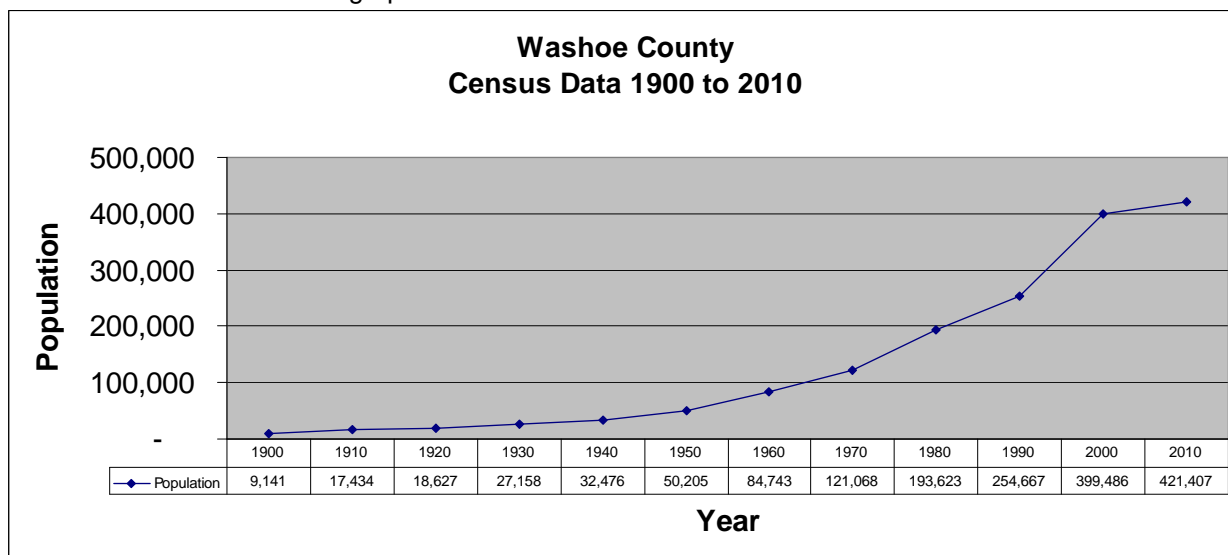
Washoe County encompasses approximately 6,551²⁸ square miles in area. Approximately 72% of the lands in Washoe County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, approximately 12% of the land in Washoe County is Indian land. The population in 2010 was 421,407 and the population density was 66.9 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the population of Washoe County.

Figure 52 – Washoe County Population

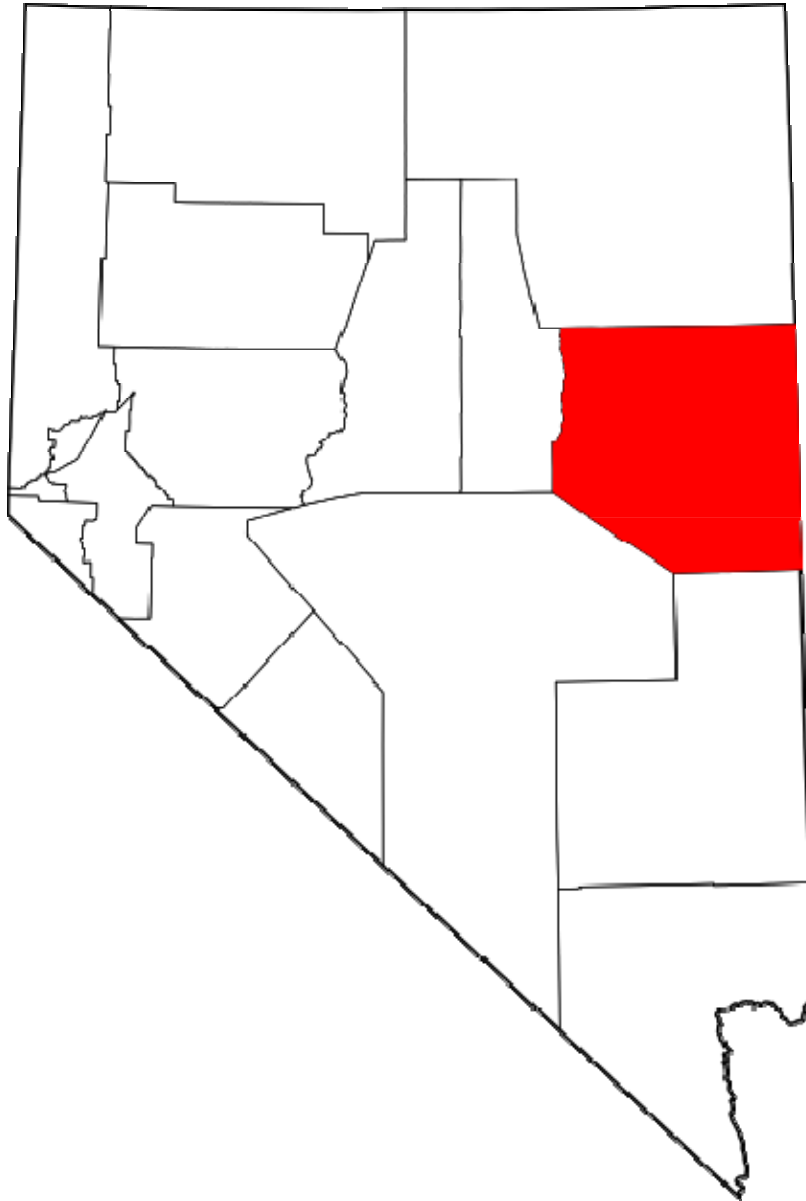


Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census



²⁸ Per the 2000 census, Washoe County encompassed 6,342.27 square miles of land area and 209.05 square miles of water area for a total area of 6,551.32 square miles.

18 White Pine County



Map Source: www.wikipedia.org

History

The area that is currently White Pine County was originally within the boundaries of Lander County until March 2, 1869, when the Nevada legislature created White Pine County. Discoveries of rich ore bodies in the area were the impetus for the creation of the new county. Hamilton was the original county seat in 1869. Hamilton experienced a fire in 1885 and the county seat was moved to Ely two years later in 1889. Ely remains the county seat. White Pine County is named for a common tree that grows in the mountains known as Limber Pine or White Pine.

In 1868, lead and silver ore bodies were discovered at Treasure City, Hamilton and other areas. High grade gold ores were found in Egan Canyon and Osceola. In 1869, gold and silver ores were discovered in Ely by Thomas Robinson. These operations prospered for a short time. The stage line from Eureka to Pioche ran through Ely which contributed to Ely's economy. Forty years after

the first mining boom and bust, copper ores were discovered in Ely and Ely became the theater for mining operations in White Pine County. Open pit copper mines near the town of Ruth and a copper smelter in the town of McGill were originally operated by Kennecott Utah Copper Corporation.

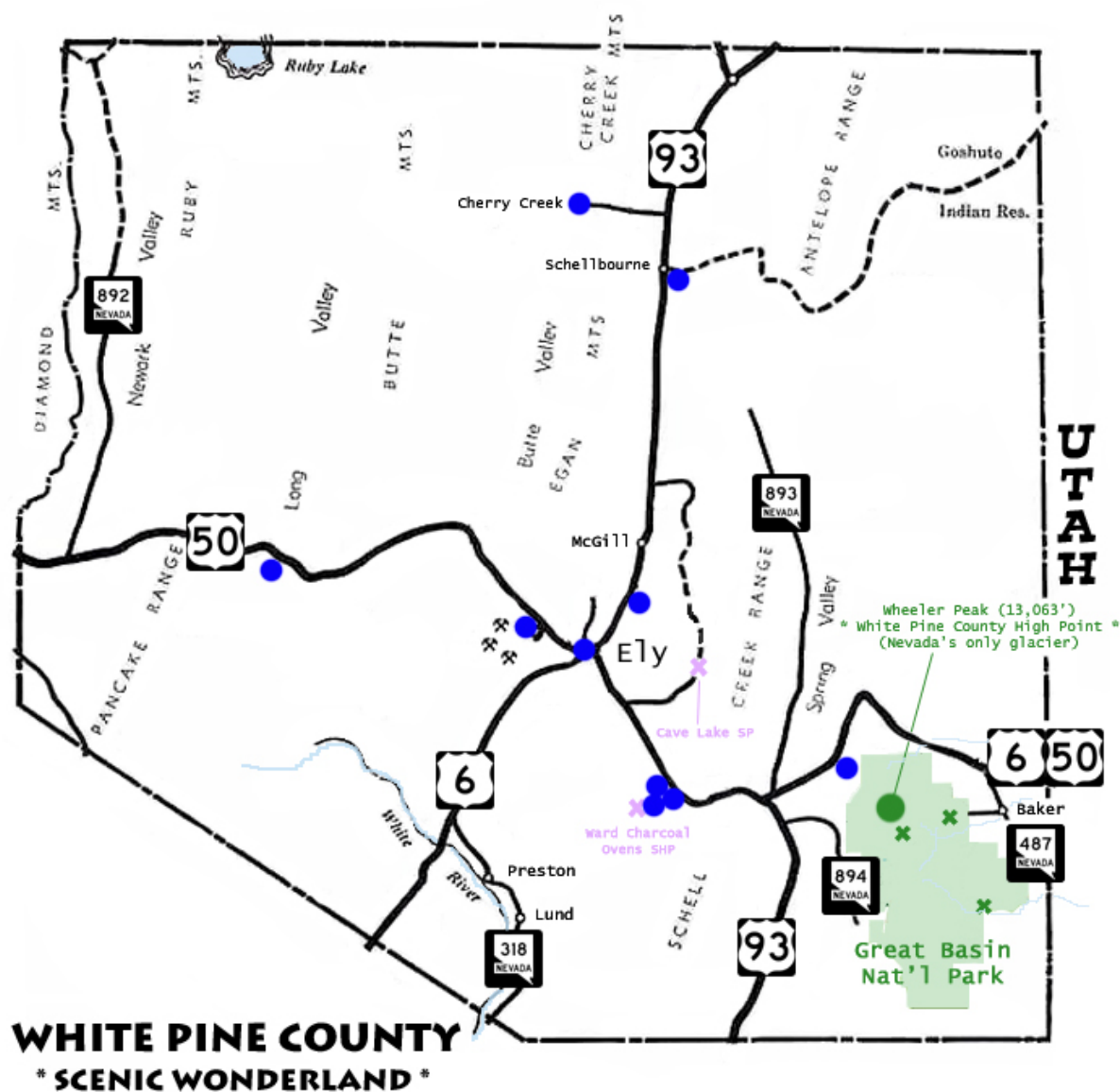
Railroads played an important role in mining operations and development of White Pine County. The Northern Nevada Railroad was constructed in 1905 and ran approximately 140 miles from Ely north to Cobre (near present day Wells) where it interchanged with the Union Pacific Railroad. The Northern Nevada Railroad transported ores and supplies. In 1908, the Ore Line portion of the Northern Nevada Railroad was constructed through Robinson Canyon to Copper Flat, Ruth and Veteran to the carry ore to the smelter and concentrator in McGill. As the mines were played out, the railroad eventually was abandoned. Currently, a museum celebrating the railroad exists in Ely.

The copper boom and bust was replaced with a gold boom along with the gold boom in other northeastern Nevada counties. Robinson Gold Mine is now a major employer in White Pine County. White Pine County is home to a number of designated wilderness areas and several sections of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest. Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historical Park is also located in White Pine County.

The Ely Shoshone Indian Colony is located on 105 acres on the south side of Ely. The Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada operates a textile plant and various community facilities. A portion of the Goshute Indian Reservation is located in White Pine County with the remainder located in Utah. The Goshute Indian Reservation encompasses 112,870 acres and includes the town of Goshute in Utah and various community facilities.

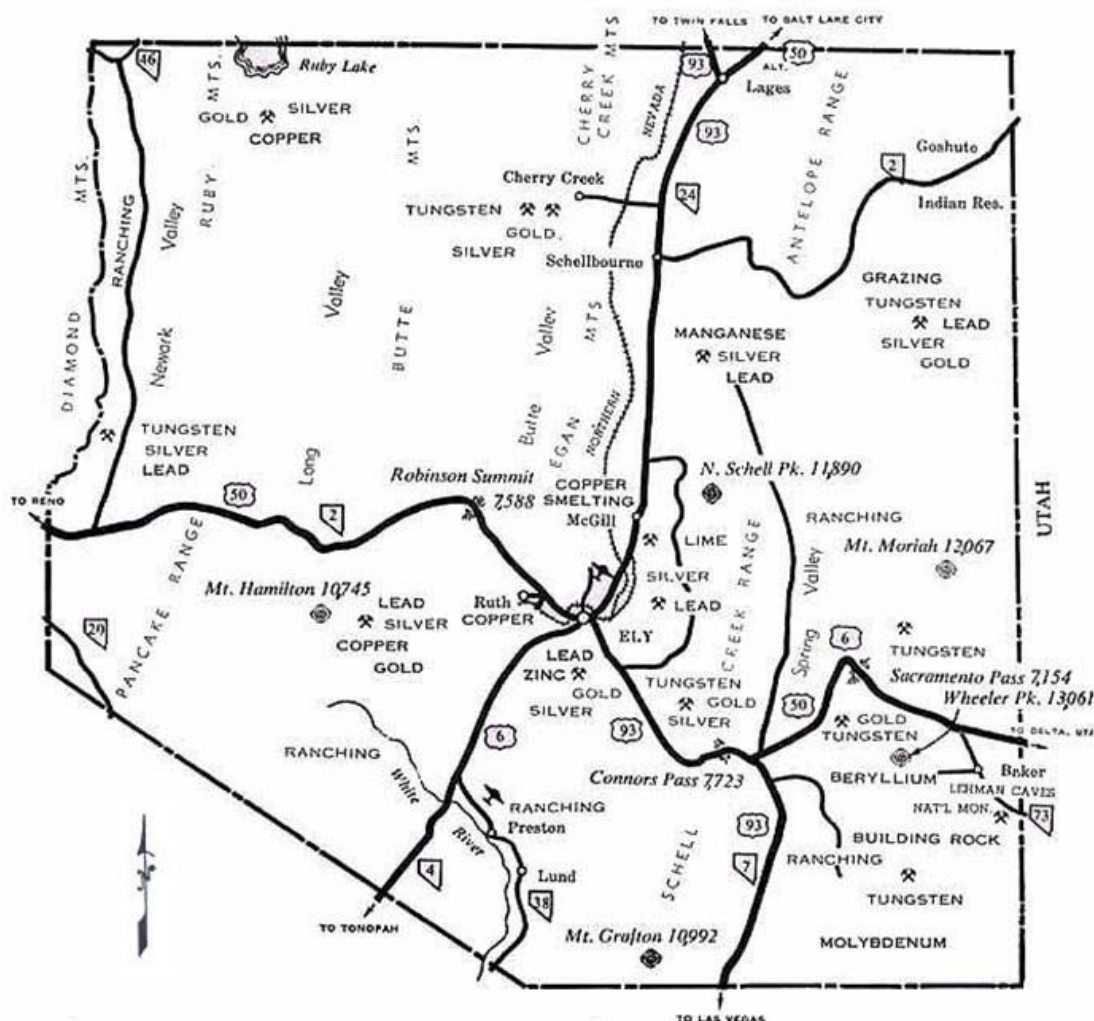
Economy

Communities in White Pine County include the incorporated City of Ely and the unincorporated towns of Lund, McGill, and Ruth. Other developed areas include Baker, Cherry Creek, and Crosstimbers.



Number of Markers: 10

Map Source: www.nevada-landmarks.com/wp-home.htm



WHITE PINE COUNTY

Map Source: www.nevada-history.org/whitepine.html

The major economic sectors in White Pine County are:

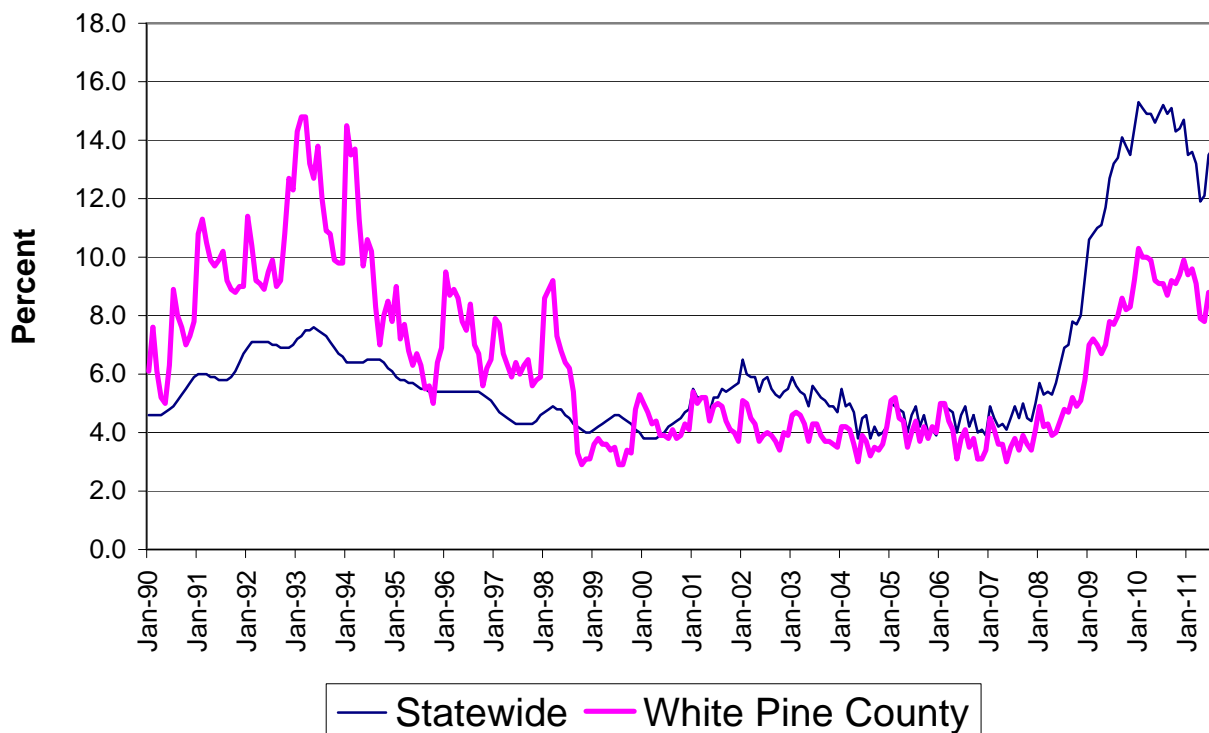
Figure 53 – White Pine County Major Economic Sectors

2008 Economic Sector Information	2009 % of Compensation	2009 % of jobs	2008 % of Compensation	2008 % of jobs
Other private sector	43.44%	47.06%	46.31%	47.49%
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)	4.49%	9.56%	4.51%	9.77%
Accommodation and food service (NAICS 72)	4.71%	10.59%	4.90%	10.66%
Government and government enterprises (NAICS 92)	45.62%	29.63%	42.97%	28.98%
Farming	1.73%	3.17%	1.32%	3.11%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. <http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis>

The unemployment rate is one of many economic indicators used to measure the strength or weakness of local, state, and national economies. Mining is a significant economic sector in White Pine County. Because the mining industry generally prospers during national recessions, the unemployment rate in White Pine County has not risen as sharply as the state unemployment rate. The following chart shows the trend of the White Pine County unemployment rate in relation to the Nevada unemployment rate.

Figure 54 – White Pine County Unemployment Rates



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov/data

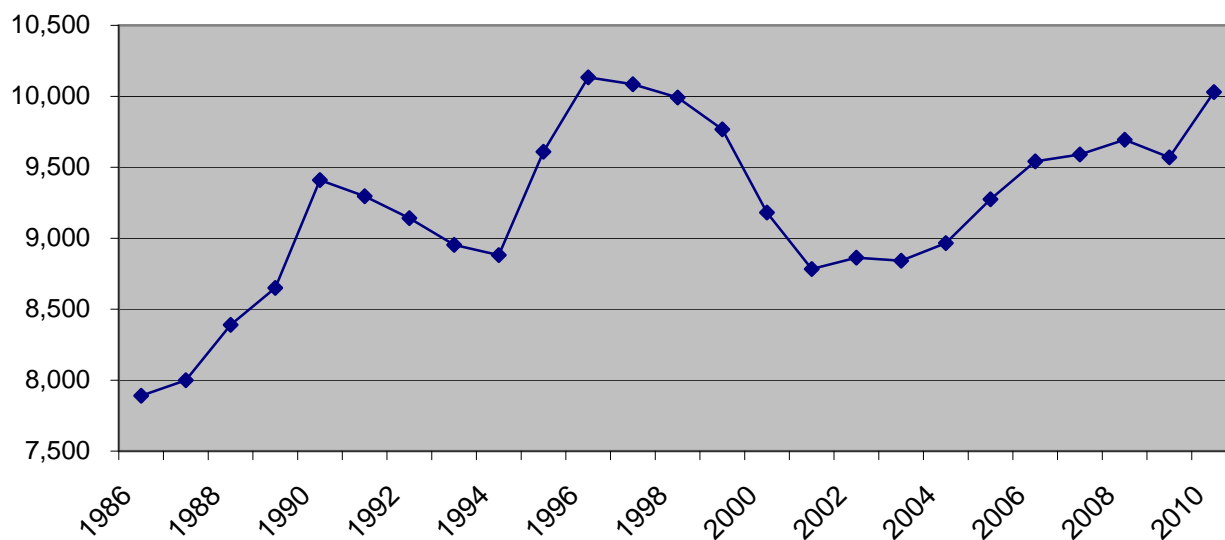
Demographics

White Pine County encompasses approximately 8,897²⁹ square miles in area. Approximately 91% of the lands in White Pine County are managed by the United States Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition, Indian lands represent approximately 2% of the land area of White Pine County. The population in 2010 was 10,030 and the population density was 1.1 persons per square mile.

The following chart shows the population of White Pine County.

²⁹ Per the 2000 census, White Pine County encompassed 8,875.98 square miles of land area and 20.62 square miles of water area for a total area of 8,896.60 square miles.

Figure 55 – White Pine County Population



Source: Nevada State Demographer and 2010 Census

