



Moapa Valley Town Advisory Board

November 13, 2019

MINUTES

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Board Members: | Marjorie Holland – Chair – PRESENT Kristen Pearson – Vice Chair – PRESENT Gene Houston – EXCUSED | Lois Hall – PRESENT Megan Porter – PRESENT |
| Secretary: | Amelia Smith 702-397-6475 Amelia.Smith@clarkcountynv.gov | |
| County Liaison: | Janice Ridondo 702-455-3504 JRidondo@clarkcountynv.gov | |

- I. Call to Order, Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, Roll Call
The meeting was called to order at 7:00 p.m.
- II. Public Comment

None
- III. Approval of October 9, 2019 Minutes

Moved by: Megan Porter
Action: Approved
Vote: 4-0 Unanimous
- IV. Approval of Agenda for November 13, 2019

Moved by: Lois Hall
Action: Approved
Vote: 4-0/Unanimous

V. Informational Items

1. Members of the U.S. Census Bureau in Nevada to discuss the 2020 Census process and provide information on available job opportunities (for discussion only)

The 2020 Census is required under and constitution and is a major deciding factor in how a community receives its funding such as education, infrastructure, rental assistance, emergency funding, market research and many other community benefits. All information is protected by law and can only be used for statistical purposes; NOT shared amongst any other government or private agencies. They are currently in the process of hiring office personnel and field workers. Additional information will be included with the 11.13.19 minutes. There are three avenues used to collect data: online, by phone or by mail. Please follow this link for additional information www.2020Census.gov

VI. Planning & Zoning

None

VII. General Business

None

VIII. Public Comment

Chuck Oliver - Requesting Clark County Public Works and/or the Department of Aviation to have an item on a future agenda to provide information regarding the project.

Resident at 380 Anthon Ave. - does not support a route near his property.

Shalita Guzman - 2020 Census bureau – are hiring census workers to work in the community where they live, and are offering flexible schedules. The largest need is when they hire people to go door to door. They are currently making arrangements to hold “Apply Now” events for those who are interested in working for the 2020 census. This is anticipated to take place at the Moapa Valley Library; fliers will be provided once this information becomes available. Those hired from January on will not have the income counted towards their SNAP or TANF benefits. Most of the hiring will take place in the spring.

IX. Next Meeting Date

The next regular meeting will be December 11, 2019

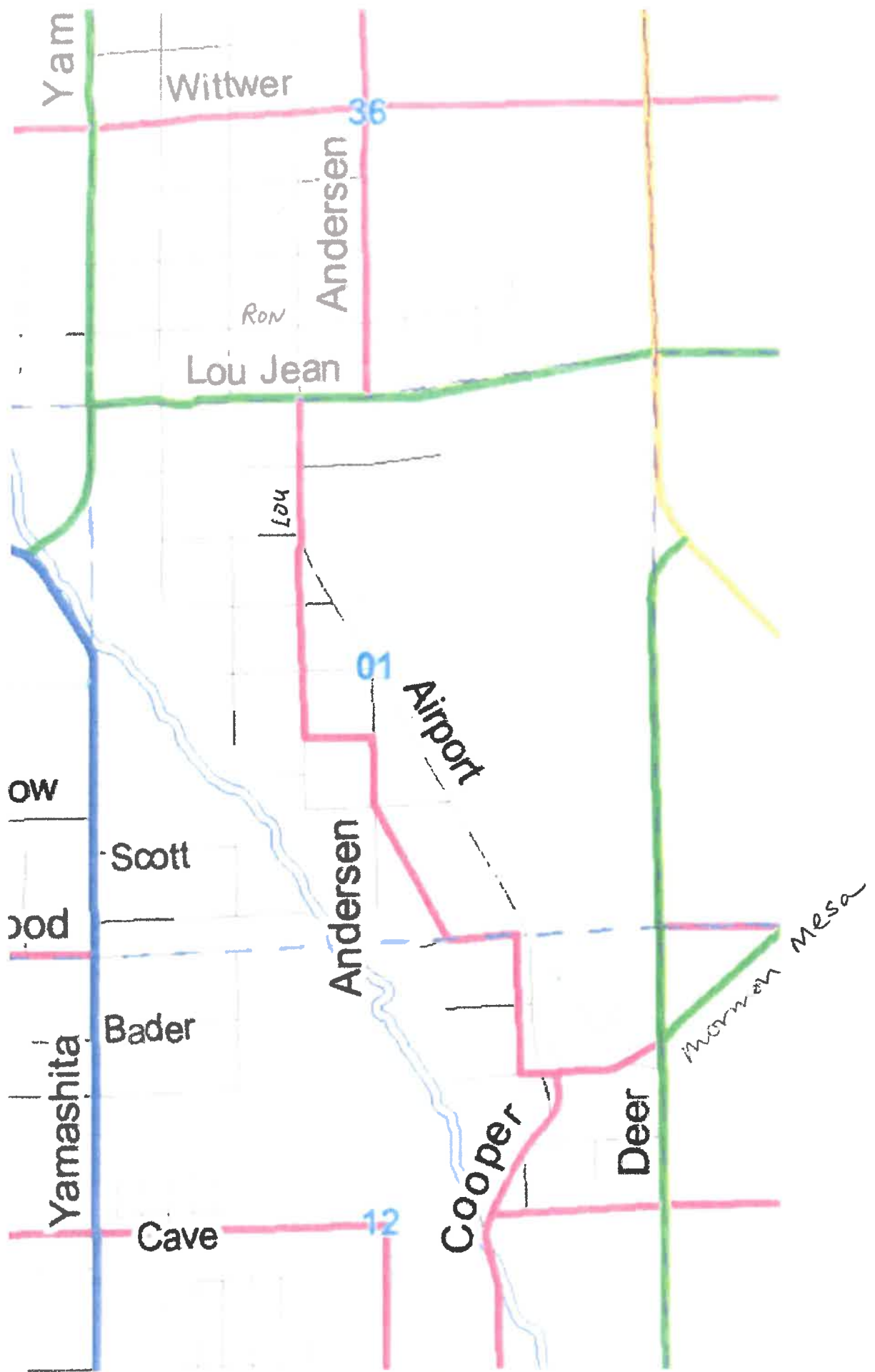
X. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

Airport Realignment Public Comment

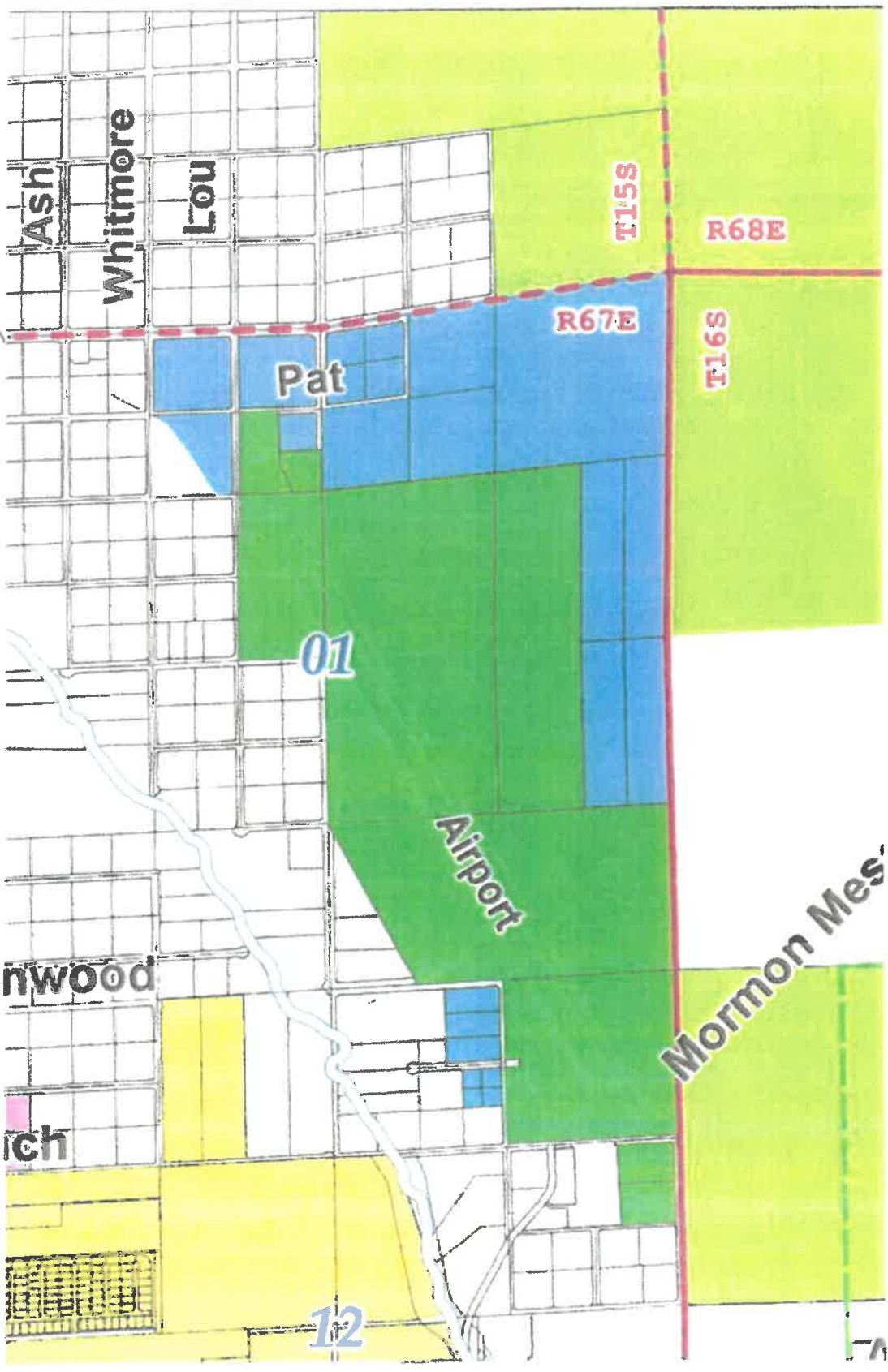
Moapa Valley Town Advisory Board 11.13.19

Submitted by
Chuck and Terri Oliver



Chuck & Teri Oliver





Lou Jean

Ash
Whitmore

Lou

Pat

T15S

R68E

R67E

T16S

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Airport

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Mormon Mes

12

Transportation Element

Map 9 Logandale/Overton Clark County, Nevada

-  **Highways**
-  Las Vegas Blvd (200+ ft R.O.W)
-  Las Vegas Blvd (200+ ft R.O.W)
-  Interstates/State Highways (200+ ft R.O.W)
-  Arterials (120+ ft R.O.W)
-  Arterials (100+ ft R.O.W)
-  Collectors (80+ ft R.O.W)
-  Collectors (60+ ft R.O.W)
-  Local Streets (R.O.W Varies)
-  Railroads
-  Interchanges

Boulder City Las Vegas Mesquite
Henderson North Las Vegas Nellis AFB

Place Boundaries

1. Boundaries shown within the map area are for informational purposes only and do not constitute a legal boundary.
2. The map is not intended to be used as a legal document. It is intended to be used as a general reference only. It is not intended to be used as a legal document. It is intended to be used as a general reference only.
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



Map created on: August 22, 2019

This information is for display purposes only.
No liability is assumed as to the accuracy of the data displayed herein.

Northeast Planning Area

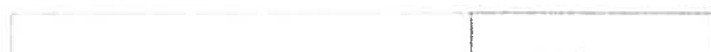
Adopted: May 08, 2019

Effective: May 22, 2019

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Open Lands |  | Office Professional |
|  | Residential Rural Up to 0.5 du/1 ac |  | Commercial Neighborhood |
|  | Residential Agricultural Up to 1 du/1 ac |  | Commercial General |
|  | Rural Neighborhood Preservation Up to 2 du/1 ac |  | Commercial Tourist |
|  | Rural Neighborhood Up to 2.5 du/1 ac |  | Business and Design Research Park |
|  | Residential Low Up to 3.5 du/1 ac |  | Industrial |
|  | Residential Suburban Up to 8 du/1 ac |  | Heavy Industrial |
|  | Residential Medium Up to 3 du/1 ac to 14 du/1 ac |  | Public Facilities |
|  | Residential High Up to 8 du/1 ac to 18 du/1 ac |  | Institutional |
|  | Residential Urban Center Up to 18 du/1 ac to 32 du/1 ac |  | Major Development Projects |
|  | Residential High Rise Center Greater than 32 du/1 ac | | |
|  | Northeast County Planning Area Boundary |  | Incorporated Cities and Tribal Lands |
|  | Community Districts | | |

| | | |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| CCSD | = | School District |
| S | = | School |
| E | = | Elementary |
| M | = | Middle |
| H | = | High |
| G | = | Government Facility |
| GC | = | Golf Course |
| F | = | Fire Station |
| C | = | Church |

| | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------------------|
| L | = | Library |
| P | = | Park |
| W | = | Place of Worship |
| SS | = | Electrical Sub-Station |
| PW | = | Public Works |
| WD | = | Water District |
| U | = | Utility |
| PD | = | Police Department |
| SNWA | = | So. NV Water District |



Counting for Dollars 2020

The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:

NEVADA

Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs
Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)

Total Program Obligations: **\$6,219,293,623**

| Program | Dept. | Obligations | Program | Dept. | Obligations |
|---|-------|-----------------|---|-------|---------------------|
| Financial Assistance Programs | | | \$6,091,124,111 | | |
| Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) | HHS | \$2,683,391,000 | Community Facilities Loans/Grants | USDA | \$16,073,586 |
| Federal Direct Student Loans | ED | \$385,217,316 | Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants | ED | \$11,181,742 |
| Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program | USDA | \$629,519,652 | Crime Victim Assistance | DOJ | \$19,981,431 |
| Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B) | HHS | \$581,710,227 | CDBG Entitlement Grants | HUD | \$17,553,066 |
| Highway Planning and Construction | DOT | \$357,425,690 | Public Housing Capital Fund | HUD | \$5,811,000 |
| Federal Pell Grant Program | ED | \$129,000,000 | Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse | HHS | \$16,890,047 |
| Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers | HUD | \$141,749,000 | Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities | USDA | \$20,567,589 |
| Temporary Assistance for Needy Families | HHS | \$57,640,832 | Social Services Block Grant | HHS | \$14,028,655 |
| Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans | USDA | \$115,519,804 | Rural Rental Assistance Payments | USDA | \$10,766,261 |
| Title I Grants to LEAs | ED | \$120,121,711 | Business and Industry Loans | USDA | \$27,990,000 |
| State Children's Health Insurance Program | HHS | \$63,304,000 | Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States | ED | \$9,767,368 |
| National School Lunch Program | USDA | \$100,175,000 | Homeland Security Grant Program | DHS | \$6,696,500 |
| Special Education Grants | ED | \$75,030,369 | WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants | DOL | \$13,512,393 |
| Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program | HUD | \$21,786,564 | HOME | HUD | \$3,200,326 |
| Federal Transit Formula Grants | DOT | \$55,591,000 | State CDBG | HUD | \$2,434,790 |
| Head Start | HHS | \$25,981,452 | WIOA Youth Activities | DOL | \$9,540,579 |
| WIC | USDA | \$51,976,000 | WIOA Adult Activities | DOL | \$9,292,490 |
| Title IV-E Foster Care | HHS | \$50,998,704 | Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser | DOL | \$6,627,492 |
| Health Care Centers | HHS | \$20,144,281 | Community Services Block Grant | HHS | \$3,756,915 |
| School Breakfast Program | USDA | \$35,695,000 | Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services | HHS | \$5,505,841 |
| Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees | USDA | \$0 | Cooperative Extension Service | USDA | \$1,856,403 |
| Public and Indian Housing | HUD | \$15,057,000 | Native Amer. Employment & Training | DOL | \$464,361 |
| Low Income Home Energy Assistance | HHS | \$9,894,393 | | | |
| Child and Adult Care Food Program | USDA | \$10,284,000 | Federal Tax Expenditures | | \$91,328,169 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States | ED | \$15,433,006 | Low Income Housing Tax Credit | Treas | \$77,500,605 |
| Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds | HHS | \$17,635,000 | New Markets Tax Credit | Treas | \$13,827,564 |
| Unemployment Insurance Administration | DOL | \$28,294,000 | | | |
| Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants | DOT | \$0 | Federal Procurement Programs | | \$36,841,343 |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | HHS | \$24,415,000 | HUBZones Program | SBA | \$36,841,343 |
| Adoption Assistance | HHS | \$34,635,275 | | | |

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, the George Washington University. Spending data analysis provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight. | January 30, 2019

Note: The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>

GW Institute
of Public Policy

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

For further information:

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The George Washington University
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Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

The census asks questions that provide a snapshot of the nation. Census results affect your voice in government, how much funding your community receives, and how your community plans for the future.

When you fill out the census, you help:

- Determine how many seats your state gets in Congress.
- Guide how more than \$675 billion in federal funding is distributed to states and communities each year.
- Create jobs, provide housing, prepare for emergencies, and build schools, roads and hospitals.

POPULATION COUNT (NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING OR STAYING)

We ask this question to collect an accurate count of the number of people at each address on Census Day, April 1, 2020. Each decade, census results determine how many seats your state gets in Congress. State and local officials use census counts to draw boundaries for districts like congressional districts, state legislative districts, and school districts.

ANY ADDITIONAL PEOPLE LIVING OR STAYING

Our goal is to count people once, only once, and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure that everyone living at an address is counted.

OWNER/RENTER

We ask about whether a home is owned or rented to create statistics about



homeownership and renters. Homeownership rates serve as an indicator of the nation's economy and help in administering housing programs and informing planning decisions.

PHONE NUMBER

We ask for a phone number in case we need to contact you. We will never share your number and will only contact you if needed for official Census Bureau business.

Revised July 2019

Connect with us
@uscensusbureau

[2020CENSUS.GOV](https://2020census.gov)

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United States
Census
2020

Why We Ask

The 2020 Census is easy. The questions are simple.

NAME

We ask for names to ensure everyone in the house is counted. Listing the name of each person in the household helps respondents include all members, particularly in large households where a respondent may forget who was counted and who was not.

SEX

We ask about the sex of each person to create statistics about males and females. Census data about sex are used in planning and funding government programs, and in evaluating other government programs and policies to ensure they fairly and equitably serve the needs of males and females. These statistics are also used to enforce laws, regulations, and policies against discrimination in government programs and in society.

AGE AND DATE OF BIRTH

We ask about age and date of birth to understand the size and characteristics of different age groups and to present other data by age. Local, state, tribal, and federal agencies use age data to plan and fund government programs that provide assistance or services for specific age groups, such as children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population. These statistics also help enforce laws, regulations, and policies against age discrimination in government programs and in society.

HISPANIC, LATINO, OR SPANISH ORIGIN

We ask about whether a person is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin to create statistics

about this ethnic group. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with antidiscrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act.

RACE

We ask about a person's race to create statistics about race and to present other statistics by race groups. The data collected in this question are needed by federal agencies to monitor compliance with antidiscrimination provisions, such as under the Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act. State governments use the data to determine congressional, state, and local voting districts.

WHETHER A PERSON LIVES OR STAYS SOMEWHERE ELSE

Our goal is to count people once, only once, and in the right place according to where they live on Census Day. Keeping this goal in mind, we ask this question to ensure individuals are not included at multiple addresses.

RELATIONSHIP

We ask about the relationship of each person in a household to one central person to create estimates about families, households, and other groups. Relationship data are used in planning and funding government programs that provide funds or services for families, people living or raising children alone, grandparents living with grandchildren, or other households that qualify for additional assistance.

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United States
**Census
2020**

The 2020 Census and Confidentiality

Your responses to the 2020 Census are safe, secure, and protected by federal law. Your answers can only be used to produce statistics—they cannot be used against you in any way. By law, all responses to U.S. Census Bureau household and business surveys are kept completely confidential.

Respond to the 2020 Census to shape the future.

Responding to the census helps communities get the funding they need and helps businesses make data-driven decisions that grow the economy. Census data impact our daily lives, informing important decisions about funding for services and infrastructure in your community, including health care, senior centers, jobs, political representation, roads, schools, and businesses. More than \$675 billion in federal funding flows back to states and local communities each year based on census data.



Your census responses are safe and secure.

The Census Bureau is required by law to protect any personal information we collect and keep it strictly confidential. The Census Bureau can only use your answers to produce statistics. In fact, every Census Bureau employee takes an oath to protect your personal information for life. Your answers cannot be used for law enforcement purposes or to determine your personal eligibility for government benefits.

By law, your responses cannot be used against you.

By law, your census responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way—not by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), not by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), not by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and not by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics.



The law is clear—no personal information can be shared.

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau cannot release any identifiable information about individuals, households, or businesses, even to law enforcement agencies.

The law states that the information collected may only be used for statistical purposes and no other purpose.

To support historical research, Title 44 of the U.S. Code allows the National Archives and Records Administration to release census records only after 72 years.

All Census Bureau staff take a lifetime oath to protect your personal information, and any violation comes with a penalty of up to \$250,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison.

There are no exceptions.

The law requires the Census Bureau to keep everyone's information confidential. By law, your responses cannot be used against you by any government agency or court in any way. The Census Bureau will not share an individual's responses with immigration enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies, or allow that information to be used to determine eligibility for government benefits. Title 13 makes it very clear that the data we collect can only be used for statistical purposes—we cannot allow it to be used for anything else, including law enforcement.

It's your choice: you can respond securely online, by mail, or by phone.

You will have the option of responding online, by mail, or by phone. Households that don't respond in one of these ways will be visited by a census taker to collect the information in person. Regardless of how you respond, your personal information is protected by law.

Your online responses are safe from hacking and other cyberthreats.

The Census Bureau takes strong precautions to keep online responses secure. All data submitted online are encrypted to protect personal privacy, and our cybersecurity program meets the highest and most recent standards for protecting personal information. Once the data are received, they are no longer online. From the moment the Census Bureau collects responses, our focus and legal obligation is to keep them safe.

We are committed to confidentiality.

At the U.S. Census Bureau, we are absolutely committed to keeping your responses confidential. This commitment means it is safe to provide your answers and know that they will only be used to paint a statistical portrait of our nation and communities.

Learn more about the Census Bureau's data protection and privacy program at www.census.gov/privacy.



Laws protecting personal census information have withstood challenges.

In 1982, the U.S. Supreme Court confirmed that even addresses are confidential and cannot be disclosed through legal discovery or the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). In 2010, the U.S. Justice Department determined that the Patriot Act does not override the law that protects the confidentiality of individual census responses. No court of law can subpoena census responses.

