



POLICY AND PROGRAM REPORT



State and Local Government

April 2016

Although the recent economic downturn hit the State hard, Nevada has remained one of the fastest growing states over the past decade with an 18 percent increase in population from 2004 to 2014, and it is projected to grow by an additional 4.8 percent by the end of the decade. The State’s current population is approximately 2.8 million. Nevada ranks 43rd in the nation in population density (25.9 persons per square mile) but, paradoxically, it ranks very high in the percentage of persons living in metropolitan areas and is one of the most urbanized states in the country. One reason for the high level of urbanization is that more than 85 percent of Nevada is owned by the federal government and therefore most of the State’s population is concentrated in its cities and towns. Clark County accounts for over 72 percent of the State’s entire population, and Washoe County accounts for more than 15 percent, leaving less than 13 percent of the population in the remaining 15 counties.

Like the federal system, Nevada State government has three branches: Executive, Judicial, and Legislative. The Executive Branch, primarily directed by the Governor, is responsible for carrying out the laws enacted by the Legislature and providing statewide services to the people of Nevada. Nevada’s 17 counties, along with over two dozen cities and towns, provide additional services and governance at the local level. Other forms of local government include general improvement districts, local improvement districts, and school districts.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The Executive Branch consists of the elected offices created by the *Nevada Constitution*: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Controller, and Attorney General. The persons who hold these offices are also referred to as constitutional officers.

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Constitutional Officers

Constitutional officers are elected for four-year terms, and their duties are set forth in the *Nevada Constitution* and in statute. Their duties can be summarized as follows:

- Governor—acts as the chief executive of the State.
- Lieutenant Governor—presides over the Nevada Senate and casts a vote in the case of a tie on a question, fills any vacancy during the term of the Governor, and chairs the Commission on Tourism.
- Secretary of State—is responsible for overseeing elections, commercial recordings, securities, notaries, and the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a state business portal.
- State Treasurer—oversees the State Treasury, sets investment policies for State funds, and administers the Unclaimed Property Division and the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program, along with the other college savings programs.
- State Controller—is responsible for paying the State’s debts, including State employees’ salaries, maintains the official accounting records, and prepares the annual statement of the State’s financial status and public debt.
- Attorney General—acts as the chief law enforcement officer, provides legal services to the State and State agencies, and defends or prosecutes litigation involving the State or its agencies.

The Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General sit on the State Board of Examiners, which is charged with reviewing tort claims, independent contracts, leases, and requests for payments from specified accounts.

Governor and Executive Branch Departments

As the head of the Executive Branch, the Governor oversees a number of statutorily created departments to carry out the laws. Many of the departments are further divided into divisions with specialized duties and expertise. During the 2011 Legislative Session, several departments were dismantled and consolidated into other departments or divisions within departments. The Nevada Legislature also combined the duties of various divisions into departments and eliminated certain boards and commissions in an effort to reorganize and streamline State government. In addition, several State-level commissions were shifted under the purview of the Office of the Governor. The departments with directors appointed by the Governor are:

- Administration;
- Agriculture;
- Business and Industry;

- Conservation and Natural Resources;
- Corrections;
- Employment, Training and Rehabilitation;
- Health and Human Services;
- Motor Vehicles;
- Public Safety;
- Taxation;
- Tourism and Cultural Affairs;
- Veterans Services; and
- Wildlife.

The Governor also appoints the Adjutant General, who serves as the Chief of Staff to the Governor, the Director of the Office of the Military, the Director of the Office of Finance, and the Commander of the Nevada National Guard. The Director of the Department of Transportation is selected by the Board of Directors of the Department, of which the Governor is a member. Four of the seven members of the State Public Works Board are appointed by the Governor, two members are legislative appointments, and the Director of the Department of Administration is the seventh member.

In addition to these executive departments, the Governor also has appointing authority for numerous agencies or commissions, as well as more than 80 independent boards, commissions, councils, and professional occupational licensing boards. The Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission reviews each board and commission in the State and makes recommendations for improvement, consolidation, or other action. The Sunset Subcommittee is also charged with reviewing tax abatements, exemptions, and set-asides for such entities, and making recommendations for termination, modification, or other action. Each interim, no fewer than ten boards and commissions must be reviewed, and each board and commission must be reviewed at least every ten years. Following a review, the Sunset Subcommittee must make its recommendations to the Legislature no later than June 30 of each odd-numbered year. Please refer to the *Directory of State and Local Government* on the Legislature's website (<http://www.leg.state.nv.us>) for lists of various State entities, including agencies, commissions, and divisions.

The State Board of Education consists of elected and appointed members and adopts regulations as required and establishes policies to govern the administration of all functions of the State relating to supervision, management, and control of public schools not conferred by law on some other agency. The Board consists of four members elected by the voters in each congressional district and three members appointed by the Governor. In addition to the seven voting members, the Board

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includes four nonvoting members appointed by the Governor. The Governor appoints the Superintendent of Public Instruction from a list of persons submitted by the Board. The budget for the State Board and Department of Education is part of the *Executive Budget*.

The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) is governed by a 13-member elected Board of Regents that oversees NSHE and appoints the Chancellor. Although NSHE operates as part of the Executive Branch, it has a unique hybrid status due to a certain level of independence granted to NSHE by the *Nevada Constitution*.

Many State departments, boards, and commissions have authority to adopt regulations to carry out their duties. These regulations are codified and compiled in the *Nevada Administrative Code*. The process for review and adoption of regulations is controlled by Chapter 233B (“Nevada Administrative Procedure Act”) of *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS).

The Governor plays a pivotal role in the legislative process. One of the Governor’s most important duties is to prepare and present the two-year (biennial) *Executive Budget* to the Legislature for its consideration and action each session. The *Nevada Constitution* gives the Governor the power to veto a bill, but the Governor does not have line-item veto powers. After a veto by the Governor, the bill is returned to the Legislature for a possible vote to override the veto. If the Governor fails to sign or veto a bill within a certain number of days after delivery, the bill becomes law without the Governor’s signature. Historically, very few bills are vetoed. In 2009, however, the Governor set a veto record, and the Legislature set a record in the number of vetoes it overrode. Governor Jim Gibbons vetoed 48 bills from the 2009 Legislative Session, 41 of which were vetoed during the session. The Legislature overrode the Governor’s veto on 25 of these bills and sustained the Governor’s veto on the remaining 16 bills. The last 7 bills were vetoed after the Legislature had adjourned *sine die* and were returned to the 2011 Session. The 2011 Legislature did not consider any returning bills from 2009 in order to sustain or override the Governor’s vetoes. In 2011, Governor Brian Sandoval vetoed 28 bills, none of which were overridden. In 2013, Governor Sandoval vetoed 17 bills and, again, none of these vetoes were overridden. In 2015, Governor Sandoval vetoed 7 bills, all of which will return to the Legislature in the 2017 Session.

HOME RULE LIMITS

Home rule refers to the concept of local self-government and the powers granted to the citizens of a local area to structure, organize, and empower their local government. The *Nevada Constitution*, in Article 8, Section 8, states:

The legislature shall provide for the organization of cities and towns by general laws and shall restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, except for procuring supplies of water; *provided, however*, that the legislature may, by general laws, in the manner and to the extent therein provided, permit and authorize the electors of any city or town to frame, adopt and amend a charter for its own government, or to amend any existing charter of such city or town.

Article 4 of the *Nevada Constitution* requires the Legislature to establish a uniform system of county government (Section 25); requires the Legislature to provide for the election of boards of county commissioners and to prescribe by law their duties and compensation (Section 26); and gives the Legislature power to prescribe, among other things, the duties and compensation of certain county officers, including clerks, recorders, auditors, sheriffs, district attorneys, and public administrators (Section 32). However, there are no constitutional or statutory provisions in Nevada relating to home rule authority for county governments, and therefore, Nevada is considered a state without home rule for local governments. In other words, county and city governments generally have only those powers that are granted to them by the Legislature.

Often debated is the effect of Dillon's Rule on Nevada's counties and other local governments. Without home rule, the general application of Dillon's Rule is to limit the powers of counties, cities, and towns. According to *Black's Law Dictionary*, Sixth Edition, Dillon's Rule is a rule from an 1868 Iowa case (*Merriam v. Moody's Executors*, 25 Iowa 163, 170 [1868]) that is used in interpreting statutes delegating authority to local government. The rule states:

[A] municipal corporation possesses and can exercise the following powers and no others: First, those granted in express words; second, those necessarily implied or necessarily incident to the powers expressly granted; third, those absolutely essential to the declared objects and purposes of the corporation—not simply convenient, but indispensable

The lack of home rule in Nevada typically generates a significant amount of legislation each session as counties and cities seek to expand or clarify their powers. In the 2011 and 2013 Sessions, the Legislature declined to approve any major home rule bills, but it did grant local governments increased powers in specific instances. In the 2015 Session, the Legislature agreed to allow an exception to Dillon's Rule that grants local governing bodies additional autonomy in limited circumstances. With the passage of Assembly Bill 493 (Chapter 465, *Statutes of Nevada*), and Senate Bill 29 (Chapter 416, *Statutes of Nevada*), the governing bodies of cities and counties, respectively, are authorized, with certain exceptions, to exercise all powers necessary or proper to address matters of local concern for the effective operation of city or county government, whether or not the powers are expressly granted by the Legislature. Matters of local concern include any matters that primarily affect or impact areas located in the city or county, or persons who reside, work, or visit the city or county, and that do not have a significant effect or impact on areas located in other cities or counties. These powers remain subject to all federal and State constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions. The bills also expressly prohibit cities and counties from enacting certain ordinances or regulations, including, but not limited to, the imposition of a tax or conducting an election without legislative approval.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

With the admission of Nevada as a state in 1864, the *Nevada Constitution* declared that existing counties, towns, and cities shall continue. However, the continued existence of the counties,

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including their boundaries, county seats, and powers, is within the control of the Legislature. The names, county seats, and boundaries of the 17 counties are set by statute. Counties may be abolished by an act of the Legislature, but such an act does not become effective until approved by a majority of the voters in the affected county. The creation of the county commissions, and provisions relating to ordinances, general and financial powers, regulatory powers, and other matters, are found in Chapter 244 (“Counties: Government”) of NRS. Counties are granted the authority to levy taxes for the purposes prescribed by law and to the extent authorized by law.

Because laws cannot be written to apply to a particular county or group of counties, certain provisions of NRS may apply only to certain subsets of counties based on the population of the county at the time of the preceding national decennial census. At each legislative session immediately following the decennial census (the 2011 Legislative Session, for example), the Legislature considers a “population bill,” which shifts certain population thresholds higher, based on current census data, to accommodate Nevada’s growth. Assembly Bill 545 (Chapter 253, *Statutes of Nevada 2011*) retained, with limited exceptions, the applicability of provisions in Nevada law only to those counties (and cities, if applicable) that they were intended to affect. The following table sets forth the population thresholds by which certain legislation is applied as set forth in A.B. 545:

POPULATION RANGE	COUNTY	POPULATION (2010)
700,000 or more	Clark	1,951,269
100,000 or more - Less than 700,000	Washoe	421,407
55,000 or more - Less than 100,000	Carson City	55,274
47,500 or more - Less than 55,000	Lyon	51,980
	Elko	48,818
45,000 or more - Less than 47,500	Douglas	46,997
30,000 or more - Less than 45,000	Nye	43,946
20,000 or more - Less than 30,000	Churchill	24,877
15,000 or more - Less than 20,000	Humboldt	16,528
9,000 or more - Less than 15,000	White Pine	10,030
4,500 or more - Less than 9,000	Pershing	6,753
	Lander	5,775
	Lincoln	5,345
	Mineral	4,772
3,000 or more - Less than 4,500	Storey	4,010
Less than 3,000	Eureka	1,987
	Esmeralda	783

CITIES AND TOWNS

Nevada law also provides for the creation of cities and towns. Cities can be incorporated by a special act (often called “charter cities”) or incorporated by general law through the petition process

as set forth in Chapter 266 (“General Law for Incorporation of Cities and Towns”) of NRS. There are 12 charter cities: Boulder City, Caliente, Carlin, Carson City, Elko, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Reno, Sparks, Wells, and Yerington. General law cities include: Ely, Fallon, Fernley, Lovelock, Mesquite, West Wendover, and Winnemucca. Cities must have at least 1,000 residents to incorporate, and a city will be disincorporated automatically if the population drops below 150.

The Legislature sets the structure and powers of city councils and grants various powers as codified in Chapter 268 (“Powers and Duties Common to Cities and Towns Incorporated Under General or Special Laws”) of NRS. Cities are categorized for different purposes as follows:

CATEGORIES OF CITIES (NRS 266.055)	POPULATION
I	50,000 or more
II	5,000 to 49,999
III	4,999 or less

The population of Nevada’s incorporated cities and their respective categories are shown below:

CHARTER CITIES	2010 POPULATION (CATEGORY)
Boulder City	15,023 (II)
Caliente	1,130 (III)
Carlin	2,368 (III)
Carson City	55,274 (I)
Elko	18,297 (II)
Henderson	257,729 (I)
Las Vegas	583,756 (I)
North Las Vegas	216,961 (I)
Reno	225,221 (I)
Sparks	90,264 (I)
Wells	1,292 (III)
Yerington	3,048 (III)
GENERAL LAW CITIES	2010 POPULATION (CATEGORY)
Ely	4,255 (III)
Fallon	8,606 (II)
Fernley	19,368 (II)
Lovelock	1,894 (III)
Mesquite	15,276 (II)
West Wendover	4,410 (III)
Winnemucca	7,396 (II)

Nevada law also provides for the formation of two types of unincorporated towns: (1) those with a town board form of government; and (2) those formed under the Unincorporated Town Government

Law. In Clark and Washoe Counties, unincorporated towns may be formed only under the provisions of the Unincorporated Town Government Law. Towns in other counties may choose to operate under either type.

The town board form of government allows the unincorporated town to be governed by an independent governing board whose powers are granted by State law rather than county ordinance. Towns established under the Unincorporated Town Government Law, however, are governed by the board of county commissioners rather than by an independent town board. A town board is established to assist the county commission by acting as a liaison between the commissioners and the residents of the town.

LAND USE AND PLANNING

The Nevada model for planning and land use decisions assigns primary responsibility to the counties. In NRS 321.640, the Legislature finds that unregulated growth and development will harm the public safety, health, comfort, and general welfare and that counties and cities have responsibilities for guiding development within their boundaries while coordinating with other planning processes. State participation is limited to coordinating information, acquiring and using federal lands and, if requested, providing assistance in areas of critical environmental concern and resolving inconsistencies between local plans.

State law sets many of the parameters and requirements related to land use and zoning matters in counties and cities. Still, most of the substantive decision making regarding development approvals and land use designations are made at the local level. Chapter 277 (“Cooperative Agreements: State, Counties, Cities, Districts and Other Public Agencies”) through Chapter 279B (“Rehabilitation of Abandoned Residential Property”) of NRS set forth the general requirements for land use and planning by local governments and cover such topics as: (1) cooperative agreements among State and local governments, subdivisions, and planning commissions; (2) the preparation and filing of tentative and final maps, regional and master plans, and variances; (3) the handling of enforcement issues and planned development; (4) regional planning commissions and impact fees; (5) redevelopment; and (6) the rehabilitation of property and abandoned property in residential neighborhoods.

Regional Planning

In response to specific areas of concern and to facilitate coordination among local governments, the Legislature has authorized three major regional planning entities as follows:

1. The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition in Clark County has a ten-member board with representatives from Clark County, the Clark County School District, and the Cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, and North Las Vegas. Created in 1999, the Coalition’s regional plan was approved by the Legislature in March 2001. To address the demands of continued urbanization, the comprehensive regional policy plan must include elements related to air quality, conservation, land use and development, population, public facilities and services, strategies to

promote the interspersation of new housing and businesses in established neighborhoods, and transportation. Further, the Coalition must define a “project of regional significance” and is required to review local master or facility plans for conformance with regional plan policies no fewer than every five years. The local air pollution control agency and regional transportation commission are required to coordinate with the Coalition to achieve integrated long-range air quality planning. Regional plan requirements and other provisions governing the Coalition are set forth in Chapter 278 (“Planning and Zoning”) of NRS.

In conjunction with the creation of the Coalition, Section 2 of S.B. 191 (Chapter 481, *Statutes of Nevada 1999*) required a person proposing a project of significant impact within the Las Vegas urban growth zone, as defined in NRS 463.3094, to prepare an impact statement for the local government with authority over the project.

2. Through a bi-state compact with California as ratified by the United States Congress, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) has jurisdiction over the California and Nevada portions of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact was first enacted in 1969, but the California and Nevada Legislatures, with the approval of Congress, agreed upon extensive amendments to the Compact in 1980. The TRPA has a 14-member appointed board, with 7 members from California and 7 members from Nevada. The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact is codified in NRS 277.200. For more information on the TRPA, see the 2016 *Policy and Program Report* titled, “General Environmental Issues and Matters Concerning Lake Tahoe.”
3. The Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency (TMRPA) within Washoe County has a ten-member governing board consisting of representatives from Washoe County and the Cities of Reno and Sparks. The TMRPA was created in 1989, and the regional plan requirements and other provisions are codified in Chapter 278 of NRS. The regional plan, as adopted and updated by TMRPA, focuses on the coordination of local government planning as it relates to implementation strategies, infrastructure, land use, and resource management. After the 2002 update of the regional plan, litigation between the member entities of the TMRPA resulted in a settlement agreement and judicial oversight of the settlement. Key elements of the settlement include adjustments to spheres of influence and service areas, cooperative planning, and regional plan amendments.

OTHER FORMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In addition to counties, cities, and towns, there are other types of local government. *Nevada Revised Statutes* authorizes the creation of general improvement districts (GIDs), local improvement districts, tourism improvement districts, and special districts. General improvement districts can be created by a resolution of the county commission or by a petition presented by an owner of property in the district. These districts usually are governed by elected boards of trustees. Services provided by GIDs may include cemeteries, emergency medical services, fire protection, recreation facilities, sanitation, sewer, sidewalks, storm drainage, television and radio, utilities, and water. Funding for GIDs can come from ad valorem taxes, connection and usage fees, and special assessments. Such

districts also have borrowing powers and may issue revenue bonds and securities, in addition to other forms of financing.

Special districts can also be created by the county commission or by petition filed with the county commission. Special districts include GIDs as well as water and sanitation districts, swimming pool districts, municipal power districts, or any other quasi-municipal districts, with the exception of local improvement districts. Local improvement districts are governed by Chapter 309 (“Local Improvement Districts”) of NRS and may be proposed by a majority of the owners of land to be benefited by the construction of power plants and distribution of electrical energy, sewer systems, or the acquisition or construction of water systems. School districts are also considered local governments in Nevada, and the boundaries of the 17 school districts are the same as county boundaries. The size and election procedures for school boards are set in statute and are based, in part, upon the size of the county school district.

UNFUNDED MANDATES

Unfunded mandates are a continuing concern of Nevada’s local governments. Just as the federal government imposes unfunded mandates on the states, the Legislature may require local governments to provide new services or to expand existing programs without identifying a source of funding. The Nevada Legislature enacted legislation relating to unfunded mandates in 1993 and 1999. Assembly Joint Resolution No. 8 (File No. 190, *Statutes of Nevada*) in 1993 urged Congress not to require the states to provide services or benefits unless it provides related funding. Senate Bill 381 (Chapter 419, *Statutes of Nevada*) in 1993 required that a source of revenue be authorized by statute if the Legislature mandates a local government to take an action which requires additional funding. This requirement is codified in NRS 354.599. However, the Legislature sometimes exempts bills from this statutory requirement. In 1999, the Legislature enacted S.B. 471 (Chapter 282, *Statutes of Nevada*) requiring a disclosure on the face of each legislative measure that contains an unfunded mandate placed upon a local government, as codified in NRS 218D.270.

STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYEES

The Executive Branch of State government employs over 15,000 people and is one of the largest single employers in Nevada. The combined employment figure for State and local governments (full- and part-time employees) is over 100,000 persons. To provide health insurance and other benefits to State employees, the Legislature created the Public Employees’ Benefits Program (PEBP). For more information, see the 2016 *Policy and Program Report* on PEBP. The State also provides retirement benefits for its employees in conjunction with local governments. Retirement benefits for State and local employees are provided by the Public Employees’ Retirement System (PERS), and participation in PERS is mandatory for all State and local government employers and employees. For more information, see the 2016 *Policy and Program Report* on PERS.

Collective Bargaining for Local Government Employees

The Local Government Employee-Management Relations Act was enacted in 1969 (and codified in Chapter 288 [“Relations Between Governments and Public Employees”] of NRS) to allow collective

bargaining for local government employees and address strikes by public employees. The Act created the three-member Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board (EMRB), which is appointed by the Governor. Chapter 288 of NRS legislatively declares it to be the public policy of the State that strikes by State or local government employees are illegal (NRS 288.230). Collective bargaining is defined in NRS 288.033 as “a method of determining conditions of employment by negotiation between representatives of the local government employer and employee organizations, entailing a mutual obligation . . . to meet at reasonable times and bargain in good faith”

Mandatory subjects of collective bargaining (NRS 288.150) include: (1) salaries or wages, sick leave, vacation, holidays, and leaves of absence; (2) insurance benefits; (3) hours of work required (by day or week) and safety of employees; (4) discharge and disciplinary procedures; (5) methodology for classification of employees in a bargaining unit; (6) deduction of employee organization dues and protection from discrimination due to participation in employee organizations; (7) procedures and requirements for the reopening of collective bargaining agreements that exceed one year in duration for certain negotiations during periods of fiscal emergency; (8) grievance or arbitration procedures for resolution of disputes over agreements; and (9) for teachers, preparation time, classroom materials and supplies, transfers and reassignments, and workforce reduction procedures. Additionally, each school district must establish, and negotiate through a collective bargaining agreement, programs for performance pay and for recruitment and retention of licensed educational personnel.

Matters not subject to collective bargaining and reserved to the local government employer include: (1) transfer or reassignment (except as to teachers, as a form of discipline, or when a school is converted to an achievement charter school or designated as a turnaround school); (2) workforce reduction due to lack of work or money except as limited by bargained procedures; (3) safety of the public; and (4) determination of staffing levels, content of workday, quality and quantity of services to the public, and means and methods of offering services to the public. Supervisory employees are prevented from being members of an employee organization. Also excluded from participating in future collective bargaining agreements are local government employees who are attorneys, doctors, and physicians assigned to a civil department or agency. A collective bargaining agreement that exceeds one year in length must include provisions for reopening the agreement during fiscal emergencies to consider measures relating to revenue shortfalls.

Local government employers may take whatever action is necessary—including suspension of a collective bargaining agreement—in emergency situations such as civil disorder, military actions, natural disasters, or riots. Chapter 288 of NRS also spells out procedures for: (1) recognition of employee organizations; (2) determination of bargaining units; (3) submittal of disputes to mediation, fact finding, or arbitration; (4) timelines for such actions; and (5) the role of the EMRB in appeals and other matters. Finally, arbitrations, EMRB deliberations, fact finding, mediations, and negotiations are not required to be open to the public (NRS 288.220).

Efforts to Extend Collective Bargaining to State Employees

The Legislature has considered bills extending collective bargaining to State employees beginning in the 1970s, but only two such bills have passed:

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1. Assembly Bill 130 in 1991 was vetoed by Governor Robert J. Miller, and the veto was sustained in 1993; and
2. Assembly Bill 395 in 2009 was vetoed by Governor Jim Gibbons, and the 2011 Nevada Legislature did not take action to sustain or override the veto.

WEBSITES AND CONTACTS

State of Nevada: <http://www.nv.gov> (with links to constitutional officers and State agencies).

STATE GOVERNMENT	
Governor The Honorable Brian Sandoval 101 North Carson Street, Suite 1 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-5670	Lieutenant Governor Mark A. Hutchison 101 North Carson Street, Suite 2 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-7111
Secretary of State Barbara K. Cegavske 101 North Carson Street, Suite 3 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-5708	State Treasurer Dan Schwartz 101 North Carson Street, Suite 4 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-5600
State Controller Ron Knecht 101 North Carson Street, Suite 5 Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-5632	Attorney General Adam Paul Laxalt 100 North Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701 (775) 684-1100

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS	
Nevada Association of Counties Jeffrey Fontaine, Executive Director 304 South Minnesota Street Carson City, Nevada 89703 (775) 883-7863 Website: http://www.nvnaco.org	Nevada League of Cities and Municipalities Wes Henderson, Executive Director 310 South Curry Street Carson City, Nevada 89703 (775) 882-2121 Website: http://www.nvleague.com

REGIONAL PLANNING ENTITIES	
<p>Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Joanne Marchetta, Executive Director P.O. Box 5310 Stateline, Nevada 89449 (775) 588-4547 Website: http://www.trpa.org</p>	<p>Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition Nicole Maldonado, Secretary 500 South Grand Central Parkway Las Vegas, Nevada 89155 (702) 455-3135 Website: http://www.snrpc.org</p>
<p>Truckee Meadows Regional Planning Agency Kimberly H. Robinson, Executive Director 1105 Terminal Way, Suite 316 Reno, Nevada 89502 (775) 321-8385 Website: http://www.tmrpa.org</p>	

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