



Pacific Law Journal Review of Selected Nevada Legislative

Volume 1979 | Issue 1

Article 59

1-1-1979

Public Entities; Annexation Procedures for Unincorporated Towns in Small Counties

Wesley Kumagai

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr>



Part of the [Legislation Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Wesley Kumagai, *Public Entities; Annexation Procedures for Unincorporated Towns in Small Counties*, 1979 U. PAC. L. REV. (1979).

Available at: <https://scholarlycommons.pacific.edu/nlr/vol1979/iss1/59>

This Legislative Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals and Law Reviews at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Pacific Law Journal Review of Selected Nevada Legislative by an authorized editor of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact mgibney@pacific.edu.

10. NRS 268.584(1)(b).
11. NRS 268.586.
12. NRS 268.592.
13. Id.
14. Ch. 432 §1 (adding to NRS Ch. 268).
15. Id.
16. NRS 268.580(1).
17. NRS 268.580(2).
18. NRS 268.580(3), (4), (5).
19. NRS 268.580(5).
20. Ch. 432 §1 (adding to NRS Ch. 268).
21. Id.
22. Phillips v. City of Reno, 92 Nev. 563, 565, 554 P.2d 740, 741 (1976).

PUBLIC ENTITIES; ANNEXATION PROCEDURES FOR
UNINCORPORATED TOWNS IN SMALL COUNTIES

Adds to NRS Chapter 269

AB 113 (Marvel); STATS 1979, Ch 185

Chapter 185 provides standards for annexation of contiguous territory by unincorporated towns in small counties. Previously, the only provision for changing boundaries of unincorporated towns applied to towns in large counties, or in counties which had adopted the Unincorporated Town Government Law.¹ Effective July 1, 1979, areas contiguous or adjacent to unincorporated towns with populations of less than 25,000 located in counties with populations of less than 250,000 or less, may be annexed by ordinance of either the town board or the board of county commissioners.² The ordinance must require the town boundary to be surveyed, mapped, platted and enlarged to include the annexed area.³

Annexation proceedings authorized by section 2 of this act⁴ may be commenced by (1) petition of a majority of the taxpayers in the area to be annexed; (2) recommendation of the county planning commission; or (3) resolution of the board of county commissioners.⁵

Wesley Kumagai

FOOTNOTES

1. 1977 Nev. Stats. ch. 485 §2, at 1003 (NRS 269.530); 1977 Nev. Stats. ch. 311 §1, at 579 (NRS 269.623).
2. Ch. 185 §2 (adding to NRS Ch. 269).
3. Id.
4. Id.
5. Id. §3 (adding to NRS Ch. 269).

PUBLIC ENTITIES AND EMPLOYEES; DEFENDING PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Amends NRS 41.0227, 41.035, 41.037, 353.264
AB 30 (Barengo); STATS 1979, Ch 678

Chapter 678 provides for the defense of public officers and employees by the state or insurance carriers and increases the limits of liability for public officers and the state.

Under existing law, a tort action cannot be brought against any present or former officer or employee of Nevada, as a result of an act or omission arising within the scope of his public duties, unless the state or the appropriate political subdivision is also named as defendant.¹ Chapter 678 provides that the state or political subdivision must provide the defense for present and former legislators, state officers, employees and members of official boards and commissions, in any civil action relating to their public duties.² The defense will be handled by either the state attorney general or the chief legal officer of the political subdivision named in the suit (i.e., an "official attorney").³ In cases involving present or former state legislators, officers or employees or of a state board or commission, the official attorney is the Attorney General of Nevada.⁴ In cases involving an action of a present or former officer or employee of a political subdivision, the official attorney is the chief legal officer or authorized legal representative of that political subdivision.⁵ In order to obtain this defense, the defendant must, within fifteen days after service of the summons, submit a written request for defense to either the official attorney, or if the defendant has an administrative superior, to his