ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 135-ASSEMBLYMAN CARRILLO

FEBRUARY 13, 2019

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing easements. (BDR 22-545)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No. Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to land use planning; revising provisions governing the manner in which to terminate certain easements; requiring a public hearing to take action on a tentative map; requiring tentative and final maps to include certain information; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law defines "tentative map" for purposes of provisions governing planning and zoning as a map that is made to show the design of a proposed subdivision and the existing conditions in and around the proposed subdivision. (NRS 278.019) Existing law provides that a final map is based on an approved tentative map. (NRS 278.360) Existing law requires a governing body or planning commission to approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a tentative map within 45 days or 60 days, depending on the population of the county which the map pertains to, after: (1) the planning commission accepts a complete application of a tentative map; (2) the governing body receives the planning commission's recommendations; or (3) the map is filed with the clerk of the governing body. (NRS 278.330, 278.349) Existing law authorizes the governing body to establish by ordinance a procedure by which, after complying with certain notification requirements, a vacation or abandonment of a street or an easement may be approved in conjunction with the approval of a tentative map. (NRS 278.480)

Section 6 of this bill authorizes the governing body or planning commission, after complying with certain notification and hearing requirements, to approve a vacation or abandonment of a street or easement owned by a city or county, or any portion thereof, in conjunction with the public hearing held for the approval or conditional approval of a tentative map. **Section 6** further provides that, upon recordation of a final map, title to the street or easement reverts to the abutting property owners in the approximate proportion that the property was dedicated by the abutting property owners or their predecessors in interest. **Section 6** authorizes the governing body to establish by local ordinance a simplified procedure for the



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24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 vacation or abandonment of an easement owned or controlled by the governing body in certain circumstances. Section 6 additionally authorizes the governing body or planning commission to terminate a private easement that is owned by or benefits an abutting property owner in conjunction with the public hearing held for the approval or conditional approval of a tentative map if the abutting property owner obtains a written release of the easement from each abutting property owner that owns or is benefited by the private easement. Sections 1 and 2 of this bill make conforming changes by clarifying that a public hearing must be held to approve a tentative map. Sections 1-4 of this bill make conforming changes by requiring a tentative map and final map to specifically list any street or easement that, pursuant to **section 6**, is proposed for approval or is approved to be vacated, abandoned or terminated, as applicable. 36 37

Section 6 clarifies that a street or easement may be vacated or abandoned. Section 8 of this bill makes a conforming change. Section 6 further clarifies that the governing body, planning commission or other authorized entity may act when vacating or abandoning a street or easement.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA. REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. NRS 278.330 is hereby amended to read as follows: 278.330 1. The initial action in connection with the making of any subdivision is the preparation of a tentative map.
- The subdivider shall file copies of the map with the planning commission or its designated representative, or with the clerk of the governing body if there is no planning commission, together with a filing fee in an amount determined by the governing body.
- The commission, its designated representative, the clerk or other designated representative of the governing body or, when authorized by the governing body, the subdivider or any other appropriate agency shall distribute copies of the map and any accompanying data to all state and local agencies and persons charged with reviewing the proposed subdivision.
- If there is no planning commission, the clerk of the governing body shall submit the tentative map to the governing body at its next regular *public* meeting.
- Except as otherwise provided by subsection 6, if there is a planning commission, it the planning commission shall, at a public meeting:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- 22 (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 23 days,
 - after accepting as a complete application a tentative map, recommend approval, conditional approval or disapproval of the map in a written report filed with the governing body.



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- 6. [If] Subject to the provisions of subsection 7, if the governing body has authorized the planning commission to take final action on a tentative map, the planning commission shall [:], at a public meeting:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,
- → after accepting as a complete application a tentative map, approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the tentative map in the manner provided for in NRS 278.349. The planning commission shall file its written decision with the governing body.
- 7. The tentative map must specifically list any street or easement owned by a city or county, or any portion thereof, or any private easement that is owned by or benefits an abutting property owner which is proposed to be vacated, abandoned or terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 13 of NRS 278.480.
 - **Sec. 2.** NRS 278.349 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.349 1. **[Except]** Subject to the provisions of subsection 3 and except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the governing body, if it has not authorized the planning commission to take final action, shall, at a public meeting, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members, approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a tentative map filed pursuant to NRS 278.330:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,
- → after receipt of the planning commission's recommendations.
- 2. [If] Subject to the provisions of subsection 3, if there is no planning commission, the governing body shall, at a public meeting, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members, approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a tentative map:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- 36 (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,
 - → after the map is filed with the clerk of the governing body [.] pursuant to NRS 278.330.
 - 3. The tentative map must specifically list any street or easement owned by a city or county, or any portion thereof, or any private easement that is owned by or benefits an abutting property owner which is proposed to be vacated, abandoned or terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 13 of NRS 278.480.



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- **4.** The governing body, or planning commission if it is authorized to take final action on a tentative map, shall consider:
- (a) Environmental and health laws and regulations concerning water and air pollution, the disposal of solid waste, facilities to supply water, community or public sewage disposal and, where applicable, individual systems for sewage disposal;
- (b) The availability of water which meets applicable health standards and is sufficient in quantity for the reasonably foreseeable needs of the subdivision;
 - (c) The availability and accessibility of utilities;
- (d) The availability and accessibility of public services such as schools, police protection, transportation, recreation and parks;
- (e) Conformity with the zoning ordinances and master plan, except that if any existing zoning ordinance is inconsistent with the master plan, the zoning ordinance takes precedence;
- (f) General conformity with the governing body's master plan of streets and highways;
- (g) The effect of the proposed subdivision on existing public streets and the need for new streets or highways to serve the subdivision;
- (h) Physical characteristics of the land such as floodplain, slope and soil;
- (i) The recommendations and comments of those entities and persons reviewing the tentative map pursuant to NRS 278.330 to 278.3485, inclusive;
- (j) The availability and accessibility of fire protection, including, but not limited to, the availability and accessibility of water and services for the prevention and containment of fires, including fires in wild lands; and
- (k) The submission by the subdivider of an affidavit stating that the subdivider will make provision for payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of subsection 5 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the subdivider or any successor in interest.
- [4.] 5. The governing body or planning commission shall, at a public meeting, by an affirmative vote of a majority of all the members, make a final disposition of the tentative map. The governing body or planning commission shall not approve the tentative map unless the subdivider has submitted an affidavit stating that the subdivider will make provision for the payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of subsection 5 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the subdivider or any successor in interest. Any disapproval or conditional approval must include a statement of the reason for that action.





- **Sec. 3.** NRS 278.372 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278.372 1. The final map must be clearly and legibly drawn in permanent black ink upon good tracing cloth or produced by the use of other materials of a permanent nature generally used for such purpose in the engineering profession. Affidavits, certificates and acknowledgments must be legibly stamped or printed upon the final map with permanent black ink.
- 2. The size of each sheet of the final map must be 24 by 32 inches. A marginal line must be drawn completely around each sheet, leaving an entirely blank margin of 1 inch at the top, bottom and right edges, and of 2 inches at the left edge along the 24-inch dimension.
- 3. The scale of the final map must be large enough to show all details clearly. The final map must have a sufficient number of sheets to accomplish this end.
- 4. Each sheet of the final map must indicate its particular number, the total number of sheets in the final map and its relation to each adjoining sheet.
- 5. The final map must show all surveyed and mathematical information and data necessary to locate all monuments and to locate and retrace all interior and exterior boundary lines appearing thereon, including the bearings and distances of straight lines, central angle, radii and arc length for all curves and such information as may be necessary to determine the location of the centers of curves.
 - 6. Each lot must be numbered or lettered.
- 7. Each street must be named, and each block may be numbered or lettered.
- 8. The exterior boundary of the land included within the subdivision must be indicated by graphic border.
 - 9. The final map must show:
- (a) The definite location of the subdivision, particularly its relation to surrounding surveys.
- (b) The area of each lot and the total area of the land in the subdivision in the following manner:
- (1) In acres, calculated to the nearest one-hundredth of an acre, if the area is 2 acres or more; or
 - (2) In square feet if the area is less than 2 acres.
- (c) Any roads or easements of access which the owner intends to offer for dedication.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.329, an easement for public utilities that provide gas, electric and telecommunications services and for any video service providers that are authorized pursuant to chapter 711 of NRS to operate a video service network in that area.





- (e) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.329, an easement for public utilities that provide water and sewer services.
- 10. The final map must specifically list any street or easement owned by a city or county, or any portion thereof, or any private easement that is owned by or benefits an abutting property owner which is approved to be vacated, abandoned or terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 13 of NRS 278.480.
- 11. The final map for a condominium must also indicate, for the purpose of assessing taxes, whether any garage units, parking spaces or storage units may be conveyed separately from the units within the condominium or are parceled separately from those units. As used in this subsection, "condominium" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 116.027.
- [11.] 12. The final map must also satisfy any additional survey and map requirements, including the delineation of Nevada state plane coordinates established pursuant to chapter 327 of NRS, for any corner of the subdivision or any other point prescribed by the local ordinance.
- **Sec. 4.** NRS 278.460 is hereby amended to read as follows: 278.460 1. A county recorder shall not record any final map unless the map:
- (a) Contains or is accompanied by the report of a title company and all the certificates of approval, conveyance and consent required by the provisions of NRS 278.374 to 278.378, inclusive, and by the provisions of any local ordinance; [and]
- (b) Is accompanied by a written statement signed by the treasurer of the county in which the land to be divided is located indicating that all property taxes on the land for the fiscal year have been paid and that the full amount of any deferred property taxes for the conversion of the property from agricultural use has been paid pursuant to NRS 361A.265 [...]; and
- (c) Specifically lists any street or easement owned by a city or county, or any portion thereof, or any private easement that is owned by or benefits an abutting property owner which is approved to be vacated, abandoned or terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 13 of NRS 278.480.
- 2. The provisions of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, do not prevent the recording, pursuant to the provisions of NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, and any applicable local ordinances, of a map of any land which is not a subdivision, nor do NRS 278.010 to 278.630, inclusive, prohibit the recording of a map in accordance with the provisions of any statute requiring the recording of professional land surveyor's records of surveys.
- 3. A county recorder shall accept or refuse a final map for recordation within 10 days after its delivery to the county recorder.





- A county recorder who records a final map pursuant to this section shall, within 7 working days after he or she records the final map, provide to the county assessor at no charge:
- (a) A duplicate copy of the final map and any supporting documents; or
- (b) Access to the digital final map and any digital supporting documents. The map and supporting documents must be in a form that is acceptable to the county recorder and the county assessor.
 - Sec. 5. NRS 278.464 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, if 278.464 1. there is a planning commission, it shall:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60
- after accepting as a complete application a parcel map, recommend approval, conditional approval or disapproval of the map in a written report. The planning commission shall submit the parcel map and the written report to the governing body.
- If the governing body has authorized the planning commission to take final action on a parcel map, the planning commission shall:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60
- after accepting as a complete application the parcel map, approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the map. The planning commission shall file its written decision with the governing body. Unless the time is extended by mutual agreement, if the planning commission is authorized to take final action and it fails to take action within the period specified in this subsection, the parcel map shall be deemed approved.
- 3. If there is no planning commission or if the governing body has not authorized the planning commission to take final action, the governing body or, by authorization of the governing body, the director of planning or other authorized person or agency shall:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 39 days: or
- 40 (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 41
 - → after acceptance of the parcel map as a complete application by the governing body pursuant to subsection 1 or pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 278.461, review and approve, conditionally approve or disapprove the parcel map. Unless the time is extended



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by mutual agreement, if the governing body, the director of planning or other authorized person or agency fails to take action within the period specified in this subsection, the parcel map shall be deemed approved.

4. The planning commission and the governing body or director of planning or other authorized person or agency shall not approve the parcel map unless the person proposing to divide the land has submitted an affidavit stating that the person will make provision for the payment of the tax imposed by chapter 375 of NRS and for compliance with the disclosure and recording requirements of subsection 5 of NRS 598.0923, if applicable, by the person proposing to divide the land or any successor in interest.

- 5. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.463, if unusual circumstances exist, a governing body or, if authorized by the governing body, the planning commission may waive the requirement for a parcel map. Before waiving the requirement for a parcel map, a determination must be made by the county surveyor, city surveyor or professional land surveyor appointed by the governing body that a survey is not required. Unless the time is extended by mutual agreement, a request for a waiver must be acted upon:
- (a) In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, within 45 days; or
- (b) In a county whose population is less than 700,000, within 60 days,
- → after the date of the request for the waiver or, in the absence of action, the waiver shall be deemed approved.
- 6. A governing body may consider or may, by ordinance, authorize the consideration of the criteria set forth in subsection [3] 4 of NRS 278.349 in determining whether to approve, conditionally approve or disapprove a second or subsequent parcel map for land that has been divided by a parcel map which was recorded within the 5 years immediately preceding the acceptance of the second or subsequent parcel map as a complete application.
- 7. An applicant or other person aggrieved by a decision of the governing body's authorized representative or by a final act of the planning commission may appeal the decision in accordance with the ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 278.3195.
- 8. If a parcel map and the associated division of land are approved or deemed approved pursuant to this section, the approval must be noted on the map in the form of a certificate attached thereto and executed by the clerk of the governing body, the governing body's designated representative or the chair of the planning commission. A certificate attached to a parcel map pursuant to this subsection must indicate, if applicable, that the





governing body or planning commission determined that a public street, easement or utility easement which will not remain in effect after a merger and resubdivision of parcels conducted pursuant to NRS 278.4925 has been vacated or abandoned in accordance with NRS 278.480.

Sec. 6. NRS 278.480 is hereby amended to read as follows:

278.480 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 11, [and] 12 [,] and 13, any abutting owner or local government desiring the vacation or abandonment of any street or easement owned by a city or a county, or any portion thereof, shall file a petition in writing with [the planning commission or] the governing body having jurisdiction [,], or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body.

- [The] If the requirements for notification of public hearing set forth in this section are complied with and if the public hearing held for the approval or conditional approval of a tentative map pursuant to NRS 278.330 or 278.349 is held in a manner consistent with the provisions of subsection 5, after complying with the requirements of this section, the governing body or planning commission may festablish by ordinance a procedure by which, after compliance with the requirements for notification of public hearing set forth in this section,] approve a vacation or abandonment of a street or an easement [may be approved] owned by a city or a county, or any portion thereof, in conjunction with the public hearing held for the approval or conditional approval of a tentative map pursuant to NRS 278.330 or 278.349. Upon recordation of a final map pursuant to NRS 278.460 or 278.4725, title to the street or easement reverts to the abutting property owners in a manner consistent with the provisions of subsection 7.
- 3. A government patent easement which is no longer required for a public purpose may be vacated *or abandoned* by:
 - (a) The governing body; or
- (b) The planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body,
- without conducting a hearing on the vacation *or abandonment* if the applicant for the vacation *or abandonment* obtains the written consent of each owner of property abutting the proposed vacation *or abandonment* and any utility that is affected by the proposed vacation or abandonment.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, if any right-of-way or easement required for a public purpose that is owned by a city or a county is proposed to be vacated [,] or abandoned, the governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing





body, shall, not less than 10 business days before the public hearing described in subsection 5:

- (a) Notify each owner of property abutting the proposed *vacation or* abandonment. Such notice must be provided by mail pursuant to a method that provides confirmation of delivery and does not require the signature of the recipient.
- (b) Cause a notice to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or county, setting forth the extent of the proposed *vacation or* abandonment and setting a date for public hearing.
- 5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, 3 or 6, if, upon public hearing, the governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, is satisfied that the public will not be materially injured by the proposed vacation if or abandonment, it shall order the street or easement vacated if or abandoned. The governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, may make the order conditional, and the order becomes effective only upon the fulfillment of the conditions prescribed. An applicant or other person aggrieved by the decision of the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee may appeal the decision in accordance with the ordinance adopted pursuant to NRS 278.3195.
- In addition to any other applicable requirements set forth in this section, before vacating or abandoning a street, the governing body of the local government having jurisdiction over the street, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, shall provide each public utility and video service provider serving the affected area with written notice that a petition has been filed requesting the vacation or abandonment of the street. After receiving the written notice, the public utility or video service provider, as applicable, shall respond in writing, indicating either that the public utility or video service provider, as applicable, does not require an easement or that the public utility or video service provider, as applicable, wishes to request the reservation of an easement. If a public utility or video service provider indicates in writing that it wishes to request the reservation of an easement, the governing body of the local government having jurisdiction over the street that is proposed to be vacated or abandoned, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, shall reserve and convey an easement in favor of the public utility or video service provider, as applicable, and shall





ensure that such easement is recorded in the office of the county recorder.

- The order *issued pursuant to subsection 5* must be recorded in the office of the county recorder, if all the conditions of the order have been fulfilled, and upon the recordation, title to the street or easement reverts to the abutting property owners in the approximate proportion that the property was dedicated by the abutting property owners or their predecessors in interest. In the event of a partial vacation or abandonment of a street where the vacated or *abandoned* portion is separated from the property from which it was acquired by the unvacated portion of it, the governing body may sell the vacated *or abandoned* portion upon such terms and conditions as it deems desirable and in the best interests of the city or county. If the governing body sells the vacated *or abandoned* portion, it shall afford the right of first refusal to each abutting property owner as to that part of the vacated *or abandoned* portion which abuts his or her property, but no action may be taken by the governing body to force the owner to purchase that portion and that portion may not be sold to any person other than the owner if the sale would result in a complete loss of access to a street from the abutting property.
- If the street was acquired by dedication from the abutting property owners or their predecessors in interest, no payment is required for title to the proportionate part of the street reverted to each abutting property owner. If the street was not acquired by dedication, the governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, may make its order conditional upon payment by the abutting property owners for their proportionate part of the street of such consideration as the governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, determines to be reasonable. If the governing body , or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, determines that the vacation or abandonment has a public benefit, it may apply the benefit as an offset against a determination of reasonable consideration which did not take into account the public benefit.
- 9. If an easement for light and air owned by a city or a county is adjacent to a street vacated *or abandoned* pursuant to the provisions of this section, the easement is vacated *or abandoned* upon the vacation *or abandonment* of the street.
- 10. In any vacation or abandonment of any street owned by a city or a county, or any portion thereof, the governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, may reserve



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and except therefrom all easements, rights or interests therein which the governing body, or the planning commission, hearing examiner or other designee, if authorized to take final action by the governing body, deems desirable for the use of the city or county.

- 11. The governing body may establish by local ordinance a simplified procedure for the vacation or abandonment of an easement [for a public utility] owned or controlled by the governing body [-] if:
 - (a) The easement has been superseded by relocation; or
- (b) The governing body has determined that the easement is in excess of the needs of the governing body.
- 12. The governing body may establish by local ordinance a simplified procedure for the vacation or abandonment of a street for the purpose of conforming the legal description of real property to a recorded map or survey of the area in which the real property is located. Any such simplified procedure must include, without limitation, the requirements set forth in subsection 6.
- 13. The governing body or planning commission may terminate a private easement that is owned by or benefits an abutting property owner in conjunction with the public hearing held for the approval or conditional approval of a tentative map pursuant to NRS 278.330 or 278.349 if the abutting property owner obtains a written release of the private easement from each abutting property owner that owns or is benefitted by the private easement.
 - **14.** As used in this section:
- (a) "Government patent easement" means an easement for a public purpose owned by the governing body over land which was conveyed by a patent.
- (b) "Public utility" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 360.815.
- (c) "Video service provider" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 711.151.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 278A.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 278A.110 1. An ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter must establish standards governing the density or intensity of land use in a planned unit development.
- 2. The standards must take into account the possibility that the density or intensity of land use otherwise allowable on the site under the provisions of a zoning ordinance previously enacted may not be appropriate for a planned unit development. The standards may vary the density or intensity of land use otherwise applicable to the land within the planned unit development in consideration of:
- (a) The amount, location and proposed use of common open space.





- (b) The location and physical characteristics of the site of the proposed planned development.
 - (c) The location, design and type of dwelling units.
- (d) The criteria for approval of a tentative map of a subdivision pursuant to subsection [3] 4 of NRS 278.349.
- In the case of a planned unit development which is proposed to be developed over a period of years, the standards may, to encourage the flexibility of density, design and type intended by the provisions of this chapter, authorize a departure from the density or intensity of use established for the entire planned unit development in the case of each section to be developed. The ordinance may authorize the city or county to allow for a greater concentration of density or intensity of land use within a section of development whether it is earlier or later in the development than the other sections. The ordinance may require that the approval by the city or county of a greater concentration of density or intensity of land use for any section to be developed be offset by a smaller concentration in any completed prior stage or by an appropriate reservation of common open space on the remaining land by a grant of easement or by covenant in favor of the city or county, but the reservation must, as far as practicable, defer the precise location of the common open space until an application for final approval is filed so that flexibility of development, which is a prime objective of this chapter, can be maintained.

Sec. 8. NRS 244.290 is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 244.290 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 278.480 for the vacation *or abandonment* of streets and easements, the board of county commissioners of any county may reconvey all the right, title and interest of the county in and to any land donated, dedicated, acquired in accordance with chapter 37 of NRS, or purchased under the threat of an eminent domain proceeding for a public park, public square, public landing, public roadway, public right-of-way, agricultural fairground, aviation field, automobile parking ground or facility for the accommodation of the traveling public, or land held in trust for the public for any other public use or uses, or any part thereof, to the person:
- (a) By whom the land was donated or dedicated or to that person's heirs, assigns or successors, upon such terms as may be prescribed by a resolution of the board; or
- (b) From whom the land was acquired in accordance with the provisions of chapter 37 of NRS, or purchased under the threat of an eminent domain proceeding, or to that person's heirs, assigns or successors, except as otherwise provided in NRS 37.270, for an amount equal to the amount paid for the land by the board.





- 2. If the board determines that maintenance of the property is unnecessarily burdensome to the county or that reconveyance would be in the best interest of the county and its residents, the board may formally adopt a resolution stating that determination. Upon the adoption of the resolution, the chair or an authorized representative of the board shall issue a written offer of reconveyance to the person from whom the real property was received or acquired, or that person's successor in interest.
- 3. If the person from whom the land was received or acquired, or that person's successor in interest:
- (a) Accepts the offer of reconveyance within 45 days after the date of the offer, the board of county commissioners shall execute a deed of reconveyance.
- (b) Refuses to accept the offer of reconveyance or states in writing that he or she is unable to accept the offer of reconveyance, the board of county commissioners may sell or lease the real property in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.





