**NEVADA COUNTY GOVERNMENT OVERVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Government Form</th>
<th>Governing Body Size</th>
<th>Population (2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Reformed¹</td>
<td>3-7</td>
<td>3.1 million²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**County Authority**

**Limited Functional Home Rule:** All counties in Nevada have been granted limited administrative “home-rule.” Counties have a limited authority to pass ordinances and provide services and functions to address local matters that are not otherwise governed or addressed by state legislation. Matters of fiscal concern must be considered and passed by the legislature, unless such authority has been provided to counties in Nevada. For example, Nevada counties cannot impose taxes, fees or alter the organization or structure of their government unless authorized to do so by the state.

**TOP REVENUE SOURCES FOR NEVADA COUNTIES**

| Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Finance, 2017 |
| Intergovernmental | $1.89 B (25%) |
| Charges and Fees | $1.88 B (20%) |
| Sales Taxes | $1.41 B (19%) |
| Property Taxes | $1.07 B (14%) |

**Summary of County Services**

**Services counties MUST provide:**
- Maintain public highways, roads and bridges.
- Establish a local organization for emergency management.
- Regulate land use and development.
- Regulate public health and safety.

**Services counties MAY provide:**
- Create transportation districts in unincorporated areas.
- Establish a health department and community mental health program.
- Promote industrial developments and projects.

**Services counties CANNOT provide:**
- Establish school districts.
- Create senior care facilities.

¹“Government Form” refers to the distribution of executive decision making authority in a county. “Traditional” county states mandate that counties exercise executive decision making power solely through the board of elected officials (commissioners, supervisors, etc.). “Reformed” county states mandate that counties employ an elected or appointed county executive, manager or similar position to take on at least some of the county’s executive decision making authority. “Mixed” county states means that some counties in that state are “traditional” and some are “reformed.”

²NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - 2020 Decennial Census
In all Nevada counties, a board of 3-7 county commissioners acts as both the sole legislative and executive decision-making governing body. County commissioners may appoint a county manager to perform administrative functions. Counties have limited functional home rule but may provide functions and services to address matters of local concern.

### County Structure

**Legislative Branch:** A board of 3-7 commissioners acts as the sole legislative decision-making body.

**Executive Branch:** The board of commissioners acts as the sole executive decision-making body.

**Judicial Branch:** Nevada has 11 district courts which cover all 17 counties. These district courts are the trial courts with general jurisdiction over all legal disputes. In addition, they sometimes hear appeals from the justice and municipal courts.

**Optional Forms of Government:**
- Board of commissioners
- Commission-administrator
- City-county consolidated (currently, Carson City is the only consolidated municipality in Nevada)

### County Authority

**Executive Power:** Counties in Nevada have limited functional home rule and are less restricted by state law. Although a board of county commissioners must abide by general law, it also may address matters of local concern, whether or not the powers are expressly granted to the board. Matters of local concern include, without limitation, the public health, safety and welfare of the county residents and the planning, zoning, development and redevelopment of county land.

**Ability to Form Partnerships:** Counties may form contracts for matters of local concern.

**Call a State of Emergency:** A board of commissioners may declare an emergency to authorize the use of county highway patrols and snowplows on private roads. During an emergency, a board may also form a nonprofit corporation to aid residents and visitors through social services and financial assistance.

**Special Districts:** Nevada has around 180 special districts. There are around 18 district types including airport authorities, conservation districts and general improvement districts. Special districts specifically governed by counties include county fire protection, hospital and library districts.
OVERVIEW OF COUNTY SERVICES

Counties may provide specific services and have broad jurisdiction over local matters. Many of the laws regarding county services are conditional based on population thresholds of below 100,000, above 700,000 or between 100,000 and 700,000. Respectively, these thresholds apply to rural counties, Washoe County and Clark County. For instance, counties with a population of 100,000 or more must establish an agency to provide child welfare services. Despite these population restrictions, there are many services which all counties may or must provide, including community mental health programs, certain utility services, parks and local improvements.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

- **Hospitals**: Counties may, either individually or jointly with another county, establish a public hospital when the board or boards of county commissioners are presented with a petition. A board of county commissioners may also establish a hospital district with the option to act as trustee.

- **Senior Care Facilities**: Counties cannot provide senior care facilities.

- **Mental Health**: The state is largely responsible for mental health services. Counties may, however, establish a community mental health program.

- **Medicaid**: Counties must contribute to the state’s Medicaid program. Counties are directly or indirectly responsible for over 20 percent of the state’s Medicaid budget.

- **Welfare**: Nevada’s two urban counties must each have an established agency to provide and arrange child welfare services. For other counties, the state provides child welfare services.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Roads**: All counties must have a board of county highway commissioners which has exclusive control over the construction, repair and maintenance of county highways, roads and bridges.

- **Transportation District**: In unincorporated areas, counties may create one or more transportation districts. Counties then must organize, maintain, regulate and provide revenue for the district.

- **Local Improvements**: On behalf of a municipality, counties may acquire, improve, equip, operate and maintain local improvements within and/or without the municipality. Local improvements include sidewalks, overpasses, transportation and more.

- **Utilities**: Counties may manage several utilities, including telephone systems, electrical power plants and lines, railroads and light, water and sewer systems of unincorporated towns.
  - **Electric**: Counties may purchase, acquire or construct electrical power plants and power lines.
  - **Water**: Counties may purchase, acquire or construct water systems.
  - **Sewage**: Counties may purchase, acquire or construct sewerage systems.
  - **Gas and Energy**: In most areas, private industry provides gas and energy services.
**PUBLIC AMENITIES**

**Parks and Recreation:** Counties may operate, manage, improve and maintain all public parks, golf courses and other public recreational and cultural centers and areas.

**Libraries:** Counties may fund, establish and maintain a county public library. County library districts may also be formed by a board of county commissioners when a petition is presented and a public hearing is held. Upon creation of a county library district, the board of county commissioners must levy a property tax to create and maintain a library fund.

**Tourism District:** Counties may create a tourism promotion district and may impose a $2 surcharge on the per night charge for hotel room rentals.

**ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Zoning Power:** Counties may regulate and restrict the improvement of land and control the location and soundness of structures.

**Zoning Restriction:** Counties with a population of over 700,000 must send notice to the city’s governing body if they wish to enact zoning in unincorporated areas surrounded by incorporated territory.

**Permitting Fees:** Counties may charge fees to issue building permits.

**Affordable Housing:** Counties may approve bonds for an affordable housing or residential housing project. The state establishes housing authorities in each county, but counties must approve the authority for it to operate.

**Economic Development:** Counties may promote industrial developments and projects to increase employment, enhance public safety, protect public health and welfare and promote private industry and commerce.
PUBLIC SAFETY

Law Enforcement: In unincorporated areas, the county sheriff must oversee law enforcement. Counties may enact and enforce police and sanitary ordinances and regulations in accordance with state law; however, counties cannot enact speed limits on federal highways.

Jails: Counties must establish a county jail and the sheriff must have the custody of the jail and inmates.

Courthouses: Counties must provide the infrastructure and staffing for county courthouses.

Fire: Counties may own and operate fire-fighting agencies, though many are provided on a district-level.

Emergency Management Agency: Counties must establish a local organization for emergency management.

SCHOOLS

Education, Generally: The state legislature establishes county school districts. Each county school district is a political subdivision that administers the state system of public education.

School Board: All school districts must have a board of trustees consisting of five or seven elected members.

NEVADA COUNTIES EMPLOY 28,269 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

- Justice & Public Safety: 11,397 employees
- Health and Hospitals: 5,575 employees
- Public Amenities: 2,766 employees
- Administrative: 2,399 employees
- Transportation: 2,153 employees

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Employment, 2017

NEVADA COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY TOP FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Employment, 2017
OVERVIEW OF COUNTY FINANCE STRUCTURE

Nevada counties may impose several taxes including property taxes, sale and fuel taxes. Similar to the provision of services, certain taxes are exclusive to counties with a certain population. Different forms of sales taxes are permitted in all counties. Counties collect many tax revenues from distributions and allocations from state-level taxes. Counties may levy optional sales taxes. Counties with a population over 700,000 must impose a transient lodging tax, which is optional for all other counties.

FINANCES, TAXES AND LIMITATIONS

**Property Tax:** Counties may tax the assessed value of real and personal property.

**Limit:** The total ad valorem tax levy for all public purposes cannot exceed $3.64 on each $100 of assessed valuation.

**Income Tax:** Counties cannot impose income taxes and Nevada has no state income tax.

**Sales Tax:** Counties may impose an optional sales tax on general sales and an additional sales and use tax rate of 0.25 percent for various purposes relating to education, homelessness, affordable housing and workforce development.

**Mineral Tax:** Counties cannot impose local mineral taxes but they do benefit from net proceeds on minerals from the state’s general fund. Counties receive revenue equal to the amount of the respective property tax rate where a mine is located.

**Gas/Fuel Taxes:** As of 2019, counties outside of Clark County and Washoe County may levy a tax of up to $0.05 per gallon on diesel fuel to fund road projects. Counties must levy a $0.0535 gasoline tax, an additional $0.01 per gallon county tax for road repair and may levy an additional tax at a rate of up to $0.09 per gallon by county ordinance for regional transportation projects. Counties also receive a portion of state fuel taxes.

**Debt and Debt Limit:** Counties may accrue debt through certain bonds, including those for recreational facilities, flood control projects and overpasses. County general obligation debt cannot exceed 10 percent of the total valuation of taxable property. For lending projects, counties cannot take on debt more than 15 percent of the total valuation of taxable property.

**Other Finance Info:**

- **Transient Lodging Tax:** Counties may impose a tax at a rate of 2 percent on transient lodging retailers. This tax is mandatory for counties with a population over 700,000.
- **Contracts:** A board of county commissioners may enter into an agreement, contract, lease, franchise, exchange of property or other transaction.
- **County Road and Bridge Fund:** Counties must establish a county road and bridge fund to construct, repair and maintain county roads and bridges and purchase machinery and implements. The board of commissioners must prepare and issue bonds as general obligations of up to 3 percent of the total valuation of taxable property.
NEVADA COUNTIES INVEST $6.8 BILLION ANNUALLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tax Investment Category</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justice and Public Safety</td>
<td>$1.83 B</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$1.55 B</td>
<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services</td>
<td>$1.37 B</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Amenities</td>
<td>$563 M</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>$388 M</td>
<td>6%</td>
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Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Finance, 2017

NEVADA COUNTIES RECEIVE $1.9 BILLION FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

- 75% County-Generated Revenue
- 16% From State Government
- 4% From Local Government
- 3% From Federal Government

Source: NACo Analysis of U.S. Census Bureau - Census of Individual Governments: Finance, 2017