# NEVADA STATE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

# PLS Sub Committee Meeting
# March 2, 2026
# Virtual Meeting

# 1. Meeting Call to Order

# 2. Public Comment

# 3. Approval of October 21, 2025, PLS Standards of Practice Committee Meeting Minutes

**NEVADA STATE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS**
**Minutes of the PLS Standards of Practice Committee Meeting**
**Held virtually Tuesday, October 21, 2025, at 8:30 AM**

Participating was Chairman Matthew Gingerich, PLS;
Michael Kidd, PLS; David Crook, PLS; and Dan Church, PLS. Also joining were
Trent Keenan, PLS; Robert Carrington, PLS; Mark Fakler, Executive Director;
Murray Blaney, Operations/Compliance; and Chris MacKenzie, Board Counsel.

**1. Meeting conducted by Matt Gingerich, call to order and roll call to determine presence of quorum.**

Meeting was called to order by Mr Gingerich, and a quorum was determined.

**2. Public comment period.**

There was no public comment virtually or via email.

**3. Approval of January 27, 2025, PLS Standards of Practice Committee meeting minutes.**

PLS 25-02 Mr Higgins made a motion, Mr Crook seconded, to approve January 27, 2025, PLS Standards of Practice Subcommittee meeting minutes. The motion passed.

**4. Discuss proposed revisions to NRS Chapter 327 as drafted by the Nevada Association of Land Surveyors (NALS), related to the Nevada Coordinate System.**

Mr Gingerich said this item relates to the national datum update and its impact on NRS Chapter 327.

Mr Carrington recapped how the version as presented came to be. He said time constraints during the last legislative session meant a bill draft request was not made.

Mr Gingerich said NVBPELS is a position now to be able to take the lead on a bill draft and identify sponsors. He said the first step would be to get a letter of support from NALS or the Legislative Committee of NALS relating to the proposed revisions. (ACTION Item)

The committee also identified the following action items:

- build a list of interested parties to datum change (committee members to forward to Mr Fakler)
- reach out with copies of the proposed revisions to seek feedback
- schedule a public workshop in Jan/Feb 2026 and invite interested parties to participate
- draft a collateral piece for legislators
- work with board govt affairs liaison to identify possible sponsor(s)

(ACTION Items)

**5. Discuss the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying PLSS module and possible implementation in Nevada.**

Mr Gingerich reviewed the scheduled changes to the NCEES PS modules and outlined the possible impacts on the licensure process in Nevada.

The committee discussed the changes and highlighted areas of possible concern. The committee also identified possible test combination options for licensure in Nevada that could be considered with release of the PLSS module and the change to the PS exam.

Mr Gingerich asked that staff and Mr MacKenzie identify the impacted statutes and regulations, and consider (and draft) possible revisions relating to examination combination options, and present back to the committee for consideration. (ACTION Item)

Mr Gingerich said the committee can thoroughly review and then make recommendations to LegComm on any action.

**6. Public comment period.**

There was no public comment virtually or via email.

**7. Adjournment.**

Mr Gingerich thanked the committee and those attending for their participation. He added a doodle poll would be sent out to schedule the next meeting sometime in November. The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 am.

Respectfully, Mark J Fakler
Executive Director

# 4. Proposed Revisions to NRS 327

# CHAPTER 327 - NEVADA COORDINATE SYSTEM; GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

## NEVADA COORDINATE SYSTEM



## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES



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## NEVADA COORDINATE SYSTEM

### NRS 327.005 Sole coordinate system in Nevada for describing land.

1. On and after publication of ***the most recent system of plane coordinates defined for the State of Nevada which has been established by the National Geodetic Survey, or federal agency which succeeds it, and known as the State Plane Coordinate System, for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the State of*** ~~[North American Datum of 1983 for]~~ Nevada, ***and shall be known as the Nevada Plane Coordinate System. Such systems may be updated from time to time to account for tectonic motion, subsidence, uplift, and improvements in measurement technology.*** ~~[by the National Geodetic Survey of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the federal agency which succeeds it, the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, which is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, is the sole coordinate system in Nevada for describing land.]~~
2. On and after that date of publication, ~~[the Nevada Coordinate System of 1927]~~ ***previous Nevada Coordinates Systems*** may be used only for purposes of reference.

(Added to NRS by 1983, 1338; A 1987, 392)

### NRS 327.010 Designation of systems; division of State into ~~[three]~~ zones.

***The number, boundaries, names, and technical parameters of zones within the Nevada Plane Coordinate System shall be those defined and published by the National Geodetic Survey or its successor agency.*** **[NRS 327.020 Names of zones.**

- ***The Nevada Coordinates Systems Zone names shall be defined by National Geodetic Survey or federal agency that succeeds it.***
- ***Previous Nevada Coordinates Systems Zone names used only for purposes of reference are:***

1. As established for use in the East Zone, the Nevada Coordinate System of 1927 or the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983 must be named, and in any land description in which it is used it must be designated, the "Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, East Zone" or the "Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, East Zone."
2. As established for use in the Central Zone, the Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, or the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983 must be named, and in any land description in which it is used it must be designated, the "Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, Central Zone" or the "Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, Central Zone."
3. As established for use in the West Zone, the Nevada Coordinate System of 1927 or the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983 must be named, and in any land description in which it is used it must be designated, the "Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, West Zone" or the "Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, West Zone."

[2:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.01] — (NRS A 1983, 1339)]

### NRS 327.030 Unit of Measurements. ~~[Plane coordinates.]~~

1. ***The unit of measurements for the State of Nevada shall be the International Survey Foot or Meter as defined by the National Geodetic Survey or federal agency that succeeds it.***

~~[The plane coordinates of a point on the earth's surface, to be used in expressing the location of the point in the appropriate zone, must consist of two distances, expressed in:~~

2. ***The units of measurement for previous Nevada Coordinates Systems used only for purposes of reference are:***

(a) Feet and decimals of a foot under the Nevada Coordinate System of 1927; or
(b) Meters and decimals of a meter under the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983].

- ***For reference to the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983 meters are converted to the US Survey Foot "Foot"***

~~One of these distances, to be known as the "x-coordinate," must give the position in an east-and-west direction; theother, to be known as the "y-coordinate," must give the position in a north-and-south direction.~~
~~[2. These coordinates must be made to conform to the values of the plane rectangular coordinates for the monumented stations of the North American Horizontal Geodetic Control Network, as published by the National Geodetic Survey of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or the federal agency which succeeds it, and whose plane coordinates have been computed on the systems defined in this chapter. Any such station may be used for connecting a survey to either Nevada coordinate system.]~~

2. As used in this section:
(a) "Foot" means the United States Survey Foot.
(b) "Meter" means exactly 39.37 inches.
***(c) "International Survey Foot" means 0.3048 meters exactly***
[3:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.02] — (NRS A 1983, 1340; 1987, 392)]

**NRS 327.040 Reference may be made to ~~either~~ *any* zone when tract extends into another zone.** When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into another of the above coordinate zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to either of such zones, the zone which is used being specifically named in the description.
[4:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.03]

**[NRS 327.050 Definitions of Nevada Coordinate zones.**
***1. The definitions for the Nevada Coordinate System zones are defined by the National Geodetic Survey, or federal agency which succeeds it.***
***2. For reference purposes only the previous Nevada Coordinate Systems of 1927 and 1983 are defined as:***
***(a) Clark, Elko, Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine counties constitutes the East Zone.***
***(b) Lander and Nye counties constitutes the Central Zone.***
***(c) Carson City and Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Storey and Washoe counties constitutes the West Zone.***

~~2.~~***3.*** For reference, the Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is adopted:
The Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, East Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke Spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 115°35′ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 115°35′ west of Greenwich and the parallel 34°45′ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 500,000 feet and y = 0 feet.
The Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, Central Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke Spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 116°40′ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 116°40′ west of Greenwich and the parallel 34°45′ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 500,000 feet and y = 0 feet.
The Nevada Coordinate System of 1927, West Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clarke Spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 118°35′ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 118°35′ west of Greenwich and the parallel 34°45′ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 500,000 feet and y = 0 feet.
~~3.~~***4.*** For reference, the Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, the following definition by the National Geodetic Survey of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is

adopted:
(a)The Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, East Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having a central meridian 115°35′ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 115°35′ west of Greenwich and the parallel 34°45′ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 200,000 meters and y = 8,000,000 meters. (b)The Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, Central Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having a central meridian 116°40′ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 116°40′ west of Greenwich and the parallel 34°45′ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 500,000 meters and y = 6,000,000 meters. (c)The Nevada Coordinate System of 1983, West Zone, is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having a central meridian 118°35′ west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set at one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 118°35′ west of Greenwich and the parallel 34°45′ north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x = 800,000 meters and y = 4,000,000 meters. [5:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.04] — (NRS A 1983, 1340)

**NRS 327.060 Limitations on use of coordinates in documents to be recorded.** No coordinate based on ~~either~~ ***any*** of the Nevada coordinate systems which purports to define the position of a point on a land boundary may be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records unless the document to be recorded contains:
1. A description of the monumented station or stations from which the coordinates being recorded have been determined.
2. Annotations which accompany the values for state plane coordinates and clearly describe the ***datum, units of measurement,*** method and accuracy of the *determinations including the applicable coordinate zone and any scale factor or distortion information necessary to properly interpret the coordinates at the location described*.
[6:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.05] — (NRS A 1983, 1341; 1987, 393)

**NRS 327.070 Limitation on use of terms "Nevada Coordinate System of 1927" and "Nevada Coordinate System of 1983."** The use of the term "Nevada Coordinate System of 1927" or "Nevada Coordinate System of 1983" on any map, report of survey, or other document is limited to use for coordinates based on the system as defined in this chapter.
[7:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.06] — (NRS A 1983, 1342)

**NRS 327.090 Purchaser or mortgagee need not rely on description depending exclusively on coordinate system.** Nothing contained in this chapter requires any purchaser or mortgagee of real property to rely on a land description, any part of which depends exclusively upon either of the systems established by this chapter.
[9:84:1945; 1943 NCL § 5589.08] — (NRS A 1983, 1342)

## GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

**NRS 327.100 "Board" defined.** As used in NRS 327.110 to 327.150, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "Board" means the Nevada State Board on Geographic Names.
(Added to NRS by 1985, 588)

**NRS 327.110 Nevada State Board on Geographic Names: Creation; purpose.** The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names is hereby created to coordinate and approve geographic names within the State for official recommendation to the United States Board on Geographic Names.
(Added to NRS by 1985, 588)

**NRS 327.120 Nevada State Board on Geographic Names: Composition.** The Board consists of:
1. One representative of each of the following agencies or organizations:
(a) Bureau of Mines and Geology of the State of Nevada.
(b) Faculty of the University of Nevada, Reno.
(c) Faculty of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.
(d) Division of State Library, Archives and Public Records of the Department of Administration.
(e)Department of Transportation of the State.
(f) State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.
(g) Nevada Historical Society.
(h) United States Bureau of Land Management.
(i) United States Forest Service.
(j) United States National Park Service.

(k) Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Inc., or its successor organization.

Each agency or organization shall designate a representative and one alternative representative for this purpose.

2. An Executive Secretary who is a nonvoting member of the Board. The State Resident Cartographer shall servein this position. If there is not such a cartographer, the voting members of the Board shall select the Executive Secretary.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 588; A 1993, 507; 2017, 432)

**NRS 327.130 Nevada State Board on Geographic Names: Officers; rules; quorum; meetings; compensation.**

1. The Board shall designate from among its members a Chair and a Vice Chair and shall adopt rules for its own management.
2. A majority of the voting members of the Board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.
3. The Board shall meet at such times and places as are specified by the Chair, but may not hold more than four meetings in any 1 year.
4. Members of the Board shall serve without compensation, travel expenses or subsistence allowances except as they may be provided by the members' respective agencies and organizations.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 588)

**NRS 327.140 Nevada State Board on Geographic Names: Powers and duties.**

1. The Board shall:
(a) Receive and evaluate all proposals for changes in or additions to names of geographic features and places in the State to determine the most appropriate and acceptable names for use in maps and official documents of all levels of government.
(b) Make official recommendations on behalf of the State with respect to each proposal.
(c) Assist and cooperate with the United States Board on Geographic Names in matters relating to names of geographic features and places in Nevada.
(d) Maintain a list of advisers who have special knowledge of or expertise in Nevada history, geography or culture and consult with those advisers on a regular basis in the course of its work.
2. The Board may:
(a) Adopt regulations to assist in carrying out the functions and duties assigned to it by law.
(b) Initiate proposals for changes in or additions to geographic names in the State. Any proposal initiated by the Board must be evaluated in accordance with the same procedures prescribed for the consideration of other proposals.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 588)

**NRS 327.150 Changes in or additions of geographic names: Submission of proposal; preliminary consideration; final action and notice.**

1. Any person, group or agency of federal, state or local government may propose a change in or the addition of any geographic name within the State by submitting it to the Board for evaluation and recommendation.
2. Upon receipt of any such proposal, together with sufficient supporting information, the Board shall:
(a) Place the proposal on the agenda for preliminary consideration at its next meeting.
(b) Give appropriate notice to persons and groups who are affected by the proposal or might have an interest in it.
~~(c)~~ Provide opportunities for public comment.
~~(d)~~ Conduct such research and field investigations as it deems necessary.
3. The Board may not take final action on any proposal until it has been given preliminary consideration at one or more previous meetings.
4. Whenever the Board takes final action on a proposal, it shall notify the person, group or agency who submitted the proposal and shall transmit the official recommendation to the United States Board on Geographic Names.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 589)

# 5. Committee and Staff Assignments

# Action List

**PLS STANDARDS OF PRACTICE SUB-COMMITTEE**

**– NRS 327** (National datum update)

- letter of support for the revised language from NALS (or the Legislative Committee of NALS) **NALS**
- build a list of interested parties to datum change (committee members to forward to Mr Fakler) then reach out with copies of the proposed revisions to seek feedback **Staff**
- schedule a public workshop in Jan/Feb 2026 and invite interested parties to participate **Staff**
- draft a collateral piece for legislators **Staff**
- work with board govt affairs liaison to identify possible sponsor(s) **Mr Fakler**

**– NRS 625.280** (regarding release of NCEES PS Exam PLSS module)
**– NAC 625.310** (impact of NCEES PS Exam PLSS module)

**Staff** and **Mr MacKenzie** to identify the impacted statutes and regulations and consider (and draft) possible revisions relating to examination combination options, and present back to the committee for consideration.

**– NRS 625.380**
Letter from NALS relating to NRS 625.380. Moved to PLS Standards of Practice sub-committee for discussion. **Future discussion**

**KEY STAKEHOLDER CONTACT LIST**

List ideas for contacts/invites – NRS 327 Workshop

- NDOT
- Counties
- Cities
- GIS Organization(s)
- Utility Companies, including Co-ops and small water/electric companies
- Engineering Associations?
- Other State Agencies

**DRAFT KEY STAKEHOLDER LETTER**

Dear [Stakeholder / Organization Name]

The Nevada Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (NVBPELS) is writing to request your support for a legislative initiative in the upcoming session that is important to the accuracy, consistency, and legal reliability of surveying and engineering work across Nevada.

The United States is in the process of updating its official national geodetic datum—the reference framework used for surveying, mapping, GPS positioning, and elevations nationwide. This update reflects modern satellite-based measurement technology and accounts for the fact that the Earth's surface changes over time due to tectonic motion, subsidence, and uplift.

As a result of this national change, Nevada statutes that reference older datums must be updated to remain aligned with the federally adopted standard.

**Why this matters for Nevada**

Nevada is particularly affected due to:

- Active ground movement associated with the Basin and Range geology;
- Documented land subsidence in certain regions; and
- Heavy reliance on GPS-based positioning by surveyors, engineers, transportation agencies, utilities, mining operations, and land managers.

Nevada law establishes what survey coordinates and elevations are considered legally authoritative for property boundaries, infrastructure design, floodplain mapping, permitting, and court proceedings. If statutes continue to reference outdated datums, discrepancies can arise between modern measurements and legal definitions—creating confusion, increased costs, and unnecessary risk for both the public and private sectors.

**The request**

NVBPELS is seeking legislative action to update Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 327 to conform with the nationally adopted geodetic datum.

This is an **alignment measure only**. It does **not** move property lines, change land ownership, or require resurveying of existing parcels. Its purpose is to ensure that Nevada's legal framework keeps pace with nationally accepted measurement standards and modern professional practice.

**How you can help**

We respectfully ask for your support by:

- Expressing agreement with the need for statutory alignment;
- Communicating the importance of this update to policymakers, as appropriate; and
- Supporting NVBPELS's efforts to ensure a smooth and consistent transition for Nevada.

Your support will help ensure that Nevada maintains accurate, defensible, and reliable measurement standards that protect the public interest and support sound infrastructure and economic development.

**DRAFT KEY STAKEHOLDER LETTER**

We would be pleased to discuss this initiative further or answer any questions you may have.

Thank you for your consideration and continued partnership in serving the people of Nevada.

Sincerely,

Mark J Fakler
Executive Director
Nevada Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

Enclosed: NRS 327 Draft Language Change

**DRAFT COLLATERAL**

**2027 Legislative Session**

**Nevada's Conformance with the National Geodetic Datum Update**

Nevada Board of Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors (NVBPELS)

The Nevada Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (NVBPELS) serves the public interest by regulating and providing leadership to the engineering and land surveying —individuals and companies that practice engineering and land surveying in Nevada. This is done on behalf of the Nevada government through the Professional Engineering Act of March 29, 1919 adding Professional Land Surveying March 31, 1947. The standards set by the NVBPELS for ethical, professional, and technical competency ensure that Nevadans are protected in their work places and communities.

**Background: National Datum Update**

The United States is updating the official geodetic datum used nationwide for surveying, mapping, GPS positioning, and elevations.

This update is occurring because:

- The Earth's surface moves over time due to tectonic activity, subsidence, and uplift;
- Older datums rely on ground-based reference points established decades ago that have shifted or degraded; and
- Modern satellite-based positioning provides far greater accuracy and consistency.

The new national datum establishes a modern, uniform reference system that reflects today's measurement technology and current ground conditions.

**Why This Matters for Nevada**

Nevada is particularly affected due to its unique geology and heavy reliance on GPS-based positioning.

- **Active ground movement**: Nevada lies within the Basin and Range region, where the Earth's crust is stretching. Valleys subside, mountains shift, and fault systems move. In addition, areas such as Las Vegas Valley have experienced measurable land subsidence from groundwater withdrawal.
- **Legal reliance on statutory references**: Nevada statutes define what survey coordinates and elevations are considered legally authoritative for property boundaries, floodplain mapping, drainage design, permitting, and court proceedings.
- **Modern practice depends on GPS**: Surveyors, engineers, transportation agencies, utilities, mining operations, and land managers throughout Nevada rely on GPS systems that align with the new national datum.

If Nevada statutes continue to reference outdated datums, inconsistencies arise between modern measurements and legal definitions, increasing the risk of disputes, project delays, and added public and private costs.

**DRAFT COLLATERAL**

**The Ask: Statutory Alignment with the National Datum**

NVBPELS is requesting that Nevada update its statutes to conform with the nationally adopted geodetic datum.

This action would:

- Ensure Nevada law aligns with the official national reference system;
- Provide clarity and consistency for agencies, professionals, and courts;
- Reduce long-term legal, technical, and financial risk; and
- Support public safety and infrastructure reliability statewide.

This request is an alignment measure only. It does **not** move property lines, change land ownership, or require resurveying of existing parcels. It ensures that Nevada's legal framework keeps pace with nationally accepted measurement standards.

**Bottom Line**

The national measurement framework is changing. Nevada statutes must be updated so that legal definitions of location and elevation remain accurate, defensible, and consistent with modern surveying and GPS technology. Proactive alignment now avoids confusion and higher costs later while protecting the public interest.

**LEGISLATIVE BRIEF**

**Nevada Conformance with the National Geodetic Datum Update**

**Purpose**

To explain why Nevada must update its statutes to align with the United States' official geodetic datum change and why timely action is necessary for legal certainty, public safety, and infrastructure reliability.

**National Context**

The United States is updating the official reference system (datum) used for surveying, mapping, GPS, and elevations nationwide.

This update is required because the Earth's surface slowly moves due to tectonic motion, earthquakes, subsidence, and uplift, and because older datums were built on ground markers set decades ago that have since shifted or degraded. Modern satellite-based positioning is far more accurate and consistent, and the national datum is being updated to reflect today's measurement capabilities and today's ground reality.

**Why Nevada Must Update Its Statutes**

**Nevada's land is actively changing**. Nevada lies in the Basin and Range region, where the Earth's crust is stretching. Valleys subside, mountains shift, and faults move over time. In addition, areas such as Las Vegas Valley have experienced significant land subsidence from groundwater withdrawal. Statutes tied to outdated datums no longer reliably reflect physical reality.

**Statutes define what is legally official**. Nevada law establishes the authoritative reference for property boundaries, elevations used in floodplain mapping and drainage design, and survey records relied upon in permitting and courts. If statutes reference obsolete datums, modern surveys may be technically correct but legally unclear.

**Nevada depends on GPS-based positioning**. Surveying, transportation, mining, utilities, energy, and land management throughout Nevada rely heavily on GPS, which is aligned with the new national datum. Without statutory alignment, GPS results and legal definitions can conflict, increasing cost, confusion, and risk.

**Early alignment avoids fragmentation**. Updating statutes now ensures statewide consistency, allows clean transformation of historical data, and prevents a patchwork of incompatible coordinate systems

**What the Update Does — and Does Not Do**

**Does**: Align Nevada law with the national reference system; improve accuracy and consistency; reduce legal and technical risk.

**Does Not**: Move property lines; change land ownership; require resurveying of existing parcels.

**Bottom Line**

The United States is changing the official measurement framework used nationwide. Nevada statutes must recognize this change so that legal definitions of location and elevation remain accurate, defensible, and consistent with modern technology. Updating Nevada law is a preventative alignment action, not a change to the ground itself.

# 6. Public Comment

# 7. Adjourn