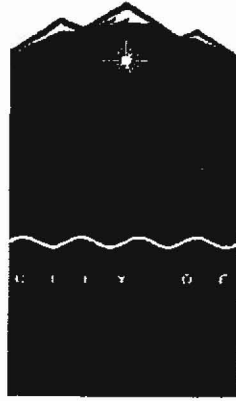


RRR000680

**Robert A. Cashell, Sr.**  
*Mayor*

(775) 334-2001  
(775) 334-2097 Fax  
[cashellr@ci.reno.nv.us](mailto:cashellr@ci.reno.nv.us)  
Web site: [cityofreno.com](http://cityofreno.com)



*"The most livable of Nevada cities;  
the focus of culture, commerce and  
tourism in Northern Nevada."*

January 10, 2008

Mr. Lee Bishop  
EIS Office, US Department of Energy  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management  
1551 Hillshire Drive, M/S 011  
Las Vegas, NV 89134

Via Fax: 800-967-0739  
14 pages total  
Hard copy to be mailed

Dear Mr. Bishop:

1  
Continued below  
[I would like to request that the following additional comments on behalf of the City of Reno be added to the Department of Energy's record within the current 90 day EIS comment period.] The material submitted herein is intended to be viewed in the context of a continuum of comments that also includes previous letters and supporting resolutions dated December 3, 2007, December 12, 2006, and November 3, 2006 (copies enclosed).] 2

The City of Reno specifically submits these comments in response to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada — Nevada Rail Transportation Corridor — DOE/EIS-0250F-S2DE (the Draft Nevada Rail Corridor SEIS) and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a Rail Alignment for the Construction and Operation of a Railroad in Nevada to a Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada — DOE/EIS-0369D (the Draft Rail Alignment EIS) and Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada DOE/EIS-0250F-S1D (the Draft Repository SEIS).

3 [Since the mid 1980's, the City of Reno has been actively involved in monitoring and strongly opposing the Yucca Mountain process. While some decisions, such as the study of the Mina transportation route, more directly impact our geographic region, the City of Reno has been adamantly opposed to any and all shipment of nuclear waste to the State of Nevada.]

As to the specifics of the current EIS comment period, there are several important issues which Reno believes should be considered for the record:

... 1  
Continued 1) [Inadequate time to specifically review lengthy documents — On October 12, 2007, the Department of Energy (DOE) released not one, but two lengthy, highly complex draft EIS documents (actually containing three draft EIS proposals). The combined draft EIS documents are over 4,000 pages in complex length. The 90 day comment period simply did not give local government staff adequate time for review and comment.]

Mr. Lee Bishop  
EIS Office, US Department of Energy  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management  
January 10, 2008  
Page 2

- 4 2) [Availability of only one ill-timed public hearing in Reno – DOE held only one public meeting on the draft EIS process in Northwestern Nevada (at the Reno/Sparks Convention Center on November 19, 2007) which occurred during the week of Thanksgiving when many citizens were away for the holiday.]
- 5 3) [It appears that the Mina alternative remains the non-preferred alternative solely due to the objection of the Walker River Paiute Tribe – The City of Reno objects to the Mina route in its entirety and believes the EIS provides inadequate analysis of potential environmental impacts to major population centers under the Mina route. Additionally, the Mina route is identified as running from Hazen to Yucca Mountain, yet there is no reference as to how materials would first get to Hazen (including the possibility of rail shipments directly through Reno).]
- 6 4) [The Mina corridor should not be considered as an alternative (even as the non-preferred alternative). Although the Mina route may be more direct and cost effective, the potential harm to citizens of the Reno area is greatly magnified by the increased use of the Union Pacific railway. The City of Reno feels that the potential danger to major population centers should be more heavily weighted in any alignment decisions.]
- 7 5) [Lack of critical infrastructure impacts - The Reno ReTRAC rail corridor runs through the middle of the City, along the major transportation corridor Interstate 80, and within several hundred feet of the Truckee River (which provides drinking water for the entire Northern Nevada region). The EIS fails to adequately study the viability and safety of Union Pacific rail corridor and ReTRAC trench as a possible terrorist sabotage target, with dozens of large hotel/casino properties lining the rail corridor.]
- 8 6) [Radiological impacts would be severe under the Mina alternative – The EIS indicates that the region of influence for radiological impacts to members of the public during incident-free transportation at .5 mile on either side of the rail line. This would encompass over 6,700 hotel rooms (not including motels) and nearly 2,000 residential condominium units within the downtown core. Additionally, in a worst case radiological accident or sabotage, DOE estimates populations within 50 miles of either side of the centerline would be impacted (which includes all of Reno, Sparks, and Carson City among other large population centers).]
- 9 7) [Failure to adequately assess noise and vibration - Any increase in the volume of trains in the ReTRAC trench (DOE estimates as many as 20 trains per week) would substantially lead to more noise and vibration in the downtown hotel core, which makes our tourist destination less desirable.]
- 10 8) [The draft EIS fails to adequately identify other shipment possibilities, including the study of viable truck transport routes, and alternative routes through neighboring states. Additionally, the EIS does not adequately assess the total number of shipments that may occur from surrounding Western states.]


Mr. Lee Bishop  
EIS Office, US Department of Energy  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management  
January 10, 2008  
Page 3

(1 9) [Finally, the draft EIS fails to adequately evaluate the potential economic impact to the 400,000 plus resident Washoe County Region in the event of a major emergency. The City of Reno is the third largest city in the State, with over 210,000 residents in the incorporated boundaries, and is the major economic driver in Northern Nevada. Any potential incident would lead to a decrease in land values, development opportunities, and tourism which all play a major role in our economy. The EIS greatly undervalues the potential risk to residents and tourists, and even the perceived notion of a potential risk could have lasting adverse impacts to the economic viability of our region.]

12 [The Reno City Council feels strongly that Yucca Mountain is not the appropriate repository for these materials, and that transporting hazardous radioactive and spent fuel materials throughout our region greatly endangers the lives of our residents. The City of Reno, once again, strongly urges the Department of Energy to consider other options and locations for this project.]

Thank you for your considerable attention to this matter, and please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Robert A. Cashell, Sr.  
Mayor

cc: Nevada Congressional Delegation  
State of Nevada, Agency for Nuclear Projects  
Reno City Council

**Robert A. Cashell, Sr.**  
*Mayor*

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December 3, 2007

EIS Office, US Department of Energy  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management  
1551 Hillshire Drive, M/S 011  
Las Vegas, NV. 89134

To the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management:

By way of this letter, I again request that the City of Reno's comments in opposition to Yucca Mountain, and any possible Mina route alignment, be included as part of your official record. This follows my earlier letter dated December 12, 2006 (which is enclosed for your review).

The City of Reno has a long history of vigorously opposing any nuclear waste shipments to Nevada. Over the past 20 plus years, the Reno City Council has adopted no less than four Resolutions, publicly stating its opposition to the location of a high-level nuclear waste deposit facility in Southern Nevada and further opposing any transportation of waste through Reno and Washoe County.

The present Reno City Council feels strongly that Yucca Mountain is not the appropriate repository for these materials, and that transporting hazardous materials throughout our State greatly endangers the lives of our residents. The City of Reno, once again, strongly urges the Department of Energy to consider other options and locations for this project.

I would ask that you again please consider these comments, and make the enclosed letter and supporting resolutions a part of your formal record. Thank you for your utmost attention to this matter, and please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

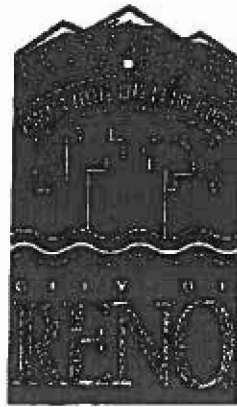
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Cashell, Sr.", written over a horizontal line.

Robert A. Cashell, Sr.  
Mayor

cc: The Honorable Shelley Berkley

**Robert A. Cashell, Sr.**  
*Mayor*

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Web site: [cityofreno.com](http://cityofreno.com)



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December 12, 2006

M. Lee Bishop  
EIS Document Manager  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management  
1551 Hillshire Drive, M/S 011  
Las Vegas, NV 89134

VIA FAX 1-800-967-0739

*3 pages*

Dear Mr. Bishop:

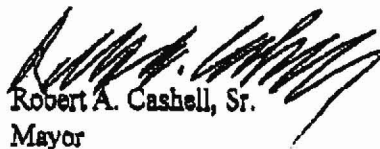
I am writing to you today, to request that the City of Reno's comments in opposition to the possible alignment of the Mina route to Yucca Mountain be included in your report. The City of Reno is greatly concerned with the sudden change in plans to now study the Mina route. We feel this unduly impacts the quality of life of Northern Nevadans, as it would move large amounts of high level waste and spent fuel directly through Nevada's second largest metropolitan area.

The City of Reno has a long history of vigorously opposing any nuclear waste shipments to Nevada. Over the past 20 plus years, the Reno City Council has adopted no less than four Resolutions, publicly stating its opposition to the location of a high-level nuclear waste deposit facility in Southern Nevada and further opposing any transportation of waste through Reno and Washoe County. Attached for your review are the following Resolutions:

- Resolution No. 4056 (January 14, 1985) – Opposing the tentative site selection of Yucca Mountain
- Resolution No. 5265 (August 13, 1996) – Declaring Reno a "Nuclear Free Zone"
- Resolution No. 5430 (November 18, 1997) – Opposing the transportation of waste on the Donner Rail Pass and through the City of Reno
- Resolution No. 5950 (March 12, 2002) - Reaffirming its strong opposition to the transportation of high level radioactive waste anywhere in Nevada, and objecting to attempts by the Congress of the United States to pre-empt Nevada's legitimate permitting authority for Yucca Mountain.

I would ask that you please make each Resolution a part of your formal record, along with the comments contained in this letter. Thank you for your attention to this matter, and please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

  
Robert A. Cashell, Sr.  
Mayor

cc: Reno City Council

RESOLUTION NO. 4056

INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEMBER Howard

A RESOLUTION CONFIRMING OPPOSITION TO LOCATION OF  
A NUCLEAR WASTE DEPOSIT FACILITY IN SOUTHERN NEVADA

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Energy has tentatively identified Yucca Mountain, located in Southern Nevada, as one of three possible sites for the establishment of a National Nuclear Waste Deposit Facility; and

WHEREAS, the development of Yucca Mountain as a radioactive waste dump would require the transportation of such waste through Reno and Washoe County; and

WHEREAS, a tourist-recreation based economy could be seriously harmed by an accident involving high-level radioactive material and the resulting media coverage; and

WHEREAS, Nevada has contributed substantially to the United States nuclear program by providing the nation's site for nuclear weapons testing.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Reno City Council that we are opposed to the location of a high-level nuclear waste deposit facility in Southern Nevada.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we are opposed to the transportation through Reno and Washoe County of high level radioactive waste generated in other areas on route to a waste disposal site.

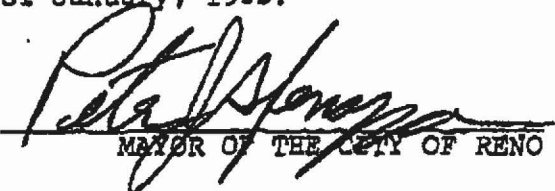
On motion of Councilmember Howard, seconded by Councilmember Scott, the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted this 14th day of January, 1985, by the following vote of the Council:

AYES: Howard, Scott, Lehnars, Fine, Nunez, Sferrazza

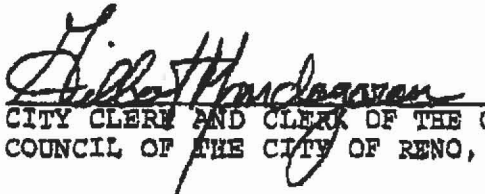
NAYS: None

ABSTAIN: None ABSENT: Thornton

APPROVED this 14th day of January, 1985.

  
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF RENO

ATTEST:

  
CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE CITY  
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RENO, NEVADA

**RESOLUTION NO. 5265**

**INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMEMBER PILZNER**

**A RESOLUTION REAFFIRMING OPPOSITION TO LOCATION OF  
A NUCLEAR WASTE DEPOSIT FACILITY IN SOUTHERN NEVADA AND  
DECLARING THE CITY OF RENO TO BE A NUCLEAR FREE ZONE**

**WHEREAS, Yucca Mountain, Nevada, is the only site being studied for a permanent geological repository, which brings the possibility of continuous hazardous radioactive shipments through Reno; and**

**WHEREAS, pending legislation in Congress directs the Department of Energy to site an interim storage facility for all of the nuclear industry's spent fuel to be stored above ground; and**

**WHEREAS, shipment of foreign reactor spent fuel through downtown Reno is one of two alternatives for transporting the high level nuclear waste from Concord Naval Weapons Station to the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory; and**

**WHEREAS, the proposed rail route is adjacent to approximately forty miles of the Truckee River, which is our region's main source of water and an accident involving a serious spill would be a hazard to all life in our region; and**

**WHEREAS, the proposed route runs through the heart of Reno's tourist district and could have a negative impact economically on the region's tourist economy; and**

**WHEREAS, the possibility exists for increased transportation and therefore accidents due to the merger between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads; and**

**WHEREAS, the emergency response services of the City may be unable to fully contain the effects of an accident involving the transportation of hazardous radioactive materials, and**

**WHEREAS, the Reno City Council adopted Resolution No. 4058 on January 14, 1985; and**

**WHEREAS, the State of Nevada passed A.B. 222 which prohibits the storage of high level nuclear waste within it borders.**



NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Reno City Council that we are opposed to the location of a high level nuclear waste deposit facility in Southern Nevada.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we are opposed to the transportation through Reno and Washoe County of high level radioactive waste generated in other areas en route to a waste disposal site.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City of Reno is hereby declared a Nuclear Free Zone.

On motion of Councilmember Pilzner, seconded by Councilmember Pearce, the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted the 13th day of August, 1996, by the following vote of the Council:

AYES: Pilzner, Pearce, Hascheff, Herndon, Camp and Pruett

NAYES: None

ABSTAIN: None ABSENT: Griffin

APPROVED this 13th day of August, 1996.

Jeff Griffin  
JEFF GRIFFIN, MAYOR

ATTEST:

Donald J. Cook  
DONALD J. COOK, City Clerk and Clerk of the Reno City Council



**RESOLUTION NO. 5430****INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL MEMBER Herndon****A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RENO, NEVADA, OPPOSING TRANSPORTATION OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL FROM FOREIGN RESEARCH REACTORS IN INDONESIA AND SOUTH KOREA, VIA THE CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION IN CALIFORNIA, TO THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY ALONG THE UNION PACIFIC/SOUTHERN PACIFIC DONNER PASS ROUTE THROUGH THE CITY OF RENO**

WHEREAS, the City of Reno, Nevada, a municipal corporation, ("City" or "Council") is concerned that the United States Department of Energy (DOE) is considering alternative routes for the transportation by rail of spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors in Indonesia and South Korea, via the Concord Naval Weapons Station in California, to the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEL); and

WHEREAS, on July 15, 1997, the Council directed the City Attorney to prepare a letter to DOE Secretary Federico Peña expressing the Council's strong desire to be fully informed of the planned spent nuclear fuel shipments, that alternative routes be fully considered, and to request that adequate training and planning be provided to City officials; said letter was duly forwarded on July 17, 1997; and

WHEREAS, on September 16, 1997, representatives from the DOE Idaho Operations Office appeared before Council advising that it had been assigned the responsibility of transporting spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors in Indonesia and South Korea to INEL in early 1998; and

WHEREAS, the DOE Idaho Office explained to Council that one of the two most probable rail transportation routes is the Donner Pass route via the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific rail line which traverses through Reno, Nevada; and

WHEREAS, at the October 14, 1997 City Council meeting, the DOE's scheduling of transportation of spent nuclear fuel shipments, via the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific's Donner Pass rail route through the City of Reno, was discussed via input from interested parties including Citizen's Alert; and

WHEREAS, Council has been informed that at the Western Governor's Association meeting held in Salt Lake City, Utah on October 22 and 23, 1997, DOE representatives stated that the route selection decision cannot be formally made until a contract has been executed with Union Pacific Railroad, the designated carrier. DOE indicated that Union Pacific's Feather River route north of Reno, Nevada will be

selected as the primary route and that the Union Pacific/Southern Pacific Donner Pass rail line through Reno, Nevada would be designated as an alternative route to be used only in the event of unforeseen problems on the primary route; and

WHEREAS, local officials and other knowledgeable parties believe that the Feather River Route, or some other combination of alternative port of entry and rail transportation corridor, should be thoroughly explored by DOE in lieu of the Donner Pass rail line which passes through densely populated residential and tourist areas of downtown Reno, Nevada, downtown Sparks, Nevada, and metropolitan Washoe County, Nevada.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Reno City Council does hereby oppose the proposed selection of the Donner Pass rail route, for the transportation of spent nuclear fuel from Concord, California to INEEL, because of the inherent risks to the heavily populated residential areas and tourist districts in the Truckee Meadows, and supports the delay of any shipments until reasonable alternative routes are designated.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Reno City Council requests assurances from DOE that, in the event of the designation of the Donner Pass rail route as a contingency route for transportation of spent nuclear fuel, the DOE will provide sufficient financial resources, and specific training and emergency planning courses for appropriate local and state officials, to be able to respond effectively to emergency events involving spent nuclear fuel shipments to INEEL.

On motion of Council member Harndon, seconded by Council member Pearce, the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted this 18th day of November, 1997, by the following vote:

Harndon, Pearce, Hascheff, Newberg,  
AYES: Harman, Aiazzi, Griffin NAYS: None

ABSENT: None ABSTAIN: None

APPROVED this 18th day of November, 1997.



[Signature]  
JEFF GRIFFIN, Mayor

ATTEST:

[Signature]  
DONALD J. COOK, Recorder

**RESOLUTION NO. 5950**

**RESOLUTION TO REAFFIRM OUR STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF HIGH LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE IN NEVADA, AND OPPOSITION TO THE TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE ANYWHERE IN NEVADA, OR ACROSS THE UNITED STATES AND ATTEMPTS BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO PRE-EMPT NEVADA'S LEGITIMATE PERMITTING AUTHORITY FOR YUCCA MOUNTAIN.**

**WHEREAS**, the State of Nevada and the nation must contend with what has become a single-minded, coercive federal effort to turn Yucca Mountain into a radioactive waste disposal site at any cost and by any means, while the mountain's flaws and the program's uncertainties continue to mount; and,

**WHEREAS**, the United States Congress decided first where the storage site would be located and have attempted since then to create science that justifies this decision without success; and,

**WHEREAS**, on Friday, February 15, 2002, President George W. Bush endorsed Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham's recommendation to store 77,000 metric tons of high-level nuclear waste in a nuclear waste repository in Yucca Mountain; and,

**WHEREAS**, science has given way to raw politics as the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and supporters of DOE's repository project in Congress have sought to obfuscate and compensate for an ever-multiplying set of flaws and problems with the site and with the notion of transporting unprecedented amounts of deadly spent nuclear fuel and high-level nuclear waste across the country; and,

**WHEREAS**, in August of 1999, DOE released for public comment a draft EIS for the Yucca Mountain repository project. After conducting an extensive review, the State of Nevada concluded that the draft EIS was seriously deficient, both legally and substantively; and,

**WHEREAS**, the most potentially explosive aspect of the federal program is the reality that tens of thousands of shipments of deadly spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste will travel the nation's highways and railroads - through 43 states and thousands of communities, day after day for upwards of 40 years; and,

**WHEREAS**, studies undertaken by State of Nevada researchers found that the value of property, especially along potential nuclear waste shipping routes in Clark County stand to be dramatically affected should the Yucca Mountain project go forward. Even under the most benign conditions (i.e., where there are no projected radioactive waste accidents), property value losses are likely along shipping corridors, as well as at distances of up to three miles from the actual highway or rail route; and,

**WHEREAS**, researchers have found that, in the event of an accident involving a radioactive waste shipment destined for Yucca Mountain, property value declines could reach 30 percent or more for residential properties within the shipment corridors with declines of between 20 and 30 percent also anticipated for commercial-office and industrial buildings; and,

WHEREAS, studies by the State of Nevada and DOE indicate that 43 states would be directly impacted by shipments to the proposed Yucca Mountain repository with similar research by DOE identifying 109 cities with populations over 100,000 that would be affected by such shipments; and,

WHEREAS, the transportation of nuclear waste is highly susceptible to terrorist attack because the shipments of the spent nuclear waste involve long duration, highly visible, nationwide shipping campaigns; that those shipments will be regular and predictable to a single destination; that the increase in the amount of spent fuel shipped and the increased numbers of trucks and rail shipments annually could average several cask shipments per day, every day, for 30 years; and that the implications for shipments through heavily populated areas and through locations that place shipments in significantly disadvantageous tactical positions; and,

WHEREAS, the impacts of a successful terrorist attack on a truck cask would mean a dose of at least 310,000 person-rem, resulting in at least 150 fatal cancers, with adverse economic impacts, including business losses and cleanup costs to be as high as \$20 billion; and,

WHEREAS, on January 14, 1985, the Reno City Council adopted Resolution No. 4056, opposing the location of a high-level nuclear waste deposit facility in Southern Nevada and opposing the transportation of high-level nuclear waste through Reno and Washoe County; and,

WHEREAS, on August 13, 1996, the Reno City Council adopted Resolution No. 5265 reaffirming its opposition to the location of a high-level nuclear waste deposit facility in Southern Nevada and continuing to oppose the transportation of high-level radioactive waste through Reno;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Reno that we reaffirm our strong opposition to the transportation and storage of high level nuclear waste in Nevada and we support the Governor in any action that he deems necessary to protect the citizens of the State of Nevada; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we remain strongly opposed to the transportation of high level radioactive waste anywhere in Nevada, or across the United States and attempts by Congress of the United States to pre-empt Nevada's legitimate permitting authority for Yucca Mountain.

Upon motion by Council member Griffin, seconded by Council member Aiazzi, the foregoing Resolution was passed and adopted this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002 by the following vote:

AYES: Griffin, Aiazzi, Hascheff, Harsh, Rigdon, Sferazza-Hogan

NAYS: None

ABSENT: Doyle

ABSTAIN: None

Approved this 12<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2002

ATTEST:

James J. Cook  
CITY CLERK



Jeff Griffin  
JEFF GRIFFIN, Mayor

**Robert A. Cashell, Sr.**  
*Mayor*

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Web site: [cityofreno.com](http://cityofreno.com)



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November 3, 2006

Mr. Edward Sproat, Director  
Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management  
Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Director Sproat:

I am writing to you today, to convey my concerns and dismay with the way the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management has mishandled the environmental review process relating to the possible alignment of the Mina route to Yucca Mountain. The City of Reno is greatly concerned with the sudden change in plans to now study the Mina route. We feel this unduly impacts the quality of life of Northern Nevadans, as it would move large amounts of high level radioactive waste and spent fuel through the second largest metropolitan area in Nevada.

At the behest of such a large undertaking, I would ask that you consider more scoping meetings in Northern Nevada, and allow an extension of time for public comment beyond December 12, 2006. I am aware that only after the issue was raised, did you agree to hold one scoping meeting on the campus of the University of Nevada; however, I would implore you to host additional meetings in the community, and would extend the invitation to open Reno City Hall. This would afford all sides an equal and fair opportunity to be heard.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, and please feel free to contact me should you wish to continue this dialogue.

Sincerely,

  
Robert A. Cashell, Sr.  
Mayor

cc: Samuel W. Bodman, Secretary of Energy  
Governor Kenny C. Guinn  
Nevada Congressional Delegation  
Reno City Council