

Senate Bill 15

“Clark County Cleanup”

This bill aims to modernize and streamline several administrative processes related to county operations. Let me walk you through the key sections and the reasons behind these proposed changes.

Debt Management Commission (Sections 1-3)

First, let's discuss the Debt Management Commission, which consists of representatives from local governing bodies and two public members. This Commission is responsible for reviewing and approving proposals related to general obligation debt and special elective tax levies for entities under its jurisdiction.

Under current law, the Commission must meet each February to select a chair and vice chair, hold an annual meeting in August, and—if the county population exceeds 700,000, as in Clark County—meet monthly. Additionally, by August 1st each year, local governing bodies must submit an annual report detailing existing and future debts, a debt management policy, and a five-year capital improvement plan.

Clark County's Debt Management Commission receives reports from 24 entities. Staff must review, process, and prepare all 24 reports for an August meeting. While we are not proposing to remove the annual meeting requirement, we are seeking flexibility in its scheduling by removing the mandate that it must take place in August. This change will significantly ease the burden on staff without compromising oversight.

County Treasurer's Office Hours (Sections 4-6)

Next, we address a discrepancy in the statutory definition of the County Treasurer's office hours. Currently, state law defines the close of business as 5:00 p.m., yet in Clark County, the Treasurer's Office remains open until 5:30 p.m. This inconsistency can create confusion—particularly for constituents making last-minute tax payments, who may assume they have until 5:30 p.m. when the law states otherwise.

By amending this statute, we provide flexibility for all counties to define their business hours appropriately, ensuring clarity for the public and alignment with actual operating hours.

Clark County School District Reports (Section 7)

Section 7 removes the requirement for the Clark County School District (CCSD) to report quarterly to the Board of County Commissioners. Under current law (NRS 388G.630), CCSD must submit these reports in person, with their content dictated by CCSD policy.

This reporting requirement was implemented in 2017 (*AB469; 2017 Session*) to provide the Board with updates on CCSD's reorganization into local school precincts. However, since that time, a Clark County-appointed trustee has joined the CCSD Board of Trustees, giving us direct insight into district matters. As a result, the quarterly report no longer serves its intended purpose.

To be clear, we are only proposing to remove the reporting requirement for Clark County. Other jurisdictions that receive this report will continue to do so.

Franchise Agreement Notices (Section 8)

Finally, Section 8 modernizes how we notify the public about franchise agreements. Currently, before voting on a franchise application, the County Commission must publish a notice in a newspaper *and* physically post notices in public places within unincorporated towns. With 8 urban and 11 rural towns, Clark County can be required to post notices at up to 57 locations if a franchise applicant seeks countywide service.

This posting requirement dates back to 1915—a time when physical postings were essential for public awareness. In today's digital age, most residents learn about county meetings and issues online, not from physical postings. In fact, a few legislative sessions ago, the Open Meeting Law was updated to remove similar outdated posting requirements for county meeting agendas. We now post agendas in one physical location—our county building—and online.

Our request here is similar: we would still publish franchise notices in newspapers, and if no county newspaper exists, we would follow existing law and physically post notices in unincorporated towns. This update maintains transparency while eliminating an outdated and inefficient requirement.

Conclusion

In summary, this bill makes practical updates that improve efficiency while maintaining transparency. These changes will help county staff better serve the public, reduce unnecessary administrative burdens, and align our processes with modern realities.

That concludes my presentation and happy to answer any questions.