

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS**

**Seventy-Ninth Session  
February 15, 2017**

The Committee on Government Affairs was called to order by Chairman Edgar Flores at 8:31 a.m. on Wednesday, February 15, 2017, in Room 4100 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4406 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at [www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017](http://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017).

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Assemblyman Edgar Flores, Chairman  
Assemblywoman Dina Neal, Vice Chairwoman  
Assemblywoman Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod  
Assemblyman Chris Brooks  
Assemblyman Richard Carrillo  
Assemblyman Skip Daly  
Assemblywoman Amber Joiner  
Assemblyman Al Kramer  
Assemblyman Jim Marchant  
Assemblyman Richard McArthur  
Assemblyman William McCurdy II  
Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno  
Assemblywoman Melissa Woodbury

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:**

Assemblyman John Ellison (excused)

**GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:**

None



**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Jered McDonald, Committee Policy Analyst  
Jim Penrose, Committee Counsel  
Lori McCleary, Committee Secretary  
Cheryl Williams, Committee Assistant

**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Andy A. Hafen, Mayor, City of Henderson  
Robert Murnane, City Manager, City of Henderson  
Richard A. Derrick, Assistant City Manager and Chief Financial Officer, City of Henderson  
Yolanda T. King, County Manager, Clark County  
Chuck Callaway, Director, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

**Chairman Flores:**

[Roll was called. Committee rules and protocol were explained.] We have two presentations on the agenda today. We will hear the presentation from the City of Henderson first.

**Andy A. Hafen, Mayor, City of Henderson:**

With me at the table is City Manager Robert Murnane. Additionally, if needed for questions, Greg Blackburn, Bristol Ellington, and Richard Derrick are in the audience. Thank you for allowing us to be here today to share with you important information about the City of Henderson and the opportunities and challenges we face going forward. This will be my last legislative session while serving in the City of Henderson and on the city council. During the past several legislative sessions, my fellow council members, city staff, and our intergovernmental relations team have had a productive working relationship with our delegation in the Assembly and state leadership. I want to thank each and every one of you, as well as your colleagues and predecessors, for the strong relationship we have forged together. We want to continue to build upon that partnership with you to ensure the voices of our residents are heard in Carson City when issues are debated that have a direct impact on Henderson families and businesses.

When you look at Henderson geographically, it is easy to see that our city is perfectly situated to play a major role in the future of our state and region with Interstate 15 and Interstate 11 coming directly through our community. In order to take advantage of that opportunity, we need to work together on the investments needed in K-12 education, higher education, workforce development, and economic development in order to continue to grow our city and our state.

Over the last 18 months, I was honored to work with state and local legislators, educators, stakeholders, and parents on the Nevada Technical Advisory Committee to reorganize the Clark County School District [Advisory Committee to Develop a Plan to Reorganize the Clark County School District-Technical Advisory Committee]. Some of the finest work we have done as a city has been working on the committee to meet the requirements of Assembly Bill 394 of the 78th Session. We as a city believe that local governments and communities should play a larger role ensuring that all children have access to quality public education, and this belief is shared by a high percentage of Henderson families.

This spring we are moving forward with the creation of a Henderson Community Education Advisory Board (CEAB) to help our local schools increase academic performance, neighborhood integration, and community involvement. The Henderson CEAB will also aid in strengthening relationships between schools and educational partners, including our own wrap-around services, such as Safekey. We are excited to see the empowerment of our local schools and parents, and we look forward to the academic improvements we think that will bring.

Once again, thank you very much for your service to our state. We look forward to working with you this session. I will now turn it over to our City Manager, Robert Murnane.

**Robert Murnane, City Manager, City of Henderson:**

It is a pleasure to be here with you today, and we look forward to working with you during this legislative session. In addition to those of us at the table, our legislative team here in Carson City will be our director of public affairs, Javier Trujillo; communications and intergovernmental relations manager, David Cherry; and finance business operations manager, Michael Cathcart. If you or your fellow legislators have any questions or concerns for the City of Henderson, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

I would like to start off by giving you some basic facts about the City of Henderson [page 2, ([Exhibit C](#))]. I know some of you are new to this Committee. Our official population as of January 2017 is 302,070. We have surpassed the 300,000-resident mark. We are the largest full-service city in the state, providing all the essential public services listed on the slide. We maintain the highest bond rating of any city within the state, with a Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC rating of AA+.

We are also proud to say that, thanks in large part to our great police and fire departments, we continue to be ranked as one of the top ten safest cities in the United States. Our emergency management department was the first in the region to receive accreditation by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. We are also 1 of 18 recipients of the 2016 Mayors' Challenge Pedestrian and Bicycle Awards from the U.S. Department of Transportation.

In keeping with the needs of one of the safest cities in America, the City of Henderson broke ground on Fire Station 91 [page 3, [\(Exhibit C\)](#)]. This is our community's tenth fire station and the first one we have built in 15 years. This fire station is scheduled to open in the fall of 2017, and will serve the Inspirada and Madeira Canyon areas of our city. The building will be sustainably constructed to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standards for a construction cost of \$5.8 million. The developers of Inspirada donated the 3.5-acre site on which this building will be constructed and provided \$6.5 million for the cost of construction and equipping the fire station. This was achieved through a collaborative development agreement as authorized under *Nevada Revised Statutes* 278.0201.

Health care has been a major focus for economic development efforts over the past several years [page 4, [\(Exhibit C\)](#)]. Henderson Hospital, the anchor tenant for the Union Village health care campus, opened doors for its first patients on October 31, 2016. A 12-bed neonatal intensive care unit is planned to open within the next year. Since opening, the emergency room has seen an average of 65 to 80 patients per day. This 245,000-square-foot, 130-bed hospital represents a \$180 million investment to our community, and it will create between 500 and 700 jobs when fully open. An adjacent 83,000-square-foot medical office building is under construction and will serve as doctors' offices, an outpatient surgery center, and an outpatient wound center with hyperbaric oxygen treatment.

Our residential neighborhoods continue to grow [page 5, [\(Exhibit C\)](#)]. Our newest master-planned communities, Cadence and Inspirada, are underway and selling homes. When completed, there will be over 21,000 new homes between the two projects and over 1.1 million square feet of commercial space. We are also seeing smaller residential projects throughout our city.

West Henderson, an undeveloped area between Las Vegas Boulevard and Inspirada [page 6, [\(Exhibit C\)](#)], will be a premier destination for economic development and livable neighborhoods through integrated mobility solutions, recreation amenities, and diverse housing opportunities. Recently, the city worked with Southern Nevada Home Builders Association and other stakeholders to create the West Henderson Public Facilities Needs Assessment, which provides an analysis of the cost to construct infrastructure in West Henderson, including minimum requirements for the development of infrastructure and a plan to meet the anticipated infrastructure needs for this area.

Henderson is completing the update of the Henderson Strong Comprehensive Plan Update, our comprehensive citywide planning effort that is based, in large part, on community input [page 7, [\(Exhibit C\)](#)]. Through this update, Henderson is committed to creating an environment that supports established businesses while attracting new opportunities. During the Henderson Strong efforts, the city encouraged our stakeholder groups to help update the city's economic development strategy. Through this collaborative process, Henderson has identified five industry attraction targets based on an analysis of existing trends and priorities for business recruitment. These include advanced manufacturing and logistics; health care and life sciences; headquarters and global finance; technology; and hospitality, tourism, and retail.

As the mayor mentioned, the community of Henderson places a high value on education [page 8, ([Exhibit C](#))]. In multiple surveys, our residents have identified education as their number one priority. We are very appreciative of all the efforts both the advisory committee and the technical advisory committee put into developing a plan to reorganize the Clark County School District. We are excited that principals will be empowered and parents will play a greater role through councils at each school to assist in making important decisions on the education of their children.

The city has been engaged throughout the process and will continue to be by creating a Community Education Advisory Board (CEAB) to help ensure the success of this important initiative is complete. Our CEAB will work in conjunction with our associate superintendents to create partnerships between the business community and our schools, create mentoring and job skill opportunities for our students, and help raise private sector resources to support school improvement plans and enhance student outcomes.

This past fall, the city added the City of Henderson Open Budget Portal to its website [page 9, ([Exhibit C](#))]. Open Budget allows the public to view the city's budget details with easy-to-use tools, charts, and information as the city continues its efforts to promote transparency, enhance the effectiveness of government performance, and increase resident engagement. Access to the Open Budget Portal is through our website, CityofHenderson.com. We also have additional data available through our Open Data Portal, which was launched last year and provides crime, building permit, and business license data.

Beyond the cost-cutting measures that accompanied the recent downturn, Henderson continues to look internally to become more efficient and financially resilient [page 10, ([Exhibit C](#))]. Our Henderson Management Initiative was recently developed as the framework the city uses to manage business operations, address strategic issues, and ensure continuous improvement. It aligns with the city's mission and priorities, and is a holistic approach created to promote best practices and generate consistent results. In short, this is Henderson's internal approach to delivering premier public service at extraordinary value.

As part of the initiative, the Henderson Quality Management model highlights particular values that lead us to be the best we can be [page 11, ([Exhibit C](#))]. The model is data-driven, which means all the departments have formal business plans and regularly report strategic and operational performance. All requests for budget increases must align with these business plans. The model is efficient. Continuous improvement and innovation efforts have saved the city over \$2.1 million over the past four years. It is also financially resilient. Henderson currently has an AA+ bond rating and statutorily-required fund reserves. The model also promotes high customer satisfaction. We have achieved greater than 90 percent citizen satisfaction in many key service areas. We show high employee engagement, with 84 percent of our city employees rating themselves as highly engaged in the workplace. We have a high resident quality of life. Henderson is ranked in the top 25 percent of similar cities for quality of life according to the International City/County Management Association benchmark studies.

This chart [page 12, ([Exhibit C](#))] shows our general fund revenues, which are budgeted at \$244 million for fiscal year (FY) 2017. Nearly 70 percent of our general fund is tax-based. Most of these revenues are established through formulas from statute. Intergovernmental resources consist mainly of the consolidated tax distribution and property tax, which are by far the largest sources of revenue.

Public safety remains over half of our general fund budget [page 13, ([Exhibit C](#))]. Adding parks and recreation, 70 percent of our general fund budget goes toward these three areas: public safety, parks, and recreation.

Henderson has regularly maintained one of the lowest employee-to-citizen ratios [page 14, ([Exhibit C](#))]. With this size workforce, we have maintained our premier services, programs, and amenities, and have worked efficiently to maintain a high quality of life for our residents.

The city's property tax rate is among the lowest of any major city in the state [page 15, ([Exhibit C](#))]. As you can see on the chart, Henderson's property tax rate is only 71 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation and has remained at this low level for 26 years.

One of the areas that continues to improve has been the consolidated tax distribution [page 16, ([Exhibit C](#))]. Growth in the economy, increased jobs, and increased visitation to the Las Vegas Valley have all contributed to an increase in sales tax revenues. We are projecting a 4 percent increase from last year to just over \$101 million. As you can see on the chart, it has taken almost 11 years to recover to revenue levels that existed prior to the economic downturn.

The city's assessed valuation for all residential, commercial, and industrial property continues to rise [page 17, ([Exhibit C](#))]. We are projecting a 9.4 percent increase over the prior year. As you can see on the chart, we are still significantly below the peak of \$16.3 billion that occurred in FY 2009. Property tax values, however, have not recovered at the same growth rate as assessed valuation [page 18, ([Exhibit C](#))], up only 2.6 percent from the prior year. The secondary cap calculation continues to impede recovery and we remain at revenue levels below FY 2006.

Our population has continued to grow [page 19, ([Exhibit C](#))]. Since 2009, we have grown by over 30,000 people. However, while our total budget has started to see an increase, the rate of growth is not keeping pace with the growth in our population.

The city still faces an annual infrastructure deficit [page 20, ([Exhibit C](#))]. However, the roadway deficit has been alleviated in large part by the passage of Clark County Ballot Question No. 5, Fuel Revenue Indexing.

That concludes my presentation. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

Last session you had a bill, Senate Bill 297 of the 78th Session, related to Three Kids Mine. There was supposed to be a development created where Three Kids Mine was located. What is happening with that development?

**Robert Murnane:**

The developer is still engaged in the project. He has found a contractor and an investor who is willing to support the construction that goes on out there. We are working with the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation of the U.S. Department of the Interior to get the plans and environmental clearances necessary for the project. It is still very much alive.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

Was there an actual change in the federal law that would allow you to mitigate the land?

**Robert Murnane:**

Yes, there was.

**Assemblyman Daly:**

You mentioned your property tax is the lowest in the state at 71 cents per \$100 of assessed value. Is that the portion that goes to the City of Henderson per the \$100 of assessed value with the normal formula? Could you raise the property tax if you wanted to, or are you locked in because other areas in the county are at the \$3.64 cap? Also, I know in northern Nevada, the genesis of Reno is they threw a rope across the river and started at Lake's Crossing. Sparks started as a railroad town. What is the genesis of Henderson?

**Andy Hafen:**

Henderson actually got its start years and years ago as a war town with the magnesium plants. It stayed a manufacturing town for many years, probably until the late 1970s or mid-1980s. We started the master-planned communities at that time. I believe that the master-planned communities really are the impetus for growth from the late 1980s until now, being a bedroom community to the Las Vegas area. We actually have changed from a blue-collar town to having probably one of the highest per capita education ratings in the state.

**Robert Murnane:**

I believe we do have the ability to raise our tax cap. However, because of the caps that are in place, it has no material effect.

**Assemblyman Daly:**

Is no one else in the county at the cap of \$3.64? If you raise the property tax a little, does it have to be uniform and raised on everyone, or do you have some cap relief within your section? I understand the abatements, and that is an issue that will come up in the future. I am curious as to where you are. I know it is an issue with some of the cities in Washoe County.

**Richard A. Derrick, Assistant City Manager and Chief Financial Officer,  
City of Henderson:**

We are well below the \$3.64 cap. Right now with the overlapping rates in Henderson, it is about \$2.90. Even if we were to raise the property tax rate, we would still be well under the cap. Currently, the council has about a 20-cent capacity that they could actually raise the rate. The abatements would impact that, so even with the council raising the rate, it would not generate strong revenue. It is an ongoing situation. If an emergency were to occur, they would lose some of the ability to react to that emergency.

**Assemblyman Daly:**

An illustration of the fact that even though you have capacity, if you need it and the citizens approve it, without something done with the formula, we are hurting the municipalities and the local governments in our state.

**Assemblywoman Bilbray-Axelrod:**

I did not see anything in the presentation regarding the health of your library system. I know you have previously had some issues, and I wonder if you could fill us in on that.

**Robert Murnane:**

Henderson District Public Libraries is a separate entity from us. I know they have faced some financial challenges in the past, but they are still operating and they project they will be able to continue operating for the near future.

**Richard Derrick:**

Currently, our library system is a separate entity from the city. They do have a property tax rate. They have used ballot measures several times for additional resources but have been turned down. However, they have been able to work within the constraints of their budget and are still adequately providing service. They would argue that it is probably not the service they would like to provide. They would like to provide a higher level of service. Currently, they are still very functional and viable and a good partner for the city.

**Andy Hafen:**

One of the things I do know about the library district is they have had to cut back on their operating hours as a way to save dollars due to the problem of not having enough from tax revenue.

**Chairman Flores:**

I do have a question regarding the Henderson Detention Center. Do you, as a city, receive any funding from the Henderson Detention Center? I know we have an agreement with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of Homeland Security, and you hold a few beds. If you do, approximately how much money do you receive annually?



**Robert Murnane:**

We used to contract with Clark County and ICE. I believe last year we received about \$10 million to \$10.5 million in revenue through those contracting procedures. That is down about \$1.5 million to \$2 million from previous rates. You may be aware, Clark County opened their own jail, so we stopped receiving their prisoners to the magnitude we had before, which has reduced our occupancy rates.

**Chairman Flores:**

Are you at the table when that contract is negotiated? Is there someone at the jail who negotiates the contract, or is it done at a higher level? How much say do you have when you contract those beds, or do you give them the bed and have no say after that? I am curious to know the dynamic of that relationship.

**Robert Murnane:**

There are separate contracts between the county and ICE. I have not been at the table to negotiate either of those, but our police chief has. The ICE contract has very rigorous provisions for how prisoners are accommodated and what services are provided to them: meal service, laundry service, medical help, et cetera. We have to abide by all of those standards. We are audited on a regular basis to ensure we are meeting those standards. It is my understanding that we are the only ICE-authorized facility in southern Nevada, or at least in the Clark County area. If we violate those standards, we are grandfathered into a 2008 standard. If we lost that ability, we would not be able to meet the 2012 standards because we would literally have to build a facility from the ground up in order to do that.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

How many prisoners do you currently have under the ICE contract?

**Robert Murnane:**

It fluctuates on a daily basis. It can be as few as 20 to 30 to well over 100. Perhaps Mr. Derrick has more information.

**Richard Derrick:**

Typically, through ICE we will average around the 200 range. However, as Mr. Murnane stated, it can fluctuate and sometimes be as low as 150. We have to be very cognizant of our own population from the city as well. We are very careful about making sure that we are not overcrowding the jail and the situation is a safe situation for our employees. Again, we try to manage that with ICE as to what we can and cannot take.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

Do you know if those prisoners are all Nevadans, or are you housing prisoners from other states?

**Robert Murnane:**

We do house prisoners from other states.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

Regarding the redevelopment area in Henderson, can you give us an update as to where you are with the project? I know you are a part of the bill we heard yesterday, Assembly Bill 70. Can you tell me how well the redevelopment area is doing and if there are any new projects in the future?

**Robert Murnane:**

The redevelopment areas are doing pretty good. The Cadence project is probably the biggest success story, which is where many homes are being built. There has been a lot of infrastructure put in the ground, including Galleria Drive all the way from U.S. 95 basically out to Lake Las Vegas. As far as I know, the sales out there are pretty robust, and the tax values are increasing substantially.

Regarding the downtown redevelopment, we have a project on the books, but due to some unforeseen circumstances by the investor, the project was unable to go forward. However, we do expect the investor will return and start the project again. It was a multi-use commercial and residential project on Water Street.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

If A.B. 70 is passed, which educational facilities do you think the revenue will be used for?

**Robert Murnane:**

We would collaborate with Clark County School District to identify the schools. I do not believe we have identified any particular facility as of yet.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

Who would run the summer programs and be responsible for the wrap-around services?

**Robert Murnane:**

We have Mr. Derrick.

**Richard Derrick:**

I think our approach is going to be a little different from the City of Las Vegas. I know they have created an education department that focuses on prekindergarten. Our interest in the changes to the bill would be to expand the use for support programs. We would work with the schools themselves on what the program needs are. Our associate superintendents are assigned to the city. We help mitigate some of the school district's improvement plans for the schools. If they need to add services to help student outcomes, we help them access the funds to improve those services. We would not be creating our own facilities. It is more or less being a conduit to help them access additional resources. That is really the point from our standpoint. We also help raise private dollars for the schools as a conduit. We work with the private sector in their desire to invest in our community. We want money back into the schools to help them raise the bar in student achievement and outcome. The creation of our CEAB would be for that group to be passionate about helping the schools with the

city managers running point. The redevelopment area money would have to be schools that are in the redevelopment area or for students who live in that area.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

Basically, you have a limited use.

**Chairman Flores:**

Do you know if the Henderson Detention Center is working with ICE? In other words, do they work with them in the field when they are conducting an arrest warrant?

**Robert Murnane:**

I know the Henderson Detention Center employees do not go out into the field to work with ICE. Our police department may. I can find out that information and get it to you.

**Chairman Flores:**

The two specific questions I need answered with the information you get to me is whether the Henderson Police Department works alongside ICE in serving an arrest warrant. Second, if they do not go into the field with ICE, do they help in any other way in an investigative or resource capacity? I would appreciate if you could send that information to all the Committee members. Could you also give me a breakdown of federal grants you specifically apply for? How many grants did you apply for last year? How many did you actually win? Which ones can you consistently get in perpetuity? Which ones have a sunset? That is something we are asking of everyone.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

I have one more question about the Henderson Detention Center. If that contract were to go away for any reason, would that be a hole in the City of Henderson's budget to the tune of \$10.5 million, or is that outside of the budget and self-funding the costs of the facility? Would those cells be empty and you would have to pay for them anyway?

**Robert Murnane:**

It would be a hole in the budget. It would not necessarily be a hole for the full amount. When we developed the jail, we knew we were going to have a growing need for jail space for our resident population as our city grows. In order to build the center, staff it, and fund the construction, we opted to contract out those beds. The jail itself is hard to scale down proportionally to the inmate load because prisoners may need to be segregated for various reasons, such as gang affiliations, gender differences, et cetera. There would be some downsizing that could occur if that contract went away, but it would not be commensurate with the revenue loss.

**Chairman Flores:**

Seeing no further questions from the Committee, are there any closing comments? [There were none.] I will close the presentation from the City of Henderson. I will call forward the presenters for Clark County.

**Yolanda T. King, County Manager, Clark County:**

With me today is Randy Tarr, who is one of three assistant county managers for Clark County. The other two assistant county managers are Jeff Wells and Sabra Smith Newby. As part of the county government lobbying team in Carson City for this legislative session, I wanted to point out to you that we have three of our employees from Clark County who are part of our lobbying team. They include Alex Ortiz, Les Lee Shell, and John Fudenberg. They are available to you at any time. In addition to that, I have worked with a number of you over the years, and I am always available to you if you have any questions or concerns with anything you are dealing with here in Carson City.

Clark County is the largest local government agency in Nevada [page 2, ([Exhibit D](#))]. We are the 14th largest county in the nation. We have 13,000 full-time equivalent employees in 38 departments who work under our entity. We have a diverse group of departments that provide diverse services to our constituents. The reason we talk about how Clark County is a complex organization is simply because of the types of services we provide and the various services we provide. Regional public services are provided to all citizens within Clark County, regardless of where those citizens live [page 3, ([Exhibit D](#))]. Whether citizens are in a city or in unincorporated Clark County, those services are provided. An example of those regional services includes McCarran International Airport, which is under Clark County. Our social services department, family services, court services, and University Medical Center of Southern Nevada (UMC) are all types of regional services provided to all of the citizens of Clark County.

In addition, Clark County acts as a municipal government agency. Within Clark County, we have a number of citizens who live in unincorporated Clark County. Unincorporated just means the citizens do not live in an incorporated city. We have over 900,000 citizens in unincorporated Clark County where we provide city-like services. Those types of services include parks and recreation, police and fire protection, planning, development, and code enforcement. These are the types of services that are also provided by the other cities. The cities provide those services for the citizens within their jurisdiction. For Clark County, we provide those services for unincorporated citizens within Clark County. Generally, a county is responsible for providing just those regional services, but Clark County provides both the regional and the city-like services, which makes us diverse in what we do and how we provide services.

This slide is an organizational chart of how those services are broken out and the department that provides those services to those constituents [page 4, ([Exhibit D](#))]. Town services all refer to those city-like services over the municipal services. They go hand in hand as far the discussion. If you look on the left side of the organizational chart, those are all the departments that provide those regional services. The right side of the chart lists all those departments that provide those city-like services to unincorporated Clark County. The text highlighted in blue are the departments that are funded by the county general fund. That budget is about \$1.3 billion. As you can see, there are a number of our departments that are funded by our general operating fund, which is referred to as our general fund.

Before I move to the next slide, I want to point out that for the police protection services on the right side of the chart, as well as the detention services on the left side of the chart, the Clark County Detention Center and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (Metro) are all operated by Metro. The detention center is 100 percent funded by Clark County, so there are dollars that are within the Clark County general fund, roughly \$200 million, that go to Metro for the operation of the detention center. For the Metro budget, there is also a portion of the county general fund that pays for about 60 percent of Metro's budget, and the City of Las Vegas pays the remaining portion. There is close to \$500 million that comes out of our county general fund that goes to other agencies, like Metro and UMC. There is more to just the 38 departments, but there is also funding provided to other entities outside of Clark County.

This slide [page 5, ([Exhibit D](#))] is a breakdown of the population and what the population looks like when you look at the other cities within Clark County. In unincorporated Clark County are the residents I spoke of where we provide those services. Unincorporated means the residents are not living within any of the cities. That population is about 44 percent of the total Clark County population. We provide city-like services to the largest population of the unincorporated residents. If the unincorporated areas of Clark County were an incorporated city, we would actually be the eleventh largest city in the nation. This gives you the magnitude of how large Clark County is and the types of services we provide to the citizens of unincorporated Clark County.

Moving forward to the county revenue framework [page 6, ([Exhibit D](#))], the slide shows a brief summary of the major revenue sources in Clark County. We have property taxes, licenses and permits, consolidated tax distribution, charges for services, and fines and forfeitures. The point of this slide is to point out the middle column, which lays out the taxing authority. Within Clark County's revenue structure, as it is with probably many of the other local government agencies, many of the revenues laid out for us are dictated through the *Nevada Revised Statutes*. If Clark County wanted a property tax increase or change, or if we wanted to have changes to the consolidated tax distribution, or what that formula looks like, we would have to ask for the changes to the statutes from the Legislature. There is very little authority within the Clark County Board of Commissioners to be able to increase fees through any of our major revenue sources. This information is merely to point out what those taxing authorities are for the major revenues received in Clark County.

This slide [page 7, ([Exhibit D](#))] is the assessed valuation trend and what it looks like. The overall Clark County assessed valuation for fiscal year (FY) 2017 was \$74.6 billion. The red line across the bar chart is to give you an idea of the assessed valuation and where we are today compared to 2006. The current valuations in Clark County are between the 2006 and 2007 levels. When you look at the amount of the increased valuation in Clark County between FY 2015 and FY 2016, there was a 10 percent increase in assessed valuation. When FY 2016 is compared to FY 2017, there is a 7.6 percent increase. The reason I bring this up has to do with the amount of property tax revenue that is received within Clark County [page 8, ([Exhibit D](#))]. Generally, in the past, before property tax abatements, we could easily identify what the increase in property tax revenues would look

like if there was an increase in assessed valuation. If you look at the previous slide [page 7, [\(Exhibit D\)](#)], if we were anticipating an assessed valuation increase of 7.6 percent before the tax abatements, we could easily identify what the growth would be in the actual revenues. Because of the property tax abatement, it has changed in that it is not predictable as to what the property tax revenues look like unless we run through a parcel-by-parcel analysis of what effects the abatements will have.

This particular chart [page 8, [\(Exhibit D\)](#)] is showing that the FY 2017 property tax increase from 2015 to 2016 was 1.4 percent, which is well below the 7 percent increase in assessed valuation. Again, most important to note on this chart is the red line and the budget for the property taxes for FY 2017. The amount of property taxes collected is a little bit above the same amount we were collecting in FY 2007. The intent of the red line is to give you an idea of where we are in terms of the amount of property taxes we are collecting today, which is pretty much the same as it was 10 years ago.

This is a pie chart of our general fund revenues [page 9, [\(Exhibit D\)](#)] broken down into different categories. The major source of revenues received in our general fund is 41.8 percent from consolidated tax distribution, which is primarily sales tax. The second largest revenue source is property tax at 31.6 percent. About 73 percent of the total revenues received in Clark County come from those two main revenue sources. I indicated earlier that the taxing authority for any increase or change for those two revenue sources would have to come through the Legislature.

This is a pie chart of the general fund expenditures [page 10, [\(Exhibit D\)](#)], how it breaks out by functions, and what Clark County funds. The main point I would like to make on this chart is in public safety. We separated the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and the detention center from the other public safety category. Roughly 51 percent of our total expenditures are dedicated to public safety. This will give you an idea of what our priority is and how we have funded public safety functions.

The next chart [page 11, [\(Exhibit D\)](#)] shows the general fund expenditure trend going back to 2005. Again, the red line indicates the amount we are spending today and what that looks like going back 12 years. We are a little above what the expenditure amount was in FY 2007. Obviously, during the recession Clark County, along with many other local government agencies, needed to cut back and reduce expenses because the revenues had declined. In order for us to live within our means, we needed to cut our expenses.

Earlier, I was asked about Clark County grants, how the county actually looks at grants, and what staff we have dedicated. We do not have a dedicated grant function. It is actually dispersed over a number of our departments. This gives you an idea of the full-time equivalents that are either dedicated to requesting grants and the grant tracking that goes along with it, as well as the reporting functions. The last I checked, we have a little more than \$146 million in grants that we have applied for and have received funding. There is

obviously opportunity where there are grants available to us, but because we do not have a dedicated staff for that purpose, it is a matter of what the departments specifically identify and if they have the staff available to move forward and apply for those grants.

In FY 2017, at the request of former legislator Marilyn Kirkpatrick, who is now our county commissioner, there has been quite a bit of discussion on grants and what that looks like at the state government level. Ms. Kirkpatrick has requested the county create a position that would be dedicated to seeking grants on a countywide basis. We are missing out on opportunities, so we did create one position. Hopefully, we can go through a pilot program and focus on certain functions within those federal grants and have this individual apply for those particular grants. I suspect going forward, it may be an opportunity for us to expand, especially having someone who is actively seeking those grants on a full-time basis.

That concludes my presentation. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

My question concerns the slide on property tax [page 8, ([Exhibit D](#))]. Do you capture data regarding how many properties are going to phase out at the 50-year mark for depreciation?

**Yolanda King:**

I am guessing we do have that information. If it is something you would like to get, I can absolutely get that for you.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

I actually would like that information, probably just for my own personal benefit. When I was looking at your consolidated tax revenue, it has increased. Is that correct?

**Yolanda King:**

Yes, that is correct.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

In regards to UMC, what are the different funding sources that actually make up how UMC is funded? I know there are several sources, including the Indigent Accident Fund [Fund for Hospital Care to Indigent Persons], but I am not sure of the other sources.

**Yolanda King:**

Yes, there are a number of funding sources that come to that agency. Their total budget is about \$540 million. They obviously receive funds from self-pay patients. They also receive funding for some of the Medicaid programs offered, such as disproportionate share hospital (DSH) programs, upper payment limits reimbursements, and managed care organizations. They receive funding from the federal government with a match from the state. The state match actually comes from Clark County in the form of an intergovernmental transfer. There is quite a bit of UMC's budget where Clark County sends an intergovernmental transfer, which is really the cash match, to the federal government. The federal government matches what we send and then those dollars go directly to UMC. In addition to that, Clark County

also gives a separate subsidy to the hospital. In the past, it has been for the operating and maintenance portion of their budget, but over the last year, they have dedicated that to their capital funds and what they need to do at the hospital. When you take into consideration the intergovernmental transfers that have been sent, in addition to the subsidy provided by Clark County, nearly 40 percent of those funds going to UMC come from the county.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

I remember having a conversation over two years ago in another committee regarding when the Affordable Care Act (ACA) dropped the federal funds they were giving. There was somehow a conflict or imbalance in terms of the ACA dollars supplanting or pushing out the Indigent Accident Fund money that was supposed to go to the hospital. Now that we are unsure about ACA and where that funding stream inserted itself into UMC and the structure of the financing, what are some proactive approaches you are taking to make sure there is no gap?

**Yolanda King:**

I think what you are asking is what has occurred with the Affordable Care Act. As part of ACA, there was a population of indigent persons who were not previously covered under the federal government Medicaid program. The medical services for that population, at one point, were being paid for by the Indigent Accident Fund that is assessed in Clark County. The medical services that were not provided under Medicaid, ACA made it so that population is now being covered by Medicaid, as well as the state. When I talk about "that population," that includes individuals who were ages 18 to 65 who did not have children. That is the expanded population you may hear about in other committees. That expanded population is now being paid under the ACA, and that expanded the amount of Medicaid dollars available to be used for that population. In the past, that was a population funded by Clark County. We took those dollars and are now using them to pay for some of the intergovernmental transfers that we are responsible for, specifically the DSH Medicaid program. Although there appeared to be a gap in what that funding looked like because now that population is being covered under ACA, Clark County was able to take those dollars that we once used for that population and are now using them to help pay for our intergovernmental transfers. Remember, the intergovernmental transfers go to the state, then the federal government, then come back to UMC. The University Medical Center still gets those dollars; it is just in a different manner and for a different purpose. It is still for indigent persons, but just used in a different way.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

Since the money has basically changed functions, what is in the works to be proactive to either shift the money out of intergovernmental transfers or back to funding indigent care at the hospital? The ACA is potentially on the chopping block. I am wondering if you are having the conversation about what you will do if the ACA is repealed.



**Yolanda King:**

I will take this opportunity to plug one of our county bills. Assembly Bill 65 pertains to property tax dollars that are dedicated for indigent persons. Currently, we are able to use those dollars to make the intergovernmental transfer payment for the DSH Medicaid program. Assembly Bill 65 expands what other Medicaid programs we can use those dollars for. I mentioned there are actually three Medicaid programs: DSH, upper payment limit, and managed care. Currently, the statutes allow us to use those dollars for the DSH intergovernmental transfer payments. In A.B. 65, we are asking to be able to use those dollars to make the upper payment limit intergovernmental transfer payments as well. In addition to that, we are asking for up to 2 cents of the property tax money to go toward paying for capital at UMC in Clark County.

If there are changes in the ACA, we would obviously make adjustments. Currently, we are only asking for flexibility to still use it for intergovernmental transfer payments, but expand which intergovernmental transfer payments we can use those dollars for, and also make available to UMC for capital. The issue for UMC is they do not have a dedicated funding source to be able to pay for capital improvements, such as replacing medical equipment. They have to come to the county when they have capital needs. By coming to the county, that means they are competing with 38 other department priorities with capital needs as well. We wanted to be able to dedicate a funding source for UMC out of those tax dollars. If, for whatever reason, something goes away on the ACA, we will still have that flexibility to shift those dollars and fill the gap with UMC with regard to making the intergovernmental transfer payments.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

All of these urgent cares are popping up, and UMC still has Quick Care. In particular, there is Enterprise Quick Care, which is now surrounded by the federally qualified health center, and Las Vegas has their medical center. They are all less than a mile from each other. How are the Quick Cares doing? Are they suffering a loss with these urgent cares opening, which are supposed to prevent folks from going to the emergency room?

**Yolanda King:**

The UMC Quick Cares are doing well. If a UMC Quick Care is not essentially covering their costs and at least making some money, they will not remain in place. We have had a handful of Quick Cares throughout Clark County over the past five or six years that we have shut down. That was simply as a result of underperformance in regard to the amount of revenue being received and the cost associated with that Quick Care. The Quick Cares that we have in place in Clark County do make a little bit of money. In fact, UMC is expanding its Quick Care centers. We are opening one in the near future on Blue Diamond Road close to Interstate 15. University Medical Center is looking at other opportunities to expand services where there is a lack of services. If you are familiar with the southwest area, there is definitely a lack of urgent care services. University Medical Center wanted to be the first in the area to provide those services.

**Assemblywoman Bilbray-Axelrod:**

We have been asking all the counties to provide us with grants they have received, ones they believe they will receive in perpetuity, ones they can count on, and ones they think may be phasing out, just so we are aware of what they are going for. If you could provide that to the Committee, that would be great.

**Yolanda King:**

I will get that information for you.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

The largest portion of your expenditures is Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (Metro) and the detention center [page 10, ([Exhibit D](#))]. What portion of those expenditures are for the detention center?

**Yolanda King:**

About 40 percent to 45 percent of that number is for the Clark County Detention Center.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

Does Clark County have a contract with the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Department of Homeland Security to detain prisoners at the detention center, similar to what the City of Henderson has?

**Yolanda King:**

I do not know. I will have to get that information to you.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

Could you find out if there is a financial relationship or contractual arrangement between Clark County and ICE?

**Yolanda King:**

Yes.

**Chuck Callaway, Director, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department:**

In the Clark County Detention Center, we use the Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g) Immigration and Nationality Act (287(g)), which is a database-driven system. It is only in the jail. We have a policy against any immigration enforcement outside of the jail. Basically, two or three of our corrections officers undergo some training so they know how to access the system. For any person who is booked into the Clark County Detention Center, it is determined as part of their screening if they are in the country legally or not by checking the database. If they are a priority for deportation for ICE, then we contact ICE. That is our involvement, and ICE makes the decision whether they will pick that person up or not.

Until very recently, we did not hold anyone past their adjudication or past the posting of bail because there were some constitutional issues. Once they were ready to be released, we would release them. The reason for that is because there were some court cases saying it was unconstitutional based on ICE detainers at the time, there was not probable cause listed, they were not signed off by a judge, and there was not a court order. We made the determination under Sheriff Gillespie not to hold anyone past that period. Recently, ICE has changed their protocol, so now they are issuing the detainers with probable cause as to why they want that person held. Based on probable cause, it is my understanding we will now hold for 72 hours. If they cannot pick the person up within 72 hours, we will release them. That is pretty much our involvement.

I am asked the question a lot, and I believe the 287(g) program strikes a decent balance with public safety. We have built a strong relationship with the community, particularly the minority community. We have a policy that prohibits officers from performing immigration enforcement in the field. We believe that would have a negative impact on that relationship. We do not want folks not calling the police or not reporting crime because they are afraid they are going to be deported.

Because our jail is so full, being almost at maximum capacity on a daily basis—anytime someone goes in someone has to come out—we made a policy decision a little over a year ago that we do not arrest misdemeanor offenses. We try to cite and release for misdemeanors. The only exceptions are domestic violence or driving under the influence, where the law requires we arrest. A supervisor can sign off for a misdemeanor to be arrested if the person has a lengthy criminal history. The majority of the people being booked have committed either a serious misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, or felony. We believe it is important when they are booked to identify who they are so we know who is in the Clark County Detention Center. I hope that answers your question.

**Assemblyman Brooks:**

That did answer my question. I have one more question. Is there a contract at all for the officers that you are providing to assist ICE in their work? Is there any sort of a financial arrangement between ICE and Clark County in that work?

**Chuck Callaway:**

There is not a contract. My understanding is we have a memorandum of understanding. The federal government provides funding for the training for the officers who access the system. As far as I am aware, there is no fiscal cost. Under the Obama Administration, when they were moving toward Secure Communities and trying to remove the 287(g) program, there was either very low, decreased funding for the program or, in some cases, no funding. Many jurisdictions use the 287(g) program because they believe it is a good balance, so I believe the level of funding has come back to a degree. It is not as aggressive as doing immigration enforcement, but it is identifying the individuals in custody.

**Yolanda King:**

There is reimbursement for those costs that come back to the Clark County Detention Center through the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) funding through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice. It is my understanding that those are for reimbursements related to the 287(g) program. For Clark County, it was running about \$2 million annually.

**Chuck Callaway:**

I am not an expert regarding the grants. I can get specifics for you, but it is my understanding the SCAAP grant goes toward a variety of issues for housing prisoners. It is not directed 100 percent at the 287(g) program. I believe it also helps with the Prison Rape Elimination Act and other issues related to incarceration.

**Assemblyman Carrillo:**

I have a question about the policies that Metro has regarding immigration enforcement. Officers would probably not ask individuals for their documents to determine if they are in the country legally. I know you cannot speak for other jurisdictions, but I know you communicate with other jurisdictions. Is there a blanket policy in place in the areas regarding that issue?

**Chuck Callaway:**

I know Metro has a policy that prohibits officers from inquiring about immigration status or doing any kind of immigration enforcement in the field. I cannot speak for the other agencies, but again, I think that is why the 287(g) program is important because there is an understanding that if someone is arrested for a serious offense and goes to the Clark County Detention Center, there is a system in place that deals with that. Officers in the field do not have to worry about that. They can concentrate on public safety, helping victims, addressing concerns in the community, and not even think about immigration. They know they do not have to do the immigration officer's job for them.

**Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno:**

You said that recently you went to the 72-hour hold because of a change with ICE. Do you know when you received that change order?

**Chuck Callaway:**

I believe it was about a month ago when we had a follow-up meeting with ICE to discuss their new procedures. There has been an ongoing effort nationwide from major city chiefs and the National Sheriffs' Association to try to fix this issue and to basically pressure ICE to provide more detail for detainees so it is not just a verbal request to hold the person because of probable cause, a court order, or some level that gives protection against violating someone's constitutional rights. We cannot hold someone based on a verbal request. We have to have that level of probable cause. At the follow-up meeting with ICE, they presented their new protocol. Our general counsel and Clark County Detention Center representatives were there. Our general counsel felt the new protocol, which involved a written probable cause of why they wanted the person held, met the level that would result

in not violating someone's constitutional rights by detaining them. Nonetheless, we wanted to make sure we did not have to wait two, three, or four weeks for the prisoner to be picked up by ICE. That is where the 72 hours comes in. We will hold the prisoner for 72 hours, but beyond that, we will not.

**Assemblyman Kramer:**

Yesterday, we had a presentation from the City of North Las Vegas. Part of their savings for this year was in changing how they do some of their detention by sharing and sending their prisoners to both the City of Las Vegas and Mesquite. I was wondering if you could reflect how that impacted your facilities.

**Yolanda King:**

I believe what occurred in North Las Vegas is they contract out their detention facility services to other agencies. I believe it is Pahrump, the City of Las Vegas, and maybe the City of Henderson.

**Assemblyman Kramer:**

You are correct. They contracted with the City of Las Vegas, not Clark County. My mistake.

**Assemblyman McCurdy II:**

My question is for Mr. Callaway. Is it a standard or accepted practice to ask for a social security number when someone is stopped and pulled over?

**Chuck Callaway:**

In the academy, officers are trained in a variety of ways for confirming someone's identity in the field when they are stopped. As you know, many people lie to law enforcement officers. They may not have identification on them, or they may claim they are someone else for a variety of reasons. Officers will go through a series of questions. We call it field interview training in the academy, where we teach the officer to look for tattoos or scars in addition to questions such as date of birth, place of residence, or place of employment. If the person has an identification card or a driver license, it is easy. However, when they do not, that is when there would be more involved questioning. A social security number could be part of that questioning. To give you an example, if someone has a fairly common name, such as John Smith, and gives a date of birth, when the information is input in the computer, there may be four John Smiths with that same date of birth or a similar date of birth. The officer may then ask for the social security number to confirm which John Smith the person is. It depends on the amount of information an officer has obtained, whether an identification card was provided, and the level of comfort the officer has as to whether the person is telling the truth.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

There was a situation with a Latino lawyer who worked in this building as an intern. He is currently licensed to practice law. Although he was participating in a peaceful protest, when he was booked, along with others, the question was asked of them, "Are you here legally?"

I think that question at booking is a cultural sensitivity issue. He is a lawyer and clearly he had identification. There have been heightened emotions, thought patterns, and many stereotypes recently. At the end of the day, we cannot control what people think, but we can make sure it does not come out of their mouth when they know they are operating under a stereotype. What extra efforts are being put in place to help officers become a little more culturally sensitive in this environment where we are anti-immigrant, anti-refugee, and the ideas that the wrong people are here and they need to find somewhere else to be?

**Chuck Callaway:**

Every person who is booked into the Clark County Detention Center receives a series of screening questions. "Are you in the country legally?" or "Where are you from?" is part of that questioning. The reason is because federal law, in certain cases, requires the consulates to be notified. Let us look at the example of China. If a Chinese citizen is arrested in Las Vegas for a crime, it is mandatory the consulate be notified. For other countries, such as Canada, it may not be mandatory. There is a reason why those questions are asked, and they are asked of everyone who comes into the jail. We do not pick and choose based on how a person looks as to whether or not we ask those questions.

Regarding the second part of your question, our officers go through lengthy diversity training in the academy. I cannot tell you the exact number of hours that training entails, but I can get that information for you. We are hiring 600 officers over the next couple of years as a result of The Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2009 that was recently passed. We are making a strong recruiting effort and reaching out to the community to make our department look like the community. We want to have a department that demographically matches our community. I know the Nevada Black Police Association, the Sheriff's Hispanic Recruitment Council, our women's recruitment efforts, and our website are aggressively recruiting from minority sections of the community. That is one step. I believe it is important that the people who are out there doing the job match the communities they are policing so they understand the issues.

On the lower level, as I said, officers go through diversity training. A couple of years ago, we went through a study with the Consortium for Police Leadership in Equity through the U.S. Department of Justice. They came back with some recommendations regarding biased policing training in the field. Some people may have ingrained biases they do not even realize are there. It may not necessarily be overt racism or overt negative feelings about another culture. It may just be stereotypical biases. How do officers recognize them and make sure they do not interfere with their decision-making in the field? Our officers undergo that training, and there is also continual constitutional policing training and diversity training they go through.

On the higher level, the sheriff has reached out through our community engagement team to be more involved in the community. The sheriff has also reached out through the Multi-Cultural Advisory Council so he can get the ear of the community that we represent. I hope that answers your question. I would be happy to provide you more specifics as far as the hours of training if you would like.

**Assemblywoman Neal:**

It has become a prevalent issue in my district in particular. I have at least 30 percent Latinos in my district. I am conscious of the fact, and I want to make sure the fear factor is addressed and that there is a level of respect they receive from officers regardless of their status in the country. I do not think there should be disrespect or their being treated as if they were less than human.

**Chairman Flores:**

I do not mean to interrupt, and I will allow you to respond to that comment, but I would like to let the members of this Committee know that I intend to have law enforcement, alongside the police chiefs, present together in the near future. The invitation will be sent out today. At that time, we can find out what the different departments are doing so we can focus specifically on that branch and work with them in a single presentation. We will be able to address all these questions in a future presentation.

**Chuck Callaway:**

You are correct, Assemblywoman Neal. We are living in a time where there is heightened tension. As a police agency, our ability to work with the community and the police depends on the trust of the community. The only way to get that is to be out there, to engage, and to recognize the concerns of the community. I will leave you with this very quick story. It is not just uncertainty or concern within the community, it is also uncertainty and concern within our own law enforcement.

I went to a briefing recently to discuss the upcoming legislative session and to talk to officers about the process. One officer in particular in the room raised his hand and started asking about the whole sanctuary city debate we see on television and the executive order from the White House. I could see the concern in his eyes when he asked if the federal government would make the local departments start doing immigration enforcement. I know for a fact Sheriff Lombardo has no interest in making us perform immigration enforcement duties. Even if it means the loss of federal funds, we are not going to do ICE's job for them in the field. Those same concerns echo through our own officers because those officers recognize the relationships that we have built and do not want to see them damaged.

**Chairman Flores:**

I know it was not on your schedule today, Mr. Callaway, to go through any type of questioning. I appreciate your taking the time to answer these questions. We will give you ample time and a proper invitation so we can all sit down and have a large-scale conversation.

If we could return to the presentation from Clark County. As you know, we have a large squatter issue. At the state level, we have tried to implement some different measures to facilitate the process, help law enforcement do their job, and identify many of these individuals. However, I think it is going to take a collective effort. North Las Vegas is doing

some great work, and I had an opportunity to speak to the City of Las Vegas yesterday on the same issue. Could you tell me if Clark County has engaged in any way in that conversation and if they are taking on an active role? Are any ordinances being considered?

**Yolanda King:**

We will need to get back with you on that issue. I am not familiar with all that we do with regard to that issue.

**Chairman Flores:**

Are there any further questions from the Committee as it pertains to the presentation from Clark County? [There were none.] Ms. King, do you have any closing remarks?

**Yolanda King:**

I would like to thank you for letting me tell you about Clark County. It is appreciated on our end, especially making sure we understand how we all work hand in hand. Clark County works closely with Metro, and we provide a lot of funding to them and they provide those policing services for Clark County. It was in no way out of line to have Mr. Callaway explain their part in what they do for Clark County and on behalf of the City of Las Vegas.

**Chairman Flores:**

I will close the presentation. Is there anyone here for public comment? [There was no one.] Having no further business, this meeting is adjourned [at 10:05 a.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Lori McCleary  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Assemblyman Edgar Flores, Chairman

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



## **EXHIBITS**

[Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda.

[Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster.

[Exhibit C](#) is a copy of a PowerPoint presentation titled "Presentation to the Assembly Government Affairs Committee," dated February 15, 2017, presented by Robert Murnane, City Manager, City of Henderson.

[Exhibit D](#) is a copy of a PowerPoint presentation titled "Clark County Presentation to Assembly Government Affairs," dated February 15, 2017, presented by Yolanda T. King, County Manager, Clark County.