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**FIRST REPRINT** **S.B. 15**

SENATE BILL NO. 15–COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

(ON BEHALF OF CLARK COUNTY)

PREFILED OCTOBER 31, 2024

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Revises various provisions relating to governmental administration. (BDR 30-464)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State: No.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in ***bolded italics*** is new; matter between brackets **[**~~omitted material~~**]** is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to governmental administration; revising provisions relating to the timing of when an annual meeting of a debt management commission must occur; revising the hours the office of the county treasurer is required to be kept open; revising the contents of a notice of delinquent taxes; revising provisions relating to certain property held in trust by the county treasurer; eliminating the requirement that a school associate superintendent provide a quarterly report to the governing body of a county within a local school precinct; revising the notice requirements relating to applications for certain franchises; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

**Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law creates a debt management commission in each county of this State and requires a commission to review and vote on proposals of a municipality to incur certain debts, levy a special elective tax, issue certain bonds or enter into an installment-purchase agreement with a term of more than 10 years. Existing law also requires a commission to review and vote on proposals by general improvement districts to issue medium-term obligations, borrow money or issue certain securities, among certain other duties and responsibilities. (NRS 350.0115, 350.014) Existing law requires a debt management commission to meet annually in August and at the call of the chair for certain purposes, in addition to certain other meetings. (NRS 350.012) **Section 2** of this bill eliminates the requirement that the annual meeting be held in August. **Sections 1 and 3** of this bill make conforming changes to remove references to the annual meeting being held in August.

Existing law requires, subject to certain exceptions, sheriffs, county recorders and county auditors, county clerks, county assessors and county treasurers to keep open the county office and branch offices, if any, on all days except Sundays and nonjudicial days from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and on all days except Sundays, nonjudicial days and Saturdays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Existing law also authorizes the board of county commissioners of any county to designate or authorize deviation from the days and hours, but requires each office to be kept open for not less than 40 hours during each week. (NRS 245.040) Existing law establishes that the county treasurers are tax receivers for the county. (NRS 361.475) **Section 3.5** of this bill provides that the county office and branch offices, if any, of the county treasurer may not close earlier than 5 p.m. but may close later than 5 p.m.

Existing law requires the tax receiver of the county to mail notice of delinquent taxes to certain persons. The notice of delinquency must state certain information including that if the amount of delinquent taxes is not paid, the tax receiver will, at 5 p.m. on the first Monday in June of the current year, issue a certificate authorizing the county treasurer to hold the property. (NRS 361.5648) **Section 4** of this bill provides instead that the notice of delinquency must state that if the amount of delinquent taxes is not paid, the tax receiver will, at the close of business of the tax receiver of the county on the first Monday in June of the current year, issue a certificate authorizing the county treasurer to hold the property.

Existing law requires the tax receiver to make out a trustee's certificate that describes each property on which delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs have not been paid. The trustee's certificate authorizes the county treasurer to hold each property for a certain period of time. (NRS 361.570) When the time allowed by law for the redemption of a property described in a certificate has expired and no redemption has been made, the tax receiver who issued the certificate is required to execute and deliver to the county treasurer a deed of the property. Upon obtaining such a deed, the county treasurer is required to hold the property in trust until it is sold or otherwise disposed of. Existing law provides that during certain periods or not later than 5 p.m. on the third business day before the day of the sale by a county treasurer, certain persons are entitled to have the property reconveyed upon the receipt by the county treasurer of payment of the delinquent taxes and certain costs. (NRS 361.585) **Section 5** of this bill provides instead that during certain periods or not later than the close of business of the county treasurer on the third business day before the day of the sale by a county treasurer, certain persons are entitled to have the property reconveyed upon the receipt by the county treasurer of payment of the delinquent taxes and certain costs.

Existing law authorizes, under certain circumstances, the county treasurer to sell property held in trust because of delinquent taxes. Upon payment, the county treasurer is required, with certain exceptions, to issue a quitclaim deed to the purchaser. Existing law provides an exception to this requirement to issue a quitclaim deed under certain circumstances, if, not later than 5 p.m. on the third business day immediately preceding the day of the sale by the county treasurer, a municipality provides the county treasurer with an affidavit that meets certain requirements. (NRS 361.595) **Section 6** of this bill provides instead that, under certain circumstances, the county treasurer may not issue the quitclaim deed if, not later than the close of business of the county treasurer on the third business day immediately preceding the day of the sale by the county treasurer, a municipality provides the county treasurer with an affidavit that meets certain requirements.

Existing law requires the superintendent of schools in a school district in this State which has more than 100,000 pupils enrolled in its public schools (currently the Clark County School District) to assign a school associate superintendent to oversee one or more local school precincts. (NRS 388G.620) Existing law prescribes the duties of a school associate superintendent, including requiring a school associate superintendent to provide a report in person, not less than

quarterly, to the governing body of each city and county within which a local school precinct to which he or she is assigned to oversee is located. (NRS 388G.630) **Section 7** of this bill eliminates the requirement to report to a county.

Existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners to grant a franchise to construct, install, operate, and maintain street railways, electric light, heat and power lines, gas and water mains and telephone lines, among certain other things. (NRS 709.050) Any person or entity desiring a franchise is required to file an application in writing with the board of county commissioners wherein the franchise is to be exercised. (NRS 709.060) Notice of such an application is required to be given at the next regular meeting of the board and is required to be: (1) published once each week for 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county, subject to certain exceptions; and (2) posted in three public places nearest where the application will take effect, and if more than one unincorporated town is affected, posted in three public places in each of the unincorporated towns. (NRS 709.070) **Section 8** of this bill revises such requirements to post the notice from three places to one place if more than one unincorporated town is affected by reducing the postings required in public places in each of the unincorporated towns.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**Section 1.** NRS 350.0115 is hereby amended to read as follows:

350.0115 1. There is hereby created in each county whose population is 700,000 or more a debt management commission, to be composed of:

(a) Three representatives of the board of county commissioners from its membership;

(b) One representative of each governing body of the five largest incorporated cities in the county from its membership;

(c) One representative of the board of trustees of the county school district from its membership; and

(d) Two representatives of the public at large.

2. There is hereby created in each county whose population is less than 700,000 a debt management commission, to be composed of one representative of the county, one representative of the school district and the following additional representatives:

(a) In each such county which contains more than one incorporated city:

(1) One representative of the city in which the county seat is located;

(2) One representative of the other incorporated cities jointly; and

(3) One representative of the public at large.

(b) In each such county which contains one incorporated city:

(1) One representative of the incorporated city; and

(2) Two representatives of the public at large.

(c) In each such county which contains no incorporated city, one representative of the public at large.

(d) In each such county which contains one or more general improvement districts, one representative of the district or districts jointly and one additional representative of the public at large.

3. In Carson City, there is hereby created a debt management commission, to be composed of one representative of the Board of Supervisors, one representative of the school district and three representatives of the public at large. The representative of the Board of Supervisors and the representative of the school district shall select the representatives of the public at large and, for that purpose only, constitute a quorum of the debt management commission. Members of the commission serve for a term of 2 years beginning on January 1, or until their successors are chosen.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, each representative of a single local government must be chosen by its governing body. Each representative of two or more local governments must be chosen by their governing bodies jointly, each governing body having one vote. Each representative of the general improvement districts must be chosen by their governing bodies jointly, each governing body having one vote. Each representative of the public at large must be chosen by the other members of the commission from residents of the county, or Carson City, as the case may be, who have a knowledge of its financial structure. A tie vote must be resolved by lot.

5. A person appointed as a member of the commission in a county whose population is 100,000 or more who is not an elected officer or a person appointed to an elective office for an unexpired term must have at least 5 years of experience in the field of public administration, public accounting or banking.

6. A person appointed as a member of the commission shall not have a substantial financial interest in the ownership or negotiation of securities issued by this State or any of its political subdivisions.

7. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, members of the commission or their successors must be chosen in January of each odd-numbered year and hold office for a term of 2 years beginning January 1. The representatives of incorporated cities must be chosen after elections are held in the cities, but before the annual meeting of the commission ~~[in August.]~~ ***required by subsection 2 of NRS 350.012.*** The term of a representative who serves pursuant to paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection 1 is coterminous with the term of his or her elected office, unless the public entity that appointed the representative revokes his or her appointment.

8. Any vacancy must be filled in the same manner as the original choice was made for the remainder of the unexpired term.

**Sec. 2.** NRS 350.012 is hereby amended to read as follows:

350.012 1. The commission shall meet during the month of February of each year to organize by selecting a chair and vice chair. In a county whose population is 700,000 or more, the chair must be one of the representatives of the board of county commissioners. The county clerk is ex officio the secretary of the commission.

2. In addition to the organizational meeting, each commission shall meet annually ~~[in August of each year]~~ and at the call of the chair whenever business is presented, as provided in NRS 350.014 and 350.0145.

3. In conjunction with the meetings required by subsections 1 and 2, the commission in a county whose population:

(a) Is 100,000 or more but less than 700,000, shall meet each calendar quarter.

(b) Is 700,000 or more, shall meet each month.

➥ The meetings required by this subsection must be scheduled at each annual meeting ~~[in August.]~~ ***required by subsection 2.***

4. The appointing authority may remove a member of a commission in a county whose population:

(a) Is 700,000 or more if the member fails to attend three consecutive meetings or five meetings during a calendar year.

(b) Is 100,000 or more but less than 700,000 if the member fails to attend two consecutive meetings or three meetings during a calendar year.

(c) Is less than 100,000 if the member fails to attend at least one meeting during a calendar year.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of NRS 350.0115, a majority of the members constitutes a quorum for all purposes.

6. The governing body of the county may provide for the payment to members of the commission who serve as representatives of the public at large:

(a) Compensation of not more than $40, as fixed by the governing body, for each day or portion of a day of attendance at a meeting of the commission, not to exceed $400 paid to each such member per month.

(b) While engaged in the business of the commission, the per diem allowance and travel expenses generally provided for officers and employees of the county, if any.

**Sec. 3.** NRS 350.0155 is hereby amended to read as follows:

350.0155 At the annual meeting ~~[in August]~~ required by ***subsection 2 of*** NRS 350.012, the commission shall:

1. Specify a percentage, which must not be less than 75 percent, for the purposes of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 of NRS 350.015; and

2. Establish priorities among essential and nonessential facilities and services for the purposes of paragraph (d) of subsection 1 of NRS 350.015. Facilities and services relating to public safety, education and health must be considered essential facilities and services, and all other facilities and services must be considered nonessential facilities and services.

**Sec. 3.5.** NRS 245.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

245.040 1. Sheriffs, county recorders and county auditors, county clerks, county assessors and county treasurers shall keep an office at the county seat of their county which, except as otherwise provided in subsections 3 and 4, must be kept open on all days except Sundays and nonjudicial days from 9 a.m. to 12 m., and on all days except Sundays, nonjudicial days and Saturdays from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. for the transaction of public business, but nothing contained in this subsection interferes with a duty now required of a public officer under the election laws of this State. County clerks shall keep their offices open on all election days during the hours when the polls are open for voting but may, with the consent of the district judge of the county, close their offices for all purposes except election business and the issuance of marriage licenses on any day on which the primary or general election is held.

2. ~~[Notwithstanding]~~ ***Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and notwithstanding*** the provisions of subsection 1, the board of county commissioners of any county may, by an order regularly made and entered in the records of its proceedings, designate the days and hours during which the offices of the sheriff, county recorder and county auditor, county clerk, county assessor and county treasurer must be kept open for the transaction of public business. An order so made and entered must require each office to be kept open for not less than 40 hours during each week, and must not prevent the county clerk from closing his or her office for all purposes except election business and the issuance of marriage licenses on primary and general election days as provided in subsection 1.

3. The board of county commissioners may authorize a county officer to rent, equip and operate, at public expense, one or more branch offices in the county. The branch office may be kept open for the transaction of public business on the days and during the hours specified in subsections 1 and 2 or on such days and during such hours as determined by the board. The provisions of this subsection do not preempt any other statutory provisions which require certain duties to be performed at the county seat.

4. Any county office may deviate from the hours of operation required pursuant to this section if the board of county commissioners approves the plan for the deviation submitted by the office, except that no such deviation may conflict with the election laws of this State. Such a plan must be fiscally neutral or result in cost savings.

5. ***The board of county commissioners of any county shall not designate or approve the county office or branch office, if any, of the county treasurer to close earlier than 5 p.m. for the transaction of business on all days except Sundays, nonjudicial days and Saturdays. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the offices from closing later than 5 p.m.***

***6.*** A county officer who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if an officer mentioned in subsection 1 absents himself or herself from office, except:

(a) When called away from his or her office by official duties;

(b) When expressly permitted so to do by the board of county commissioners or a majority of the members thereof in writing; or

(c) When he or she makes provision to leave his or her office open for the transaction of public business on the days and during the hours prescribed by this section and in charge of a deputy qualified to act in the county officer's absence,

➥ there must be withheld from the county officer's monthly salary that proportion thereof as the number of days of absence bears to the number of days of the month in which the absence occurs. The money must be withheld from payment of salary to the officer for the next succeeding month by order of the board of county commissioners, but such an order must not be made without first giving the officer affected reasonable notice and an opportunity to appear before the board and defend the charge against him or her.

**Sec. 4.** NRS 361.5648 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.5648 1. Within 30 days after the first Monday in March of each year, with respect to each property on which the tax is delinquent, the tax receiver of the county shall mail notice of the delinquency by first-class mail to:

(a) The owner or owners of the property;

(b) The person or persons listed as the taxpayer or taxpayers on the tax rolls, at their last known addresses, if the names and addresses are known;

(c) Each holder of a recorded security interest if the holder has made a request in writing to the tax receiver for the notice, which identifies the secured property by the parcel number assigned to it in accordance with the provisions of NRS 361.189; and

(d) Each assignee of a tax lien on the property, if the assignee has made a request in writing to the tax receiver for the notice described in paragraph (c).

2. The notice of delinquency must state:

(a) The name of the owner of the property, if known.

(b) The description of the property on which the taxes are a lien.

(c) The amount of the taxes due on the property and the penalties and costs as provided by law.

(d) That if the amount is not paid by or on behalf of the taxpayer or his or her successor in interest, the tax receiver will, at ~~[5 p.m.]~~ ***the close of business of the tax receiver of the county*** on the first Monday in June of the current year, issue to the county treasurer, as trustee for the State and county, a certificate authorizing the county treasurer to hold the property, subject to redemption within 2 years, or within 1 year if the property is determined to be abandoned pursuant to NRS 361.567, after the date of the issuance of the certificate, by payment of the taxes and accruing taxes, penalties and costs, together with interest on the taxes at the rate of 10 percent per annum, assessed monthly, from the date due until paid as provided by law, except as otherwise provided in NRS 360.232 and 360.320, and that redemption may be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 21 of NRS in regard to real property sold under execution.

3. Within 30 days after mailing the original notice of delinquency, the tax receiver shall issue his or her personal affidavit to the board of county commissioners affirming that due notice has been mailed with respect to each parcel. The affidavit must recite the number of letters mailed, the number of letters returned and the number of letters finally determined to be undeliverable. Until the period of redemption has expired, the tax receiver shall maintain detailed records which contain such information as the Department may prescribe in support of the affidavit.

4. A second copy of the notice of delinquency must be sent by certified mail, not less than 60 days before the expiration of the period of redemption as stated in the notice.

5. The cost of each mailing must be charged to the delinquent taxpayer.

6. A county and its officers and employees are not liable for any damages resulting from failure to provide actual notice pursuant to this section if the county, officer or employee, in determining the names and addresses of persons with an interest in the property, relies upon a preliminary title search from a company authorized to provide title insurance in this State.

**Sec. 5.** NRS 361.585 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.585 1. When the time allowed by law for the redemption of a property described in a certificate has expired and no redemption has been made, the tax receiver who issued the certificate, or his or her successor in office, shall execute and deliver to the county treasurer a deed of the property in trust for the use and benefit of the State and county and any officers having fees due them.

2. The county treasurer and his or her successors in office, upon obtaining a deed of any property in trust under the provisions of this chapter, shall hold that property in trust until it is sold or otherwise disposed of pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 361.595 or 361.603, at any time during the 90-day period specified in NRS 361.603, or not later than ~~[5 p.m.]~~ ***the close of business of the county treasurer*** on the third business day before the day of the sale by a county treasurer, as specified in the notice required by NRS 361.595, of any property held in trust by him or her by virtue of any deed made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, any person specified in subsection 4 is entitled to have the property reconveyed upon the receipt by the county treasurer of payment by or on behalf of that person of an amount equal to the taxes accrued, together with any costs, penalties and interest legally chargeable against the property. A reconveyance may not be made after expiration of the 90-day period specified in NRS 361.603.

4. Property may be reconveyed pursuant to subsection 3 to one or more of the persons specified in the following categories, or to one or more persons within a particular category, as their interests may appear of record:

(a) The owner.

(b) The beneficiary under a note and deed of trust.

(c) The mortgagee under a mortgage.

(d) The creditor under a judgment.

(e) The person to whom the property was assessed.

(f) The person holding a contract to purchase the property before its conveyance to the county treasurer.

(g) The Director of the Department of Health and Human Services if the owner has received or is receiving any benefits from Medicaid.

(h) The successor in interest of any person specified in this subsection.

(i) A municipality that holds a lien against the property.

5. The provisions of this section apply to land held in trust by a county treasurer on or after April 17, 1971.

**Sec. 6.** NRS 361.595 is hereby amended to read as follows:

361.595 1. Any property held in trust by any county treasurer by virtue of any deed made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may be sold and conveyed in the manner prescribed in this section and in NRS 361.603 or conveyed without sale as provided in NRS 361.604.

2. If the property is to be sold, the board of county commissioners may make an order, to be entered on the record of its proceedings, directing the county treasurer to sell the property particularly described therein, after giving notice of sale, for a total amount not less than the amount of the taxes, costs, penalties and interest legally chargeable against the property as stated in the order.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, notice of the sale must specify the day, time and place of the sale and be:

(a) Posted in at least three public places in the county, including one at the courthouse and one on the property, not less than 20 days before the day of sale or, in lieu of such a posting, by publication of the notice at least once a week for 4 consecutive weeks by four weekly insertions in some newspaper published within the county, the first publication being at least 22 days before the day of the sale, if the board of county commissioners so directs.

(b) Mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, not less than 90 days before the day of the sale, to the owner of the parcel as shown on the tax roll and to any person or governmental entity that appears in the records of the county to have a lien or other interest in the property. If the receipt is returned unsigned, the county treasurer must make a reasonable attempt to locate and notify the owner or other person or governmental entity before the sale.

4. If, pursuant to NRS 361.567, the tax receiver has elected to use an expedited procedure for the sale of the property and the requirements of NRS 361.567 were met, notice of the sale must specify the day, time and place of the sale and be:

(a) Posted in at least three public places in the county, including one at the courthouse and one on the property, not less than 20 days before the day of sale or, in lieu of such a posting, by publication of the notice at least once a week for 4 consecutive weeks by four weekly insertions in some newspaper published within the county, the first publication being at least 22 days before the day of the sale, if the board of county commissioners so directs.

(b) Mailed by certified mail, return receipt requested, not less than 45 days before the day of the sale, to the owner of the parcel as shown on the tax roll and to any person or governmental entity that appears in the records of the county to have a lien or other interest in the property. If the receipt is returned unsigned, the county treasurer

must make a reasonable attempt to locate and notify the owner or other person or governmental entity before the sale.

5. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, the county treasurer shall make, execute and deliver to any purchaser, upon payment to the county treasurer, as trustee, of a consideration not less than that specified in the order, a quitclaim deed, discharged of any trust of the property mentioned in the order.

6. If, not later than ~~[5 p.m.]~~ ***the close of business of the county treasurer*** on the third business day immediately preceding the day of the sale by the county treasurer, a municipality provides the county treasurer with an affidavit signed by the treasurer of the municipality stating that:

(a) The municipality sold the property or the property was stricken off to the municipality pursuant to NRS 271.560; and

(b) A certificate of sale for the property was issued to the purchaser pursuant to NRS 271.570 or to the municipality pursuant to NRS 271.560,

➥ the county treasurer may not issue the quitclaim deed described in subsection 5 unless the person who purchased the property from the county pays to the municipality any amount owed pursuant to the certificate of sale issued pursuant to NRS 271.560 and 271.570 and the municipality provides an affidavit signed by the treasurer of the municipality stating that such amounts have been paid. If the purchaser does not pay the amount owed to the municipality within 20 days after the sale of the property by the county, the sale of the property by the county is void and the county treasurer may retain for administrative costs not more than 10 percent of the purchase amount paid by the purchaser.

7. Before delivering a deed, the county treasurer shall record the deed at the expense of the purchaser.

8. All deeds issued pursuant to this section, whether issued before, on or after July 1, 1955, are primary evidence:

(a) Of the regularity of all proceedings relating to the order of the board of county commissioners, the notice of sale and the sale of the property;

(b) That if, pursuant to NRS 361.567, the tax receiver has elected to use an expedited procedure for the sale of the property, the property is abandoned; and

(c) That, if the real property was sold to pay taxes on personal property, the real property belonged to the person liable to pay the tax.

9. No deed may be executed and delivered by the county treasurer until he or she files at the expense of the purchaser, with the clerk of the board of county commissioners, proper affidavits of posting and of publication of the notice of sale, as the case may be,

together with his or her return of sale, verified, showing compliance with the order of the board of county commissioners, which constitutes primary evidence of the facts recited therein.

10. If the deed when regularly issued is not recorded in the office of the county recorder, the deed, and all proceedings relating thereto, is void as against any subsequent purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration of the same property, or any portion thereof, when his or her own conveyance is first recorded.

11. The board of county commissioners shall provide its clerk with a record book in which must be indexed the name of each purchaser, together with the date of sale, a description of the property sold, a reference to the book and page of the minutes of the board of county commissioners where the order of sale is recorded, and the file number of the affidavits and return.

**Sec. 7.** NRS 388G.630 is hereby amended to read as follows:

388G.630 1. A school associate superintendent shall, with respect to each local school precinct to which he or she is assigned to oversee:

(a) Provide training to and supervise the principal of the local school precinct;

(b) Review and approve the plan of operation for the local school precinct and assist the principal of the local school precinct in making any necessary revisions to the plan;

(c) Ensure that each local school precinct to which he or she is assigned to oversee remains in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws;

(d) Provide a report in person, not less than quarterly, to the governing body of each city ~~[and county]~~ within which a local school precinct to which he or she is assigned to oversee is located and, if created pursuant to NRS 388G.760, to the Community Education Advisory Board; and

(e) Carry out any other duties assigned by the superintendent at his or her discretion or after approval by the superintendent of a request made by the local school precinct.

2. The school associate superintendent must be held accountable for all aspects of the performance of each local school precinct to which he or she is assigned to oversee. As used in this subsection, "performance" means the overall operation of each such local school precinct as measured by:

(a) The satisfaction of the parents and legal guardians of pupils and the teachers, administrators and other staff of the local school precinct as determined by the surveys administered pursuant to NRS 388G.800; and

(b) The progress made by the local school precinct to satisfy the goals and objectives set forth in the statewide system of accountability for public schools.

**Sec. 8.** NRS 709.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

709.070 1. Upon the filing of the application, the board of county commissioners shall, at its next regular meeting, cause notice of the application to be given. Before notice is given, the applicant must deposit with the clerk of the board the cost of publication of the notice, the amount to be fixed by the board of county commissioners.

2. The notice must contain:

(a) The name of the person or persons making the application.

(b) The nature, in general terms, of the franchise, right or privilege applied for.

(c) The day when the hearing upon the application will be held.

(d) A statement that all persons who have any objections to the granting of the franchise, right or privilege must file their objections, in writing, with the clerk of the board before the date of the hearing, or must appear at the meeting and present their objections at that time.

3. The notice must be published once each week for 4 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county. If no newspaper is published in the county, notice must be given by the posting of notices as provided in this section.

4. The clerk shall also cause three copies of the notice to be posted in three public places nearest where the application will take effect, and if more than one unincorporated town is affected, the notice must be posted in ~~[three]~~ ***one*** public ~~[places]~~ ***place*** in each of the unincorporated towns.

5. The publication or posting of the notice must be completed:

(a) Before the next regular meeting of the board of county commissioners at which the application is considered; or

(b) At least 10 days before a hearing on the application is held.

6. Proof of the notice must be made by the clerk of the board before the hearing in the matter proceeds, and the proof must become a part of the record of the proceedings.

**Sec. 9.** This act becomes effective on July 1, 2025.

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