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1. CARSON CITY, NEVADA; WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 2020, 9:10 A.M.
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4. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Good morning. This is the time and place set for the State Public Works Board Meeting. It's August 26th and a few minutes after 9:00. Thank you all for being here today. And we'll start with roll call.
5. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you, Chair.
6. Ward Patrick, for the record, with the roll call. Thank you, everybody, for being patient and working with us on this virtual two-day meeting. Sounds like we're well on our way here, and we have 13 presenters for the day, but our roll call today includes Chairperson Adam Hand?
7. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Present.
8. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Vice-Chairperson Sean Stewart will be here this afternoon, I understand.
9. Member Clint Bentley?
10. MEMBER BENTLEY: Present.
11. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Member Tito Tiberti?
12. MEMBER TIBERTI: Present.
13. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Member Kevin Lewis?
15. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Member and Director of the Department of Administration, Laura?
And so anybody that is on Teams, if you'd please not follow along on the feed because the feed has this two-minute delay. So I think I was hearing Susan earlier. And so anybody that's on Teams, if you'd please remove yourself from the YouTube -- I think it's the YouTube feed, that would probably mitigate some of that background noise that we're hearing.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you, Ward. So did we have a second? I didn't hear if we had a second. It looks like Tito is trying to talk.

MEMBER LEWIS: I'll second.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you, Kevin. And any discussion?

CHAIRPERSON HAND: If not, then we'll go ahead and take a vote. All in favor, say aye or how are we going to do that?

COUNSEL STEWART: That's fine.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Aye.

THE BOARD: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: All opposed? And then it sounds like the motion has been passed, and we'll go on to Agenda Item 4, which is this for possible action, and it's Overview of the Public Works Prioritization Process, and I assume that Ward will be giving us that.

Great. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the record. We're on Agenda Item Number 4, and we have two item to discuss under this agenda item: The maintenance project criteria and the construction project criteria. Turning the page to a page entitled, "CIPM projects," in parentheses, "(Maintenance.)"

So this is a prioritization criteria that the Public Works Board developed in public meetings and the Division has been using to prioritize the projects over time here. And what's, you know, what seems like a very linear process is overlaid by facility condition that you'll see at the bottom here.

So to quickly go over these few items that create prioritization and then second, I'll go over how condition kind of overlays the prioritization system. So the legal requirements is the number one priority of the CIP maintenance projects. So the intention is to meet ADA, follow court orders and legal requirements, and then address life-safety code violations and seismic issues.

The second item in the prioritization is project continuations. So there are various projects that have been phased or had planning projects in prior approvals through the Legislature. And so those projects will be given a higher priority than those that have not been through that process.

In addition to that, in priority three for deferred maintenance, the concern is for essential government facilities. So these include institutions like the key items like Lakes Crossing that has mental health patients awaiting adjudication. So that is a high priority regarding the HHS area: Health and Human Services. And certainly, maximum security prisons are high on the institutional list. And then, of course, there's other institutions that are largely from Health and Human Services and Department of Corrections would get the nod for a higher priority under institutional deferred maintenance needs.

The definition of governance here largely relates to the Capitol Complex and the Capitol and its annex as well as the Sawyer building would be higher on that priority list.

Public safety would include Division of Public Safety, State Fire Marshal's type buildings, and the Highway Patrol. So in addition to that, under essential government facilities, we have the Nevada National Guard, the Nevada Division of Forestry, as it relates to fire response and dispatch, agriculture, as it relates to food distribution, as an example, and the Department of Motor Vehicles are all in the essential government facilities area.

As a priority for deferred maintenance, the Statewide programs are considered essential. We see here Statewide programs listed as roofing, Americans with Disabilities Act, Statewide program, fire and life safety, indoor air quality, and the Statewide paving program. Other facilities including agriculture, Division of Forestry related to the tree nursery as an example, Administration, Department of Wildlife, Veterans, Museums and Cultural Affairs, Parks, Higher Ed, and Historic Preservation.

So this is a little bit of a list of the types of the facilities or who is operating them, the type of program in them, and then the note at the bottom, we take special consideration for those things that we think need to be done that session related to the condition. So we rate those as a priority one. Projects that our staff believes can wait a session would be a priority two. And those that can wait beyond that time frame are listed as a priority three.

So again, what we're going through here today is a little overview of what you're going to see as a Board at the September 16th Administrator's recommendation. So today, the Departments will be presenting their requests with their justification. And then on September 16th, we're going to see the
1 recommendation from staff as it relates to these criteria here.
2 So the second part of this is the
3 construction projects. So if you turn the page to a page
4 listed as CIP "C" projects, for construction, this is a
5 sister document to the maintenance prioritization
6 criteria. So again, we have essential government
7 facilities and other facilities, which these are similar
8 if not identical to the maintenance projects.
9 Again, institutional governments, public
10 safety, Nevada National Guard, Forestry, Agriculture, and
11 the DMV, under essential government facilities. Other
12 facilities including Agriculture, Forestry, as it relates
13 to examples of the nursery program, Administration,
14 Department of Wildlife, Veterans, Museums and Cultural
15 Affairs, Parks and Higher Ed.
16 Under construction projects, there's other
17 items of consideration. If there's a project that's
18 mandated by law, that would be given a nod. Life safety,
19 we're listing here FF&E, which is furniture, fixtures,
20 and equipment. So if there's a project that was funded
21 for construction the prior session but deferred FF&E,
22 that would be a priority. Continuation projects from
23 commitments from the Legislature from prior sessions.
24 Consideration of the own versus lease decisions and
25
26 analysis, percentage of non-state funding is considered,
27 required level of control, so higher custody level type
28 inmates or patients in HHS would be considered relevant,
29 and level of service to the public.
30 And finally, the Facility Condition Needs
31 Index, which relates to, under new construction, if the
32 repair costs are over 50 percent of the replacement costs
33 of a facility, it would be given priority to replace that
34 facility rather than repair it. The Board heard an
35 overview of this in the last meeting, and it's an ongoing
36 theme. This is the way we do business, and so I'll
37 conclude my presentation on that. If there's any
38 questions, I'd be happy to answer them.
39 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Are there any questions
40 for Ward?
41 COUNSEL STEWART: Mr. Chairman, if I could,
42 for a minute, Susan Stewart, for the record, and I
43 apologize. I meant to chime in at the beginning of our
44 meeting. Just a couple housekeeping matters.
45 If you're not talking, if you could keep your
46 line muted, and then if you could keep in mind we do have
47 a court reporter here transcribing minutes for us. So
48 before you speak, if you could identify yourself for the
49 record, it would be appreciated. And we will all do our
50 best in our new remote environment to make sure that
51
52 everything gets heard and that we do our best to have an
53 accurate record of our meeting. So that's all I had.
54 Thank you.
55 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you, Susan. And I
56 just did it again. Adam Hand, for the record. Thank
57 you, Susan. And the next item on the agenda is: Review
58 of the 2017 and '18 CIP Budget Reductions. And I assume
59 that, Ward, you'll be doing that. Thank you.
60 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you, Chair
61 Hand. Ward Patrick, for the record.
62 As a result of COVID-19, there was a need for
63 budget reductions in the general fund area, and we have
64 some attachments here that we will not go through in the
65 level of detail of the prior agenda item, but give you a
66 little overview.
67 One of the attachments is Senate Bill 1. So
68 this is the approved modifications to the CIP projects
69 from 2017 and 2019. And the goal of this area is that
70 there was $155 million of general funds in the CIP active
71 projects as of February, and about $55 million of that
72 had been spent at that time, leaving about $100 million
73 of general funds that could have been committed but not
74 spent.
75 And so what this -- what actions either at
76 the interim finance committee or during the special
77 session allowed that $100 million of general funds to be
78 reverted back to the general fund for other purposes than
79 the CIP.
80 As best we could, we prioritized those
81 projects and moved bond money to replace general funds on
82 projects that were considered a high necessity and
83 reverted general funds where we had to and could minimize
84 the impacts to the agencies. And so there were about 20
85 projects that were either cancelled in their entirety or
86 a portion of it was deferred.
87 And so during the course of this two-day
88 meeting, various departments and almost all departments
89 felt a little of the pain. And so there will be all 20
90 of those projects, I believe, will be heard over the next
91 two days as to how this was -- portions were reverted or
92 the whole project was cancelled and how the need still
93 exists for the project.
94 And so the reason we put this item here is
95 kind of go over that item in a little detail, just kind
96 of a preface because that will be a theme throughout the
97 whole two days. So this first item is Senate Bill 1, and
98 it's in legalese, so it's not meant to be read.
99 COUNSEL STEWART: Well, some of us have to
100 read it.
101 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: But interpreted. It
1 won't be leisurely reading.
2 ADMINISTRATOR FREED: Not normal people,
3 anyway.
4 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: So then a little bit
5 of an interpretation document is the Senate Bill 1
6 exhibit that's also in your packet. And this is a
7 document that is on the Web and was generated by the
8 Legislative Council Bureau, and this is still plenty of
9 detail here but would be more easily understood than the
10 prior document as to how it relates to the various
11 general fund budgets and bonded budgets where the prior
12 document refers largely to how it affected bonded
13 projects.
14 So with that, I would push this agenda item
15 back to the Chair to see if there were any other
16 questions on that. That's kind of the high level
17 overview of these two attachments and what has happened
18 to the CIP.
19 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairman Hand, for the
20 record. And thank you, Ward. Anybody have any questions
21 for Ward on the process? Sounds like we're going to hear
22 a lot about it in the next two days. If not, then thank
23 you, Ward, and we will go on to Agenda Item 6, which is
24 for possible action, and that's the agency presentations
25 of the 2021 Capital Improvement Projects, and we'll begin

1 with the Peace Officers Standards and Training group at
2 9:30. It looks like we're right on task in terms of
3 timing.
4 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the
5 record. I believe Mr. Sherlock is available. I think
6 they're represented in the dots across the Teams area.
7 Randal, if you'd just ask them to unmute or
8 are you unmuting?
9 MR. MILLER: They have to unmute.
10 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Okay. Mike Sherlock,
11 for the record. I'm the Executive Director for the
12 Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. I'm
13 going to pass this over to my Deputy Director for the
14 presentation on our request related to our emergency
15 vehicle operations center: Deputy Director Chris Carter.
16 MR. CARTER: Good morning. For the record,
17 Deputy Director Chris Carter, Nevada Peace Officer
18 Standards and Training. The document that you see on the
19 screen in front of you is just a brief recap of the
20 information that is in the detailed project description.
21 I'm sure you had an opportunity to review it, but just
22 for the record, I'll be brief and give a quick overview.
23 So Nevada Peace Officers Standards and
24 Training, our facility here in Carson City, we train in
25 excess of 40 different agencies throughout the State of
1 Nevada. They send their personnel to us for both basic
2 training as well as advanced professional development
3 training.
4 We've been requesting an emergency vehicle
5 operations center for the past several years. As noted
6 in the packet, packet 2007, this project was approved and
7 shovel ready. Unfortunately, economic conditions
8 resulted in that money being diverted back to the general
9 fund, and at this point, rather than come before the
10 Board and ask to fund the entire project, we're here this
11 morning asking you to fund the design phase of the
12 project. We're basically somewhat starting over from
13 square one. So an amount equal to about $601,000 to do
14 the design documents from design through construction.
15 We can go to the next page, please. Can we
16 go to the next page, please? So if you'll take a look at
17 the second page and then the attachments. The first
18 thing that I'll bring to your attention is some
19 statistical information related to traffic accident
20 fatalities, liability, cause.
21 Understand that Nevada Revised Statute as
22 part of the basic Academy training requires that all
23 peace officers, Category I peace officers in the State,
24 must receive immediate emergency vehicle operations
25 training. Officers spend a tremendous amount of time in
1 the field behind the wheel of a car. And as a result of
2 that, it's considered a high liability activity. So if
3 you were to take a look at those attachments, you'll see
4 that there's some statistical information there about
5 officer deaths, liability, costs, those kind of things.
6 The second page of the attachment -- sorry.
7 The first page of the attachment, you'll notice there's
8 some amounts there about how much money agencies have
9 paid out as a result of liability from emergency vehicle
10 operations.
11 The other thing I would ask you to note is
12 that if you note the source of these statistics, it's
13 from a law group. This law group, like many others
14 throughout the United States, they specialize in filing
15 lawsuits against public entities, specifically law
16 enforcement agencies, and their activities in these high
17 liability areas: Emergency vehicle operations, use of
18 force, things of this nature.
19 And if you could take a look at attachment
20 number two, just some things highlighted for you there.
21 750,000 law enforcement officers in 2012. We estimate
22 that number is closer to 850,000 now. 152 total crashes
23 from 2012 to 2016. And one of the things that when we
24 talk about training peace officers, operating a vehicle
25 at high speed is a very high-stress activity. Anything
that is expected to be performed under stress has to be trained under stress. A learned behavior, if you will, as I've noted in the attachment.

On to attachment number three. So this is just a basic map of the location of the proposed emergency vehicle operations facility. It's a 26-acre parcel already owned by the State. This is where our original design and construction project back in 2007 was approved. It is still the proposed site for the center, and it lies directly adjacent to our basic Academy facility here in Carson. And it's also about a quarter of a mile from the Department of Public Safety Nevada Highway Patrol Training facility just down the road.

So I would kind of get ahead of myself here and tell you that, but it is our proposal that this facility would not just be used by those peace officers who come to Nevada POST for training, but this facility would be like many others throughout the United States, utilized by multiple public safety agencies, including the Nevada Department of Public Safety.

Next attachment, please. So this is a photograph of Landview Park, Livermore Park. It's located a little over a mile from the current Academy facility, and it's currently where we conduct our emergency vehicle operations training. As you can see, it's a parking lot not designed for emergency vehicle operation training. It's designed as a parking lot. But based on the nature of its proximity to the Academy and the fact that this is training that we have to conduct, we've been able to make it work, although not as well as we'd like. Recently, Carson City did some improvements to this area. And if you'll note, the lights, the parking lights, those areas are surrounded by basically cement borders. They have put in some additional drainage areas, repaved and repainted. This has created basically an undue burden on us in that we can hardly use this facility at all. The risks are just too great as far as being able to try to do the required training without damaging the park, damaging any of our equipment, any of our vehicles that we use.

The construction improvements that they just completed have also resulted in if we use it, there's a tremendous amount of maintenance that now must take place at our own cost at our own time. So at this point, this has become an impractical facility for us to try to utilize for emergency vehicle operations training.

The next attachment, please. So this is a conceptual drawing of -- back one, please. This is a conceptual drawing of an emergency vehicle operations center. Not necessarily the one that we're proposing, but I included this just to give you a visual representation of what an emergency vehicle operations center or an emergency vehicle operations track should look like. You'll notice that there's a large flat area for conducting skidpans or adverse weather conditions driving as well as several different courses that are outlaid there so that you can train officers and other emergency vehicle operators to operate their vehicles under various conditions.

The next attachment, please. This is a flyer from the Reno Public Safety Training Center, which is located about an hour from our facility here. Previously, when we've brought this presentation before the Board, it has been suggested that we've been asked: Why do we not utilize the Reno Public Safety Training Center? And that's a great question.

If you'll notice in the upper center of that diagram or of that flyer, that's their emergency vehicle operations track at the top. It's an excellent facility, state of the art. But unfortunately, there's some things that make it impractical for us to use; the first being that it's a little over an hour from our facility, so logistically, trying to get an Academy class of 25 or more cadets from our facility to that facility every day and then back to this facility as well as transporting our training vehicles to and from creates some logistical issues, some additional costs.

But the biggest obstacle for us in utilizing the public training safety center was that when this center was built, it is a cooperative between several agencies: Reno, Sparks, Washoe, and University of Nevada Reno. So those agencies have priority for the use of this facility.

You have to schedule the use of this facility about six months in advance. There is a substantial fee, which is more than what we are currently budgeted for to pay for emergency vehicle operations. So as much as we like the facility and it's laid out very well, it's just not practical for us to use it.

The next attachment, please. So this is a flyer from the San Bernardino -- I'm sorry. It's a list of some costs for the San Bernardino County Regional Training Center in San Bernardino, California. I utilized this facility because I have some experience with it. I previously worked here several years ago. But what I would ask you to note is that the facility offers several different types of emergency vehicle operations courses, but it also has a cost associated with using the facility.
1. I checked with San Bernardino County, and in 2018, their EVOC facility generated approximately $1.5 million dollars in revenues. That would be the sort of same concept that we're asking you to consider here, is that were this facility to be funded and built, we would be able to generate some revenue by allowing other agencies to utilize it for their training.

2. We have reached out to agencies throughout the State of Nevada, especially those in Northern Nevada. They are all interested. They have all expressed that they would be willing to pay a fee to send their officers to this training or to utilize this training facility not just law enforcement agencies but fire facilities, ambulance companies, other public entities that could utilize the facility.

3. Our thought is that by charging a fee and allowing this facility to outside agencies, we would generate enough revenue to offset maintenance costs and we believe also generates a revenue that would be over and above the cost of simply maintaining the facility.

4. Next attachment, please. So these are just some photographs. Here you see the fire department basically doing what we were trying to do at Landview Park. They are doing an emergency vehicle operations course in a parking lot. Again, not ideal, but the

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1. speed, but certainly at any moment could be asked to. 2. So when we talk about liability, this is considered a high-risk, high frequency activity on the part of law enforcement. Therefore, the amount of training necessary would dictate that it's a high degree, a high amount of training is needed for officers to maintain these skills.

3. Two other factors that we'd ask you to consider. One is that we're only asking for a portion of the project funding. We recognize that with the economy being the way it is, to try to set aside the funding to construct the entire facility would be impractical. So we're asking for a portion of that funding to get these designed, planned, updated and current so that perhaps the next biennium, we can come back and ask for additional funding to start construction.

4. And then the other thing we would ask you to consider is that we believe this facility could be, once it's built, it could be self-sustaining, and it could also generate some additional revenues that could be used for other purposes. And that's the extent of our presentation. Director, do you have anything to add?

5. MR. SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record. I would just open it up to any questions.

6. COUNSEL STEWART: Excuse me. Susan Stewart, a photograph is to simply demonstrate that other public entities must conduct emergency vehicle operations training and they do. Next attachment, please. And this is just a similar photograph of an ambulance conducting emergency vehicle operations training. So that's basically the extent of our attachments. I'll close, and then we'll take some questions.

7. So we recognize that in considering the funding requested, two main issues are going to be needed in priority. We're going to say right now that if you watch the news, if you're paying attention to what's going on in the world, law enforcement training is at the forefront of public scrutiny right now as well as law enforcement liability.

8. Again, this facility was funded back in 2007. The money was diverted. We've come back and asked for it every year since, and here we are again. The need has only increased in recent years for us to get this facility up and running.

9. Secondly, again, going back to what I said earlier, statistically speaking, officers use force in the course of their duties about 1 percent of the time. An officer spends about 80 percent of their time behind the wheel of a vehicle. Not always operating in a high speed, but certainly at any moment could be asked to. So when we talk about liability, this is considered a high-risk, high frequency activity on the part of law enforcement. Therefore, the amount of training necessary would dictate that it's a high degree, a high amount of training is needed for officers to maintain these skills.

10. Two other factors that we'd ask you to consider. One is that we're only asking for a portion of the project funding. We recognize that with the economy being the way it is, to try to set aside the funding to construct the entire facility would be impractical. So we're asking for a portion of that funding to get these designed, planned, updated and current so that perhaps the next biennium, we can come back and ask for additional funding to start construction.

11. And then the other thing we would ask you to consider is that we believe this facility could be, once it's built, it could be self-sustaining, and it could also generate some additional revenues that could be used for other purposes. And that's the extent of our presentation. Director, do you have anything to add?

12. MR. SHERLOCK: Mike Sherlock, for the record. I would just open it up to any questions.

13. COUNSEL STEWART: Excuse me. Susan Stewart, for the record. Director, could you please introduce yourself again?

14. MR. SHERLOCK: Sure. For the record, it's Mike Sherlock. I'm the Executive Director of POST.

15. COUNSEL STEWART: Thank you.

16. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Do we have -- Chairperson Hand. Do we have any questions for the POST? If not, I'd just ask one, which is out of curiosity. How often an agency, in their planning process, comes up with a method of really financing their maintenance with additional revenue from the facility. Have we seen that before? Do we see that? That's really maybe a question for Ward.

17. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward, Patrick, for the record. Thank you for the question. That's a good question. Those that finance their own maintenance. So I think we could -- so there's 13 groups here, and just to highlight a few examples, Nevada System of Higher Education has fees for a large part of what they do, right, on the one hand.

18. Then looking at on the other end of the spectrum, general funded agencies largely do not, like Corrections: A hundred percent general funded, no basic revenue stream. Then there's some like Parks that has fees. Not knowing their operating budget specifically,
but some of those fees would likely go to maintenance and operations. And so that's kind of two ends of the spectrum.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairperson, Hand, for the record. Thank you, Ward. I just was curious because it's a, you know, it's almost as if it should get a, you know, higher ranking on our criteria. We don't have a criteria on that. It's just -- thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Laura, did you have a --

DIRECTOR FREED: No, Mr. Chairman. I just tend to talk to myself with my microphone turned off. Please forgive me.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: No problem. I could see your lips moving, and I was afraid we couldn't hear you.

So thank you.

Well, thank you, Gentlemen, for your presentation this morning.

MR. SHERLOCK: Thank you for your time.

Appreciate it.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, Ward Patrick, for the record. I'd like to go over a little housekeeping with the Board and even those members of the public that are viewing.

The Board has received a two-inch binder of all of the estimates and narratives, and so that's one good way to kind of track through these projects. So we just went through the first tab in that 13-tab book for POST, Peace Officer Standards and Training. So you'll see the specific project cost estimate in your book before you for Members of the Board and also LCB and the Governor's Office as well as Administrative Services Division and the GFO, and the Governor's Finance Office all have copies of this book.

So, if you're looking for the actual cost estimates for these projects, they're on the left-hand sheet under that first tab, and then there's a narrative on the right-hand sheet that goes over the project description, the project justification, and what we think is pertinent background information for the project. So that's for those that have received these paper books.

Also, there's provided on our website under Public Works.nv.gov, under our Board meetings, the public would see these presentations made available to the public. And so that would be both for the Board and the public. And so there's a link there labeled "link" that has all of these presentations available for your viewing.

And so if you're a member of the Board and you're making notes in your paper copy of the estimates and narratives on a separate sheet, which is what I do,
1. some key expansions throughout the system.
2. And as we do this, we need to maintain our
3. mission-critical activities, which includes stewardship
4. of all of the Division of Museums and History assets
5. because as Brenda referred to, this is how we take care
6. of the State's heritage.
7. So as we go through our project, and Brian,
8. do I have control of this or do you have control of this?
9. Okay. Thank you. The first project up -- well, you're
10. going to be listening to presentations from two
11. divisions. One will be the Department of Museums and
12. History, and then mixed in with this will be the Nevada
13. Indian Commission. This has a few projects as well. So
14. next slide, please.
15. So here's the Nevada Indian Commission. I
16. don't know if Stacey Montooth is on the line. Do you
17. want to jump in with a quick introduction? Well, let's
18. move on to the next slide.
19. MS. MONTOOTH: I'm sorry, Myron. I am on the
20. line. Not very quick on the draw. Good morning,
21. everyone. It's Stacey Montooth, from the Nevada Indian
22. Commission. Thank you for your time.
23. MR. FREEDMAN: In scope, as we go through
24. these, the Nevada Indian Commission projects are
25. specifically improving buildings that are part of the
26. effort, which means the emphasis now for the Historical
27. Society is back on its existing structure on the campus
28. of UNR. And the packaged units there are more than 20
29. years old. There's a lot of concerns with these
30. packages, and we need to maintain these in order to
31. maintain the archives and the materials inside the
32. Historical Society.
33. The roof units, they have joints. They
34. expand and contract with the weather, causing leaks every
35. year. The joints have to be repaired every four to six
36. months. The leaks continue. The gallery library and
37. office portions of the building was constructed in 1968,
38. and the other portion was constructed in 1981. So these
39. roof units really need to be adapted or replaced to adapt
40. to the changing conditions on these buildings.
41. We want to maintain a constant temperature
42. and humidity, and that's pretty much impossible right now
43. with the current units that we have up there. This is
44. really detrimental to the collections, so it needs our
45. attention right away in order for us to continue to
46. preserve the State of Nevada Historic and Archival
47. Collections.
48. I think I'll move through these unless you
49. would like to throw out questions as we go along.
50. Otherwise, we can reserve questions for the end.

1. Stewart Living Legacy Campus. And I'm sure many of you
2. are familiar with that. So as we go through this, you'll
3. encounter a few projects that are part of that effort.
4. Next slide, please. And the Division of
5. Museums and History, of course, there's our famous coin
6. press at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City near and
7. dear to our hearts. The Division of Museums and History
8. has seven museums throughout the state.
9. Next slide, please. And you can see we're
10. spread out throughout the state with a heavy emphasis on
11. railroad museums. Nevada has an incredible connection to
12. the history of the development of railroads, how
13. important that was to the development of the state, so we
14. tell that story thoroughly throughout the state. We're
15. very proud of that effort.
16. Next slide, please. The first project we're
17. looking at is the Nevada Historical Society. This is an
18. improvement to the rooftop packaged units on top of the
19. building for HVAC. And some of you may have heard that
20. the Historical Society was going to be moving into a new
22. That is no longer happening.
23. The cost of that, once the pandemic hit and
24. the fiscal crisis kicked in, it became -- it wasn't
25. feasible to pursue that anymore. So we pulled that
26. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Great. Thank you.
27. MR. FREEDMAN: Okay. We'll move on to the
28. next project. Again, under the theme of maintaining what
29. we have, this project is at the Nevada Historical
30. Society's Railroad Museum and the Nevada Railroad Museum
31. in Carson City. This is a drainage and fire access road
32. improvements.
33. In January of 2017, a flood event overwhelmed
34. the site drainage system, caused significant damage to
35. drainage channels, railroad tracks, the turntable, fire
36. access road, interpretive center and shop annex, and this
37. required the museum to be closed for several months. It
38. delayed the rail operations. Thousands of hours of staff
39. time and the Nevada Division of Forestry, other
40. contracted help was required to remove the sediment and
41. contamination from the museum.
42. So this project will design and construct
43. improvement to the site drainage system and repair the
44. railroad track turntable. The project's drainage
45. construction scope includes widening the riprap lining of
46. the large drainage channel on the south perimeter of the
47. property, deepening of the pond on the east side of the
48. property, upgrading of culverts and smaller drainage
49. ditches throughout the property, repair of failing
50. portions of the fire access road, slurry seal of the fire
access road and regrading the open space north of the
museum. It also includes landscaping improvements that
are related to all of this change and improvements to the
overall site drainage.
So the drainage study that was done for this
implementation, the recommendations are critical to
mitigate the on-and-off site storm flows on the museum
property. So this was a major event that occurred a few
years back, and we're still recovering from it. And
without these improvements, there's no guarantee it's not
going to happen again.
And if you're not familiar with the Railroad
Museum in Carson City, you know, it's the home of some of
the other original V&T rolling stock. It has the largest
collection of that material. Of course the V&T was the
queen of the short lines. It's one of the most historic
railroads in the history of the country, and these trains
have been expertly restored over the years by a very
talented and knowledgeable staff and provides visitors
with a really unique connection to Nevada history as
they're able to come onto the site and ride the trains
and learn about the trains and see them steam up. It's
quite extraordinary. So we want to do our level best to
preserve the site so that this museum will have the
chance to entertain visitors for years to come.

Next slide.
ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick. If I
could ask a question on this project. So I'd like to
thank the Director and yourself, Myron, for coming and
visiting with the Public Works Division on all of these
projects. And I know there's been some insurance claims
and work done to improve that site. And of course we're
all -- there's many new people and all sorts of positions
around the state here at Public Works and also, you know,
in your department there too, in your division.
And certainly, this whole COVID event has
caused a lot more work for a lot less people given the
hiring freezes and all of that. And I wanted to talk
about alternate funding for this project in that
emergency management is a conduit to FEMA funds for these
natural disasters.
And so I just wanted -- if you could -- I'd
like to, you know, commit to working with you to open up
that conduit to see if that's a possibility. And so I'm
not sure if you've done that, but we'd like to talk to
the various individuals at emergency management with you
and see what their thoughts are on this unless you've
already investigated that.
MR. FREEDMAN: Well, thank you, Ward. I will
be passing this along to Dan Field to see where that is.

But thank you very much. Of course we will want to
explore all of those options and opportunities. And
thank you for your help in assisting us with that.
ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thanks.

MR. FREEDMAN: This next project in Las
Vegas, again, we are under the theme of maintaining what
we have. We've looked at all of the museums and the
upgrades they're looking to their current facilities.
In this case, this is a kitchen and related
plumbing in the museum. And by maintaining this system
and by upgrading it, we're going to be allowing the
museum to really fully utilize the services that are
related to its event space.
There's an income opportunity here, revenue
generating opportunity here that this museum is on the
campus of the Springs Preserve, so working with them. We
would be able to, you know, realize this event hall that
has this attached kitchen, and as I understand it, take
care of some plumbing issues that are connected with all
of this.
They'll have to move some pipes that I guess
were not -- when it was originally constructed, perhaps
not put in the right place, as I understand it, so this
is an effort to, again, allow that museum to make this
kitchen fully capable and utilize it in connection with
span before COVID-19 forced our state agencies and our departments to close, we had tremendous interest in our center. An additional 200 visitors were scheduled, and we had to cancel them as well as our grand opening because of the global pandemic. We had student groups, school groups, field trips, civic organizations, Native youth groups that had planned to come. And again, as you all have certainly felt the implications, COVID-19 put things on hold. However, we did reopen a month ago, and with major safety and health procedures implemented, we’ve welcomed another 267 visitors. So as we continue to showcase this $4.5 million-dollar facility, which everyone again on the Public Works Board had a hand in, while we tell this very unique, this critical authentic history of Indian boarding schools, with the restoration of the Bakery building, we can reclaim or repatriate the original Stewart Indian School collections, and this includes over 7,000 historic artifacts. In Indian country, we call them family heirlooms. So these items, these 7,000 photographs, art pieces, all of these just critical relics to our culture, are currently stored in a state warehouse. And I use that term loosely. Again, both of my colleagues,

including Director Scolari from the Nevada Tourism and Cultural Affairs, made reference to the importance of preservation and taking care of our heritage. With the restitution of the Bakery building, that is exactly what we would be doing. The items that are currently in this warehouse at the top of Topsy Street, they need to be moved immediately, if not sooner. There are no environmental controls there. The items are not properly wrapped. They are stuffed in boxes. I have better organized closets at my house. So it’s important also for this group to know that that entire warehouse was recently threatened by a wildfire just weeks ago. So please also note that this arrangement, the storage of the previous Stewart Cultural Center items, this was meant to be short-term. So 20 years ago when this procedure was put into place, there was also no formal contracts. The State is not getting any kind of rental fees. So there’s no opportunity for revenue generation based on the State being a repository in the loosest sense of the word for all of these important items. So, in addition to enhancing the offerings that we already have here at the Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum, I also want to remind everyone that by restoring the Bakery building, this planned repository with its environmental controls, the specific temperatures, the humidity controls, it could also serve as the home for several artifacts that are owned by our 27 tribal nations, bands and colonies. Few of our tribal nations have a repository that meets museum industry standards to preserve their respective historic relics. Some of these are up to 10,000 years old. So, due to relatively new federal regulation, our tribal nations now have a pathway. This procedure has been created so that our tribal governments can reclaim artifacts or again, their family heirlooms, which originated from their communities. So by investing in our Bakery building, the Stewart Indian School Cultural Center and Museum, the Nevada Indian Commission and the State of Nevada can have a hand in these important restoration activities. I also want to emphasize, as my colleague did, that the 2019 Legislature funded the Bakery project, but because of the COVID pandemic, Governor Sisolak needed to have those funds back. So we hope by prioritizing this project, we can get this funding. I’d be happy to answer any questions you might have. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the record. I just quickly put an explanation mark on the newly opened cultural center. It is a small treasure, but a grand treasure. So if anybody has the opportunity to go visit -- I’ve had a tour, and I would highly recommend it.

MS. MONTOOTH: We appreciate those kind words. Thank you, Director. And I agree with you wholeheartedly, too.

MR. FREEDMAN: Myron Freedman, for the record, returning to the presentation. And as we go through these, they’re in the order of the priority that the Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs listed them. And so periodically, we will have the Nevada Indian Commission projects in there along with the Division of Museums and History. The next project is in Boulder City, and I asked the Director down there, Randy Hees, to jump in here with the latest update and the request that we’re making. Randy, are you available?

MR. HEES: Yes. For the record, Randy Hees, Director of the Nevada State Railroad Museum in Boulder City. This project dates to 1985, when the Union Pacific Railroad donated the railroad to the State. The State then studied it and called out for a facility that would include visitor facilities and a train ride. When it
became -- we have been proposing this since 2000, but in
the meantime, the project has changed somewhat.
We're now looking at a facility which would
be at the entrance of Boulder City, and the railroad has
incredible importance to Boulder City. It literally was
the first thing built in Boulder City when they created
the town to build Hoover Dam. So the railroad line was
opened as a tourist railroad, essentially, with museum
function in 2001. Since then, we've grown to over 50,000
visitors a year.
To serve those visitors, we have a facility
with less than 200 square feet of air conditioned visitor
space. This is in a community that has just seen ten
straight days of temperatures over 110 degrees.
Additionally, our artifacts are stored in a railroad
passenger car, which is not air conditioned. So this
project has so far been carried forward with a mix of
donations and tourism funds. And that has actually
carried the primary visitors center through schematic
review.
We're getting incredible community support.
The City of Boulder City has received regional transit
funds, and they are building the access road for this
museum at a cost of $5 and a half million dollars. So we
are at schematic review. We're asking for the funding to
take this to construction documents.
Additionally, we do have, through AB 84,
which was passed last session, the construction money for
this facility. I'd be happy to answer any questions.
MR. FREEDMAN: Thank you, Randy.
MR. HESS: Excuse me. I'd make one other
comment. This particular facility currently funds all of
our utilities, our routine maintenance and half of
staff's salaries through fees, so we get about $28,000 --
no, sorry -- about $50,000 in general fund funding
towards staff per year. So we are actually a very cheap
date for the State of Nevada.
CHAIRPERSON HAND: In 110-degree weather.
COUNSEL STEWART: That is right.
MR. FREEDMAN: Well, I'm sure that new
railroad facility is going to tickle the fancy of all of
your future dates, so good luck. Myron Freedman, for the
record.
The next project we're looking at is to --
oh, that's a second slide for the railroad museum. I'm
on that slide if on the -- yeah. Go ahead and go to the
next slide and hold it there. So this is a slide of the
campus that they're planning down in Boulder City. So
you can see it's an extensive project, and there's a lot
of partnerships going on both with the community at
Boulder City and the Regional Transportation Commission,
and they're putting access roads in. And of course a
couple of years ago, they got the right-of-way to put the
railroad across the freeway.
So a lot of effort has gone into this, and to
complete this experience will really be creating an
enormous railroad museum treasure in Southern Nevada,
really unlike anything else you're going to see anywhere,
I think, in the western United States. So it's a great
plan and thank you, Randy, for filling in the details
there.
Moving on. And now we're in Overton, Nevada
at the Lost City Museum. If you're not familiar with the
Lost City Museum, it's got a wonderful story, and it is
basically a museum that was created originally to hold
the cultural materials that were being lost as a result
of the creation of Lake Mead and communities being
flooded. So it's been around for a long, long time.
It's actually one of the older museums in the museum
system if you look at when it was established, and it has
several parking lots there. And we've had an ongoing
problem with flooding in the lower parking lot.
And in addition to really causing a problem
for people needing to park and use the lot for their
vehicles -- and this is the lot where, you know, you're
in Overton, Nevada. You're traveling far and wide to get
there, and you're bringing your vacation trailer or your
large RV or whatever it is. This is where you would park
that vehicle. But when it floods, it's impossible to
use.
But off to the side there, you see a
building, and there are two outbuildings there. One of
them is for equipment, and one of them is actually for
artifacts. And if you look at the bottom of the
building, you can see where the flood damage is lapping
up against the structure. So it's critically important
that we fix this problem.
The problem occurred as a result of change to
the drainage channel that normally would take the water
away from this area. This is the Muddy Valley Irrigation
Company. They needed to enclose that channel. We've
talked with them extensively about what they needed to
do. This is their requirement, is to cover the channel
because otherwise, they lose water through evaporation,
and that's not allowed. So we need to work with them on
the solution.
They've been very good about coming down to
repair the damages that have been created as a result of
the flooding. They never hesitate to help out the museum
whenever they can. Nevertheless, we need to figure out a
way to mitigate this water flooding in the parking lot going forward. Not just for the parking, but for the museum buildings there off to the side.

Next project. Coming back to Douglas County and Carson City, this project has been before you before. This is the expansion of the Indian Hills Curatorial Center. The Curatorial Center is really a symbol of Nevada's heritage.

This is our largest collection center at 15,000 square feet which, you know, if you are familiar with warehouse structures, is really not large. However, the land that it's on is 10 acres, so there's plenty of room to construct a larger facility. And we got the funding and we completed the planning for the new building all the way through schematic drawings. So this project would take us through construction drawings and construction itself. And it really is a critical need.

If we don't get this additional space soon, our collecting efforts really come to a standstill. They already have to a great degree. We have simply run out of space to collect large artifacts, especially in Northern Nevada. But there are additional benefits to creating this space. It actually frees up space in other of our critical facilities.

In the museum itself, we have artifacts that are inappropriately stored in the basement because there's no place else to put them. We have gallery spaces that have been converted to artifact storage, and that cuts off our ability to share Nevada stories with the public because we're using up valuable gallery space. This is also a facility that will allow several of the museums to house their artifacts. It allows us to close down other facilities that are inadequate. We have a facility that is an NDOT building, which is wonderful to have that space, but it's really not a museum-quality storage space, and we periodically have trouble with the environment in that space. By building this new building, we would be able to bring all of those terms to the one centralized campus at Indian Hills and have the appropriate environmental controls as well as of course enough space. This would also include curatorial work centers, and this allows the curators to properly process materials. And the most exciting part to me would be the loading dock because we'd be able to bring the artifacts in and then we would have staging areas that would appropriately put the artifacts into isolation while they're being examined and cleaned and made sure they're free of pests before introducing them into the collections' holding area. So this is a critically important project.

I realize it has a high dollar amount, as new construction always does. We would have some partnerships with NDOT and with the Bureau of Land Management. If you're not familiar with our collecting program with the Bureau of Land Management, we want all materials found in Nevada that are of historic nature to stay in Nevada. We don't want them being sent off to some other warehouse. We want them right here in Nevada.

So we have an agreement with the Bureau of Land Management when they're doing excavations. The curatorial services that they use, you know, are from the Nevada State Museum. So there are fees that we charge them. So this is a revenue-generating operation as well. So that's why this project is before you again. It covers -- it holds not only anthropological materials, but history and regular history materials. So we would consolidate all of the collections on the campus. Any questions on this project? All right. Shall we move on?

Now we're back at the railroad museum in Carson City, and the museum has significant issues in communication, in both digital and analog. The museum links are antiquated and prevent the museum from reliable connections with the outside world.

This is impacted through unreliable fire alarm reporting, extremely slow Internet connectivity and deteriorated analog phone connections. And the fire alarm system is in perpetual trouble. Internal uploads and downloads are sub-1 megabyte transfer rates. Multiple times per year, phone communications are interrupted. Employees rely on their own mobile phones to insure the museum can be contacted.

So this project will provide infrastructure for communications within the State Railroad Museum, and it will include the conduit, the vaults, the trenching, the cabling, utility connections, and the pathways that are needed for the installation of high-speed Internet. So we want to take the 19th Century railroads and bring them into the 20th Century, at least the 21st Century, at least in terms of their ability to delight visitors with interactives and just to allow visitors to get the most recent information on what's happened at the museum and to protect all of the assets by making sure the fire alarm system is what it should be.

Next slide. Now we're back in Overton, Nevada, at the Lost City Museum. And again, under the theme of maintaining what we have, it's critical we help them out with the historic Pitt House and adobe pueblos repair. The Lost City Museum has these iconic structures. They were built by the civilian Conservation
1. Corps in 1935 to demonstrate the way of life of the
2. Native-Americans who were living in the communities that
3. again, were lost when Lake Mead was created.
4. These outdoor exhibits were used in school
5. tours to allow children to enter and imagine themselves
6. in the past, but they've been closed to the public and
7. need post and beam restoration. They're unsafe to go
8. inside right now. They're great to look at out on the
9. outside, but no longer can the students go inside and
10. really have that connection to the past. So we want to
11. restore these and have them last for at least another 85
12. years for visitors in the future. So this would really
13. return a critical educational experience to be had at the
14. Lost City Museum in Overton.
15. Next slide, please. Back at the Railroad
16. Museum in Carson City. The State Railroad Museum does
17. not have an intrusion alarm system or other site-wide
18. security system apart from just a keyed entry. The
19. museum has experienced multiple thefts and loss of items
20. over the years.
21. Staff has arrived on property to find
22. homeless sleeping on the property, significant damage to
23. the site as a result of a lack of security presence or a
24. system, and this project will install a site-wide
25. security system with pool lighting, lighting controls.

1. It will be centrally located, but it will take care of
2. all of the other structures that are on that campus.
3. So if you're familiar with the museum -- and
4. you can see an aerial shot there -- it's a large area,
5. many acres, and it's a pretty open space, so it's
6. difficult to control people coming on the property when
7. no one is around as it were. So the security system is
8. necessary to monitor all of that.
9. Next slide, please. If you're not familiar
10. with the Marjory Russell Center, this is our clothing and
11. textile center. It's really an amazing collection. Not
12. a lot of states, I would say, are forward-looking in
13. terms of preserving the story of their state through
14. clothing, the changes in clothing, not to mention
15. collecting clothing for its own intrinsic historic value,
16. not necessarily state related.
17. It's just part of the history of fashion.
18. It's also where we house all of our First Ladies' gowns,
19. inaugural gowns, which go on exhibit once in a while.
20. And when they do, they're extremely popular. So it's a
21. significant collection. It's expertly curated by Jan
22. Lovrin, who has been on the job for almost 30 years now,
23. and she's completely dedicated to our textiles
24. collection.
25. Right now with the museum in Carson City, you
1 the existing museum.
2 The next slide, please. Back at Indian Hills
3 now. This is the existing Indian Hills building. Even
4 though we are looking to create a larger facility out
5 there, we do need to maintain the current facility.
6 So as you can see, you we've got the heater
7 hanging there in the corner, and so there's the HVAC in
8 that building right there. There's no cooling. There's
9 just the heating. And luckily, Nevada is a dry state and
10 the building has thick cinderblock walls, so we're able
11 to maintain temperature fairly well. But we are
12 searching to -- looking to be accredited with the AAM,
13 and this kind of situation with this type of controls
14 doesn't look good for the museum, doesn't look good for
15 the collection center. We could do a lot better by the
16 collections and meet industry standards by replacing the
17 existing heating systems and installing a proper HVAC
18 system at the 15,000 square-foot existing building.
19 Again, maintaining what we have.
20 This is also the building, as Stacie
21 mentioned, was recently threatened by fire. Luckily, the
22 fire department was able to control the fire, and it came
23 right up though to the building. It was pretty scary.
24 And the result of the fire ended up putting a lot of
25 smoke into the building. So we did our best to air that
26 out, and we were able to borrow some air scrubbers, and
27 so that did the job after a while.
28 But again, having a more sealed HVAC system,
29 one that would more clean out the air itself and kind of
30 do -- obviously, sometimes you are going to need the
31 scrubbers, but this would have gone a long way to
32 preserving the environment inside after the fire after
33 the smoke got into the building.
34 CHAIRPERSON HAND: In the interest of --
35 MR. FREEDMAN: Next slide.
36 CHAIRPERSON HAND: In the interest of time,
37 we're getting a little bit behind schedule, and I know
38 you have several other projects to get through. This is
39 Chairman Hand, for the record. As usual, I failed
40 Susan's directions as a reminder. If you could please
41 expedite the reviews a little bit, that would be
42 appreciated.
43 MR. FREEDMAN: Okay. Very quickly then.
44 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Yeah.
45 MR. FREEDMAN: The next project is to upgrade
46 the exterior lights at the Lost City Museum. Lost City
47 is in a valley. There's a lot of mountains around it.
48 So after sunset, it's pretty much no programs can take
49 place except unless they want to do them in the dark. So
50 looking for a lighting upgrade there at the Lost City
51 Museum. And now we're moving into a couple of NIC
52 projects. I'll turn it over to Stacey.
53 MS. MONTOOTH: Yes. Stacey Montooth, Nevada
54 Indian Commission, for the record. Again, for the sake
55 of time, I'll address both our project 16 and 17; 16
56 being the Stewart Old Gym and 17 being the Stewart
57 Auditorium. Both of these projects would be dreams for
58 the Nevada Indian Commission; certainly would enhance all
59 of our programming.
60 And I will just refer you to the content that
61 you were provided, but please note that both of these
62 restorations would provide a small revenue stream, as the
63 Nevada Indian Commission would be able to use these for
64 public spaces, theater projects and the like. Thank you.
65 MR. FREEDMAN: Myron Freedman, for the
66 record. This is a new construction to build an events
67 center at the Nevada State Museum. We do not have
68 program space inside the museum, so this would build a
69 new space, a fairly modest one that allows us to return
70 the galleries to gallery use, and we put events and
71 programs out in the event space.
72 The final slide is to install and upgrade
73 lighting and surveillance at the Las Vegas Museum. They
74 too are looking to be re-accredited, and this is part of
75 the reaccreditation. I don't think you're going to have
76 this one on the list.
77 Inadvertently, it was missed in the review of
78 the projects, but I thought it was very important to get
79 it in front of you at this time because they are going
80 for reaccreditation, so I'm asking you to consider this
81 as well. Thank you very much for your time. I really
82 appreciate your support of the Nevada State Museums, and
83 thank you.
84 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairperson Hand, for the
85 record. Do we have any questions from the Board members?
86 If not, again, thank you all very much for your
87 presentation this morning. And that brings us to the
88 Department of Agriculture.
89 MS. ANOOSHEHPOOR: Good morning. For the
90 record, Homa Anooshehpoo, Administrator for the
91 Agriculture Division. Just bear with me. I'm going to
92 put my presentation on.
93 THE COURT REPORTER: If we could please have
94 people spell their names, that would be greatly
95 appreciated.
96 MS. ANOOSHEHPOOR: Sure. H-O-M-A, first
97 name. Last name: A-N-O-O-S-H-E-H-P-O-O-R. This is the
98 first presentation of the Nevada Department of
99 Agriculture. We are requesting to build a new freezer
100 and cold storage in our southern headquarters. We are
1. managing two state warehouses, one in Reno and one in Las Vegas that is stored and used for school, community organization and tribal communities.
2. We oversee crucial programs such as National School Lunch Program, commodities, supplemental food program, child and adult care food program and summer food program that are directly affected by the need for adequate freezer storage. This program provides access to nutritious food for Nevada’s children, families and elderly, and we cannot participate in these programs without cold food storage, which could lead to compromised access to food to children, elderly and other citizens in our state that are in need of food.
3. For instance, the Commodity Supplement and food program that feeds our seniors, we serve about 5,000 meals per month, and for National School Lunch, about over 1.5 million in 2019.
4. Our Las Vegas warehouse contains over 5,000 square feet of dry storage space, but we have no capacity for the cold storage. And we’re currently leasing over 2,000 square feet of cold storage space from Las Vegas Cold Storage/Reddy Ice for $68,000 per year. And this arrangement and outsourcing poses challenges for our staff, especially when they monitor the inventory and try to track best-if-used-by date.

1. Using an off-site private facility can result in food losses and could be avoided through in-house control of cold storage inventory. And we have been losing food. For instance, between 2019 and 2020, we lost about over $10,000 worth of food. And also, it poses an increase in travel and wear and tear on our trucks and tires and additional staff time.
2. We travel about 672 miles annually, which is about $1,200, and also we have staff time -- both administrative and time for travel time and also for staff to go and do inventory and do tracking in the warehouse.
3. Our proposal is to work with the State Public Works Division to develop on-site cold storage facilities that include engineered concrete pad to hold six cold storage containers, and that costs a little under $1.4 million dollars. And that includes design, professional services and construction costs for concrete pad, fork-lift ramp, electrical trench, shade structure, and purchase of six cold storage containers.
4. This is a picture of current warehouse that just contains dry storage, and this is a picture of the proposed location of cold storage for this project. Also, another picture of the location. So there are consequences for us if it’s not approved.

1. As I mentioned, due to outsourcing, we have limited control over the food processes/procedures which may lead to loss of food and non-compliance with federal standard operating procedure. This could put program funding at risk.
2. And, as I mentioned, we have lost food. And sometimes the food expiration date is one week away, which we cannot send that to our seniors, especially because there is a one-month supply that we are giving them. So here, we have to discard them or we have to quickly find a donate -- organization that we can donate the food to them like food banks or other food pantries.
3. And the advantage of having refrigerator facilities onsite at the southern headquarters not only would save us money and we don't have to renew our contract with Reddy Ice, which saves us $68,000 a year and also, it saves us time and our employees would be able to work efficiently and deliver the food efficiently and potentially shorten the time of delivery.
4. This concludes the first presentation for the Department of Agriculture. At this time, would you like to ask questions or would you like to hear the second presentation and then ask questions at the end?

1. the next presentation would be great. Thank you.
2. MS. ANOOSEHPOOR: Thank you very much for your time and listening to our proposal.
3. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you.
4. MR. TORVINEN: Good morning. My name is Mike Torvinen. I'm representing a couple of entities today. I'm a past President of the Reno Rodeo Association in 2019 for our 100-year anniversary. I should say if you guys want to run the slide show, that would be fine with me. And I'm also representing a new entity that we've created to help move this project forward.
5. This is the revitalization of the Reno-Sparks Livestock Events Center, and it's the next step in the ongoing process. Would you like me to share the screen or can you guys do that that?
6. MR. MILLER: I'll do that.
7. MR. TORVINEN: We can go right to the second screen. Thank you very much. As I said, this is an ongoing project. In the next steps in the 2019 Legislative cycle, the request for funding can complete the advanced planning and schematic design was on Governor Sandoval's recommended projects but was replaced late in the process by a project at the Sawyer building.
8. During the 2019 legislative session, funding for the advanced planning and schematic design of the
1. The project was provided by an appropriation included in SB 501. So this request is the next step, is for design, development through construction documents for phase one of the new construction phase of the project.

The estimated cost for those construction documents is $4.4 million dollars, and one-third of that is proposed to be by non-state funding. Specifically, this project would be for a 2,000 square-foot central plant designed to serve the current and future phases of the project; a 63,000 square-foot exhibit hall that will replace the recently demolished exhibit hall on the property, a 74,800 square-foot indoor arena. And this will complement the existing arena and make the facility attractive to more diverse and larger events. And finally, this includes the exterior refurbishing of the existing indoor arena, including access and ADA improvements.

Next slide, please. So a little history on the property. Approximately 80 acres was acquired in the late 1880s by the State of Nevada. And over the years, part of that acreage has been for surrounding streets. And so right now, we have approximately 40 acres usable for the facility.

A trust was established in 1881 when the property was acquired, and it identifies the use as promotion/encouragement of the interests of agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, manufacturers, stock raising, and general domestic industry. So as you can see, it's focused on our heritage, our agricultural heritage, and we're planning to continue that focus.

So the management of the land was specifically left to the Nevada State Agricultural Society, which eventually became the State Board of Agriculture in 1885. In 1951, the Legislature decided that they would lease the property to Washoe County for 50 years. In 1971, that lease was extended to a 99-year period, expiring in 2050. And the Washoe County Office Complex and Senior Center is currently located on the southern portion of those original 80 acres.

In 1986, Washoe County and the Reno-Sparks Convention and Livestock Authority -- sorry -- Convention Authority -- entered into a management agreement whereby the Authority took over management of the property. Since 1986, the facility has experienced many years of success but needs revitalization. In 2018, the State Public Works Division estimated there was over $16 million dollars of deferred maintenance at the RSLEC.

Next slide, please. Recognizing the need for improvement and a phased approach, the Exhibit Hall, built in 1968 in the old National Guard Armory, were recently demolished. The demolition of the Exhibit Hall eliminates about $750,000 of that deferred maintenance listed in the Facility Condition Analysis Report in 2018.

To date, the revitalization project has been funded both publicly and privately, including the $1 million-dollar investment from the State of Nevada during the 2019 legislative session. That was SB 501. The State's investment has been matched dollar-for-dollar by the Reno Rodeo Association. And to date, the Reno Rodeo Association has funded $1.25 million dollars in support of the planning and due diligence for the revitalization project.

I'll report to you that we're 99 percent complete with that advance planning and schematic design project. We have a few things left, primarily the traffic study, which was delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic, but is currently underway. And that work was conducted by Frame Architecture, which is a firm that has worked successfully with the Public Works Division in the past.

The final task is a business plan and feasibility study that is currently being conducted by Applied Analysis, Jeremy Aguero, from Las Vegas. And to date, we've already reverted a hundred thousand dollars of the million dollars appropriated by SB501. We're going to complete the project on time and under budget.

Next slide, please. This is a visualization of the entire project. And as you can see, a new arena will be on the left. And what we're talking about today is the three buildings that start about in the center and move to the top of the image.

The first building there is the Exhibit Hall. The one in the middle would be the new indoor riding arena. The next building is the existing indoor riding arena, which we will refurbish and update. And actually, the RSCVA is currently conducting some deferred maintenance work there now, ongoing work, and they plan to continue more.

The final structure at the top right corner of that image is a proposed parking garage which would take care of parking problems for the county, parking problems for the facility, and it's proposed to have all of our -- all of the animal stalls for the facility on the ground floor there so they're all covered.

Next slide, please. What's coming up is the site plan that shows the phase one highlighted there in the upper right. On the left-hand side of the picture, those shaded structures are the County Complex. And you can see in there that it's been superimposed over the existing facility, so those shaded items there, you can...
1. Next slide, please. So if the next step is not approved, we’ll continue to underutilize a valuable asset. The property has historically contributed to the health of the region’s economy, and it will only contribute more as the project moves forward. Phase one can move from 30 percent design to shovel ready in short order. And as we move past the COVID-19 pause in economic activity, this will be a job creator and provide an economic boost to the State of Nevada.

10. We mentioned shovel ready because I think all of us kind of anticipate another stimulus from the federal government. So should that stimulus include money for capital projects, we think we have something we can propose right away and get on the list.

15. So that would be my presentation today. I really appreciate your time and would stand for questions if there are any. Thank you very much. Appreciate your time.

19. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairperson Hand, for the record. Do we have any questions? If not, then thank you for your presentation.

22. MR. TORVINEN: Thank you.

23. CHAIRPERSON HAND: And the Department of Wildlife is up next, right?

25. MR. ROBB: Thank you, Chairman Hand. Jack

1. County, and the cities of Reno and Sparks by giving them an attractive facility to sell and promote the area. And that’s the concept of heads in beds and the economic impact that can come from the utilization of the facility.

6. The Reno Rodeo generates an estimated economic impact of between $40 million and $50 million dollars annually. And that’s just one of the many potential events that can be held regularly. There are still regular events being held at the property, but there’s lots on our list. Our targeted list of entities are events that I think we can bring to town.

13. So the revitalization of the property will benefit the larger Northern Nevada community, and more specifically, the immediate surrounding neighborhoods. It is in need of revitalization, so upgrading that facility would greatly improve that entire neighborhood.

18. So the project converts the State-owned property into the state-of-the-art, multi-use, year-round events center that is primarily designed around agricultural and equestrian events and is easily used for outdoor concerts, small conventions, banquets and educational events. Phases have been defined to allow for ordered completion of the project and to minimize impact on current facility users.

1. Robb, Deputy Director, Nevada Department of Wildlife, for the record. With me today is – he’s not really with me. He’s in Reno, and I’m in Tonopah, Nevada. With me today is Rodd Lighthouse, our Chief of Engineering. I’ll share my screen, I think.

6. Rodd, do you see my PowerPoint?

7. Mr. Chairman?

8. COUNSEL STEWART: And yes, we see the PowerPoint.

10. MR. ROBB: Okay. Thank you very much. The Nevada Department of Wildlife has 262 full-time employees, but with those 262 full-time employees, we have tremendous infrastructure to accommodate our mission. We have 133 buildings, 13 radio towers, 11 wildlife management areas to encompass 120,000 acres; eight major facilities, seven unique divisions, four fish hatcheries based out of three regions.

18. Priorities that the Department of Wildlife has put together: The roof replacement in Las Vegas, construction of well water for the fish hatcheries, Cave Creek Dam rehabilitation, Gallagher Fish Hatchery, building water intrusion repairs, Elko Office HVAC system renovation, Mason Valley Wildlife Management Office and heavy equipment storage. We will not be going over these projects. We’ve submitted them, but they rank low enough
that we won't all be reviewing them today.

Our number one project as an agency, the
Department of Wildlife is proud to say that we have a new
building in Las Vegas -- new to us. It was an existing
building, a former Homeland Security office that we were
able to acquire, and about a year ago we moved in.

When we purchased this building, we realized
that it was going to need quite a few tenant
improvements. We put that into the purchase price, and
we included HVAC system, HVAC system upgrade in the
purchase price, but the roof was going to need some care
in the not-too-distant future, and this is part of the
State Public Works Board Statewide projects, but this is
truly our number one project to protect that asset we
have in Las Vegas.

You can see the roof is aging. When they put
the HVAC on, the contractor did a fabulous job, but you
just can't walk around and do that much work on it on an
aged roof without causing even more deterioration of the
roof structure at that point.

Our next project is construction well water
systems for domestic water for Gallagher Fish Hatchery in
Spring Creek Rearing Station. Both of these are
extremely remote locations that have multiple families
living onsite and small children living at both sites.

Gallagher Hatchery domestic water system is
old. It's a spring box system, which isn't ideal.
Springs are seen as surface water under the regulations
and rules, and there has to be treatment, and the
treatment facility has been in a state of disrepair for
years, leading to not the best of situations for the
families onsite.

There's no backflow prevention. It's not
secure. Little critters can get in. We've actually
had fish living in the spring boxes. It's not sanitary,
safe. It's very unreliable. And the fire system, in its
current state, is not operational. And this is adjacent
to a major wildland area coming off the Ruby Mountains,
and we've had fires around it multiple times, so an
operating fire suppression system to protect our facility
and the residents onsite is crucial.

The Spring Creek Rearing Station, that water
depth was 32 feet. That's not even close to standards.
It was built in 1955. But because of continued
deterioration of the water system and the well, we
currently have the pump set at 14 feet. That is less
than ideal. Again, it's not sanitary. It's not secure.
Its greatly exceeded its useful life. And again, we have
young children living onsite.

These prior two projects I just spoke of,
these domestic well systems, they were proposed funded
current in the past, but these money were swept, so
we're hoping to get these projects back going forward
again.

New one that we're putting in. This is our
dam structure located in White Pine County at Cave Lake.
It is actually the Department of Wildlife owns the dam.
State Parks owns all of the facility around the dam and
the campground and everything. It's a tremendous fish
location, plus the use from people all over the state
that come to recreate at that site 12 months a year is
tremendous.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the
record. Let me help everybody. A mild interruption to
let the Board and those following in the book that we're
on page 72 and 73. Thanks, Jack. You let me help with
that.

MR. ROBB: Okay. Jack Robb again, for the
record. Cave Lake is a family destination fishing,
boating, swimming, camping sight-seeing, hiking festivals
are major fundraisers for the area. There's an annual
fish derby that is held there, and you can see on the
slide on the bottom the amount of attendance that occurs
there, and then the Fire and Ice Festival that is a major
economic driver for that time of year for White Pine
County and the City of Ely. It's a major impact for the
area.

And because of its major impact on the area,
the Ely Rotary Club and White Pine County Tourism and
Recreation Board really back us, and we try to work
closely with both of those groups. It is, like I said, a
major economic driver. It's what funds scholarships for
local kids with the Rotary Club, with their fishing
derby, and you can see that if you read the letter to the
right -- I know I won't go over it in its entirety, but
it accounts for -- just the surrounding recreational
areas account for 350,000 overnight stays per year, and
the surrounding area there brings in an approximate $40
million dollars economic driver into White Pine County.

Some of that does include the national park and others,
but it is -- when people are there, they pretty much see
everything, and Cave Lake is a major attraction.

The problems we have at Cave Lake. It's a
high hazard dam deemed by the State Water Engineer. It
has a compromised low level outlet. The low-level
outlet, the middle picture, we ran a camera up her. You
can see the water seeping in. There was water
infiltrating into the dam itself, and then it found a
crack in the low-level outlet part-way up, and it
continues to erode that away and move material out of the
1 dam structure south through that leak and transport it
2 out into the stream system.
3 You can see the vents -- or they look like
4 vents out of the dam, and they're leaning downhill. That
5 is showing a slope creep in the dam, and they were put in
6 vertical. That dam does have tremendous slope creek, and
7 it's developing quite a belly at the bottom, and it's not
8 a safe condition.
9 We are currently holding that reservoir 20
10 feet below the crest of the dam. It was historically
11 eight to ten feet below the crest of the dam. We
12 installed an emergency siphon out there to bring the
13 water level down to insure the safety downstream of a
14 high-hazard dam. That has slowed the water coming out,
15 but it is a short-term fix, and we need to continue with
16 the long-term plan going forward.
17 This is one of the projects that we can bring
18 federal matching funds to through voting access dollars.
19 We have dedicated funds out of Dingell-Johnson dedicated
20 to voting access. So we do have additional funds that we
21 can throw at this through other means. Considerable
22 amounts.
23 The next one: The Gallagher Fish Hatchery
24 Building in Ruby Valley out by the Ruby Marshes on the
25 backside of the Ruby Mountains in the same location as

1 energy and greenhouse gas emissions requirement out of SB
2 254.
3 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the
4 record. Excuse me, Jack. Thank you. So the Public
5 Works' provided information. We're lacking a little
6 clarity on the additional funding for that. And so you
7 could either enlighten us a little more here on it looks
8 like there's a list of $200,000 here, but if you could
9 enlighten us on the accuracy and the source, or we could
10 do that offline.
11 MR. ROBB: Okay. Thank you for the question.
12 Jack Robb, for the record. Some of these projects like
13 the two fish hatchery housing repairs and the fish
14 hatchery structure, that's Dingell-Johnson money, and we
15 do not have excess Dingell-Johnson money. That's a
16 federal excise tax placed on fishing equipment. And we
17 have dedicated funds for those buckets, and we do not
18 have additional funds to bring to some of those projects.
19 But with the Pittman-Robertson Act -- that is the federal
20 excise tax on firearms and ammunition -- those funds are
21 healthy, and we have additional funds available through
22 that, and we have additional Sportsman funds available to
23 bring funds to the project; like Ward Patrick said,
24 $200,000 of NDOW money to that project to insure that
25 that project gets completed. Sorry. That's not my

1 the house that we need help with and the water supply
2 system.
3 It's extreme temperature swings out there,
4 and due to the freeze/thaw conditions, we have ongoing
5 deterioration of our hatchery building, and we need to
6 get on this to be able to save this facility. We
7 continue to monitor this, and if conditions get bad
8 enough, we're going to have to abandon this building, and
9 it would have a crucial impact on our core mission to be
10 able to support the wildlife in this portion of the State
11 of Nevada. So like I say, we are monitoring this
12 situation, but our monitoring can only go so long. We
13 need to start acting and get something done.
14 Our next project is an upgrade to our HVAC
15 system in the Elko office. A couple of years ago in the
16 January time frame, we lost a heating system in the Elko
17 office at zero and subzero temperatures that caused
18 additional concerns and damage throughout the building.
19 And this structure was built in 2002, and its HVAC system
20 has lived its useful life. We need to get that upgraded.
21 We keep throwing Band-Aids on it. Those Band-Aids become
22 costly. And if we keep throwing the Band-Aids, the
23 Band-Aids will add up more to it than a total replacement
24 would, but we do need to get on this project. It also
25 help us get in line with Senate Bill 254, with the clean

1 phone. That's another phone. Hopefully they pick up.
2 Yeah. I'm sitting in somebody else's office in Tonopah.
3 I apologize.
4 So we do have funds for some of these
5 projects, but not all of the Department funds can be
6 spent in the same way. But Pittman-Robertson is strong
7 right now, and we do have money we can bring to the Elko
8 office.
9 And we do have money because some of the
10 Dingell-Johnson money has dedicated costs it has to be
11 spent on, and then we're after some -- with the State
12 Engineer's Office, we're also after some federal money
13 for high-hazard dams, so we're seeking other sources to
14 do Cave Lake and the Elko repair.
15 MR. LIGHTHOUSE: Excuse me, Jack. We also
16 have wanted to bring to the table for that roofing
17 project in Vegas $200,000 for that also.
18 MR. ROBB: Correct.
19 COUNSEL STEWART: Can you identify yourself,
20 please?
21 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the
22 record. That was Rodd Lighthouse, speaking on behalf of
23 the roofing project funding.
24 MR. ROBB: The roofing project is a Statewide
25 project, but we do have money to bring towards that one
1. A good number of those wildlife management areas the State acquired through willing sellers, and some of them were gifted to the State. And when those facilities came over, we would get old residence and old arms facilities, and everything would come with it. They were -- most of the time when they came to us, they were in a state of disrepair. And as you can see in the picture here, this is Mason Valley. These are structures that predate Nevada Department of Wildlife.

2. Again, we throw Band-Aids on it left and right, but it comes a point that it's a losing proposition. You're putting good money after something that is not a long-term solution. So we're looking to upgrade. We do have the fish hatchery on the same or adjacent property that we can use -- could use the garage facilities and then put another office facility over on that location to accommodate the personnel that has currently come to the office there.

3. So in review of what we have, the Las Vegas office, that roof is critical to keeping an asset that we've spent considerable amount of money on in good operating order. The water systems, they're vital to keeping our families to live onsite safe. We don't have any option but to have families live onsite. They are so remote, they have to live there.

4. Cave Lake Dam rehabilitation, Gallagher Fish Hatchery water intrusion on that building, the hatchery building, the Elko HVAC system, and Mason Valley equipment storage and new office. I know I was much shorter than your prior presentations. I might have left some critical items out that I need to answer. A lot of those are included in your packet, but Rodd Lighthouse and I are here to answer any questions you may have at this time.

5. MR. LIGHTHOUSE: Rodd Lighthouse, for the record. We also have funding available for the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area Facility. I believe we've committed about $2 and a half million to that.

6. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the record. Thank you. We see that here. And we appreciate your brevity, but we'd like to hear -- I would like to hear a little bit more about the next two projects and the justification on your HVAC at the warehouse in Elko and the Ely office upgrades. If you'd just give us a sentence or two on each one of those, I'd appreciate it.

7. MR. ROBB: Back up to our full list here.

8. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yep.

9. MR. ROBB: Excuse me while I do that. I'm going to defer to Mr. Lighthouse on these and see if he could fill us in on some details that can further explain these items.

10. MR. LIGHTHOUSE: Rodd Lighthouse, for the record. On project number 21051, the Elko Office Shop /Warehouse HVAC System Installation, when that project was -- that shop was constructed, it was partially insulated. It looked like maybe it ran out of money. I'm not sure. But what it boils down to is that we store seed and fertilizer in there that is sensitive to the elements, so it has to stay a certain temperature in order for it to be useful for the long haul.

11. So the thought was is that we need to finish off and insulate the building and get an HVAC system in there so that we can insure that we can use our product that we purchased. So that's the Elko or the Ely Office upgrades. In addition, we've outgrown our Ely office. And we've added partitions in rooms to try to create more offices, and that's taken up our conference room, and then our conference room has become our lab where we have to check animals in and maybe even harvest organs off the animals.

12. So we've asked to -- we're asking for some funds to find and construct 1,200 square foot of office space and lab addition and other office or building upgrades and parking. I'm sorry. I wasn't really planning on covering those today, so I'm a little rusty.

13. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick. Thank you for doing that. I just wanted to make sure that the Board knew that these other needs weren't imaginary because we appreciate you limiting those other ones. And thank you for highlighting those not with a complete idea of preparing. And so we appreciate all you're doing to enlighten us. Thank you.

14. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairperson Hand, for the record. Are there any other questions for the Department of Wildlife? If not, then thank you for helping us get back on schedule and delivering that promptly. Thank you. And the Department of Public Safety will be joining us next; correct? Thank you.

15. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Chairman, it looks like Sheri Brueggemann is on the line with looks like they might be turtles in the background. And so I would comment that our director, at one of our internal meetings, we had a background contest with some of our administrators with Director Freed. And I carried that...
1 over a little bit with Department of Public Safety in 2 some of our meetings. So I think Sheri is doing well in 3 that contest. She's embraced it. 4 COUNSEL STEWART: She definitely wins. 5 MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Thank you. I can attribute 6 our turtles to Charlene Boegle, my Contracts and Property 7 Manager for the Department of Public Safety, who is to my 8 left. And I also have with me Curtis Palmer, our Chief 9 Financial Officer. And on the line traveling between 10 meetings and very available is Director Todd Liotti. I 11 have him by phone should questions come up that we need 12 some information from him. 13 We also have, for the second half of our 14 presentation, Ruby Bledsoe, our training manager 15 extraordinaire for the Division of Training on the line, 16 as well as Captain Koch, Natasha -- the previous training 17 administrator on the line -- just to help us answer some 18 of those questions that might come up. 19 So without any further adieu and to not take 20 any more of your time than we absolutely have to, I'll 21 get started unless you have any questions. So should I 22 share screen? Okay. Is that a go for me? 23 COUNSEL STEWART: Yes, ma'am. 24 MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Good morning. I am Sheri 25 Brueggemann, the Deputy Director of the Department of

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| 1 Virtual meetings, it is now much harder to communicate 2 and coordinate process and information to the appropriate 3 staff. And that's just amongst the DPS leaders. You can 4 imagine throughout the state how much harder that is, 5 especially in an emergency situation. 6 The old armory site has been held for DPS for 7 the last 13 years. At 2525 South Carson Street, it is 8 ideal with great access to the freeways, separation from 9 the Capitol Complex, which is a safety reason, giving the 10 Department exactly what it needs to provide a quick 11 response to every emergency that we can possibly 12 anticipate, even those that we can't. 13 DPS is still looking forward to a 14 campus-style arrangement. Again, adding, as its anchor, 15 Nevada's first state lab. Nevada is one of two states -- 16 Hawaii is the other -- that does not have a state lab. 17 Over the last few months, we have been working with our 18 federal partners, the National Highway and Traffic Safety 19 Administration, to develop working plans to introduce, as 20 a decision unit in the '22 - '23 budget. 21 The forensic lab will ultimately include 22 testing for public safety, as the current county labs are 23 overburdened. They will continue with testing as much as 24 they can, but we will be adding DNA testing, testing for 25 other known driving impairment agents, and finally,
cannabis testing is required by the Nevada Cannabis and Compliance Board.

It would be our plan to provide the legislation to immediately hire a project manager, find and locate a temporary site to start hiring and training and planning for the building as well as coordinate training with existing labs to establish protocols Statewide, and if possible to add manpower to the existing labs until our final lab can be opened.

The director and I would be meeting with Director Swallow today and Directors Butler to discuss the availability of highway funds, although they are aware of this request. The headquarters would continue to be a 50/50 split between general fund and highway funds, and the labs would be a 50/50 split between highway funds and cannabis funds. Ultimately, it would be self-sustaining by the testing and the charging out to the communities for the testing.

That concludes the headquarters building presentation, and I can answer any questions along those lines before I get into the dormitory presentation.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the record. If I may, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Sure.

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: No questions?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Can you hear me, Sheri? Can you hear Ward Patrick on the record?

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Okay.

COUNSEL STEWART: No, she can't hear you.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: We can hear you, Sheri, but you cannot hear us. Maybe you can email Sheri or something, Brian, please.

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Can you hear me?

COUNSEL STEWART: Yes.

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Ward?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yes, we can hear you, but we want to know if you can hear us.

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: You can hear me. Did you hear my presentation?

COUNSEL STEWART: Yes.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: It was a wonderful presentation, Sheri. Can you hear us now?

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Yes. And you did hear the presentation or not?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yes. It was very clear, well-planned and delivered. Thank you. And I would like still to ask a question. Ward Patrick, for the record.

I just want to point out to the Board that you've heard various entities saying, like cultural affairs said oh, our number 19 project is not included. And there's also the roofing project for Wildlife will be heard tomorrow under Statewides. But new information and the project narrative and estimate for the Reno Rodeo was not in here due to the vetting process. And then new information for Sheri here is that Sheri provided recently is the importance of this laboratory project.

And so we're continuing to work with all of the departments to refine their key projects. And so this is one that will undergo some refinement likely and, you know, the State can easily -- to add something to the record regarding this project -- the State normally can easily find office space to lease, but State funds may be well used when working towards a laboratory use. So those -- it's hard to lease a laboratory that meets your needs.

And so this project -- although it's been seen eight times in the past, this laboratory need has arisen. And so at some point, whether it's -- there will be some modification of this project to kind of reinforce the laboratory component because the laboratory component is absent or downplayed in the write-up that you have before you for the Board's information. I just wanted to add that.

MS. BRUEGGEMANN: Thank you, Ward. Any other questions?
1 our training division in the near future.
2 We don't know the date that we'll need the
dormitories, but as soon as the Stewart facility is no
4 longer available to us, it will become an urgent issue.
5 So we would like to get it on the drawing board and make
6 plans towards moving in this direction.
7 Our plan would be to leave the Stewart
8 facility and then move up the street to the training
9 facility, which is literally right up the street from the
10 Stewart facility. And we would build the dormitories
11 there next to our training facility. Our training
12 facility is built on land that was deeded over to the
13 Department of Public Safety as long as we use it for
14 training purposes.
15 We would also have to utilize some of the
16 land that falls under Corrections, which is the outer
17 field area, and I understand that that won't be a problem
18 either. But the Stewart facility does not, at this time,
19 give us any luxuries such as -- oh, I don't know -- air
20 conditioning, wi-fi, freedom from bugs and pests and nice
21 cozy beds to sleep in. It does the job, and I don't want
22 to even suggest to you that we can't use it. We can use
23 it. We will continue to use it. Even our speakers
24 coming to Carson City use it.
25 Last year, we were fortunate enough to be

1 able to complete a kitchen, which we did not have
2 previously, and our cadets were washing their dishes in
3 the janitor's mop sink. So we do appreciate that support
4 from Benji, and getting that up and running really
5 improved the situation a lot. But it is barely, barely
6 maintained in terms of how much more money does the State
7 want to put into the facility to maintain it when
8 eventually, it's going to be turned over to the Indian
9 Affairs Commission, I believe, or the Indian Commission.
10 At any rate, this would be our proposal, is
11 to move in this direction and just put it on the same
12 land that we already own. That way, we can take care of
13 our rural candidates who have to have a place to stay.
14 And if I don't have a dormitory for them, I either have
15 to A: Pay them travel per diem, etcetera, or not offer
16 it to them at all with no reimbursement for housing, and
17 then we'd lose all of our rural officers as well, which,
18 as I pointed out earlier, it's already difficult as it is
19 just to recruit what we are trying to get through today.
20 So, unless you have any other questions, that
21 completes my request for our dormitories.
22 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairman Hand, for the
23 record. Do we have any questions? If not, then again,
24 thank you very much for your presentation.
25 MS. BRUEGGEMANN: I hope it wasn't too short

1 and sweet. That's what I'm known for. So I definitely
2 want to underscore our needs, and those two items are
3 definitely -- I don't want to call them three -- the most
4 important things that we have on our agenda moving
5 forward. So thank you all for your time and your energy,
6 and enjoy your day. Thank you.
7 COUNSEL STEWART: Break for lunch. Susan
8 Stewart, for the record. Should the Board members just
9 leave their link live for Teams while we take a break for
10 lunch?
11 MR. MILLER: Yeah, sure.
12 COUNSEL STEWART: You can just leave your
13 link live, Board Members, and we'll be back at 12:45.
14 (Recess.)
15 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Good afternoon and welcome
16 back. It's about 12:50, I guess, and we'll go ahead and
17 get started. And Sean Stewart -- for the record, this is
18 Chairperson Hand, which I -- Susan, maybe by the end of
19 the day, I'll remember that.
20 Member Sean Stewart has joined the group
21 today, and we have first up this afternoon is
22 Conservation and Natural Resources, Department of
23 Conservation and Natural Resources.
24 And before we get started, if we could maybe
25 remind everyone to mute their mics if they're not

1 speaking, and remember to turn them back on when they are
2 speaking. If we see your mouth going, we'll be waving
3 our arms or something to let you know that we can't hear
4 you. So with that --
5 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Another item of
6 housekeeping, Mr. Chairman. And so there's a YouTube
7 live feed, which is two minutes. It's some sort of a
8 delay. And so if you have that on and you're a State
9 employee or a Board member on Teams, there will be some
10 inappropriate feedback which has caused issues, so if
11 you're on Teams, don't use the live feed, please. And
12 always identify yourself before you speak and please
13 spell your first and last name. We'd greatly appreciate
14 it.
15 So, Mr. Chairman, back to you.
16 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Chairperson Hand, for the
17 record. Thank you, Ward, and good afternoon. And the
18 Department of Corrections and Natural Resources, we look
19 forward to your presentation.
20 MR. HUNT: For the record, my name is Tim
21 Hunt, and I'm the senior engineer for Nevada Division of
22 State Parks. To my left is John Christopherson, Deputy
23 Administrator for Division of Forestry. A couple -- one
24 quick item regarding the Department's final ranking on
25 the list.
If you go to page ten of the summaries, Item 5 has been moved to Item 1. Item 1 is now 2, Item 2 is now 3, and Item 3 is now 5. We will be presenting in the revised departmental order. And again, that's page 10 through 16 of your summaries. We will be presenting the first 21.


MR. HUNT: Okay. So first one on the list is the 9-Mile Stone House rehabilitation project. This was a historic structure building that's dated to the early 1870's. The State acquired the property in July of 2017. However, in December of 2016, a large 5.8 earthquake within close proximity caused significant damage to the structure.

In 2018, the previous biennium, we conducted the programming for the project to rehabilitate the structure through Public Works number 18A005. That did an evaluation of the structure and recommendations for rehabilitation. In 2019, the SHPO, the State Historic Preservation Officer, hired an additional historical architect to evaluate the structure, and that report was submitted to the SHPO in April of 2019. This is a rock structure, a masonry structure. It again was built somewhere in the 1870s. The earthquake had damaged the second story of it and caused all of the rocks to fall, and we would like to bring that back to original condition.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Let me interrupt just a second, Tim. Randy, if you'd move to the next slide, I think it would be helpful. Sorry, Tim.

MR. HUNT: Sorry. Currently, the structure is unsafe. It's inaccessible to the public. As you can see from the photos, we have installed the chain-link fencing and signage around the structure to deter trespass. However, those who don't want to heed the warnings of the potential dangers could be injured or killed. Repairs were not made. The structure being exposed to the elements currently will continue to deteriorate, making restoration even more expensive in the future. The project is -- for construction as identified here for the total project costs is construction, documents and construction.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: So thank you, Tim, on that. And so I would just point out that in our narrative in the CIP Book, it kind of parallels the narrative in your presentation on justification on this project, and we'd like to work with you to clarify the justification. It appears as though it just says it's needed to support the Division's mission, and so I think in some of our meetings, you pointed out that something a little more -- had a little more meat on the bones than that, like this would enable it to be utilized or recognized. If you care to elaborate further on the justification now, I'd appreciate it, or we can work with you to improve the justification in the Public Works' book.

MR. HUNT: Okay. Some additional justification. Since it is not currently open to the public, it could -- once it is rehabilitated, we can start providing tours and allow visitors, paying visitors to go through the structure. Also, it was the understanding when we acquired the property that our senior management indicated to the Legislature that it was -- that we would make every effort to rehabilitate the structure so it was available to the public.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you.

MR. HUNT: Okay. Next slide. This is at Ft. Churchill State Historic Park. This is a park facility, maintenance and ADA upgrades. The electrical, mechanical, the systems there had reached the end of their useful life. Some of these structures date back to the 1930s, the most recent being built in the 1990s, which is the current office. The plumbing is failing and in need of constant repairs. The plat work around all of the facilities does not meet ADA requirements. Some of the concrete is heating and cracking, causing it to go out of compliance with the ADA requirements, in addition to the structural nature has been compromised.

This is a continuation of the last biennium project, Public Works number 19M-53. That provided design through construction drawing. So this funding would be for the actual construction for those documentation.

DIRECTOR FREED: Mr. Chairman, this is Laura Freed. May I ask a question?

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Yes. Thank you.

DIRECTOR FREED: Would the Department say a little bit more about how this one in our book was ranked first, and now it drops to second in the re-ranking. So would the Department say why the 9-Mile Ranch House reconstruction is number one and this became number two since this is a continuation of the previous approved project?
MR. HUNT: It was determined by the -- excuse me. For the record, Tim Hunt, State Parks. It was determined by the Director's Office that the 9-Mile House, due to it being exposed to the elements, moved it up to the top of the list for the Department.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you. Ward Patrick, for the record. May I have a follow-up question --

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Sure.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: -- Chair? Thank you.

So this project was part of the sweep, as was mentioned, so it's a continuation project from the previously-approved projects. And during testimony, I offered that if this -- because there were some legislative questions on this project. And they were, I think, predominately concerned about the ADA issues there.

And I stated that if this project necessitated that the ADA Statewide program could help alleviate some of those issues or if State Parks had funding for those types of issues. So at the time, it was stated that if this project doesn't get refunded that there's a way to address the ADA issues. Thanks.


This is a comfort station replacement at the Valley of Fire State Park. This also is a continuation of Project 19M50 from the last biennium. The funds on this one were also swept for budget reasons. Most of the restrooms that are the subject of these replacements were built in the '60s and '70s. They've gone beyond their serviceable life, and they do not meet the expectations of the users, and they do not meet current ADA requirements. Questions?

Next slide.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSON: Okay. Good afternoon.

John Christopherson, Deputy Administrator with the Nevada Division of Forestry. And the next project that you see in front of you is a project that would complete the design development through construction of a 7,500 square-foot heavy equipment repair shop and renovate the existing 4,600 square-foot shop building at our northern region headquarters in Elko, Nevada.

This project was previously funded under Project 19-P08 but was deferred summer of 2020. To date, the schematic design has been completed. The heavy equipment repair shop would include space for offices, restrooms, showers, and other support facilities, including a 1,300 square-foot storage mezzanine in the facility.

The existing shop was not designed for the size and type of equipment that we currently have a need to repair, maintain. And consequently, that does not even fit inside of the shop to effect those repairs. And this new shop would have higher ceilings, would have stronger slabs for equipment such as bulldozers, motor graders, and other large apparatus that the agency uses in its wildland fire suppression.

Currently, our inability to get that equipment inside the -- excuse me -- inside a repair shop necessitates us working on that equipment either outside, and oftentimes where staff are exposed to harsh elements while effecting repairs or maintenance or it necessitates us to actually farm that repair out at the much higher cost than what we're able to do repairs for ourselves.

The renovation of the 4,600 square-foot shop building would include safety upgrades and fire suppression systems and egress lighting, both of which were identified as necessary in the 2004 facility conditions report that was produced, and so those would be rolled into this. But additionally, the building would be converted into a storage facility for equipment that is currently stored outdoors and exposed to harsh elements throughout the year, which deteriorates all sorts of exposed things like hoses, valves, gauges, any number of different equipment that does not fare well when exposed to the elements. The equipment is covered with tarps to provide some sort of protection in these elements, but in fact, that is insufficient to provide the protection that's necessary.

Let's see anything that I missed here. On the renovation or actually the construction of the new heavy equipment shop would be situated on Nevada Youth Training Center property, which would require a land transfer to state land certification.

So far, land description has been completed by civil engineers during the schematic phase of the project as one of the first steps required in order to get that state land certification taken care of. I believe that that covers our bases there.

Any questions?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you, John. This is Ward. And so I appreciate hearing the people describing building stuff to us building people. Our Board has six individuals that are from the construction industry, but I was hoping that you could tell us a little bit about the fire business, you know. I think it would be interesting, you know, because this is a problematic building for the fire business. But what I'd like to kind of hear -- the
1 Board's heard that project a few times in the past. And
2 so but in context, it would just be interesting -- and
3 I'm kind of dragging this question out to give you some
4 time to think of overview information, you know -- like
5 how many millions of dollars does the State spend
6 fighting fires in the State, you know. How many
7 personnel are actively involved? And when does the
8 season start?
9 Just a little, if you would, give us a little
10 scenario about your business so it just puts some of your
11 projects in context about how they're supporting this
12 bigger vision, bigger mission.
13 MR. CHRISTOPHERSON: Okay. Well, thank you
14 for the question, Ward. Again, for the record, John
15 Christopherson. So fire suppression in the State of
16 Nevada is a collaborative effort that includes federal
17 agencies, primarily the Bureau of Land Management and the
18 U.S. Forest Service, as well as state agencies, primarily
19 the Nevada Division of Forestry, and then local
20 government, county, city agencies that have their own
21 fire protection districts. So it really is a job that's
22 bigger than any one agency can implement by themselves,
23 and so it truly is something that is done through an
24 inner agency effort.
25 Our particular program, we've got a

1 collection of fire engines, type three, which are the
2 primary large engines that are capable of driving
3 off-road, dirt roads, as opposed to the larger ladder
4 trucks that you just see city departments with. Those
5 are type ones. We have type three engines, we have
6 smaller off-road capable engines called type 6 engines,
7 which are large one-ton or larger pickup trucks that have
8 tanks and pumps in their beds.
9 In addition to that, we have bulldozers, we
10 have, as we mentioned, motor graders that are used to put
11 install lines, and what primarily we're faced with in
12 Nevada are rangeland fires burning in rangelands rather
13 than timber fires you see in most of the other western
14 states.
15 We have, in addition to that, we run a number
16 of 20-person inmate firefighting crews out of nine
17 conservation camps. That is a joint effort with the
18 Department of Corrections. Those camps are located
19 across the state, really well distributed across the
20 state from the southern tip in general up to the
21 northeast corner in Wells and all the way over here on
22 the west side in Carson City. So they provide us with a
23 strong capability of getting crews, boots on the ground
24 that are required to put any fire out. Those fires are
25 put out with bulldozers and fire engines or fires and

1 wildland, and it also requires people on the ground with
2 hand tools to take care of that business as well.
3 Our engines are located at the Elko
4 headquarters. That is under discussion today. We've got
5 engines located in Winnemucca, colocated with our
6 conservation camp there. We've got engines located in
7 water tenders as well located at our facility in Washoe
8 Valley, which is our western regional headquarters, and
9 then we also push engines out and with agreements that we
10 have with local fire protection districts, we are
11 actually staffing engines in Douglas County up in Lemmon
12 Valley and out in Lyon County. And then we also have
13 engines located down in our southern region headquarters
14 in Las Vegas.
15 In terms of the dollar amount spent annually
16 on wildland fire suppression, it's many millions of
17 dollars, typically, in any given year. The budgeting for
18 that effort requires us over any given fire season to go
19 back and request from the IFC contingency fund additional
20 funding for the effort, depending on how the fire season
21 has gone.
22 So far this year, our fire season has not
23 been as significant as it has been last year, although we
24 still are up several hundred thousand acres burned to
25 date. I don't know. Was there anything else that you

1 wanted me to try and touch on for the Board's benefit?
2 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: That's great. I
3 appreciate that. The only thing I would think of is
4 adding -- you've got your dispatch center and your
5 airport in Minden, so you have a few of my pilots and you
6 have all of that infrastructure as well as flying gear
7 that you operate and maintain. But I think that's a
8 great overview. Thanks, John.
9 MR. CHRISTOPHERSON: Thanks, Ward. Thank you
10 for making that addition with our aviation program:
11 Three helicopters and our dispatch center is located --
12 and our agency dispatch center is located across the
13 state, and there's five of those.
14 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you.
15 MR. HUNT: Next slide, please. Tim Hunt, for
16 the record. This project is a Visitors Center
17 renovations at the Valley of Fire State Park. This is a
18 continuation of Project 1936, which also got swept this
19 past biennium. The existing building there was
20 constructed in 1968, has seen improvements over the
21 50-plus years it's been there.
22 In the last decade, significant increases in
23 visitation has accelerated the wear on the facility.
24 Calendar year 2019 saw 843,000 plus visitors at Valley of
25 Fire. The building itself is structurally sound, and the
square footage is adequate. We'd like this project to remodel three interior restrooms, including fixtures and bringing them up to current ADA standards.

This project would also remove the carpeting within the Visitor's Center and install more durable, low-maintenance product that is not susceptible to the high foot traffic and also increase efficiencies by changing the lighting to LED. Low energy bulbs. Any questions?

Okay. Next slide. This project is for the SHPO State Historic Preservation Office, the Comstock Historic Museum and Office renovations located in Virginia City. This project involves repairing and replacing failing building materials, components and systems. Currently, they've identified that the gaskets and glazing are failing on the windows due to the extreme temperature changes at this location, freeze/thaw, etcetera. The mechanical system is in need of upgrade and cannot support the current square footage. This is necessary to protect the exhibits and control energy consumption within the structure. This project will also retrofit the lighting to low energy consumption LED lamp fixtures. This is necessary to reduce the accelerated deterioration of the artifacts located within the structure due to breaches in the envelope of the structure.

Any questions?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick again. And in some recent training that we were doing, we talked about -- we kind of learned that this virtual environment depersonalizes the information. And so to kind of ask some personal information here, is Burt still up there working in that facility? Because he used to be the main guy up there, I think. Is that right?

MR. HUNT: He used to be, and I'm not certain if he's still there. But if he's still with SHPO, he's still there.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: I have some personal attachment to Burt because I would apply for historic preservation grants, and they were always due over at historic preservation on or near his birthday. And so I would always try to deliver my applications when there was cake. And so it always reminds me of this building and the original construction of the building. But so that's just a little tidbit of state government processes and information.

Thank you. Go ahead, Tim.

MR. HUNT: Okay. Next slide. Okay. This project is the Las Vegas Multi-Agency Office
As these facilities have been vacant over the years, they have really become a public attractive nuisance, a public nuisance. They have been vandalized, currently are unlockable, and they continue to be periodically entered by either vagrants or neighborhood kids or anybody looking to wreck havoc and essentially practice mischievous behavior. So we are looking to have these facilities demolished, the property somewhat restored after the demolition takes place and then ideally, through the Division of State Lands, the properties, I believe the plan would be to sell the parcels and generate funding for the State.

Any questions on that one? Okay. Thank you very much. Next slide.

MR. HUNT: For the record, Tim Hunt. This project is a continuation of Project 19-P10: Building Weatherization and Envelope Protection at Spring Mountain Ranch State Park. The previous project that was completed was phase one of the project, which was the initial programming, doing evaluating all of the structures and creating a report identifying appropriate priorities for the construction to seal up these buildings.

This project would create the construction...

documents that would support the construction for re-establishing the preexisting historic structures. Spring Mountain Ranch does host over a quarter of a million visitors every year. It's extremely popular in the Las Vegas region. It's kind of an oasis just outside of the city limits to protect the envelope so that these structures would reduce deterioration and allow for increased rehabilitation and restoration in the future.

Any questions?

MR. CHRISTOPHERSON: For the record again, John Christopherson. The project under discussion would design and create a 3,000 square-foot addition to our Western Regional Headquarters Apparatus Bay out in Washoe Valley as well as or including a 500 square-foot mezzanine within the facility to store various wildland firefighting equipment: Noses, nozzles, other personal protective equipment and the like.

We currently have insufficient storage space, vehicle storage space in the Western Region Headquarters to accommodate all of the firefighting apparatus that we have there, requiring some of the equipment to be stored outside and withstand the harsh weather that we receive in Washoe Valley, and then even in the wintertime, the inability to put those vehicles indoors. They actually have to be drained so that we don't have freezing and...
1. damage to the valves and pumps. And once they're
2. drained, they're not really ready for emergency response
3. at that point and so further, which would cause delays in
4. emergency response if that equipment is necessary.
5. So this, again, as I said, would create
6. additional storage space which would be added onto the
7. north end of the facility, which in the view you're
8. looking at there, would be essentially where that Jeep is
9. located with the expansion out of those three bays to the
10. area where the Jeep is located.
11. In addition to that, the facility would be
12. equipped with air and water drops within the facility to
13. allow us to service emergency response apparatus between
14. emergency calls.
15. And then, as was identified in the facility
16. condition analysis in 2016, there was a need for a
17. motorized gate into the back portion of that whole
18. compound that allows our tractor-trailer rigs to access
19. the area. So it would include installation of a
20. motorized gate as well as expansion and widening of the
21. existing Frontage Road access that these large vehicles
22. need to move into the rear of the compound and turn
23. around and load with dozers and whatever else that they
24. need to do back then.
25. So it would get the equipment out of the

1. opportunities that we could support you on or of the
2. like, or if there's Question 1 money available.
3. Is there any other funding that would help
4. support any of these projects?
5. MR. HUNT: The Department or State Parks
6. Question 1 money has already been obligated and is nearly
7. depleted until potential reload authorized by the
8. previous Legislature. However, the State did not have
9. sufficient funding bonding capacity to add money into the
10. Q1 reload.
11. State Parks does have access to additional
12. grant funding. However, the ability to access it once we
13. basically meet any match that would be necessary before
14. we commit to grant funding projects because of the way
15. they are set up. If the project gets cancelled and does
16. not get funded, i.e. the match for it, the State portion
17. of it, that ties up that funding for a full 12 months.
18. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: And I appreciate
19. that, and I want to kind of draw attention to part of
20. that is that the Board -- in the Board's criteria, other
21. funding is part of the prioritization, and so I'm drawing
22. a little chicken and the egg here.
23. You haven't offered any of your grant funding
24. because you don't have a match, and the Board's criteria
25. would not elevate a project as high unless it had a

1. elements, protecting important hoses, gauges, vinyl
2. covers, foam pump housing and what have you, provide
3. storage in the mezzanine, and then also equip the
4. facility to service vehicles more readily when they are
5. within the three bays.
6. Any questions on this project?
7. MR. HUNT: For the record, Tim Hunt. This is
8. our final slide. State Parks and NDF, Statewide paving,
9. roofing, ADA and HVAC and fire safety. Currently, the
10. Department has eight roofing projects by the ADA, three
11. fire and life safety, and ten paving projects associated
12. with the Statewide programs that the Public Works
13. Division will be presenting at a later date.
14. Thank you for your patience. And is there
15. any further questions?
16. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick. Thank
17. you for the presentation and elaborating on the higher
18. priorities and kind of skimming or just allowing the
19. paperwork to present itself on the lower priorities. And
20. we can work with you on this as well, but I was curious
21. if -- and I know State Parks is largely a general funded
22. agency, but I just -- we have our fiscal person on the
23. line as part of this process, and so I'm sure she would
24. like to know if you have any other opportunities for
25. funding on any of these projects, whether you have grant

1. match. So it's a little chicken and the egg thing there.
2. And so we would like -- we'll, offline, go down that road
3. a little deeper with you, Tim or John, and see if that
4. avails some opportunities for your Department. Thanks.
5. MR. HUNT: Absolutely. For the record, Tim
7. CHAIRPERSON HAN: Are there other questions
8. for Tim or John? If not, then thank you for your
9. presentation, Gentlemen.
10. MR. HUNT: Thank for your time.
11. CHAIRPERSON HAN: So we're a few minutes
12. ahead of --
13. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Good presentation.
14. We appreciate it.
15. CHAIRPERSON HAN: We're a few minutes ahead
16. of schedule.
17. COUNSEL STEW: For the record, Susan
18. Stewart. I understand that Corrections has been made
19. aware, and prior to the meeting, we kind of previewed
20. with them that the times, they need to be flexible. So I
21. understand that Corrections may be ready to present. And
22. we had talked about a break, but we've only been going
23. about an hour, so is the court reporter okay with going?
24. THE COURT REPORTER: Yeah. Thanks for
25. asking.
COUNSEL STEWART: Sure. So if it's okay with everybody else, we could probably go ahead, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Member Hand, for the record. Thank you, Susan. And yeah, it would be great if we could go ahead and get started. And maybe about halfway through, we'll take a break, take a five-minute break so that we can all stretch our legs and stretch your fingers. And with that, have the folks from Corrections joined us?

MR. BORROWMAN: This is Corrections. Can you hear us?

COUNSEL STEWART: Yes.

MR. BORROWMAN: Are you ready for us?

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Yes. Thank you.

MR. BORROWMAN: Can you see our slides?

COUNSEL STEWART: No. Would you like us to do that here on our end? Corrections, would you like us to load your slides for you?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ralph Wagner, are you available? Can you hear us, John or Harold?

MR. BORROWMAN: Yes, we can. Can you hear us?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yes.

MR. BORROWMAN: Awesome. Got to say you guys are looking pretty sharp.

COUNSEL STEWART: Why don't you go ahead, Randal, just go ahead and load it. We'll get your slides up here, Gentlemen.

MR. BORROWMAN: Well, you know, we practiced this presentation many times and have IT people on hand, so I'm confident that it's going to go extremely well. Clearly, we had them, but now it appears we've lost them, and I think he must have hit the wrong button. I think that red phone is probably not share my desktop.

COUNSEL STEWART: We're getting the slides up for you now, gentlemen.

MR. BORROWMAN: All right.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Is Ralph still on line? Did we lose Mr. Wagner? Is it Wagner or Wagner?

DIRECTOR FREED: There we go. We can see the PowerPoint now.

MR. WAGNER: It's Wagner.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Okay. Wagner.

DIRECTOR FREED: Ward, you just revealed yourself to be an opera fan.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Pretend fan.

COUNSEL STEWART: Mr. Borrowman, if you could just let our IT person know when to advance the slides, we can run your PowerPoint presentation from our end here.

MR. BORROWMAN: I'll touch base with them, see how we're doing. Just so we're all clear, we have Ralph Wagner and Director Daniels presenting from Casa Grande down in Las Vegas, and then we have Deputy Director Harold Wickham and myself, John Borrowman, presenting from Carson City. So we'll touch base with them just to make sure. Thank you.

We have been able to get ahold of them. So, Ralph, while they were waiting, they went ahead and loaded your slides, and they are running it from the Carson City State Public Works' Office, so we can just give them guidance of when we need the slides to go from one slide to the next.

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: That's probably good, Ralph, that you control it because we have an automatic button that after about 50, it goes to the end. So you might want to control your own slides.

MR. WAGNER: That's our preference as well.

So you can see our PowerPoint, you can hear, you have a video of both locations?

CHAIRPERSON HAND: Yes.

MR. BORROWMAN: Fair enough. So, Ralph, as long as you're presenting your PowerPoint presentation, we do not have video of you. You would have to unshare your desktop for us to resume back to desktop to...

MR. BORROWMAN: Thank you.

MR. WAGNER: We're going to go without video.

We don't want to complicate things. And to that extent, Director Daniels is ready to kick this off.

MR. DANIELS: This is Charles Daniels, and I currently serve as the Director of the Nevada Department of Corrections. Dr. Ralph Wagner, who serves as the agency's chief engineers, and I will present information regarding Capital Improvement Projects, our needs and justification.

Additionally, we have others on the line that are in our office up in Carson City, and that would be John Borrowman, who is our Deputy Director of Fiscal Services. And I do believe that we have Harold Wickham, who is also a Deputy Director, who serves as our director of operations.

So just so you know, I've been here since December. I'm enjoying my stay so far. Right off the plane, we had to deal with budgetary issues and COVID. But other than that, it's been fairly routine. So we have before you 176 CIP's and 37 Statewide projects proposed for FY22 and 23. These proposals will allow DOC to continue our goal and mission of providing security and humane conditions consistent with the Eighth and 14th Amendments...
1 of the U.S. Constitution.
2 I'm going to touch briefly on our mission
3 because I think it's important that I share with you how
4 every word matters. The Nevada Department of Corrections
5 will improve public safety by insuring a safe and humane
6 environment that incorporates proven rehabilitation
7 initiatives that prepare individuals for successful
8 reintegration into our communities.
9 The reason for all of these is that we have
10 to provide that environment. No one will be willing to
11 learn or feel that they can learn if they're unsafe.
12 Also, the conditions have to be such that a person wants
13 to do more than focus in on the suppressive heat or
14 overcrowding.
15 Our vision is very simple: Reduce
16 victimization and recidivism by providing offenders with
17 incentives for self-improvement and the tools to
18 effective change. By enhancing our facilities to further
19 sequester those requiring protection, severely mentally
20 ill; gender related issues are also important.
21 So while we're looking at the facilities and
22 the upgrading and maintenance, you also have to take into
23 consideration we have to move a lot of pieces around, and
24 in many respects, those pieces can be together, yet
25 everyone has to share an opportunity to help deal with

1 issues, whether it's educational related, vocational and
2 training related, security related, and so on. So
3 everything we do as an organization is literally
4 choreographed based on the needs of what we're trying to
5 accomplish at the time and also based on the changes that
6 we would incur federally and/or statutorily and so on.
7 And so there's a lot of movement here and there, and it's
8 important that we keep that in mind as we move through,
9 as we go ahead and move through the process.
10 So, let's go ahead and talk about our
11 population projections.
12 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Excuse me, Director.
13 Thank you. Thank you for that, Director. Excuse me. I
14 believe it would be helpful for your presentation if we
15 talked a little about what we're seeing on the screen
16 here in Carson City, and maybe the rest of the Board is
17 seeing only a portion of the various slides.
18 So on that first slide that had the mission
19 and vision, we only saw about a quarter of that slide.
20 So we're seeing half from right to left and half up and
21 down. And so maybe we could take a few minutes to dial
22 that in to support an effective presentation.
23 MR. WAGNER: We had it at full screen. I'm
24 going to go back to partial screen. Does that give you a
25 better picture?

1 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: That is better. We
2 can now see the entirety. Thank you. Sorry for the
3 pause and interruption.
4 MR. DANIELS: No problem. First of all,
5 thank you, and I appreciate that you stepped in. From
6 our visual here, we had the entire screen up, so it
7 appeared that I was talking about what was on the screen
8 from our end, but I'm glad that you slowed us down
9 somewhat.
10 So right now, what I can see on there are the
11 NDOC population projections. But I understand that you
12 wanted to go back to our mission and our vision
13 statement?
14 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: We could look at that
15 for a minute for the benefit of the Board.
16 MR. DANIELS: Absolutely. So, Ralph, are we
17 going back? Okay. So once again, as it relates to our
18 mission statement --
19 ADMINISTRATOR WARD: Let me interrupt one
20 more time. Sorry, Director. Ralph, possibly if you hit
21 shift F5, it might make it twice as big. I'm not sure.
22 MR. WAGNER: Is that worse?
23 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yeah, that's back
24 where we were. You're correct.
25 MR. WAGNER: I'll try shift F5.
1 portion of it that's covered in the 14th Amendment. But
2 later on, the Supreme Court and other courts have defined
3 exactly what that is.
4 And so we've taken all of that into
5 consideration as we looked into how we are planning to
6 function and organize within our agency and the
7 methodology that we have to do to insure that we're able
8 to keep individuals safe and keep them away from the
9 other individuals that could potentially hurt them.
10 We also have to insure that we sequester
11 those that require additional security, those inmates
12 that are either maximum security and/or require closed
13 custody. We have to insure that they're in a facility in
14 which the footprint and the security apparatuses --
15 whether it be locks, sliding doors, whether it be camera
16 systems, we have to insure that they're in place.
17 And although these inmates don't make up 50
18 percent of our inmate population, they're very intensive
19 as it relates to supervision, security controls, and all
20 of the money that we have to pour through the
21 organization to not only keep them safe from one another,
22 to keep society safe, but also keep my staff safe.
23 And it's a never-ending quest that we get
24 inmates every day from the county jail systems, north and
25 south, as well as have to move our inmates around the

1 So then as we transition into our vision, of
2 course it's to reduce victimization and recidivism by
3 providing offenders with incentive for self-improvement
4 and the tools to effect change, the enhancements to our
5 facility to further sequester those requiring protection,
6 and also to deal with the severely mentally ill as well
7 as the gender related issues also are impacted by us
8 insuring that if you're handed off to us from the
9 judicial system after being appropriately prosecuted and
10 then adjudicated and then taken out of society, our goal
11 at this point then becomes us doing anything and
12 everything we can to get these people back out in society
13 and get them a livable job, get them the skills that they
14 need -- I'm sorry -- a livable wage so that they can be
15 successful and not return.
16 The greatest travesty in our judicial system
17 isn't that it doesn't work. It's just that on the back
18 end, in many respects, we have not been prepared to
19 insure that an inmate can be released and not come back.
20 And as a taxpayer, we're paying for that individual while
21 he's with us. You're paying for that individual.
22 In addition to paying for that, we're also
23 more than likely paying for his family -- if he's still
24 got one -- but certainly his kids are all on some social
25 subsistence, which is our tax dollars.

1 agency based on either elevated security needs or get
2 them at a place where they can have access to appropriate
3 programming and/or medical treatment, and/or mental
4 health treatment. So it's a jigsaw puzzle, it's fluid,
5 and it just depends on the amount of inmates that we have
6 and also depending on the locality and how difficult it
7 is to get the appropriate medical treatment,
8 psychological treatment, and/or programming, we still
9 have to work all of that out. It requires quite a bit
10 other than looking at an institution and counting beds.
11 So we're having to manage all of those variables on a
12 daily basis.
13 My operational team does a tremendous job.
14 Once again, Dee Dee Wickham is on the line. We have just
15 a lot of moving parts. And we also have to deal with the
16 gender situation.
17 Right now, of course, we have one major
18 facility for females. We have one major camp for
19 females. We also have some residual beds up in Northern
20 Nevada, and then we now have to also deal with a
21 transgender population. And depending on several factors
22 or variables, there's no telling what place they will be
23 housed at. Nonetheless, we have to keep all of that into
24 consideration. We like to believe that we manage it
25 well.

1 So at a minimum, we need this person to get
2 out, get a job with a livable wage so that he can then
3 try to take himself and his offspring and/or family and
4 move them off the rolls so that we can spend money for
5 other priorities in our society. So that's the reason
6 that I spend a little bit of time on our mission as well
7 as our vision statement.
8 So now we're going to transition into what
9 you're about to see. It's very simple. We're going to
10 initially talk about our population projections and then
11 obviously talk about the 10-year Master Plan, which has
12 been in place for some while. Then we're also going to
13 spend some time talking about our Capital Improvement
14 Plan, which will, for the most part, be our first through
15 19, and then we have some others which will fall in under
16 20 through 146. They are available and we will mention
17 some, but we won't spend a lot of time on those. Then,
18 of course, we're going to spend some time on our
19 Statewide projects.
20 So let me go ahead and transition into our
21 population projections. Very simply, the population
22 projections have been done previously, and they take into
23 consideration our current bed capacity, which happens to
24 be 13,901, and that also includes our male and our female
25 inmates.
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<tr>
<td>1. What's interesting to note that while we're</td>
<td>1. well. We have the actual, which is in yellow, but above</td>
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<td>2. on this screen is that although we have 1.3 percent of</td>
<td>3. that is the projected. As you can see, our actual has</td>
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<td>3. our inmates that are indicated or classified as maximum</td>
<td>4. gone down. So what are the factors that have contributed</td>
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<td>4. security and then another 30 percent identified as closed</td>
<td>5. to this particular issue? Well, we've had several things</td>
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<td>5. security, these inmates require the most attention and</td>
<td>6. a couple of years ago. Well, not a couple of years ago.</td>
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<td>6. time as it relates to the conditions of confinement. And</td>
<td>7. A little more than a year ago, we had some</td>
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<td>7. that also extends over into how much time and effort we</td>
<td>8. changes in our sentencing guidelines as well as some</td>
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<td>8. spend on monitoring and controlling their movement. All</td>
<td>9. advanced measures to help try to reduce our inmate</td>
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<td>9. of it's labor intensive as well as time intensive as well</td>
<td>10. population by looking at the inmate holistically, and</td>
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<td>10. as in addition to it being intensive as it relates to</td>
<td>11. we're also able to provide methodology to give inmates</td>
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<td>11. just dealing with the inmates because of the security</td>
<td>12. more of an opportunity to release early and earn good</td>
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<td>12. apparatuses and so on. So we talk about moving forward,</td>
<td>13. time by either work, by education and other factors that</td>
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<td>13. we're going to address each of those issues as we move</td>
<td>14. have an impact on our inmate population. We also like to</td>
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<td>14. through the process.</td>
<td>15. reward good behavior.</td>
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<td>15. So now, if there are no questions, I'm going</td>
<td>16. So what has happened is the Legislature got</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. to transition into our female population. And what's</td>
<td>17. involved, as well as other entities, and decided that we</td>
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<td>17. interesting about this is that you see on the top portion</td>
<td>18. really need to focus on what we're doing while an inmate</td>
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<td>18. of that screen, you see that as it relates to our actual</td>
<td>19. is incarcerated and if there's ways of helping them stay</td>
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<td>19. inmates, our female inmate population, it's risen over</td>
<td>20. engaged and see hope a little earlier. If they're having</td>
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<td>20. the years, but it's now somewhat flat lined with a slight</td>
<td>21. forward momentum on their personal growth and their</td>
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<td>21. decrease. And then if you look at the broken line,</td>
<td>22. ability to deal with others, that we can certainly allow</td>
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<td>22. you'll see that there's some projections which show a</td>
<td>23. them to move down the line and get out of here earlier.</td>
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<td>23. slight increase but flat line with a slight increase.</td>
<td>24. In addition to that, Probation and Parole</td>
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<td>24. Although we're seeing that right now, if you</td>
<td>25. have certainly worked with our inmates, and they're</td>
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<td>25. were to look at the lower scale, we have two issues as</td>
<td>26. embedded with our staff in trying to insure that we're</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. very aggressive about getting inmates from the secured</td>
<td>1. Would either of you like to add in any point related to</td>
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<td>2. facilities to structured release while they're out in the</td>
<td>2. this? All right. Well, I take that as a no.</td>
</tr>
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<td>3. community, and we try to facilitate that as best.</td>
<td>3. Are there any other questions or comments so</td>
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<td>4. Now, as time goes on, there will be some</td>
<td>4. far from those that are listening in.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. other variables that won't show up right now, but you can</td>
<td>5. DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: Yes. This is</td>
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<td>6. rest assured that there's been a slowdown in what the</td>
<td>6. Kent LeFevre, for the record. I've got a question about</td>
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<td>7. courts are doing as it relates to seeing persons. Many</td>
<td>7. your chart for the female population, if we could go back</td>
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<td>8. of those that have been arrested and/or been prosecuted</td>
<td>8. one.</td>
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<td>9. or in some way down the line things have slowed down</td>
<td>9. MR. DANIELS: Yes.</td>
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<td>10. significantly because of COVID, and many of the folks</td>
<td>10. DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: There we go.</td>
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<td>11. that would have already gone through the process are</td>
<td>11. So I just want to understand that dash line on the top</td>
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<td>12. still pending and are awaiting return back to custody.</td>
<td>12. graph is a projection of what I could characterize as</td>
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<td>13. So although the numbers are going down and I</td>
<td>13. basically a flat growth period for female population?</td>
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<td>14. expect them to decrease here shortly, I also imagine --</td>
<td>14. MR. DANIELS: Yes. I would consider that a</td>
</tr>
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<td>15. and I can't validate when this will happen, but as soon</td>
<td>15. flat line with a slight upward trajectory, but it's more</td>
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<td>16. as there is treatment, very specifically a vaccine for</td>
<td>16. or less flat. Yes.</td>
</tr>
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<td>17. COVID and we seem to have some control societally as to</td>
<td>17. DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: Okay. So in</td>
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<td>18. what we're doing, those numbers with ramp back up. So</td>
<td>18. the next four years, you're not anticipating really any</td>
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<td>19. there's a temporary dip, but we do expect that to rise.</td>
<td>19. spikes in the female population?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. So right now, our snapshot shows a decrease with our male</td>
<td>20. MR. DANIELS: No, I'm not anticipating any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. inmate population, but as time goes on, that will go</td>
<td>21. spikes. Obviously, these are just projections, but I</td>
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<td>22. ahead and readjust back to -- more than likely -- to the</td>
<td>22. don't see where we would have a spike. I can't see a</td>
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<td>23. previous projections.</td>
<td>23. cause and effect relationship with what's currently going</td>
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<td>24. At this point though, I know I have a D</td>
<td>24. on that would cause a significant spike.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Borrowman as well as DD Wickham that are listening in.</td>
<td>25. Obviously, if violence picks up as relates to</td>
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1 female inmates in the community or females in the
2 community, I can see that going up, but most of the
3 crimes they may have been committed aren't violence
4 related, and so I would seem to think that the flat line
5 would be consistent with what we could actually expect in
6 the future.
7 And these projections were done by JM
8 Associates, and the projections were done prior to my
9 arrival, but I have no reason to believe that they're
10 inconsistent with what we can expect in the future.
11 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: Thank you.
12 Kent LeFevre, again, for the record. The male population
13 chart, if you could switch over to that one.
14 MR. DANIELS: Absolutely.
15 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: So we're
16 seeing what I would characterize as a reduction, that
17 reduction of male population. And then the dotted line
18 on the top chart just shows a slight increase, is that
19 right, over the next four years?
20 MR. DANIELS: Yes.
21 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: I recognize
22 that's an order of magnitude. It's probably what, 200 or
23 something?
24 MR. DANIELS: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the
25 response.

1 activity in two areas: Criminal justice and more
2 specifically, sentencing reform. But depending on --
3 they both have been impacted greatly on the inmate
4 population. There's a drive to find either alternative
5 methods of getting those that have been convicted out
6 earlier or providing them with a mechanism to get
7 out earlier based on the participation in programs.
8 But since most of these changes have only
9 been made in the last couple of years, we know that
10 there's some hope that this will have an impact. But I
11 can't tell you. I mean, I just came from the State of
12 Alabama and prior to that New York, but they're waiting
13 to see what the residuals are based on the changes in the
14 legislation.
15 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: Okay. Thank
16 you. Thank you, Chairman Hand, for those questions.
17 MR. DANIELS: Okay. So we're going to go
18 ahead and transition into our 10-year Master Plan. And I
19 look forward to sharing that with you. So let's go ahead
20 and talk about some of the highlights.
21 Our projections to remedy capacity. So we
22 know relatively where our capacity needs to be. We're
23 somewhat fairly comfortable with those projections,
24 although we recognize there will be some residual impact
25 from changes in some of the sentencings and so on, but

1 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: Is the
2 projection over the next four years somewhere in the
3 neighborhood of 250 or 200?
4 MR. WAGNER: You're talking about the amount
5 of reduction from the peak population?
6 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: I'm talking
7 about the growth over the next four years for the male
8 population.
9 MR. WAGNER: Pretty flat.
10 DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LEFEVRE: Pretty flat?
11 And as a follow-up question -- this is
12 probably for Director Daniel -- are these projections
13 being influenced by any new legislation before the coming
14 session or is this just under current law? Current
15 sentencing law?
16 MR. DANIELS: So the population, the CY2020
17 is a legislatively approved forecast.
18 (Brief interruption.)
19 MR. DANIELS: I'm sorry. I get a lot of
20 phone calls. My apologies. So that's legislatively
21 approved. Now when these were actually put together, I
22 wasn't here, so I wasn't privy to all of the rationale
23 behind the projection, but I think that they're fairly
24 consistent with what's going on around the United States.
25 In all of the states, there's been a lot of

1 nonetheless, we need to be prepared in the event that our
2 capacity may increase.
3 So once again, our capacity projections are
4 by JFA Institute. They're a group that does this
5 nationwide, and I believe we have the documentation on
6 file. They show their efforts.
7 So, we're dealing with six major building
8 projects as proposed. The first -- but not necessarily
9 in order -- is Florence McClure Women's Correctional
10 Center. And we're looking at the housing unit there, the
11 expansion of the housing unit, warehouse, program space,
12 and expanded perimeter fence. There's several things
13 that are going on, so I'm going to elaborate on them a
14 little bit right now.
15 And one of them just happens to be that we
16 have two major facilities that house our female inmates.
17 Our ones that aren't in the most secure facility are ones
18 that we consider minimum are down at our Jean facility,
19 which is about 12, 15 minutes south of Henderson off of
20 the 15.
21 What's interesting about that is it's fairly
22 possible it's the largest. And unfortunately, the women
23 who are there, most of them are seeking to be enrolled in
24 education, vocational training programs and also some of
25 our programs specific to a union activity: Becoming
MR. WAGNER: Just an additional comment. Ralph Wagner, for the record. The Director wasn't here two years ago. He may remember this. And I'm not sure of the Board composition, but two years ago, that was the recommended. It had a very good chance of approval, but upon Board consideration of our programs, population growth, we decided to defer that for at least two years. And that was -- at that time cost around $190 million. So that was a monster project that we walked away from for the short term. This year, it's not as highly recommended as what the Director was just referring to.

MR. DANIELS: Thank you, Dr. Wagner.

Are there any questions or comments related to what we're trying to do in Southern Desert? Okay. So let me move onto the next one.

We have a facility up in Carson called Northern Nevada Correctional Center. It's primarily used right now as quasi-medical center for inmates that need, in some respects, some of them may need some nursing, around-the-clock nursing care. Some of them also struggle with maybe some mental issues, capacity issues and so on.

So because of that location, we're able to find medical staff, people can help out as relates to that project, which would of course then completely require us to move those remaining females that are down at Jean to move them back up to Florence McClure.

I know I just said quite a bit, so I'll stop here for a moment in case anyone has any questions related to that particular topic. Okay. So let me go ahead and transition. And by the way, if any of my people that are on the line want to add anything to that, feel free to jump in at this time.

So now let's move onto Southern Desert Correctional Center. As it relates to our Master Plan, we're looking at adding two housing units. We have the space for it and we need it. Now what's beautiful about this program right here is that because we have the space and we're dealing with minimum security -- sorry -- medium security -- we could really pack in a lot more inmates there and get a lot more bang for the buck.

And the beautiful thing about this location is that the inmates that will be there will certainly be available for additional educational opportunities, vocational educational opportunities and so on. So once again, we wouldn't have to buy property. We have the space, and we could get great utilization out of that area by the type of structures we put up there to house additional inmates.
1. like to provide a little bit of history on our SMI's and
2. the reason we need to do this. Formerly, all of the
3. SMI's -- or serious mentally ill offenders -- were
4. warehoused at Ely State Prison, which is our highest
5. level of custody and least level of programming.
6. And it was very unfortunate that we were not
7. addressing the problematic needs of these offenders. So
8. we decided we would move them over to NNCC, where we have
9. the ability to provide the care and programmatic needs for
10. these offenders, and that is why we moved them all to
11. NNCC because that is our regional medical facility. And
12. it also has the facility to work with our mentally
13. challenged offenders.
14. So we're actually looking to increase that to
15. provide better services so that when these offenders
16. leave, they have a better chance of success in our
17. communities. So again, I just wanted to provide that
18. little bit of a history on why we moved all of the
19. offenders to NNCC that are SMI. Thank you.
20. MR. BORROWMAN: So this is Dee Dee Borrowman,
21. and I'll add just a little bit more. It's my
22. understanding out at Ely State Prison, it was very
23. difficult to recruit the medical specialties, the
24. psychiatrists, etcetera, to provide the care out there.
25. And, you know, we were doing what was thought
26. to be appropriate at the time, and we have since changed
27. the way that we handle those clients, and we've brought
28. them into NNCC in Carson City because we are able to fill
29. those positions easier here in Carson City than we were
30. out at Ely. It's still a struggle, but it just is
31. interesting to reflect back on how we used to handle
32. these at a maximum state prison as opposed to now
33. recognizing that they need the programming services. And
34. that really is a more responsible way of handling these
35. clients.
36. You don't take them from a maximum security
37. prison where we're saying they're a threat to everyone,
38. walk them out the gate, and say, guess what? Your
39. sentence was expired and now you can go out to the
40. community. You have to transition them down to a way
41. that is at a level that is safe to release them to the
42. community, and that's what we're trying to provide at
43. NNCC.
44. And it's not just a black-and-white. It's
45. not all or nothing. Care has different levels of care.
46. And that's what we're trying to establish at NNCC, is
47. some intermediate level of mental health care where some
48. people may not ever be able to enter the general
49. population, but they definitely don't need to be in the
50. hole either. And so we stabilize them. We try and
51. provide an appropriate level of care for these offenders
52. in order to make them safer when they have their sentence
53. expire. Thank you.
54. MR. DANIELS: This is Director Daniels, for
55. the record. So let's look at what we're dealing with
56. right now. As we go through this discussion, one thing
57. that I will tell you of note that I think is important
58. for you to hear right now, what we're talking about is
59. more about management of our inmate population and less
60. about population increase. So the emphasis on pretty
61. much all of these right now is finding a place to get the
62. right inmates at the right place at the right time. And
63. I think that's actually been overriding our population
64. concerns.
65. I'm going to skip over 8 and just get a few
66. more. There's Three Lakes Valley. We're obviously
67. looking at adding in a dormitory and housing units for
68. support. So let me tell you how this actually has an
69. impact on us. We have multiple camps that we use, for
70. the most part, to allow the forestry department to
71. maintain fire crews. Now these camps, especially in the
72. north, north central, northeast in the middle of nowhere,
73. and we spend a lot of time and effort maintaining those
74. camps.
75. What we really want to do to reduce our
76. dependency on these small camps that cost us quite a bit
77. of money, is to close some of these camps, but then turn
78. it into a place like Three Lakes Valley to what we would
79. call a supersized camp in which we could increase the
80. amount of inmates we could house there because they have
81. the footprint for it, and in addition to that, add some
82. dormitories and then we could say: Listen. We can house
83. -- instead of four to six crews, we can house up to 20 to
84. 22 crews and let it just be past central for all of the
85. folks that require fire protection and fire interdiction,
86. we could send many people, many crews at one time to
87. multiple locations yet only have one place where we have
88. to maintain feeding them, clothing them and all of those
89. other issues that go along with it.
90. And then finally, we're looking at SCC, the
91. dormitory and support building. I'm not going to spend a
92. lot of time on it, but what I want to do then so we can
93. move ahead and transition into the things that I think
94. are most important, which are some of our Capital
95. Improvement Projects.
96. So anyway, we're now transitioning into what
97. I would call Slide 13 is Master Plan Bases. So once
98. again, we're dealing with projections of male and the
99. female population as it relates to growth. I think that
100. these are once again just population, us doing some
population planning based on some projection. They will not be significant, in my opinion. But if they stay average or slightly below, we're still going to require the same footprint. So then we can transition over into our Master Plan as it relates to our overcrowding. I am not going to spend a whole lot on that because I still think that that is going to be a variable. We won't know until some of these other issues kick in. I do not see a significant increase, and I do expect that there will be a flat line, although the projections are based just on knowledge of how corrections work over the last ex amount of years and what the impact of legislation will be, so significant overcrowding? Not so much. However, will there be potential for it? Yes. So we'll see what happens there. We can go ahead and make an adjustment on over to our Master Plan as it relates to Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center. I've already spoken about that. And go on to the next slide. I've already spoken about that. But just for clarity and to put it up there for you, in case you wanted to see where things are and where we would put the extra housing unit and so on, onces again, it's a priority.

We recently moved it up because we see that we have unique dynamics with our female inmate.
out and to fight fires.
2 It's also going to assist us greatly in
3 insuring that these inmates -- because of their training
4 -- that they actually have jobs with livable wages when
5 they get out, and then there is -- there are plenty of
6 organizations that will hire these inmates.
7 Dee-Dee Wickham, did you want to elaborate on
8 this any further since you deal with it quite a bit?
9 MR. WICKHAM: Yes, sir. For the record, this
10 is Deputy Director Wickham, Deputy Director of
11 Operations.
12 And this is -- I think if we can recall back,
13 Kent, when we began the process of planning this
14 facility, the plan was to make it a regional facility,
15 and we built the fences out so we had the footprint to
16 increase it. And that was again back on the plan when we
17 were looking at closing some of the rural facilities and
18 making this into a regional camp because it's got such a
19 large footprint. It's got the NDF support systems all in
20 place.
21 I think if we can continue to expand that
22 facility, we would get greater use out of it, and I think
23 we'd make it a lot safer for our communities and for our
24 offenders and of course for our staff if we could
25 consolidate some of these facilities to increase our

1 efficiencies. It has already everything it needs in the
2 support area to cover the culinary, medical, library,
3 gymnasium.
4 Everything is already in place, so it would
5 not cause any -- you would not have to add any additional
6 core services to this. So there's a huge value in that.
7 If we could bring some of the offenders from the rural
8 areas, it would certainly create greater efficiencies and
9 better stewards of our resources. Thank you.
10 MR. DANIELS: Thank you, Deputy Director
11 Wickham. I appreciate it. So as we move forward into
12 the presentation, I'd like to go ahead and talk about our
13 Stewart Correctional Complex. It's also our headquarters
14 up there in Carson.
15 And the goal here is to go ahead and increase
16 the size of the location and have some improvements and
17 better design of our buildings up there simply because we
18 do have the space.
19 And once again, it's at a location in which
20 we have a support system as relates to staff, specialists
21 of any and every type, and we have large training centers
22 in which we get much more bang for the buck, very
23 consistent with what Deputy Director Wickham was talking
24 about as it relates to the Three Lakes Valley program
25 process.

1 Are there any questions so far? Okay. So
2 we're at that moment then if there are no questions where
3 we can actually get into the nuts and the bolts of our
4 CIP requests. And at this time, I'm going to turn it
5 over to Dr. Ralph Wagner. There you go.
6 MR. WAGNER: Thank you, Director. I'm
7 looking at the clock. We've gone about an hour into
8 this. I think we're scheduled for two. Should we adhere
9 to that or do we need more time? Would that work?
10 CHAIRPERSON HAND: This would be a good time.
11 We had -- Member Hand, for the record. We had talked
12 about taking a five-minute break about an hour in, and
13 this might be a good time for us to take a break. Take
14 five minutes and stretch our legs.
15 MR. WAGNER: That will work on this end.
16 We'll get back to you in a few minutes.
17 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you.
18 (Recess.)
19 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you all for the
20 opportunity to stretch the legs and hopefully stretch the
21 fingers. We'll look forward to getting started again.
22 MR. WAGNER: Okay. Can you hear me? This is
23 Ralph Wagner, Chief Engineer, for the record.
24 CHAIRPERSON HAND: Yes, we can hear you,
25 Ralph.
for that.
2 So the preliminaries as we march through this. There we go. Abbreviations. These next few three slides are just for background information. Mostly you probably know what these acronyms stand for. They're used throughout, but it's something to go back to as well as not only the facilities, but also the personnel.
8 Okay. The vetting process. This is worthwhile to spend a little bit of time on that. We are in the eighth month of an 18-month process, as far as I can tell. This is the second time I've been through this CIP request process. And so I think we look forward to identify how we vetted the different CIPs. It all begins back in January of this year with key personnel and needs of the facilities. They are onsite; quite familiar with what their issues are. They will develop a priority one through N, submit them to me. And the facility manager and myself will go through those. That's a fair amount of work to get them all corralled. It says there was 176 of them.
21 And the key part of rank is that we give high priority to major institutions, and within that realm, Ely State Prison, High Desert State Prison, Northern Nevada Correctional Center, Lovelock Correctional Center, the timeline at the...
1 condition, and it started to affect our ability to
2 properly prepare meals and the health impacts that come
3 with mold that we'd like to avoid as much as possible.
4 Up at Lovelock, we have an emergency
5 distribution system that's suspect. It's 25 years old,
6 approximately. Its PLC: Programmable logic control is
7 not operating properly and on two occasions in the last
8 couple of years, we didn't know whether to go after
9 external power or use emergency power. So that created a
10 big problem internally for the entire facility. So this
11 enhancement or correction repair is substantial.
12 The next two are related. They were expanded
13 on by the Director. The first one that they both pertain
14 to what we'd like to see up at the Florence McClure
15 Women's Correctional Center: Housing expansion. As the
16 Director had mentioned, reflects more of a morphing of a
17 Master Plan into management improvement as opposed to
18 population increases. So this has greatly improved
19 management by getting all of the females up into one
20 location, and that would come out of the Jean
21 Correctional Center.
22 And for management purposes, that makes
23 sense. And as the Director indicated, that clears out
24 that facility, which is adjacent to a Southern Nevada
25 Correctional Center, which has been shut down since 2008.

1 I believe it was. Twelve years. So they're sitting
2 idle, and we've had much attention. I've been involved
3 with it, frankly, by public and private entities wanting
4 to have access to that facility.
5 So this transition, we realize it's
6 multi-year. It does give us the flexibility to finally
7 dispose of that facility at SNCC as well as JCC and would
8 facilitate that transfer, whether it's public or private.
9 And we did an appraisal internally just looking at the
10 571 acres of land that's there plus 170,000 square feet
11 of space in the Southern Nevada Correctional Center.
12 We're estimating that has a value somewhere between $80
13 and $120 million, and we also understand that would go
14 back into the general fund. But in these times of
15 economic challenges, that seems like a nice factor to
16 include and would be facilitated by moving -- developing
17 a 240-bed facility up at Florence McClure Women's
18 Correctional Center. And with that facility -- depending
19 upon how the custody level works out -- could be some
20 blend of minimum and medium custody.
21 The next one is the warehouse: 25,000
22 square-foot building that would provide warehouse
23 capability, refrigeration and maintenance. And that
24 would greatly help the situation up there now, especially
25 if we add that 240-bed facility to the population of
26 somewhere around a thousand, 1,100. Even more reason why
27 that would make sense.
28 And that project would also develop -- if I
29 understand it correctly, Public Works would go forward to
30 help us with the planning of it or move forward with the
31 housing expansion and probably needs to come in tandem,
32 at least, for your effort, or at a minimum, needs to come
33 in front of the housing project because it would -- part
34 of that money would be used to help to properly position
35 construct dormitories that we're referring to.
36 Okay. We'll move onto the next slide. This
37 one is air handling units up at High Desert. That's key.
38 The cooling situation up there -- especially right now
39 this time of year -- is not good. The evaporative
40 coolers are dependent on working properly, and they're
41 challenged that much more with the physics of a monsoon
42 situation. They just don't evacuate water as well as
43 the humidity goes up. So we have that challenge. It
44 needs to be replaced, and the air handling units would
45 give us a better cooling situation using forced
46 convection. Those units are 20 years old and are showing
47 their age.
48 Okay. The next item is up at Southern Nevada
49 Correctional Center, and you can see a fair amount of
50 these types of requests. Clearly, they relate to safety
51 and security. And it's the doors, locks and controls.
52 And basically, it means converting from an analog system
53 to a digital system. And we had just done that at
54 Southern Nevada Correctional Center in housing unit 8.
55 So that's a good example.
56 The bubble gets cleared out almost completely
57 with all of the analog devices that go away. They're 40
58 years old. And by going to a digital system, it clearly
59 enhances the safety and security of all of the
60 facilities. So that's a major project -- you can see by
61 the price tag posted, $18 million -- to get that done.
62 But that's another modernization of our facilities. The
63 next one relates to --
64 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ralph, this is Ward.
65 MR. WAGNER: Yes.
66 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: As you go through
67 this and I'll give you a chance to think about it, but I
68 want to talk a little bit about phasing some of these
69 projects. So you just mentioned the $17.9 million-dollar
70 door lock and control project. And so that's, you know,
71 it's a big pill to swallow.
72 And normally, these institutions that have
73 these big needs, one part of that is weaker than many of
74 the other parts, and so that would enable some less
75 learned in the design and construction and could solve
the higher-level needs if when funding is short.
And so if you could make a general statement
for other bigger projects or a specific statement on this
project as we go, that would be helpful, I think, when
decisions need to be made later about what needs to be
funded. So again, I would ask if this project or other
projects could be funded as phased projects.
MR. WAGNER: Yeah. Yeah, that's good point.
And it brings up a point I wanted to make later on, but
I'll make it now. Two things: The modernization
prioritization is our notion. That's what we've done
here, is ranked them in terms of needs. But that is
flexible. Priority number six, could it ever be a ten?
Clearly, yes.
And to that extent, Public Works -- as I
mentioned earlier -- has a very good different
perspective, a more holistic perspective. So when we get
done making this presentation and Public Works weighs
what our position is and how we stated it, they believe
that the better mouse trap, the better way to configure I
believe the final judgment will be fine with Public
Works.
The other point that I'd like to make -- if
we go through this and understanding the funding
challenges, is that not only in phase, but in increments.

This would be a good example. Replace doors and locks.
Well, maybe don't need to do all of those housing units.
Maybe we can just do half of them and cut the price tag
in half. There's another place. Well, just all
throughout there. You see the bigger price tags.
There's one for electrical rework that
possibly we could reduce that by several million by just
focusing on generators initially. So that type of thing
may be an artifact of our economic challenges, too.
Okay. I think I understand what you're saying, Ward, and
I'll try to address it as we go forward.
ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yeah, I appreciate
it. Ward Patrick, for the record. That is what I was
talking about: Specifically this project. And I think
another key one would be that electrical project with the
generators. So those are kind of the two key ones. So I
appreciate your comments. Thank you.
MR. WAGNER: You're welcome. Okay. Number
eight: Advanced planning. And as the Director
mentioned, the whole project you see there is again, it's
not about accommodating increases in population. We're
seeing current projections showing to be flat even though
two or three years ago, the projections showed increases,
so that may be a moving target. But for the short term,
we're mainly interested in better management.
And this would be a dormitory to house those
with mental health challenges. And I might add that last
biennium, this was also on the books, and it may have
been eliminated because of the notion that it was being
proposed in a broad sense, a core expansion to
accommodate the population base. We want to make it
clear that we're focusing on just a single structure, and
that would be the mental health dormitory. One for now
would be wonderful. And the planning should be like
that. And that may reduce the costs of that number.
The next one is over at NNCC: Domestic water
and sanitary sewer. That's a continuation of a CIP
19-204 that planned for its replacements, and we need
to help with the aging process over at NNCC. It was opened
up in '64. If you do the math, that's 55 years ago or
more. So NNCC is challenged the most of all our major
facilities in terms of aging. This is a key part of the
system is antiquated and certainly needs to be updated.
The next project is one that was a little bit
different than the rest of them. It represents a triad.
And we've had conversations with Southwest Gas, Creech
Air Force Base and NDOC and they hold a lot of potential.
And as stated, right now, Southwest Gas has
-- their pipeline ends 22 miles from Cold Creek Road, and
the notion is that we extend that natural gas pipeline
that 22 miles, and at that point continue off and go
three miles into our three Indian Springs facilities:
Southern Desert Correctional Center, High Desert State
Prison, and Three Lakes Valley Correctional Center. And
then Creech would take on another seven months. And
we're getting more and more traction with it.
There's several funding mechanisms. This
would be one of them. In fact, its total cost is coming
in estimated around the $45 to $50 million-dollar range.
And when Public Works first posit it, they recommended
half of that amount be put in here. I requested that it
be cut back in large part because of our economic
challenges, but I think it would be quite beneficial to
the project to get the funding mechanisms to get the $8
million dollars to show a good-faith contribution to this
success of this project.
Having said that, a little bit more about the
funding mechanism. The other ones that exist, the air
base out at Creech is developing a utility energy service
contracting mechanism that Nellis Air Force Base
currently enjoys. That's a potential source. And I
don't think I'll go into details of that. That's a whole
program.
Also, the Pentagon has the Office of Energy
Assurance. That's the one that looks at all of the DOD
1. facilities and looks at ways they can increase the energy
2. efficiencies and use, and this plays right into it.
3. They're quite committed to it, we believe.
4. As I said, the meetings started since April,
5. and we've had monthly meetings, and they are -- they just
6. visited Creccy Air Force Base last week, and that's not
7. the only reason, but it's one of the reasons. And they
8. like it for obvious reasons for security for them. They
9. use the term "resiliency." They like to be able to close
10. their facility in case of terrorism or what have you.
11. Right now, just like we do, they walk out their fuel. We
12. walk out by truck for fueling propane and diesel, and
13. they're mainly dependent on the diesel electricity.
14. Other mechanisms that show a lot of promise
15. is Senate Bill 151 was passed in 2015, and that is
16. targeted at this type of project. In fact, Southwest Gas
17. had used it to make a business case for their expansion.
18. And they just did the business case, got approval from
19. the Nevada PUC to fund an extension into Mesquite,
20. Nevada. And I believe that's nearly complete. And they
21. were able to raise $17 million from the ratepayers by
22. adjusting their bill with a minimal amount each monthly
23. payment. So they had $17 million there.
24. And then up by Elko, they have a project that
25. is not quite that far along, but I understand that we've

1. Management Program which triggers the UBSC. Lots of
2. initials. They call it performance contracting down here
3. at the Grant Sawyer's Office of Energy, and I've been in
4. communication with them about that process.
5. So the timing of it is important for this
6. biennium for this CIP. We all understand it's a
7. multi-year project. And when we need money, if they're
8. approved for this project, they'll become available about
9. by the time we need it, I guess no sooner than 1 October
10. of 2021. And that's similar to the findings of Southwest
11. Gas, Creccy Air Force Base envisions for their
12. contributions. So that's ten.
13. Eleven is Northern Nevada. Like I said
14. earlier, we've got locks and controls are a big issue,
15. especially at these aging facilities. Northern Nevada is
16. no different. That includes renovation of 90 doors, as I
17. understand that are nearly 60 years old, and the
18. replacement of wiring, locks, door controls, control
19. panels, call buttons. So it would be a major rework. So
20. that's another artifact of a 60-year-old building
21. facility with dated controls, and again, I believe
22. they're all analog controls.
23. Control system is number 12. That's over at
24. High Desert. That would regulate boilers and
25. generators -- excuse me -- HVAC equipment. Right now,

1. got that same approval to get moneys to fund the
2. extension of natural gas to unserved or underserved rural
3. areas. That plays right into what we're seeking to do,
4. and it doesn't take much to look at all of the expansion
5. in Nevada.
6. We understand housing is going out to the
7. Paiute golf courses. They're starting to develop that.
8. And then Indian Springs itself is getting a lot of
9. housing activity. So all of those mechanisms are just
10. benefits. We're not counting on them to be part of the
11. funding. It's just another reason that this one has
12. promise.
13. Coincidently, what we're basically doing are
14. putting in 32 miles of pipeline. Back in my former
15. career when I started my career off with Exxon Company,
16. USA, we laid pipeline all through Northeast Texas. I had
17. six to eight crews that worked for me. So I'm quite
18. familiar with this process. It's not rocket science.
19. We believe that it's possible -- if we're
20. able to negotiate to use our offenders as part of this
21. heavy equipment simulation training program that we have
22. ongoing that's very successful, and we it got funded in
23. the last biennium. So that's another mechanism.
24. In addition to that, the final one is the
25. State has a similar program to the DOE Federal Energy

1. this control system would insure that temperatures in all
2. of these equipment is properly regulated. They aren't
3. right now. They have a DOS-based computer system that
4. again, is older than the facility, which is 20 years, and
5. it would morph into a Web-based and more uniform system.
6. High Desert is also number 13. It's probably
7. important to point this out. This gives some higher
8. priority. The dishwasher replacement is very essential
9. for food, but it's a very low-cost item. So as you
10. evaluate the fact that we get that done for comparatively
11. small amount of money to complete these other projects,
12. that helps move it into that higher priority position of
13. 13 than you may ordinarily think.
14. NNCC. Again, that's another locks, and it is
15. similar to that other at that I just mentioned in
16. priority number 11. And that gives us another way -- I
17. think it's consistent with what Ward was referring to
18. earlier. This is one way of breaking it out into two
19. separate areas, both around $3 and a half million dollars
20. apiece.
21. The final one on this slide is number 15.
22. It's up at Ely and loading dock issues. The mechanisms
23. there create a working hazard for the workers. And
24. again, that reflects their notion of this is pretty
25. important to them. And also noting that it's
1. comparatively a small amount of money to completing the
2. other project. Consequently, it's not that much more
3. attention.
4. Moving on, up at Ely, we also have a sink
5. replacement. Housing units 1 through 8, they're high
6. maintenance. Again, it's an older facility, and its
7. sinks, faucets, water faucets, valves are in disrepair
8. and outlived their useful life, creating high maintenance
9. and making our personnel -- which we're already short of
10. -- taking away from what I consider more important
11. maintenance problems.
12. Southern Nevada. We have a request for water
13. heaters. These augment the heating system. They had --
14. if you're familiar with the term templifier, it's a heat
15. pump based water heater. They didn't work as planned,
16. and it's a challenge to keep up with the hot water
17. heating needed, and they think that these water heaters
18. could replace the templifiers and make the heating
19. situation more tenable. It's 30 years old. So that's,
20. again, Southern Desert is a high priority institution.
21. Up at High Desert, we have a refurbishing
22. project that would result in painting units in infirmary
23. and intake building and also installation of surveillance
24. cameras in the suicide watch cells. So that's considered
25. a high priority in terms of safety, security.

1. And finally, at the top 19 over at Women's,
2. there's non-functioning water softeners which again, you
3. may say well, what's that? It's affecting the fixtures.
4. Las Vegas has very hard water, and everyone who has a
5. house down here knows that if they don't have a water
6. softener, they have to replace their fixtures. So those
7. have been shut down for quite some time. And when I go
8. out to visit --
9. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ralph, this is Ward.
10. Can you repeat a little of that on the water softener?
11. We have the court reporter. We're having difficulty
12. hearing you here, so lean into the mic or continue the
13. same volume you started with. Thanks.
14. MR. WAGNER: Okay. I'll speak up. Water
15. softeners at Florence McClure are an ongoing problem.
16. They've been shut down for a long time, mainly affect the
17. fixtures. You have aggregation of the fixtures, and it's
18. an artifact of hard water in Las Vegas, very hard. And
19. put in terms of grains, it's a 25-grain range, which is
20. considered very hard. And those have been shut down.
21. And whenever I go out to visit at the
22. maintenance people cite, the water softener is one of the
23. first problems they bring up. So that's an attempt to
24. mitigate or eliminate that area.
25. Now, we're in the next segment. Looking at

1. my clock, I'm guessing we have -- I don't know -- 20
2. minutes, plus or minus, to wrap up. Would that be a fair
3. estimate?
4. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Yes.
5. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: That would be great,
6. Ralph. At least make sure you get through the top 30. I
7. think there are some projects that fall into that area of
8. the swept projects from the special session, so make sure
9. you get through that in the time allowed. Thank you.
10. MR. WAGNER: I hear you. And I want to dwell
11. on them for reasons that will become evident. But this
12. first one, number 20, is the surveillance system over at
13. Casa Grande. Because of COVID, it got nixed because it's
14. not a high priority institution. That surveillance
15. system is very old, and we do have a fair number of
16. offenders in this area, and it was funded last year the
17. last biennium. Now we've put it back in the system.
18. The next item I'd like to look at: 21 and
19. 26. And we talked about priority six. In conversations
20. with Public Works, we raised that well, High Desert,
21. that's a mitigation project. That would be an offshoot
22. of the planning effort. And High Desert is 20 years old.
23. And then comparatively speaking, Northern
24. Nevada Correctional Center is much older. I should be
25. able to tell you the year, but I think it was ten, 15

1. years older at least. And the electrical system is also
2. in need. And I bring this up for two points. One: In
3. talking with Public Works right before we went to press
4. with this and made the point that these two should get
5. some attention as well as 28. And I think it brings up
6. the point is that they have, in many ways, better eyes on
7. the holistic view of how they should be prioritized. I
8. would say at a minimum, I would swap between 21 to 26 in
9. terms of priority because of it.
10. And part two of my comments is that 26,
11. that's that one, the monster project, barely speaking, in
12. terms of dollars, is $20 million dollars. And I looked
13. at it, and they have the need for emergency generators.
14. Well, maybe we could go with that segment. And I believe
15. that would be somewhere in the order of $5 million
16. dollars. It's quite important that the system does need
17. upgrading because of aging. And conversely, over at High
18. Desert, it's comparatively a newer facility.
19. And I've talked directly to the facility
20. supervisors at both institutions, and having talked to
21. them, I feel much more compelled to promote 26 and
22. exchange it with 21 for the reason that I just talked
23. about is that High Desert is a newer facility. Twenty
24. years old. You can also use renovation, but much of
25. their equipment is working from a -- well, comparatively
1 speaking to what's happening in Northern Nevada.
2 So, along the same line, I'm going to move on
3 to number 22: Security glazing. You might say why is
4 that so high priority? That was in our top 20. It
5 reflects mostly the way the people at Southern Desert
6 viewed it. And as we view it in a more holistic manner
7 looking at everything else, I'm not even sure 22 should
8 be dropped from that. So that is a lower priority. It's
9 a lower cost item, but it would increase security because
10 glazing makes the -- as I understand it, it's mostly for
11 around the bubble, and it would secure that better.
12 The next item has been kicked around a little
13 bit. The Director talked about it that in the future,
14 we're taking a look at a better way of managing our
15 conservation camps, and one way of doing that is to
16 consolidate them. And the notion at one time was to
17 bring them to Southern Nevada Correctional Center. As I
18 mentioned earlier, that's been shut down for 12 years.
19 There's a little bit of a misconception that
20 we didn't catch. But if we were to use that for
21 consolidation, we'd use it for minimum custody offenders.
22 And I believe that number that you see, the $90
23 million-dollar estimate, would be to bring that facility
24 back to its original intent, and that was to house medium
25 custody.

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1 When you go to minimum, a lot of those items
2 aren't needed. They don't even need cell doors. We
3 change it from analog to digital controls when needed,
4 and the fencing not so much. And nonetheless, that
5 couple of things is there because of the potential future
6 the Director talked about earlier. Another option for
7 consolidation is to move those offenders out to Three
8 Lakes Valley and make that a larger minimum custody
9 facility. There's certainly some logic to that. But if
10 money becomes an issue and this is still available,
11 that's all a money challenge.
12 The next item: High Desert State Prison.
13 Replace high mast lighting. I think that's important.
14 It goes by energy efficiency determination. LED's, winds
15 out above every energy efficiency change. And for what
16 it's worth, having driven out there at the dark of night
17 from the highway, you look up the hill two, three miles,
18 and you see Southern Nevada lit up with white lights.
19 And you look at the High Desert, which is a
20 newer facility, it's got yellow lights. They're high
21 pressure liquid sodium versus LED. LED are lighter,
22 brighter, last long, half as expensive. And clearly,
23 when we get into replace mode, LED's will be what we'll
24 replace with.
25 To some extent, it would make sense -- this

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1 is for more security purposes -- putting LED's in our
2 major institutions that don't have them now. But it
3 doesn't come without some expense. And that estimate
4 comes close to $3 million.
5 The next one is Silver Springs Conservation
6 Camp. That's been sitting idle for a long time. I don't
7 know how long, but it's becoming a real problem area, and
8 it just needs to be removed, taken off our books. That
9 simple. Is that a high priority? Honestly not. That's
10 another one that can be moved down upon further
11 discussion in this evolving economic challenges.
12 Twenty-six, I already talked about.
13 Twenty-seven: HVAC system renovation. That $60 million
14 number. Twenty-seven at Warm Springs Conservation
15 Correctional Center, it's attractive because of the
16 price. It's comparatively inexpensive to renovate that
17 HVAC system, and that's in large part why it's ranked
18 where it is.
19 Twenty-eight also deserves a lot of
20 attention. That's the last step of the Ely State Prison
21 piping rework, and we've already talked about two
22 proposed this biennium and one that was approved last
23 biennium, and this would be another one that would take
24 care of a lot of the above-ground piping, domestic and
25 heating, water piping.

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1 When I go up there for a visit, that's
2 another one that's high on the list. A lot of this
3 piping is copper. It's in elevated positions. It's
4 difficult for them just to go in there and replace. It
5 doesn't put up scaffolding. It's somewhere in the area
6 of 25-foot ceilings some of that pipe runs. So that's
7 becoming more and more of an issue.
8 In terms of 29: Water control, that's
9 important to note because we didn't include that last
10 biennium because if we were going to go forward with the
11 housing project that we talked about earlier, that --
12 well, let me rephrase that. This would reduce the need
13 for us to expand or develop or improve the wastewater
14 ponds that are located that service all three facilities
15 out there. And actually, I think that's a typo. I've
16 got to double check. I should know that.
17 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Yeah, I appreciate
18 that. This is Ward. Item 29, in the title of the
19 project, reads: "Plumbing Fixtures Water Control
20 Renovation." Housing units 1 through 4 at Southern
21 Desert Correctional Center. So that's --
22 MR. WAGNER: Yes.
23 ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: -- at SDCC as opposed
24 to SNCC. I see that error is also on the Public Works'
25 estimate sheet, and we'll be able -- and on the summary,
and we'll be able to correct that.

MR. WAGNER: Is that your way of saying Public Works did the typo?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ralph, this is Ward. Once I thought I was wrong, but I was mistaken.

MR. WAGNER: Southern Desert, it's important to note that that has a degree of importance because up at Ely, we did something similar, and we reduced the water consumption so much: By 30 to 50 percent. And that would be a big help because our ponds right now at the Indian Springs Complex at all three facilities is at its limit of 800,000 gallons per day.

And when we get into summer and evaporative cooling, it requires another $300,000. So we're flirting with the permit limit. We're flirting with the size of those ponds. We can do a project like this and sidestep the need for reworking those ponds or building more of them, that would be a wonderful thing, plus we would save on the water.

So what else? Site security cameras. I think that speaks for itself. So I can keep going. I'm also looking at the clock. And I know money wise, we're getting into areas where it's going to be tougher and tougher. But let me go through these ten fairly quickly, and we'll maybe get more toward a wrap-up.

Recreational yard fencing. That's what that was about. Again, a benefit to better management of our offenders.

The next one is self-explanatory, but it's a monster project: $20 million bucks. The one after that gets even bigger, and we talked about that, that 33 priority that we don't envision that one coming forward for lots of reasons. And the major one is that our current three-year projections don't show a need that our population numbers are leveling off, and our programs are working among other factors, so --

Another one is the maintenance item. A machinator helps to run the system that much better. It chops up any solids that would come through and mitigate the maintenance. ESP here, it's another lighting project. Just like I was talking about with High Desert, it would certainly be helpful, help security. It's a better vetting system.

In that regard, this time with money challenges, I wouldn't do it unless those lights had failed because at that juncture, then LED's would make sense because for lots of reasons: They're brighter and cheaper, less energy use. But for now, that probably is not needed as much as so many other ones I've just mentioned.

Mitigation room expansion, communication room expansion. Another small ticket item. That has some merit. And also, we have backup generator for 8/10 of a million.

And important to note that we just had a project by Nevada Energy out there in which they replaced wooden transmission poles with metal, and they told us that it's possible that conditions, the worst case conditions, worst case scenario could develop and we lose power to all three facilities, so we had double-checked all of our backup capability, and we don't have backup for two housing units at Southern Desert and some of the wells, and this would alleviate that problem.

But in my two and a half years, that was the only time that -- that I know of that -- that that was needed. And the entity we were working with, Nevada Energy, had a backup generator ready to be moved in if needed. So that is attractive because it would allow us to have full backup capability for all three facilities, and the price tag is comparatively small.

Razor wire replacement. Again, that's indicative of the aging process at Northern Nevada. Thirty-nine is HVAC system replacement up at Lovelock. That's a fairly high number. They use evaporative cooling. And I believe that's mainly what that would be used for and again reflects the aging process.

And to finish it out with High Desert renovation in the laundry room, another maintenance issue that is aggravating. It has to do with laundry. A life necessity? Not really. But still, it distracts from other more major maintenance problems if they're preoccupied with fixing this type of plumbing problem.

So we have another 106, and I think we'll just leave it for you. The way that they're listed, they're similar to this top 40. And I don't know if that does any good to speed through them or just leave them there for your reference. Do you have a preference?

ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Well, thank you, Casey Kasem, for the Top 40. I think that will be enough for the Board to digest at this time. And if there's any particular ones you want to highlight, that would be fine, but if you have a wrap-up statement, we'd appreciate it.

MR. WAGNER: Okay. Thanks for confirming my suspicions. We're going to wrap up. The Statewide projects are also a lower priority. And I think they are somehow outside the scope of this discussion, and they're self-explanatory. They're ranked 1 through 37, and an example of this is our number one: All 37 Statewide
1. projects, roofing up at High Desert. So I think those
2. are self-explanatory.
3. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Thank you, Ralph. I
4. would point out that High Desert State Prison is
5. approximately 900,000 square feet of building space. And
6. you might think about a third of that is considered two
7. stories. So there's over a half a million to 600,000
8. feet of roofing there. And so that will be attacked on a
9. prioritized basis throughout probably the next decade
10. for information for the group.
11. MR. WAGNER: I think that's consistent to
12. what you're saying. That one has all of the potential of
13. being phased; done in increments.
15. MR. WAGNER: I understand. Okay. So we're
16. going to go to the end. And any other questions that we
17. have come up now regarding this presentation? The
18. Director has come back into the room and is available to
19. field questions also.
20. ADMINISTRATOR PATRICK: Ward Patrick, for the
21. record. As Ralph mentioned, we've had three meetings
22. with the Department on various CIP projects. And over
23. the last three months, kind of big overview meetings with
24. myself and Kent and others with the leadership of
25. Corrections.

1. And so we've -- and you heard Ralph say and
2. we agree, you know, certainly, more communication is
3. better where these are all aging facilities, and the
4. maintenance needs are rising, and there's a coordination
5. that's even needed regarding what Ralph referred to as
6. the JFA report, the Justin F. Austin projections, this
7. national group that does inmate projections. And the
8. Board has seen, in the past two sessions -- due to the
9. ten-year facilities Master Plan -- has seen various
10. presentations on that.
11. And so we're in a process with Department of
12. Corrections to review some of the planning pieces
13. regarding the housing so we, as a collective group, the
14. Division, with Corrections, can make sure we can forward
15. information that we've all agreed to. So the facility
16. needs to match the ability to provide facilities in a
17. construction process.
18. So that's -- the last time we met, we agreed
19. to get together sometime on or about September 4th and
20. before the next Board meeting to reconcile some various
21. other items. But I think that was a great presentation,
22. Ralph. I thank you and your team.
23. MR. WAGNER: Thank you. And I do have my
24. wrap-up comments. Possibly the Director does, too. But
25. along the same lines, Ward, speaking for myself and the

1. Department somewhat, working on these projects with
2. Public Works, we do appreciate their cooperation -- we
3. get it all the time -- and their insights. And again, it
4. can't be understated. They're a wealth of information,
5. understanding, engineering, which we don't have as much
6. here, clearly. And that's how the process works, and we
7. think that's a good process.
8. As I mentioned, this is my second time
9. through this process, and I agree with you, Ward, that
10. next time -- even on September 4th, I welcome that
11. opportunity to have another iteration with Public Works,
12. and I think that would be healthy for an optimum solution
13. to get the money and the problems we faced that we have
14. more interaction with Public Works in the future, and
15. September 4th is an example of that.
16. And to that extent, in my understanding or my
17. notion is to have the last word come from Public Works on
18. how these things are ranked because of their -- for the
19. reasons I just explained. So that's my concluding
20. remarks.
21. Director, anything to finish up?
22. MR. DANIELS: Yes. This is Director Daniels,
23. for the record. I would just like to say I really
24. appreciate your time and effort.
25. These are some tedious processes that have to

1. be done, and the fact that we have first-class
2. professionals that are accustomed to large projects and
3. are constantly working through these large projects and
4. projections and the needs of organizations, different
5. priorities and such, we are just honored to have had an
6. opportunity to present the background and what we're
7. trying to do specific to our mission, our vision and our
8. goals. So my hats off to you for the work that you do,
9. and I really appreciate it. Thank you.
10. MR. WAGNER: I believe that concludes our
11. presentation.
12. CHAIRPERSON HAND: This is Member Hand, for
13. the record. Anybody have any questions that didn't get
14. asked along the way? Well, hearing none, we'll thank you
15. for your presentation, Gentlemen. You've had a lot to
16. get through there. Again, great job. Thank you.
17. And we have another item on the agenda, which
18. is public comment. And do we have any public comment?
19. COUNSEL STEWART: Susan Stewart, for the
20. record. And I received a text message. The wonders of
21. technology. And our AA4 is manning the phone to see if
22. there is anyone requesting public comment, and no one has
23. requested public comment.
24. CHAIRPERSON HAND: Thank you. Then we'll
25. move to Agenda Item 9, which is --
1. COUNSEL STEWART: Eight.
2. CHAIRPERSON HAND: -- for possible action, which is -- to Number 8. Number 8, which is to go ahead and recess until tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m.
3. COUNSEL STEWART: For the record, Susan Stewart. I think we could -- since it's a for possible action, I think we could go ahead and have a motion to recess until tomorrow at 9:00 a.m.
4. VICE-CHAIR STEWART: Sean Stewart, for the record. So moved.
5. CHAIR HAND: Do we have a second?
6. DIRECTOR FREED: Second.
7. COUNSEL STEWART: As the director?
8. CHAIR HAND: Any discussion? All in favor, say aye, please.
11. COUNSEL STEWART: That's all right.
12. CHAIR HAND: Thank you all. Thank you very much for a great day.
13. (The meeting concluded at 3:48 p.m.)
14. -000-

STATE OF NEVADA )
CARSON TOWNSHIP )

1. I, NICOLE J. HANSEN, Official Court Reporter for the State of Nevada, Nevada State Works Board, do hereby Certify:
2. That on the 26th day of August, 2020, I was present at said meeting for the purpose of reporting in verbatim stenotype notes the within-entitled public meeting;
3. That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages 1 through 185, inclusive, includes a full, true and correct transcription of my stenotype notes of said public meeting.
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