In The Matter Of:

State of Nevada

Public Works Division Board Meeting

August 23, 2018

Capitol Reporters
123 W. Nye Lane, Ste 107

Carson City, Nevada 89706
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 2018, 9:00 A.M.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: This is the time and the place
of the State Public Works Board meeting for August 23rd,
2018. Roll call, please.

MR. PATRICK: Chairperson Bryce Clutts.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Present.

MR. PATRICK: Vice Chairperson Sean Stewart.

VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: Present.

MR. PATRICK: Member Clint Bentley.

MEMBER BENTLEY: Present.

MR. PATRICK: Member Adam Hand.

MEMBER HAND: Present.

MR. PATRICK: Member Tito Tiberti.

MEMBER TIBERTI: Present.

MR. PATRICK: Member Kevin Lewis.

Member Director Department of Administration

Patrick Cates. Kevin and Patrick are planning on being here.

Please let the record reflect they will be here upon their
entrance. We have a quorum, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Mr. Patrick. Agenda
Item Number 9, agency presentation of 2019 capital
improvement program requests to the board. First up,
Department of Corrections. Welcome, Gentleman.
1 evidence-based. For a little education, there's two
2 different types of -- three different types of programs. You
3 have evidence-based. Evidence-based programs are programs
4 that have been used around the country over minimally a
5 three-year period that have proven track records to reduce
6 recidivism or return back in to the prison system by 33
7 percent. So they're proven to work. Whether it's behavioral
8 therapies or these different behavior or addiction services
9 programs that they know will have at least a 33 percent
10 impact. And I'll go and explain how that's important to
11 those CIPs.
12 The next thing is that there's best practices.
13 Best practice programs are programs that are offered to
14 offenders around the country that have no evidence base to
15 say that they can be reduced 33 percent but there's also no
16 other programs for that specific behavior; whether it's -- it
17 could be sex offender behavior. There's no evidence-based
18 programs that would reduce -- evidence of reducing recidivism
19 by 33 percent with sex offenders. So you find the best
20 program out there that will reduce it somehow. So that's the
21 second thing is the best practice programming.
22 The next one are just programs that I feel are
23 have programs that haven't even been proven to reduce
24 recidivism at all. They're basically just for security.

1 has just started six months ago.
2 And it's very significant because a majority of
3 the states around the country that were before us that did
4 the justice reinvestment, actually some like Connecticut
5 reduced their population by almost 48 percent based just on
6 the sentencing commission being done. So that's a big deal
7 for the state and we'll see where this goes. But I know if
8 we -- if all the agencies and the courts that are involved in
9 this justice reinvestment, we're going to start seeing a
10 shift in our agency with the numbers of the populations
11 coming in our front doors.
12 Another trend that we carefully watch that
13 affects us as well is what's happening in the community
14 jails. So when I looked at the largest jail system in the
15 state, which is Clark County, I started looking at what
16 population is coming in their doors that is going to affect
17 the system. And the trend that has been happening over the
18 last three years in Las Vegas was is you start seeing that
19 less felony arrests are happening and being incarcerated in
20 the jail system in Las Vegas. However, those crimes are
21 worse. They're more violent crimes, even though there's
22 less. If you look at the jail population, they are staying
23 exactly the same, which means that there's more misdemeanor
24 arrests that are keeping the population numbers the same.

1 They keep inmates occupied. They keep their behaviors in a
2 facility level because it gives them something to do other
3 than just sitting around. So those are really the three
4 types. And I'll tell you how it plays effect in here.
5 So what we ended up doing in the last two years
6 is we reduced and eliminated 48 of the hundred programs
7 around the State of Nevada that were not evidence-based or
8 best practices and reduced them with all evidence-based.
9 That's going to start thinking about the future of what's
10 going to happen if these really do work that the rest of the
11 country is saying with our population numbers.
12 The other thing that's happened around the state
13 in the last two years, and one of them has just been in the
14 last six months, is the state came up with the very first
15 sentencing commission. Sentencing commission in the state is
16 a big deal for the State of Nevada. It also entered in to
17 what's called justice reinvestment. Grants that the federal
18 government offered to Nevada to look at sentences and look at
19 the ways of what type of populations are actually coming to
20 prison and is it really justifiable to have them in prison or
21 to put them in to community programming or community
22 services. What's going to be the best outcome for the state
23 with what's the right thing to do and what's going to reduce
24 victimization in the future. That's happening today, which

1 How that affects us is that we're getting less offenders in
2 our front door from the courts because the only ones that I
3 get are the sentenced felonies. So if the felony arrests are
4 going down, then I start getting less.
5 The other thing that we started looking at with
6 the change of our mission is what are we doing with community
7 programming and how is that connected to reentry in the
8 prison system. So we developed a two area, north and south,
9 reentry units that actually put offenders in to these reentry
10 units to connect them with the communities, community
11 programs, so that they have these tools when they get out to
12 be more successful.
13 Now, when I first joined the agency, we literally
14 only had two different community resource providers that were
15 actually teamed up with Corrections so that we could get
16 inmates to go back in to the community safer and get them
17 programs. However, two times is not going to be able to
18 accommodate the numbers that go out our door.
19 So we ended up started developing more
20 relationships in the community and with the non-profits. We
21 actually have over 50 now. That's going to play a huge
22 impact on what's going to happen with the offenders when they
23 go out our door. The more tools you provide someone to be
24 successful, the less they actually get arrested, less that
1. coming to our front door. That's proven. And that's what we see has changed over the last two years.
2. The other thing that has changed over the last four years is more of a focus on Parole and Probation. Parole and Probation now just opened up one in October in Vegas and one in Reno in February, they're reporting centers. All of these things are going to play an impact on our CIP's because they are going to keep offenders more out in the communities and that's going to start providing places for offenders to go that are on parole in one location, like a one-stop shopping. Education is going to be there. Addiction services will be there. Anger management programming, all the programming that any inmate will need on probation will be at least one location so that you can have more of control who gets there and if they can't get there, getting them rides to those locations. It will keep offenders out in the community. That's going to play an impact on my population.
3. You'll see our numbers going down.
4. So I just did a quick statement on our DOC mission statement, and it's just that. It's refocusing on giving those offenders tools so they become more successful. And that's going to play a role in the community, like I said, reducing the victimization. And what that ultimately does is less inmates coming to our system in the future.

In the presentation I just wanted to -- I'm going to give more of an overview of where we were, what we did with our population, what the contractors said were going to happen with our population and why that's actually different today than what the contractor says. I'll give a ten-year master plan of where -- it's really all based upon where our population is going to go, what I truly believe the department is going to need so they're not in a crisis situation with the offenders and why that's important.

So if we start off with our population -- Go one more. When you look at this, this is the trends that I start looking at. This is a very simple one for our Corrections department. And if we look at what's happening with our population, when I mentioned all of those things that we started putting in place, we already started seeing a drop in our population, both male and female. And that's started coming down. All of this together, it's what's happening in the community. What we're doing with our reentry. This is only going to continue on what I believe because it's going to offer those tools that are going to keep those offenders out.

You will start seeing shifts in the future, which the JFA is a contract that the state did with a company several years ago to do an analysis of where our agency is going to be population wise in the next ten years. If you'll look at the bottom right, that's the ten-year production by JFA. What happened with that dip, where you see the angle going down, that's where I introduced the JFA, the changes that we're doing in the department, the changes in our mission, what's happening with reentry that actually shifted their belief on our population. So they dipped it coming down based upon the knowledge that I gave to them. But they still don't have a full picture of the sentencing commission and really how big the community development piece has gone. So those numbers will actually come down even further if they look at our projections even more.

Even though they still continue to see our projections going up by the JFA, a lot of that is population, and the communities are going to go up and it's just basically mimicking the percentage that the residents and those populations in the communities will go up based upon how many arrests they'll project with more population in the communities.

But, like I said, if you look at our current population with the female, male, it continues to go down, which is a great thing.

And another thing that I want to mention when you look at these numbers, this includes -- We have 200 offenders that are in Phoenix, Arizona right now based upon last year when we had too many inmates on overflow status, which I'll get in to, that are being housed down in Phoenix, Arizona. And we plan to start bringing them back in the near future, at least minimally a hundred when we get one of our old CIP projects back on line. But all the numbers that I show here includes those 200. So it's not like I didn't take in to account. Those are included in these male populations.

So the next slide would be admissions and releases, which will explain to you that this is obvious but I just want to tell you what we look at. More admissions, less releases means that our population goes up. If you can look at what's been happening, what I look at over the last year and a half, the intakes have actually started overwriting -- underwriting the releases or releases have been getting better and there's a couple reasons for this that's going to actually change again down the road. Department of Corrections' biggest concern we had a couple of years ago is that we do not get enough offenders that qualify for parole actually out on parole because they're not qualifying. And they're not qualifying because they can't find a good enough plan for those offenders to go in front of the board and get approved. What we did
1 differently that just started four or five months ago is we 2 added -- we got approval through the governor's office and 3 legislature to add in seven positions from Parole and 4 Probation to actually have a staff member from Parole working 5 in our major facilities that coordinates the release plans 6 for those offenders.
7 Before they got there, it was the inmate had to 8 produce their own plan. And 99 percent of the inmates have 9 no idea what they can do out in the community to come up with 10 an appropriate plan, which is a reason why you see less 11 offenders that do qualify for parole actually being released 12 and getting approved. This is going to play another factor 13 because now you'll start seeing our parolee releases for 14 approvals going up.
15 This next trend is kind of what I was mentioning.
16 The top line, the yellow one, is what's coming from the jail 17 system. When you look at trends over the last five years, 18 there's two -- it's kind of -- I don't know if I can really 19 explain it. This is in Clark County. But when you look at 20 the largest number of inmates, it's consistent over a 21 five-year period. Usually April and July the intakes go up.
22 I don't know why that is. But it shows exactly the same 23 over a five-year period. April, July, for some reason we get 24 more inmates coming in to our doors from the courts. And I 25 being released. Those numbers will change. But this is a 26 drastic part of what we're concentrating on because this is 27 going to control a lot of our inmate population.
28 And just a -- I'll speak as if you don't know.
29 But why this is important on the parole releases, the most 30 dangerous part you can actually do for an offender let an 31 offender go out without any supervision, without anything 32 over their heads, with having to provide community services 33 and programming. Because what happens is now we have control 34 over them if they go out on parole. If they don't go out on 35 parole, there's nothing over their heads and we can't get 36 them in to certain programs because they're not considered a 37 parolee. That's going to help with reducing recidivism. And 38 that's another thing that I started to mention. More of 39 these offenders going out on parole rather than having the 40 sentences will actually reduce our intake down the road as 41 well because the services will be offered through the 42 community services.
43 The next thing that I'm looking at is the overdue 44 list. What that means is these are offenders. I wish we 45 went back further on this page. But what this is these 46 are inmates that are eligible for parole that could go out on 47 parole but they either don't have a plan or they're homeless 48 and they can't get any locations for them to be released to.

1 don't know if that's based upon the courts catching up 2 because of holidays seasons and more sentences happening, 3 but it's consistent. So it's not unusual that you see this 4 yellow line going up at the end over the years, which is just 5 unfortunately in July it goes up. But it comes back down.
6 Probability has changed what they've been doing 7 with the community services, which you start seeing probation 8 numbers are going to go down. That's the middle one. The 9 only one that I said now that they started enacting these 10 daily reporting centers, that bottom line will start coming 11 down eventually too because of the new things that the 12 centers of Parole and Probation have on board that they can 13 offer to the inmates to make them successful.
14 All three of these, from what I'm looking at from 15 the trends, are going to all three come down. That means our 16 admissions are going to be less than our releases going out 17 our door. And this is coming up over the next five years.
18 The one thing that we looked at when we look at this 19 next screen, July, this is only unusual because we 20 changed the board director and we had very few parole board 21 hearings in July because of vacation times that everybody 22 scheduled at the same line. So those numbers were actually 23 almost minimally doubled in the months of August and 24 September. And these are parolee approvals from the board 25 If you go back one year earlier, which isn't on 26 here, they were up to 500 inmates on this list. Those are 27 500 inmates in our population that did not need to be there 28 or that should not have been there based upon there could 29 have been better alternatives out in the community for them, 30 which in the long term would have been better for reducing 31 victimization down the road. Those numbers are down below 32 250 today, which is a big number. We're going to get them 33 down even more.
34 And the reason why those numbers are coming down 35 is because of those seven parole staff members that we hired 36 to work in these facilities to coordinate these plans and 37 releases so we can get those down. And that's going to also 38 bring our population down again.
39 The next thing, ten-year master plan. I mean, 40 we're looking at the entire state. I'm sure you know, but 41 I'll say it anyway for the public, there's 18 facilities 42 around the state that we have to monitor and operate. The 43 plans change on these, which I'm going to explain. When I 44 first came in to the agency, we were looking at the 45 arrests that happened in Clark County, when you have less -- 46 less felony arrests that are more violent, less inmates in 47 the future are going to qualify for minimum security beds.
48 That's where things are looking like they're trending based
1. upon the arrests that are happening in Clark County over the
two years minimally.
3. So what that means to us is you're going to start
4. seeing a shift in our minimum, medium, and maximum security
5. housing based upon what comes in our door. So if we get more
6. inmates coming in with more violent felonies down the road,
7. what's going to happen to our bed minimums? We're going to
8. start seeing what we're already feeling today. I have
9. approximately 180 empty beds at our minimum security camps
10. right now because I don't have inmates that qualify for those
11. beds. That shouldn't happen. It should be shifted around.
12. And when that starts happening, if that trend continues,
13. which I believe it will, you're going to start seeing more
14. and more beds that are available. So now we have to shift
15. our CIP requests and what we're doing with our prison
16. population and making possibly some of our, which we have
17. coming out, is making one of our minimum security camps in to
18. a medium by increasing the security perimeters, the gates, to
19. match the medium so that I can put offenders in there that
20. are higher -- they're a minimum but higher level.
21. And what I mean by that is right now we have
22. about 480 inmates that qualify for minimum, but I can't put
23. them in there because they have ICE detainers. ICE
24. detainers, meaning I have no idea what the detainer is. It
1. and I'll explain what those are and why it's important for
2. the state and where we're going with mental health and
3. medical.
4. The thing with us expanding any units inside our
5. rounds, which is a lot less expensive than building new
6. prisons, is the infrastructure. Infrastructure, a lot of
7. these places were not designed to add on additional housing
8. units. So we add on a housing unit, the infrastructure that
9. we have to add on could be almost the same cost as the
10. housing units that we built, what will actually be, which we
11. will go over, when you start adding on physical plant, you're
12. going to have to add on capacity, the infrastructure to be
13. able to handle the water and the waste, laundry, all of that
14. that we do in a prison system to be able to build just a
15. housing unit.
16. So if you look at the prison population, and the
17. numbers that I give you that are projected on these plans,
18. this is through JFA. JFA's numbers which are telling us, if
19. I took JFA to heart and they didn't know what we were doing
20. with the things that I mentioned to reduce our population,
21. those numbers would tell me that we need an additional
22. prison. Adding these units on is not going to be big enough,
23. that they actually will need minimally another 1500-bed
24. prison in the next ten years. I'm challenging that because I
1. could be anywhere from warrants that are involving larger
2. federal crimes or even murder cases even in other countries
3. that our court is holding. I have no idea what they are.
4. They don't tell us what they are. They just say you have an
5. ICE detainer. ICE detainer could be even at a minimum they
6. just want to interview the person and find out about one of
7. their family members. That's a detainer as well.
8. So I have no idea what these detainers could be.
9. But, in my end to be safe, I'm not going to put anyone with
10. an ICE detainer in a minimum security camp even though
11. they're minimum security inmates because the potential of
12. risk is too high to the community. So that's why you start
13. seeing we have minimum security inmates but we can't put them
14. in minimum security beds. But if I started
15. increasing the security of the perimeter of those minimum
16. camps to be higher level so I wouldn't be concerned about the
17. community and open those beds up. So it's kind of a quick
18. layout of what I'm talking about with that.
19. So the biggest project we're looking at is to
20. help with the futures. This is two housing units. The
21. biggest thing is that we're looking at building two
22. additional housing units in Southern Desert, which I'll
23. explain a little bit about and what it means and then some
24. future planning for additional dormitories in northern Nevada
1. don't think that's feasible. I don't think we need it. I
2. don't think it's necessary. If we continue to invest, which
3. the legislature is actually supporting Corrections, if we
4. invest in our front end, which is getting more community
5. services programming, and I'll explain that Northern Nevada
6. with providing better mental health services, minimal
7. services, things that we already have in place for technical
8. investments, which is electronic health records, all of this
9. is going to play a factor in the prison population and those
10. numbers are going to be a lot less than projected by JFA.
11. Another thing with electronic health records is
12. going to make a big difference with keeping offenders out in
13. the community. Because right now there is nothing
14. electronically mental health wise right now in the
15. department. When we treat, we have a large number, we're
16. talking probably four or 5,000 inmates that are on either on
17. at one time or we monitor under psychotropic medications.
18. That plays a factor in their behavior. The change in the
19. electronic health records is actually going to monitor in
20. those medications and actually make an inmate more violent or
21. less violent. And that's going to be transferred in to the
22. community. Right now there's no consistency of Corrections
23. being able to even provide the community with those
24. assessments.
Corrections is the best place -- I'm sorry for
talking about kind of philosophies here. But it all explains
why I'm looking at this master plan a little different. When
you talk about Corrections, we have the inmates in our visual
and in our supervision, which the community cannot. So we
have inmates, even on psychotropic medication, we can monitor
that medication a lot closer because there's a lot of
medications that actually make them more violent rather than
do what the intention was, which was to make them less
violent.

Real quick on mental health wise, there's
something called the medical pharmaceutical formulary. And
what a formulary is, is it dictates to the psychiatrist what
psychotropic medication they can actually use for certain
diagnosis. And the reason why that's on a formulary is
because it's the cheaper meds, it's the meds that do work.
However, what doesn't show on there is that a lot of those
meds that are on the actual formulary have an adverse
reaction on offenders and make them more violent.
The number one medication on a formulary for the
things that we have the highest numbers, which is
anti-social behaviors or anti-depressants is Prozac. Prozac
is proven to work, works around the country. However, not
many people know that 48 percent of the recipients it makes
them more violent. So we take them off and we see the
violence starting and we put them on something else on the
formulary. We don't go off the formulary unless there's a
reason to. What's concerning is if you don't have electronic
health records what happens when that inmate is put back in
the community. HHS and the similar mental health delivery
systems have the same formulary. So what do they do? They
put the person right back on Prozac or those medications that
we know make them violent. They go back on them and then
what happens? So they go back in to the community and more
violence and so then they come back in to our system.

Those things are -- We have approval from the
legislature for electronic health records that's going to
play another role in making this mental health transition
back in to the community a lot safer and further down the
road so that they don't come back in to the prison system.

So all of those things are playing a factor again
to our master plan numbers, which is going to change what JFA
projected to us.

And JFA is our only, right now, is our only tool
that we use for the legislation on projections because it
really is the only formal projections that we have that was
contracted out. So we still use those numbers. But even as
today, when I looked at our bed counts today, we had

13,880 inmates this morning, which is still below what JFA
projected. So I know how JFA got their numbers. I just know
they didn't have all the information that I know that we're
doing within the last two years and that we're changing in
the future that are going to affect those numbers even
stronger. So our capacity -- our projections will actually
look better with our capacity down the road. All I'm showing
here is what JFA is telling us because that's really the only
thing that we have formal. But I know that those numbers are
actually going to be less than JFA because we have a lot of
these tools coming in to place.

The next thing that I wanted to show was this is
what I consider as overflow. This is what overflow looks
like. We do not in the department as of now because our
numbers don't dictate it, we do not put inmates directly on
the floor. A lot of states around the country don't even
have beds to put offenders in. They use what's called boats.
It's almost like portable beds that lay on the floor. We
don't do that. We actually put inmates in physical beds.
The problem with putting inmates in physical beds
is the locations. You have two different locations that we
have room where we could put these beds. And I have not had
to -- Before we sent the inmates out for Arizona, which is
the reason it was coming close, you do not want to take away

1. evidence-based programming space. And if I have rooms that
are big enough to put beds in that they do evidence-based
programming in and they actually do more of a worse problem
down the road with our population. So right now I don't have
beds, these kind of beds in program areas that are affecting
evidence-based program and I have to keep watching that
because if I'm telling you that it's going to reduce
victimization in the community, our numbers. When I start
putting beds, our numbers will go way up. When we start
putting beds in those areas, it's going to start affecting
the community. So that is not happening.

These areas that you see here are actually
already gone. Our population numbers are going down where we
did not need these areas of as of today. But this is what it
will look like when our populations start rising. We have no
locations to put them. And when we start doing these master
plan locations, which is why I want to explain on Southern
Desert why it's so important for the two housing units. We
need to reduce these numbers so we're not affecting
evidence-based programming.

And the other thing we got to look at when you
start doing this is we don't want to affect court cases that
are out against other states that it's called conditions of
confinement. When you start adding beds and numbers, what
1 community does their piece and continues to do what they're doing, we're going to have plenty of room to keep the 
2 offenders to go in to the program space. I'm pretty 
3 confident of that, as long as this comes to fruition. 
4 The next one, which I kind of mentioned was 
5 Northern Nevada Correctional Center. This is going to help 
6 us with our consolidation for medical and mental health. 
7 Again, when I first came in the agency, the mental health 
8 population was spread out throughout the state. However, all 
9 of our resources were in two different areas, Carson City or 
10 down in the Las Vegas area, but the inmates were spread out. 
11 When you spread out inmates and put them in to 
12 areas know go in and out of acute mental health care. It's 
13 not an appropriate treatment of those offenders because 
14 they're not going to get the stabilization and then they're 
15 going to go back out in to the community. They could even go 
16 out worse than they come in. They should not have to. Part 
17 of my plan is to consolidate what we already started is all 
18 the mental health to the Carson City area because we have all 
19 of these different agencies like Renown that are helping us 
20 to consolidate mental health staffing to one location so that 
21 we can provide a maximum number of services to the offenders. 
22 And when you look at this -- And, like I said, 
23 this is my future plan for the agency to really consolidate

1 the page, I put about demolishing housing unit number eight. 
2 That's still up in the air on what happens down the road with 
3 re-evaluating the unit. We are currently in remodeling 
4 stages of that building eight just to get us through another 
5 five years. I think it's going to be a lot longer than that 
6 as long as we look at the infrastructure of that unit. But 
7 those beds, we're going to have all of those beds back on 
8 line in about probably this time next year, which is 400 
9 beds.
10 All of these things start playing a factor in 
11 whether or not you need an additional prison. And in my 
12 projections it's still in the back of our minds because JFA 
13 is saying that we do. I don't think we do because of all the 
14 things we're going to put in place. And if we do things 
15 right and reinvest more in our tools for the offenders, I 
16 think we're going to see a reduction more down the road 
17 especially with the sentencing commission and what they're 
18 doing with sentencing tools.
19 So that one we're going to have to go a little 
20 bit more into. But that's a big priority of the agency so 
21 that we do not go into programs based on overflow and that 
22 we can control our prison population numbers so that we can 
23 bring the inmates back from Arizona. All of this will play a 
24 factor. And I still believe on our projections if the
1. Community services out there. The female population is a lot
easier to do it with than the male population because history
shows the female population tends to be less violent and
needs more attention care, which is medical care, health
care, or any kind of a psychological or prenatal care
services. So it's easier to offer services in the community
for the female population to get them safer and consistent
with our reentry, leaving them out in the community.

2. So our numbers with the female population are
coming down and they have been coming down. But if they do
not come down, this is going to be an important plan because we'll
have no where else to move the females, where the other
facilities can and juggle them around and move overflow where I
need to.

3. So the other one that we moved to which was in
our top ten I believe in our last request is down at 45.
This is Prison 8. If I'm wrong and JFA projections are
accurate, this plan is going to be extremely important
because we're going to be running out of bed space within the
next five years and if that continues to go as JFA projected,
this facility is going to be important to be able to house
our offenders that are over our current numbers.

4. I'm not sure that this is necessary. I know we
need to keep it on the plate just in case things change in

5. The community or we see such a rise in our number of
residents, community residents, and where those residents are
coming from and coming with problems in their hands or more
additions in the future or there's more crime rates going up.
And that all changes in the community. I'm leaving that on
the table just because it's a possibility down the road. I
don't think it's a big possibility. But I do believe we're
going in the right direction with our -- all the people
getting out and we're concluding with the legislature and the
community and offering more community services to keep people
in the community.

6. Just so you know, if you look at our entire
prison population of almost 14,000, 88 percent of those
population are getting out back in to the community within
the next 15 years. So these are offenders that are going
back out in to the community. And so that's why I think it's
important to get those community services now, because no
matter whether we keep them from coming in or whether they're
in, they're still going back in to our communities. And if
we do it right, that's going to play a factor in our prison
population in the future to keep those numbers down, which is
where I do believe things are going.

7. The rest of the country pretty much is going on
board with that, as justice re-investments is going to show a
lot more of how that can happen. And over the next two years
I think you're going to see more of this community
programming piece than I'm even explaining today. So I think
it's going to play a bigger factor down the road.

8. I came from Connecticut. That was one of the
original systems that started the justice reinvestment model
and reentry and the community services. When I first left
Connecticut and went to New York City, the prison population
was over 20,000. Today it's exactly the same number as here
today. They were able to close six major facilities, which
is where I'm going with this. This is where we really need
to go. And the crime rate actually went down. So when you
look at the prison population going down and crime rate going
down in the communities, that's a very successful tool of
what they did in those states. It's not unique to
Connecticut.

9. Really quick, another synopsis, which is the plan
that we're going with with this state. If you take two
states, New York state and Florida state, if you look at the
residents in those states, New York 15 years ago was about
one million residents more than Florida. However, the prison
population were almost exactly the same. Florida had
about -- This is stuff you can Google -- 62,000 offenders in
Florida and 58,000 offenders in the prison system in New
York. New York reinvested in this plan that we're talking
about with our community, our reentry, with mental health and
medical services. Florida did the opposite. They started
having a lot of problems. They took away a lot of these
services that were offered to inmates. They eliminated
programs because they used the money to increase safety and
security.

10. Now, if you look at today, the prison population
and the residents are pretty much the same. New York still
has a bit more than Florida. Prison population in New York
went down 10,000. They closed five major facilities. And
all that money got reinvested to these community programs
that I'm talking about.

11. If you look at Florida, their prison population
doubled. They're over a hundred thousand. I hey had to build
18 new facilities, which is why I think it's important in
discussing this because I know our plan can get better down
the road. It's not going to get us to the point where we're
going to probably see several thousand. I don't think that's
ever going to happen because in this state our resident
population is going to increase a lot more than those states
have over a few years just because of the economics that's
happening in this state. But you'll see these things play in
to effect on our capital improvement plans. That's why I
believe that it may not be as necessary but still is possible based upon JFA.

3 Another thing that I'll bring up on the next couple slides talks about our camps. What our camps are is we have a couple of different types of camps. Our camps are only our minimum security beds. They have the offenders that are going home in the near future or do go home and come back. We have some offenders that are in even our release centers like Casa Grande in Vegas and Reno Transitional Center here that actually can leave during the day and go to work and come back at night. As long as they come back, we could set them up with a plan so that they can get stabilized while we still have them in our custody with bank accounts, get housing and jobs so that we can put them out there and they will be more successful. We've proven that.

But, anyway, these camps here are minimum security camps. And what these two camps on the next two slides is that they are camps that we train offenders to either fight forest fires, which we have over 250 out in California today, they're fighting forest fires out there. These are inmates that we trained to be firefighters and paramedics and they're getting closer to their release. They're not a security risk to the community. As far as I know, since I've been here, we've never had one inmate leave.

1 And ask any questions if you need to. I'm trying to give you a lot of history and a lot of philosophy and trying to absorb that.

2 CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: I'll jump in for a second. You've been on a roll for about 50 minutes, so I'll give you a little break. Are there any questions of the board?

2 MEMBER TIBERTI: For the record Tito Tiberti. At the indulgence of the board and the time and everybody, I know this is probably not germane. But you have a shopping center in Las Vegas for 45 years near the university at Maryland Parkway. You've had a project on Dean Martin Drive between the freeway and the Rio hotel for 25 years and we've got another project similar. And the one for 45 years and the one for 25 years up until the last three years we've had very, very little problem of anything as far as problems. We now have urination or our property in front of the tenants, defecation, breaking windows, threatening secretaries and people, lost tenants. And the sheriff department says, well, there's no place to urinate or break windows. So what have we done about it. And there's a wash right next to us and they just live down there and the railroad track.

1 Now, something has changed. And I'm just listening to what you're saying. I know that isn't the deal.

1 any of those fire crews. They go out and fight the forest fires and come back. They keep those -- As long as we have the right classification on these offenders in those areas, it's a safe and less expensive way to house offenders. However, like I said, those numbers are going to start decreasing. Our numbers of minimum security beds are opening and getting bigger. I have to start planning for that down the road, increase security in some of these places so that we can house higher level minimums in there safely without the risk of the community being jeopardized.

1 But the cheapest way to do that that really works for minimum with these dormitories, you add dormitory space. It actually from a minimum it's completely appropriate and safe. We have very little, if any, incidents that happen in those type of housing as long as you have the right classification.

1 So that's why I was proposing that. When we start adding some of the security to this, these dormitories will be able to hold more offenders and less rate -- at a less expensive rate than building other housing units or even Prison 8, as I mentioned. So that's where these two come in to effect. And we're looking at adding additional down the road minimum security dormitories that will house the offenders that are safer and less expensive.

1 But just take a second to tell me what's changed for us since you're in this business. Thank you.

3 MR. DZURENDA: Thank you. James Dzurenda for the record. So you have a few things. I mean, there is, when you talk about the economy and you talk about homelessness and you talk about mental health, there is a lot of factors that go in to place of what you're talking about. But if we're looking at the numbers that I get in that are those populations, they're not the -- they're more of the town nuisance. They're not the ones that are going out and killing people and they're not the ones that are going out and committing these huge felonies or violent felonies.

They're more of the nuisance that are causing vandalism and they're causing, like I said, a nuisance to the community.

A lot of those offenders we've been tracking they're not Nevada residents even. They're not even coming from Nevada. Most of them we've been noticing they're coming from the California lines. They're coming in to Nevada.

When we're looking at our population that we're releasing out to the community that we're holding at our homeless population, which is another reason that's unique to the state, 20 percent of them are not from the State of Nevada.

They have no addresses and they did not start here and they just ended up here in the last couple years. And a lot of
them are coming from the California borders. And what I've noticed is that even when you've had change of sentencing in California to add, like, a three strike rule and then you get a lower sentence, they could be minor charges or even the lower level felonies, three of them will get an inmate a life sentence. After two, what do they do? They come to Nevada to start all over and avoid the life sentence. We're getting a lot of them coming in. California in the last three years released over 30,000 offenders prematurely because of a court case. Where did those offenders go? A lot of them ended up in Nevada. So we're starting to see them coming in or borders. They're coming in here because they feel that either the drugs are more frequent and are able to get, they're afraid of the law enforcement in California because they might get hit with the three strikes out. Whatever the reason is, I have no idea, but they're coming over the borders in to Nevada and I see that coming in to our system with the lower level felony arrests, which are the same ones you're talking about, the homeless population. For the state and the city to start dealing with that, they have to do what I said and they have to start looking at those community resources. If you have offenders out here with no where to go, no jobs, no way of getting any type of financial income, they're going to go in to areas

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say that. So thank you.
MR. WAGNER: Ralph Wagner for the record, Chief Engineer, Department of Corrections. We're moving in to the second phase of this presentation. The director did an excellent job explaining our process and I'll expand on that. But we have focus on the first 80 in our priority system that I'll have outlined here. It's in your booklet. We have 178 total, but 35 of them are statewide projects that will be handled later today. That won't be discussed today. And so I think we've got about an hour left. If you can give me a ten-minute warning when I get close to it because I don't see a clock in this place.

Anyhow, having said that, some preliminaries here, the abbreviations. I'm not sure if you're familiar with them, but this is something you can go back to. That's what I use in discussing those slides. It facilitates the presentation. And so these are all of our 18 institutions, facilities. And here's the abbreviations for the personnel that are involved in this process, including the two departments.

I think we should spend a little time on our approach, how we got to the 143, the rankings, that type of thing. But it's eight steps. We start with the each facilities whether it's the ward, assistant ward, lieutenant,

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where we don't want them to be and it's going to hurt our businesses. They have to start investing in some community resources to keep them on the right medication for those that have it, the right addiction services to get them off their drugs, and get them in to these jobs so that they can self-sufficiently learn to live. But it's not happening. So you're starting to see more of it in places like you're talking about. What are they going to do? They cause destruction. And the community has to start looking at stuff like that. And they are.

I know they've got a -- I just had a meeting yesterday in Las Vegas. They are opening up community resource centers in the city and it's going to start addressing a lot of that. We have to do something before it becomes a crisis like you're saying. And I know that.

MEMBER TIBERTI: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Before we go on, I just want to commend you for the approach. I'm not sure how it's going to work. But the fact that we're looking at ideas other than continuing to build prisons is commendable. And so it's refreshing to see the different approach. Again, I don't know how this is going to play out. But I like it better than let's just use more money to build more prisons. And so before we move on to those other requests, I just wanted to

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administrative services officer, facility supervisor, they get together and put their list together. They prioritize, discuss, and, of course, as you know, this is every two years. So they have a deadline, I think it's early this year, January, to get that done. They submit that to my office. And I take those new CIPs that they're requesting and merge them with the ones that were not funded. And that's my basis. And that's where we start. And my facility manager and myself got together. And using our vetting process concluded I think logically those institutions, the more maximum security, the higher versus the camps. The camps probably didn't get as much priority in our ranking system I think for obvious reasons. There's less numbers there and they're all minimum custody. So that played in to it. And, implicitly, we look at staff security. Excuse me. Staff safety, inmate security, infrastructure, and energy savings. And that was woven in to that decision making, along with costing.

So we came up with a ranking. We had 152 at that time. At that point the director and deputy directors looked at the list and reviewed it, edited it, and we went through a revision with that to get final rankings to state Public Works. There's a deadline on that in early April.
MR. PATRICK: Yes.
1. MR. WAGNER: So at that point they reviewed, evaluated, consolidated, and went through the detailed costing. And that's what you're seeing in your expanded detailed sheets for each one of these. And then that came back to us, our core group. We reviewed, edited those, and sent them back. And then lead ultimately to what you're looking at, 143, to reflect some consolidation, a couple of eliminations and basically a detailed costing.

2. So having said that, we'll move right in to a summary of all of these. This first one through 80, which we're expanding on. This is a summary of how they're broken down based on those criteria. In our ranking system, you know, infrastructure you almost can't help but get some attention. But we tried to in this count that reflects the count that's the primary. And then you see the total cost for those 80 projects.

3. So the first one the director has hit on and I don't need to expand on that much. But those first two do reflect the bi-product of the ten-year master plan. And it's a ten-year plan. It's fluid. It's -- I don't think we're locked in. If conditions change, that will most likely change, but for the short term. In my viewpoint that regardless of where we are with projections, the need for that first one is still pretty highly ranked. In fact, the 12,000 series, those are CIPs from two years ago. Yeah.

4. So anyhow, these are the cooling towers and they have been on -- As I say that, it sounds like it's new. That problem hasn't been new. The cooling towers are like everything else that functions. They have a finite life and this life is near its end and it's a real issue because you can't get the temperature that you need to -- for its purpose. And so that got highly ranked.

5. The next one is up at Lovelock Correctional Center. And I think we'll switch gears. So we have two of the top five are at Lovelock. And this is all about power interruptions. If you get the electrical situation under control, it's, as I understand it, it's more from aging process, that type of thing.

6. And as I go through that, I don't know that I'll hit on much. But you can see how we rank them with the different rankings, A, B, and C is how we do it, for safety, security, and structure, so that's qualitative. It's a little course. Only three levels. But I think it gives you some idea of what drives it. But those are just some of the factors. And of course cost is another one.

7. Moving on to our next five out in Southern Desert Correctional Center. We have this ongoing issue. In fact it's come up with this first master plan that it's ongoing, that expansion of the two housing -- with the two housing units in Southern Desert. And part of that discussion is rough numbers. We have 6,000 out there total in that complex. And these three facilities including our staff and our waste water situation is right at capacity. Our domestic water looks like we go somewhere in the neighborhood of 10,000, so we're in pretty good shape there and we're working to approve that. You'll see that later on in some of the CIPs. But in waste water we're getting to the max and we need to take action.

8. Up at Northern Nevada Correctional Center this is not uncommon. You know, it seems like we have our share of rolling problems. I'm sure other industries do too. And whether it's the water, aging process, but it's a lot of work being done at Northern Nevada and this will add to it to take...
care of the infrastructure there as well. High Desert State Prison. As you may know, we cool during the summer months with evaporative coolers and the notion there that they run inexpensively. But you still have the media that you need to run that water through. It's a simple process. You're just evaporating and changing liquid water to gaseous water and then you get a cooling effect from it. But the media that you run it through has a finite life too. And that relates to the waste water problem. We're dealing with is running, recycling through that media more often. So once it leaves the media, it's heading down into those waste water ponds. And we use, I believe, it's of the order of 400,000 gallons per day extra deal with evaporative coolers in our system at that complex.

And so if we can reduce that or mitigate that, that would help us out in our waste water situation too. But regardless, we have -- we're at near capacity with waste water. But that plays in to it and it's a big number, bigger than you might initially expect, for water usage with evaporative coolers is just part of the comp.

At Ely State Prison, our boiler is 30 years old. So that's somewhat self-explanatory why those are degraded. And, of course, that's a key element to our heating season that's coming up.

Three Lakes Valley Conservation Camp, this is what the director was talking about. He wants to reshuffle the deck and he can do it if we can increase the security at that facility so he can get a different level of minimum custody in there and I think you said it was 180 beds.

MR. DZURENDA: Most of them are there.

MR. WAGNER: So it makes sense to do that type of upgrade with the fencing that will get us in to that level. And I think some of them are ICE-related, like I think the director mentioned that. You can't just put them in there with the security beds that are there now.

Okay. High Desert. Evaporative cooling medium, I just talked about that. Same thing. It has a finite life and we're near the end of it, those first eight units.

Ely, the next one, number 12, this is a real issue. I was up there last month and today with your labor -- Well, it's a ceiling this tall. The piping is up there. So it's not an easy fix. You're not going to do it before breakfast or anything. And so you have to go up there. It's -- You have to get the scaffolding and get access to it, as I understand it. And it's -- We're somewhat like what's happening at Lovelock. We're getting early indication of major problems. And this is another situation that's over there at Ely. Not as costly and maybe not as urgent. But still it's a problem.

Again at Ely, security controls and software for HU. I think you understand by now that is the abbreviation for housing units.

MR. PATRICK: Excuse me, Chairman. Ward Patrick. I would like to ask a question regarding item number 11. We've got that listed as planning project. This is the -- Excuse me. 12 being the Ely State Prison, replace domestic and heating hot water piping. And so I just wanted to -- You expressed that the priority is not as urgent, say, as the work at Lovelock where we've got the heating water issues. And so I just want to clarify that we think that is the right way to go. Because if this is a planning project, we would then get funding in July of 2019 to do this design work. And then would be a candidate for two years from now to be heard for a construction project. So doing planning now only, likely this fix would not be in place, the fix would not be completed until, say, five years from now. And so that's the plan that this work would be on if this project were approved for advanced plan. So I just want to make sure it's clear for everybody.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Mr. Patrick.

MR. WAGNER: Thank you. Ralph Wagner for the record. Moving on, number 14, security cameras, work stations. It appears to me that we're turning more towards cameras on our towers. Director, is that accurate? And it's just a better technology, better use of our resources whether it's labor or materials. So you're seeing more and more of that for our request.

Up at Northern Nevada, HVAC systems in different structures, they needed to be upgraded. Again, that's just on going aging process.

Moving along, number 16, both High Desert and Southern Desert. This is director's initiative. It's to improve staff safety and provide better inmate security. And when they're out there together, this will give the staff isolation and reduce their likelihood of having confrontations with the inmates. And so that's what's being done at that project.

Number 17, High Desert. The infirmity is being upgraded, showers, the whole thing, suicide watch. That, as you know, is our largest facility and gets a lot of our attention. And that is reflected in these prioritizations.

At Florence McClure Women's Correctional Center, we want to put in food cuff ports to better control for better inmate security of the inmates.

Again, at Southern Desert, this is another camera
1. project that triggers the corresponding software and hardware
2. that's needed.
3. The next one is Ely Correctional Center. And
4. having gone through these is not uncommon to have troubles
5. with the bathroom. It's obviously. They get a lot of use
6. every day by a lot of people. And whether it's mold or
7. breakdown or just abuse, we see a need to renovate the
8. restrooms throughout our facilities.
9. Next one, 21, Ely State Prison, HVAC system for
10. building nine. Again, those are -- I feel like I'm being
11. redundant, but that's the nature of most of these requests
12. from here forward.
13. Northern Nevada, emergency generator. That's
14. important. And we have that capability. It needs to be
15. installed.
16. Three Lakes is another camp that we talked about
17. with cameras and other ancillary equipment there to beef up
18. that security and of course reduce the need for towers, guard
19. towers.
20. Northern Nevada gets more attention, rightfully
21. so, with electrical upgrades of their distribution.
22. Casa Grande, this is their first one. It's a
23. surveillance Grand. And it needs to be updated. And
24. incidentally another transitional housing, I think we have

1. which we have more controls and doing a proactive approach to
2. doing these systems. We're working at equalizing the work
3. load that comes out of door controls. So we would consider
4. it kind of a normal work plan. If we've got, say, 50 housing
5. units and therefore the systems may have a life span of
6. approximately 15 years. 16 years, we want to make sure we're
7. doing three of these housing units every year or six every
8. session, which would allow for an even flow of work and keep
9. the systems in their life span so they don't go beyond their
10. normal expected life. And so we've been working in that area
11. in the door controls area, in the roofing area. And now
12. we're just continuing to expand our grasp of how we can be
13. more proactive. And this is another example we see is one of
14. the highest risk areas. And just for your information, the
15. term proactive CIP will hopefully that's the normal business
16. instead of what we're introducing at different times. Thank
17. you.
18. MR. DZURENDA: James Dzurenda for the record.
19. Just for a little education on door controls and motors and
20. stuff for moving gates. When these buildings were built,
21. those companies that made those motors, those controls, no
22. longer existed, so when they go down we're in more of a
23. crisis that we can't just buy a part to replace a part. It's
24. almost developing something from scratch or trying to make

1. one of the best camera systems. It's one of the newer ones.
2. That's why that is. It's kept up with technology. And Casa
3. Grande is proposing to do that as well.
4. High Desert, replace the -- basically the heating
5. and cooling system, and, of course, piping needs to be
6. upgraded or replaced.
7. At the Jean Correctional Center we need propane
8. heaters for the bulk of their buildings, smaller facility,
9. but again those have a finite life.
11. MR. PATRICK: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Sorry,
12. Ralph. Ward Patrick for the record. We're working towards
13. an effort of more of a proactive CIP effort. That's probably
14. been discussed with the board previously. And so we're going
15. back to this project number 26, advanced planning central
16. plant renovation at High Desert State Prison. So this is a
17. project that Public Works initiated. The facility is
18. basically 20 years old and it's 900,000 square feet and
19. contains 4,000 of the 12,000 inmates. So you can see where
20. there's a risk if the central plant system is not working
21. appropriately. And so we're working towards establishing the
22. life of various equipment and doing this effort more across
23. the board. You know, we're working hard in the door controls
24. area for Corrections to keep an inventory of all the areas

1. something temporarily work. So these things are important
2. just to replace those systems with ones that we can fix. I
3. just want to bring that to the attention.
4. MR. WAGNER: Ralph Wagner for the record. Just
5. to expand on Administrator Patrick's comments. So, once
6. again, thank him for updating on that. But it brings up a
7. bigger point, which I think is a common thread for this
8. presentation. In our vetting process, as I mentioned, we are
9. intertwined with Public Works so much and so with a lot of
10. back and forth and that's good back and forth and I think it
11. helps refine our initial notions of what is needed and where
12. it's needed, how it's needed, that type of thing. So I'm
13. appreciative of that interaction that we do have with Public
14. Works on this process.
15. Okay. Moving along, I think we're in to the 28th
16. one. Oh, yeah, that's the third facility with higher custody
17. level. And that's another initiative. The same initiative
18. the director had to ensure better security for the -- safety
19. for the staff and security of the inmates. It's a minor
20. investment for that type of improvement.
21. High Desert, again, showers. And it's not
22. uncommon if you want industrial strength life, longevity,
23. stainless steel is usually lifecycle cost. That's a good
24. investment. Because many of the other materials are
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<td>1. short-lived.</td>
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<td>2. Down at Jean, domestic water line makes number 30. I won't spend much time on that.</td>
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<td>3. Moving along, Northern Nevada again, windows and walls. It's our lock-down facility, so we want to seal and insulate those better.</td>
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<td>4. Up at Humboldt, again, the shower issue. As I mentioned --</td>
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<td>5. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Excuse me, Mr. Wagner. Just a quick question. With respect to priority number 30, is Jean still open or is it closed?</td>
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<td>6. MR. DZURENDA: James Dzurenda for the record. So in Jean there's two facilities down there. Jean is actually the camp that we run that does the women's firefighters. So that is open. We have -- I think we have about 200 female offenders in that location. There is a facility next to it that was a larger facility of the Southern Nevada Correctional Center which has been closed down for some time now.</td>
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<td>7. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you.</td>
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<td>8. MR. WAGNER: Ralph Wagner for the record. We hit on 31.</td>
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<td>9. Now, 32, like I said previously, it's not uncommon for camps to have shower issues.</td>
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<td>1. Casa Grande. Roof tops are short cycle, I believe is the bigger problem. They're not functioning up to proper standards. And we're requesting replacement of those HVAC units.</td>
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<td>2. At Ely this is an ongoing issue. This is unique I think to most of the residents. Again, that reflects good work and I think Public Works does and rarely do we have an issue with a finished product. But this one is one that it appears poor workmanship and we pursued that. It looks like the construction company that did it merged with a much bigger company and they're difficult to come back to there --</td>
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<td>3. adhere to the warranty and correct it. We've got a ways 13. floor. They didn't use the right instrumentation. So we have small undulations. If you ever play golf on a green, it's kinda of what this floor is. So it's a slipping and tripping hazard because it's always damp in certain areas. We get mold. And Health Services has been there. Anyhow, that ranks number 34.</td>
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<td>4. Up at Women's Florence McClure. They've been looking at this for some time. A 25,000 square foot warehouse with refrigeration and maintenance that we have the space for it. And that would help them much.</td>
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<td>5. Here is one of those master plan projects. And I would just note there's been a little typo when it was entered. It was entered originally at the total cost and it made more sense for these major projects that are down the line for ten years to do the planning first. And so that costing should reflect the planning and administrative. I'm guessing two or three million type number. I'm not sure. So that ballpark. This number here is the cost to build the entire facility. So just a clarification.</td>
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<td>6. Moving on, 37. This is a medium long term master planning for the expansion of the core services. More planning. And you see that in several of our CIPs.</td>
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<td>7. Warm Springs, HVAC situation for different structures that require replacement.</td>
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<td>8. Up at Lovelock, again, the air handlers up there and terminals, controls, and what is it, three structures is needed.</td>
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<td>9. I mentioned earlier about Southern Desert where we're near max at waste water capability, treatment capability. What this one is is about our domestic water.</td>
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<td>10. And we have six wells and we have it set up to where it right now is going to ensure that our critical tank if it would grow and leak at the bottom we would be in tough shape, so we're correcting that. And this product will provide redundancy in that system to better ensure that we always have a steady stream of domestic water.</td>
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<td>1. Steel trap. You may remember before I was here, two years ago we were here with renovations of the firing ranges --</td>
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<td>2. (The court reporter interrupts)</td>
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<td>3. MR. WAGNER: So those are our top priorities to renovate and they didn't have them. But what I'd like to see, what I think makes maybe it more sellable, more doable for this price range without the full renovation, if you install these steel traps, you're basically shooting lead pellets and you recover all of them. And so it's an easy clean-up and remediation issue. And so that's the key compound of the whole renovation. So that's what that's all about. So I wanted to spend a little more time on that. The steel trap to me makes more sense for the short term and total renovation of those firing ranges.</td>
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<td>4. Okay, Lovelock, more cameras, monitoring equipment. You've seen that before. And talk about why that is.</td>
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<td>6. And this is worth talking about. We have a system that was installed up at Ely to reduce the waste of water. Again, I understand it's not uncommon inmates some of them have -- they all have a fair amount of time in their cells. And it's not uncommon for them to keep flushing the toilet or using</td>
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1. The sink or showers also but maybe less so. They're more monitored. But these devices will limit that use to whatever you set it at, maybe twice every 15 minutes. And we're seeing tremendous savings in water usage. The order, again, will say 50 and I'll say maybe 60 to 70. But it's a monster number savings. Of course, you're robbing from Peter to pay Paul here because these things aren't free. They cost something. But it appears they're a much better investment.

9. And our having to build more waste water facilities and are handling more water and piping, more leaks, whatever. So this is a newer technology. And this one entity that we're working with seem to have a very reliable system. And so we'd like to see those throughout our system eventually.

14. This is another expansion. And even on that expansion, that number one master plan, that's a request to ensure that those are built in as part of our regular design, just our mindset.

17. So the next one also is worth expanding the discussion on. LED's are the technology. You're probably quite familiar with them. They're brighter, cheaper, last longer, to the tune of twice as bright. They may last four times longer. They're directional. They go a long ways towards making the night seem like day and for not as much money. And so, again, that one I would like to see our facilities all go LED as soon as we can, especially if they

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1. In on or about April of, in this case, 2018. And then there will be another update for the governor's recommendation that will come in October, November of 2018. And then there will be a third one coming in during the legislative session. So there will be this update of this projection. So it's kind of a process that happens that enables the agencies to do recommendations or capital planning, operational planning, the governor's office to do their planning and budget request to the legislature. And then the legislature for final approval. So that whole system is a little bit of a process.

11. And, as Ralph mentioned, we interact at all of those stages to ensure the construction thinking regarding cost and schedule are included in the -- in what finally gets -- which may change during the governor's recommendation or the legislative approval. Thank you.

16. MR. WAGNER: Ralph Wagner for the record. Next up, number 46, again, showers at the correctional center with cuff ports.

19. Moving on, the macerators, this is at the women's. That's to -- That's another common problem across the board. Prisoners don't have trash cans in their cells for obvious reasons and they tend to use the toilets at their trash can and you get all kinds of organics and whatever coming through there. And this will help mitigate that.

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1. Wear out, that's what we will do. But to the extent that this is a camp and we have them at Southern Desert. And I don't know how many of you have driven by there at night. I have not. But apparently at Southern Desert Facility on the lower part of the complex is much brighter than that at High Desert because they have the LED and High Desert doesn't. So it's graphic, as I understand, and it's just like the water-saving device. In terms of energy savings it's a real plus.

10. Having said that, I see I gave it a B for the water savings control. That actually should be an A, if I could redo that again.

13. But, okay, the next one is another one of those six master plan projects. This is to build Prison 8. I think you are somewhat familiar, quite familiar with that project. This, again, would be a planning effort.

17. MR. PATRICK: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Ward Patrick. To give -- To give Ralph a little break and maybe get a drink, I would interject a little bit of information about what was discussed as the JFA projections or the overall master planning process.

22. The state has been in contract with JFA for over a decade. And JFA provides these projections to enable agency recommendation. So there's the projection that comes

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1. You'll see that show up two or three times in these CIP's. More window replacement on the next one. Shower stalls at Pioche. Again, it's on that same theme.

4. And at Lovelock. There's the high-mast and interior lighting, which I can't overemphasize. It's a very good investment for both energy savings and security. The technology is there and we should take advantage of it and it will overall save us on energy usage.

9. Okay. I think we got about 30 minutes left. So I don't know if there will be questions or not. But I assume if there are questions you can ask them during or whatever.

13. But I can speed this up too. And I wouldn't mind getting through these first 80 because they're more formal than the next 63 we don't have to spend much time on.

15. CHAIRMAN CLUTIS: We're keeping notes. So just go ahead and go through them all and then we'll leave about ten minutes at the end for questions. Thank you.

18. MR. WAGNER: Ralph Wagner for the record. 51, industrial dishwashers. Again, aging process. Down in Jean, renovate the HVAC system and the kitchen equipment.

22. The next one is one we had -- When we were doing these early this spring we had a notion of taking over the National Guard Armory, which has been delayed. But it was
1. sitting there and it looked like something we could use for training, to expand our training. Maybe provide staff housing, possibly retain our staff up there more. We have a fair amount of turnover up there. But that project has been put on hold internally. So at this time I think it's essentially off the list.

7. Next one, Northern Nevada, exterior doors.

8. HVAC system at High Desert. Again, that's more temperature control than the actual entire system.

10. Mr. Patrick: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Ward Patrick. So I just want to make sure everybody is following where we are. So we're talking about the renovating National Guard, number 53. And that might be prioritized lower on the list if it was to be reprioritized today. Is that where you're going with that?

16. Mr. Wagner: Ralph Wagner for the record. I'm going to have the director, deputy director, on this one. Mr. Dzurenda: Yeah. James Dzurenda for the record. What this was all about, it was a housing area that the National Guard used to utilize that's been vacant for years for their staff. And up at Ely it's very difficult to get staff to work there and keep them there. Our vacancy rates are the highest out of any other facilities just because of the remote locations. These are just areas that we believe that we would be able to if we utilized them will be able to get more staff to actually work there or hired to work there so that they could either live there and pay rent or have a place so that we can hold staff over for two shifts that actually live two hours away so that they don't have to drive home, things like that. And we could also utilize a training center there. We've gotten to different routes of recruiting out in Wells and that area to try to get more staff there. So we have seen some of our -- a decrease in our vacancies that are for our positions there so that we're -- if we continue and try to come up with more creative ways to hire out that way this may be less necessary down the road. But I want to leave it on the table for just an anomaly based on how well the mining business goes up there and the staff.

16. Mr. Wagner: Ralph Wagner for the record. Thank you. Keep moving here. Number 56, evaporative coolers need to be replaced in five housing units at the camp.

19. This next one is worth expanding some discussion on. Cell doors and locks. We've seen that in many locations. High Desert just went through that process, replaced a lot of its doors and locks and renovating the unit down in Southern Desert and putting in these new doors and locks. And for starters we're getting out of the analog

1. business and going more digital, which makes, again, is more consistent with the technology that's out there and is more functional. And the bubble with housing unit eight is the southern control station and it's loaded with -- loaded with terminals and analog switches and whatever. And now it will be reduced to a couple of screens and it will be much more efficient. And they're having success with the costing seems to be coming in less than anticipated. So we're able to use the excess money elsewhere to do the same thing.

10. Okay. 58, evaporative coolers and air handlers up there at Warm Springs need to be replaced. Also window issues at several facilities, several structures.

13. Southern Desert, that's an expansion of the existing administration building and house.

15. Number 60. We've got 20 more to go. And here is an LED request for those five facilities. And I just talked about why that is needed. I can't overemphasize enough the importance of that. It's a good investment of our monies. It saves us energy. It's longer lasting. And they take out blind spots. As opposed to traditional lighting, you can direct this to the -- any blind spots better. So that is of much importance if we can ultimately get our major facilities, which those are, lit up that way.

24. Warm Springs. Again, I talked about that macerator is similar, the whole complex is the head works but the grinder to take care of those inorganics comes down the pipeline from those flushings.

4. At Stewart, design or renovate the culinary. And then we have an armory in need at Southern Desert that would satisfy that. And then at Stewart is another plan development. This is a planning effort for two buildings.

9. Okay. 66, Culinary HVAC system needs to be replaced at Northern Nevada.

11. High Desert, we have seven boilers that need to be upgraded.

13. Lovelock, again, stainless steel showers. We talked about that and the need for those and how well they wear and tear or do not wear and tear.

18. Northern Nevada, again, that's renovate fire ranges. That is the corollary to the steel traps. And that's why it's ranked lower. Because I'd like to see that money spent initially on the steel traps. Of course, renovate if we can do that too.

21. Florence McClure, we have overhead plumbing and domestic water problems. Similar to what Ely is going through, I believe, but maybe not as pervasive or severe.
1. be built along with an armory and locksmith.
2. 72, interior needs to be sealed in all the
3. buildings.
4. 73, renovate the plumbing and laundry room.
5. 74 is another planning effort to renovate both
6. the domestic water and sanitary sewers.
7. Up at Ely, upgrade the recreational area of
8. fences. We talked about that before. We have a lot of,
9. because it is a maximum custody facility, there are a lot of
10. provisions in place so that didn't get as high in ranking as
11. the other facilities that don't have quite the security that
12. Ely has.
13. Warm Springs, guard tower. Now, we were saying
14. we're getting rid of guard towers. But this one is needed
15. because we closed, as you're aware of, and that guard tower
16. was at NSP was there to watch both facilities. And so now
17. it's not being manned and so we have a void at Warm Springs.
18. Carlin, I think this is the only one for Carlin
19. that we've seen so far. They want an emergency generator.
20. Lovelock, water tank bypass and water meter needs
21. to be installed.
22. Northern Nevada, again, this is that lock and key
23. system that we're talking about that we feel like we've got a
24. good system that's working and proven elsewhere and seems to
25. be more attractive economically than we originally thought.
26. And Southern Desert, same thing on that water
27. control issue. It makes sense to provide that to the
28. facilities and save water and reduce our capacity waste water
29. system.
30. Okay. So now we're in to our final 63 and I have
31. five minutes. One mustn't --
32. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: You would just like to open it up
33. for questions on the first 80 if we could for a moment.
34. Director, if you could, you or Mr. Wagner, remind me or
35. remind the board of there were two or three particular
36. requests that would allow you to utilize those beds that you
37. talked about and provide the necessary security. Can you
38. remind us which ones those are that would allow you to free
39. up those beds at those minimum security areas?
40. MR. DZURENDA: Mr. Chairman, James Dzurenda for
41. the record. So the beds that minimally was Three Lakes,
42. Three Lakes beds are where most of our bed vacancies are.
43. And I can shift inmates, just so you know. Just because
44. there's empty beds at Three Lakes doesn't mean I can't shift
45. inmates from the other camps to Three Lakes and adjust it.
46. But what I did was is we had one location with reduced amount
47. of beds because it will help me with staffing levels, so I
48. won't need as many staff or reduce the overtime needed for
49. that or I can send the staff to other places to help with the
50. overtime.
51. But the big thing was that at Three Lakes is what
52. I wanted to concentrate on with the additional security
53. because that also has the closest proximity to the medical
54. departments that are needed if there's an emergency. So I
55. can put not only higher level minimums there but also those
56. that have medical/mental health borderline issues that are
57. minimum, I can put them there. Because if I put them out in
58. to the further frontier and urban areas, it's further away
59. from medical services. So that's why I concentrated on Three
60. Lakes. It does have the most amount of medical services if
61. necessary and it's closest proximity to a higher level
62. facility. And I can actually join those so that we don't
63. even have to -- if we have to move an inmate from one camp
64. Three Lakes over to Southern Desert, I don't even have to
65. take them out of the facility. I can walk them over to a
66. higher level facility if I have to. So it just makes more
67. sense that the concentration there and build up the bed space
68. and fill them up.
69. MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, Ward Patrick for the
70. record. I believe that's priority ten where the project is
71. weatherizing in the top and bottom of each security fence and
72. convert existing gate in to a saddle port. So the project
73. we're talking about is correction priority ten.
74. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you. I just wanted to
75. make -- I noted that. But I just wanted to make sure that
76. there weren't other priorities that I missed along the way
77. that would achieve the objective that you started with.
78. Thank you. Are there any other questions?
79. MEMBER LEWIS: Kevin Lewis for the record.
80. Gentlemen, have you done any research for the cost savings
81. for the LED implementation across the board or the water
82. savings on the newer technology? Thank you.
83. MR. WAGNER: Yeah. I didn't expand upon it very
84. much. But my understanding on lights, four times more life
85. than the traditional, high sodium, high pressure sodium I
86. believe is the traditional light. So these are four times
87. longer life. Twice -- Half, excuse me, 50 percent of the
88. energy usage.
89. MR. PATRICK: Ralph, if I may interject. For the
90. record, the Southern Desert Correctional
91. Center installation, there's basically the same number of
92. fixtures out there, but the power use is approximately 350
93. watts per fixture compared to high pressure sodium that would
94. be a thousand watts per fixture plus the balance. So it's
95. more than -- So it's saving 65 percent or more. So it's a
96. third of the usage or less, third of the usage or less.
And in the water savings arena, we're on well systems. And so, you know, a lot of times in the water savings you would be looking at saving so many gallons and then you would use your rate of so many dollars per thousand gallons of what would be charged. But here we're looking at saving infrastructure. So as we save water in the heated springs complex area, we will be reducing our need to expand, say, the new system or convert to a mechanical waste water plan and a capital program.

MR. WAGNER: And I'll just reiterate that that water savings we're seeing quantitatively a 50 to 70 percent reduction. So it's significant. Cost wise I didn't ask with Mr. Patrick on lighting, high sodium, high pressure sodium versus LED. I've seen it both ways. But I think it's comparable, the pricing, for one versus the other.

MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record.

Regarding pricing of these, the fixtures alone, early on, say, six or eight years ago, these high bay fixtures were being priced at $2500 a unit. In the recent years, last two or three years, the pricing has gone down to less than half of that. And so the Southern Desert installation was completed at these higher priced levels. And there's been proposals to do kind of self-funded out of correction budgets to kind of an in-house lease purchase arrangement. We had a project before the board that went to the governor, the governor and to the legislature, and we entitled that S-11 project for energy retrofit in the past. And so we would see where a lot of these LED projects were in there, whether it be high bay or inside the building, we had other mechanical electrical upgrades in this project. And it was not accepted. It was seen as risky for the agency's operating budgets. The savings wouldn't have been guaranteed, say, by a third party.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Just to follow up on that, Mr. Patrick, I'm glad you brought that up. Because I do remember that. Now that we have some history with respect to that and have realized those savings, I wonder if that's not worth revisiting to see if particular upgrades could be done out of the budget. I don't necessarily see them as a CIP per se. If we're talking three times the savings, there's obviously the initial cost. But I wonder if there's a different way to approach this, because to me it seems like money that's being left on the table that we can realize immediately or at least in the next couple of years, which is obviously penciling based on what's happened in the last couple of years.

MR. PATRICK: Yeah. Ward Patrick for the record. I can't speak to the operating budget. But Ralph did refer...
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1 Warehouse expansion, 124. Again, firing range improvement.
2 To speak on that though, I think for, again, to
3 have that steel trap both up north and down south, I think
4 that would be what I think would make sense where they
5 wouldn't all have to travel to Northern Nevada and so versus
6 for the short term fix for our firing range issues.
7 Okay, Again, fencing, shaker fence. That's a
8 little bit different twist to fencing. But it's another
9 security, better security than a conventional fence.
10 And 137 is a major overhaul of the restrooms.
11 And there's seven units. And you may remember we're
12 renovating housing unit eight at Southern Desert. So that's
13 going to happen there with that renovation.
14 And the last three similar to the first 140 in
15 some respects. The aging process, the need for maintenance.
16 The rest of these I'm not going to get into.
17 It's the state-wide project. I believe there's a time slot
18 later today for that. And no need to get in to that yet. So
19 we'll finish with that.
20 CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Mr. Wagner, and
21 director. Are there any questions before we wrap up? Member
22 Hand.
23 MEMBER HAND: I just have a question on --

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1 Several of these fencing projects are safety, right, is the
2 reason for them and I'm curious why they don't rank higher if
3 there's risk to the enforcement officers in the prison
4 system. Some of them are pretty far down the list. If you
5 think about it, people are more important than anything.
6 right? So that's a question.
7 MR. DZUREND: Sure. James Dzurenda for the
8 record. So there's a couple pieces to the fencing projects.
9 And one of them is that most of it is expansion of areas to
10 allow for programming. So if you have an industry like down
11 in High Desert State Prison, their original intention of that
12 industries building was outside of our grounds. So when you
13 want to increase programming and industries, you want to put
14 higher risk inmates in there with that. So a lot of times
15 with that, also with the camps that I was talking about, so
16 that we can increase security to bring them in.
17 What we have now is good, what we have it for.
18 There's no violations or jeopardizing safety and security for
19 the community. But if I want to expand areas for higher
20 levels, I need fencing.
21 MEMBER HAND: Thank you.
22 CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Gentlemen. I think
23 we're going to take about a ten-minute recess.
24 (Break was taken)

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1 MS. MILLER: Mr. Chair, Members of the Board, my
2 name is Kat Miller. I'm the director of Veterans Services
3 for the State of Nevada. And today I'm joined by Ms. Amy
4 Garland, who is our executive officer. If you're ready, sir,
5 I'll begin.
6 Amy, if you'll do the slide. I only have one
7 slide to give you an overview of our department. This is in
8 case we have some new members that aren't familiar with the
9 agency.
10 So, by statute, Nevada Department of Veterans
11 Services is responsible for giving aid, assistance, and
12 counsel to each and every problem, question, situation,
13 individual, as well as collective involving veterans, service
14 members, members of the National Guard reserves or their
15 family members. It's our mission and one our agency takes
16 very seriously.
17 We have four major programs. One, we submit
18 health veterans claims for benefits, both state and federal.
19 We provide a skilled nursing facility at our home in Boulder
20 City and soon to be opened a new home in Sparks that's
21 under construction. Ribbon cutting December 17th. You're
22 all invited to come. It's going to be great fun. We provide
23 dignified burial support at our veterans cemeteries in
24 Boulder City and in Fernley and we help veterans successfully

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1 reintegrate in to Nevada communities, everything from
2 disabled vets program to suicide prevention, homelessness, a
3 plethora of services to meet needs of our veterans.
4 We have 16 items to discuss today. And they're
5 in seven -- I'm sorry -- in seven broad categories. And
6 before I go in to the 16 items, I just want to give you an
7 overview of these seven broad categories.
8 Category number one is life safety. There are
9 three items that we're going to be requesting valued at about
10 2.2 million dollars altogether. If we don't get those three,
11 we're going to be unable to operate the Nevada State Veterans
12 Home past 2020.
13 The next involves security. $227,000 item to
14 provide a secure environment for our residents, especially
15 those with memory diagnoses that are at risk of elopement.
16 Then there's a category of cemetery expansion.
17 You're going to see requests totaling $326,000. This is for
18 project management costs. The projects themselves will be
19 funded by US Department of Veterans Affairs grant in the
20 amount of about nine million dollars. But in order to
21 qualify for the grant, we have to pay for project management
22 fees. If we don't get this, we'll run out of room in about
23 three to four years for certain categories and interments at
24 our cemeteries.
The next category is several items of deferred maintenance that equal $703,000. Most of this is cemetery deferred maintenance.

New construction. There’s two new construction items in here, a communal shelter and maintenance shop. And then there’s 1.7 million you’re going to see. This is Boulder City street improvements. And this would be a 1990 agreement we made with the City of Boulder. And the last category is advanced planning in the amount of one million dollars for a water – taking a look at other ways to deliver water for irrigation at our Northern Nevada cemetery. Anyway, you’re not going to see that in your book. But I wanted to let you know that there are seven broad categories and now we’re going to go in to each of the individual items.

And the first one is in that first category of life safety. And it’s replacement of hot water storage tanks at our Nevada State Veterans in Boulder City. The lining of both of the tanks, the hot water tanks, we have compromised resulting in corrosion. According to the manufacturer, the tanks should last six to 20 years. We’re just over – We’re close to seven years now. And by the time we replace it, it will be at eight years. We are consulting with State Public Works with concerns as to why the eight-year mark we’re going to have to replace tanks. But the bottom line is they are corroded and have to be replaced, otherwise we’ll not be able to use them for hot water. Are there any questions on this item before I go to the next one?

Okay. The next item is replacement of the culinary refrigeration units. The existing equipment is 18 years old. According to the estimated useful life of depreciable costs of assets, 15 years is the life, expected life span of this equipment.

But, more importantly, this operates on R-22 gas. You all probably know a lot more than I do and I’m getting really smart on it. But the EPA said that you can no longer manufacture or import this type of gas because it’s harmful to the ozone. And so if we don’t replace this equipment, we will not be able to operate it because there will be no gas past 1 January of 2020. Are there any questions on this item?

Next item, we’re going to the chiller replacement. This also runs on R-22 gas, so we have the same problem. It has to be replaced by 2020 or we’ll no longer be able to get the R-22 gas that it takes to operate it. Also, it is going to hit the end of its useful service life. It’s eight years old now. Questions?

Okay. Next item. Magnetic door control. This is that category two security. So during the last CIP we were able to get some funds to improve the hardware for our doors and windows at the Nevada State Veterans Home. As we completed that project to replace and repair the hardware, the installation contractor realized that we had some problems with the circuitry. And this is pretty technical, but we have high and low voltage that are not doing aligned properly and so the doors don’t lock all the time. If your magnetic doors aren’t going to be working all the time, somebody with a memory care diagnosis can push that door open and elope, and that’s the last thing that we want to happen. Are there any questions on this? Thank you.

Cemetery expansion. The next two involve cemetery expansions. Right now we have two types of interments we do. One is in a columbarium wall and then we have interments that are in ground. In ground can both be cremains or they can be casket.

So right now for in ground cremains, and that’s different from in ground caskets, because the in ground caskets take more room and you have to put vaults in the ground. But we’re almost out of room for in ground cremains in a columbarium. I didn’t think we would be out of room for five more years. But what has happened is the way people choose to intern their loved ones, they’re going from in ground cremains to columbariums. And I think that’s a great thing, but we are going to have to look at more options. Are there any questions on that?

MR. PATRICK: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. Ward Patrick for the record. So we’re talking about the funding on these projects. And if we can talk a little -- if I can address when that funding would be available and then talk about the years that we have left for available columbariums or -- columbariums.

MS. MILLER: Kat Miller for the record. So the way the Department of Veterans Affairs work it is when you
Private communications with constituents and other public officials.

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1. send in a grant request, they compare all of the states with
the years of available -- What's the term? Amy, help me with
this. Your capacity, your remaining capacity. So if Texas
were to come in and have two years of remaining capacity,
they would get funded before we would. However, there has
not been since I've been here six years on the job, anytime
we submitted a grant, we've been able to get the funding
before we've run out of space. And congress does a really
good job at funding the VA to make sure the state is
maintaining that useful life. Not useful life. The
capacity.

2. And so we have the grant in draft right now.
3. We're waiting for the final numbers for what the state thinks
it might cost. And of course the approval. I don't want to
submit the grant until I know that we've got the project
management fees for that. We'll submit the grant. And then
the VA will keep it. And at such time as they feel we need
the money in order to make sure that we have capacity, then
they'll award that grant.

4. Again, right now my biggest concern is
columbariums. We have 3.6 years of remaining in Southern
Nevada and 3.9 remaining in Northern Nevada for columbariums.
So what happens if we run out of room and we don't have more
columbariums? We can offer them the option of in ground,
which we have a few more years on that. We have five and six
years for in ground cremains. Or we can tell them, I'm
sorry, you can't be buried at a Nevada Veterans Memorial
Cemetery.

5. Does that answer your questions, Mr. Patrick?
6. Okay.

7. So we'll go on to category four, which is several
projects that involve deferred maintenance. I've got some
pictures on here. You can see this for protection bollards,
door hardware, and windows. This has been a request for the
last two CIP's. Will it keep us from doing our work? No.
However, it is unsightly and it does cause other maintenance
problems. However, for the windows we've had to replace the
carpeting twice because you get water that comes in and stains
tables and all of that sort of thing. Are there any questions on this?

8. Okay. We'll go to the next one. Pavilion
renovation. This is the Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial
Cemetery in Fernley. What you're looking at is the inside.
The panels are fogging over. They leak. It's just
unsightly. And so what this would look like would be to renovate
not only the windows that you see but the seals around the
aluminum framing and it would clean and seal the masonry
walls.

9. We have on average eight ceremonies a day using
this pavilion. And then we have many large ceremonies during
the year to include memorial ceremonies where we have almost
5,000 people show up. So this is a center line to our
veterans and it's unsightly and I would like to see that
fixed.

10. Next slide. Install water softening system. You
can see the calcium build-up in the Southern Nevada Veterans
Memorial Cemetery. The water is really bad. And, of course,
we clean it up. Little bags of vinegar will clean that stuff
up. But it's constantly getting jammed with corrosive water
material. The water softening system would help prevent
that. Questions on this project? Hearing none, we'll go to
the next one.

11. This is in the category of new construction. At
the Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery you saw the
area that needs to be improved, the pavilion. If we have
another service shelter, we can do more than one service at
the same time. Right now we can only do one service at a
9. even in summer where people are standing outside where it's
20. super sunny. This is where services are done prior to going
to the grave site. A new service shelter would increase our
capacity and capability to conduct services.

21. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: I've got a quick question on
this one.

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1. which we have a few more years on that. We have five and six
years for in ground cremains. Or we can tell them, I'm
sorry, you can't be buried at a Nevada Veterans Memorial
Cemetery.

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pictures on here. You can see this for protection bollards,
door hardware, and windows. This has been a request for the
last two CIP's. Will it keep us from doing our work? No.
However, it is unsightly and it does cause other maintenance
problems. However, for the windows we've had to replace the
carpeting twice because you get water that comes in and stains
tables and all of that sort of thing. Are there any questions on this?

5. Okay. We'll go to the next one. Pavilion
renovation. This is the Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial
Cemetery in Fernley. What you're looking at is the inside.
The panels are fogging over. They leak. It's just
unsightly. And so what this would look like would be to renovate
not only the windows that you see but the seals around the
aluminum framing and it would clean and seal the masonry
walls.

6. We have on average eight ceremonies a day using
this pavilion. And then we have many large ceremonies during
the year to include memorial ceremonies where we have almost
5,000 people show up. So this is a center line to our
veterans and it's unsightly and I would like to see that
fixed.

7. Next slide. Install water softening system. You
can see the calcium build-up in the Southern Nevada Veterans
Memorial Cemetery. The water is really bad. And, of course,
we clean it up. Little bags of vinegar will clean that stuff
up. But it's constantly getting jammed with corrosive water
material. The water softening system would help prevent
that. Questions on this project? Hearing none, we'll go to
the next one.

8. This is in the category of new construction. At
the Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery you saw the
area that needs to be improved, the pavilion. If we have
another service shelter, we can do more than one service at
the same time. Right now we can only do one service at a
9. even in summer where people are standing outside where it's
20. super sunny. This is where services are done prior to going
to the grave site. A new service shelter would increase our
capacity and capability to conduct services.

9. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: I've got a quick question on
this one.

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1. MS. MILLER: Yes, Mr. Chair.
2. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Are there opportunities for a
project such as this for any type of fundraising to be able
to provide some level of match that would potentially
increase the chances of funding?

3. MS. MILLER: Kat Miller for the record. I'm so
glad you mentioned that. So I have some pretty dynamic
superintendents at the cemetery. And one of them has entered
in to an agreement with Home Depot and involving in the
particular district just this laundry list of things,
everything from fertilizer to paint and cetera. We do a
ton of this stuff ourselves. But this type of construction
on the side would have to go through State Public Works. And
so as far as providing the materials, we now just got this
week the ability to take donations on our website by credit
card. And we are definitely going to be looking and asking
for donations and support from the community. But I can't
depend on that. So I'm putting it in as a CIP. But just as
we did last year and the one before, as we get additional
funds, whether they be from federal grants or from donations,
we would then be able to reduce the cost of the project. But
at this point since I don't even have approval on the
projects, I haven't been seeking anything.

4. But I can tell you we've worked very, very hard

with community partners and other partners to find other sources of money. My motto is spend other people’s money, as my staff tell you, and we work really hard to do that.

So the next project is interior and exterior painting and ceiling replacement at the Southern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery. This is also the third time that the State Public Works Board has seen this project. Paint is peeling off, falling on folks inside and outside the chapel.

And you can see the challenges with the ceiling replacement.

Any questions?

Okay. Going to the next one, this is another new project for our maintenance shop at the Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery. This is for tractors, backhoes, the equipment we need to maintain the grounds. They’re in need of extensive repair, both exterior and interior. And according to State Public Works representatives, it would save money. It would be cheaper just to replace the whole thing rather than to try to repair the existing structure.

And the next one, lighting. And I heard you all talk about lighting with Department of Corrections. Some arguments hold true. The LED is more light, less cost, longer life. But the lights that we do have there right now are starting to fail. Just yesterday I got a call from our superintendent that the lights on the flags weren’t working.

They were making clicking sounds. That was as much as he knew. He was going to hit it with a hammer to see if anything worked. But we were going to call State Public Works to see if we could get extra lights. They’re very old. They’re 25 years old.

And even though we’re only eight to five operation, the cemetery is open 24/7. So you have people coming in at all hours from out of state or out of town to visit their loved ones. And so it’s very important to have that lighting working during hours of darkness. Are there any questions on the lighting?

Hearing none, the next was the entry archway. I just pulled this project. And I apologize for wasting your time on this. But this was in 1990 when they constructed the cemetery they didn’t have enough money to finish the arch.

And so we’ve been carrying this as an item to do the arch. It would create the complete arch over the top. But I just looked at the drawings and I don’t really like it. I think it looks better the way it is right now. So I pulled it. I apologize for wasting your time with this item on there. Although some other director in the future may say what are you thinking.

The next item is Quail Drive improvements. When we built the Southern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery in

1990, an agreement was made, an informal agreement was made, with Boulder City that we would do on-site and off-site improvements to include street improvements in conjunction with the cemetery. And this is actually on Boulder City streets. Due to budget constraints the project was allowed to proceed with the understanding that a future CIP request would be made to improve the remainder of Quail Road. I think every year since 1990, the CIP project has come up to improve Quail Road. Why isn’t it a high priority? Because there’s nothing that – it doesn’t cause any problems. Some day there will be. It is unsightly. We did make a promise to Boulder City. But it doesn’t have a life safety or an operational impact at this time.

And the last one I have for you is advanced planning for irrigation water delivery. System. And this is for the Northern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery in Fernley. Every year water costs go up. With the increase in the size of the community, especially with new businesses coming in there, we anticipate the water continuing to go up.

We’re using city water to irrigate the lawn. There are other options. One we’re looking at is using surface water. We’re also looking at wells. The study is not complete yet. But we do know that to take it any further we’re going to need to do a planning grant to actually take a look at the best water system.

Right now if you do a cost benefit analysis, it’s probably cheaper to use city water than to do a big million dollar project to bring in surface water. I don’t think that’s going to be true in five to ten years. I think it’s going to be cheaper to use another source. Now is the time rather than to wait until we can’t afford the water.

Again, if we don’t do this, it doesn’t have a life-saving impact or an immediate operational impact. It just kicks the can down the road to a time where we can no longer afford to use city water.

So, Mr. Chair, Members of the Board, that concludes my presentation. Do you have any other questions?

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Director. Any questions from the board? Thank you very much.

MS. MILLER: Thank you, sir. Thank you, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. At this time we’re going to conclude for lunch. And I think we’re scheduled to be back at 12:45 to get started; correct?

(Lunch recess was taken)

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. We’re going to get started with military. Gentlemen, you have the floor.

MR. CHAPPELL: All right. I’m Clayton Chappell.
1. I'm the director of installation and environment for the Nevada National Guard. I have with me Mr. Chad Reese. He oversees the facility maintenance projects for us.

2. One other individual that was going to be here and was actually going to do a majority of the presentation, Mr. Brian Hunsager, who is our project and design manager, his children got in an auto accident, so he's unable to be here today. So we are the back-up to this. We're going to try.

3. So we are post-lunch entertainment for this afternoon. We'll try to keep you entertained as we go through these various projects that we have.

4. I first want to explain just a little bit about some of the funding. Some of the board members may not be familiar with the Office of the Military's funding that we get on the federal side. Typically there's two sources of funding that we get. There's a whole bunch of other sources that we ultimately end up getting funds from. But the two primary sources is the military construction fund. And we also get what's called sustainment restoration modernization funds. Maintenance and repair projects.

5. The military construction funds that we get is often times spread out all the states and territories across the US. And as a small state we're pretty successful. We get them about every -- We get them about every -- about every five years, which is advantageous to us to try to catch up with all of the growth that we've had in the Office of the Military and the National Guard.

6. And our first project that we're going to ultimately talk about is one of those military construction projects. It was first designed under the '17 CIP. And we plan on going to construction in '19 on this one. And if majority of the funds that we get are, as I said, sustainment restoration modernization or military SRM funds and we have been very successful in the State of Nevada grabbing end of the year funds on the fiscal year. We execute anywhere from three to upwards of five million dollars towards the end of a fiscal year. I think last year we were close to three million dollars.

7. And so the difficulty we have is our facilities are tied to the state match. Not all of them, but a majority of them are. And so when we go to execute and we get the federal dollars in the middle of a biennium, we end up having to put that funding towards our federal facilities or federal supported facilities rather than our state facilities. And as we go through this, you'll see why we need additional state dollars in order to execute the more federal dollars.

8. One last thing before we start getting through the projects is last biennium, we had, I think it was about eight projects. We executed -- With the federal dollars that we had, we were able to execute in the first year of the biennium. Meaning the second year we didn't have the state funds and so we couldn't do any of these projects that required state funding. So I'm just kind of giving you a picture of how successful we have been in getting federal dollars. Now, our ability factor is getting the state dollars to execute. So if there aren't any questions, with that we'll start with our very first project.

9. Our first project is, as I mentioned, is the Speedway Readiness Center. This was in the '17 CIP. It was project C-05. And with inflation that obviously everyone has experienced, we have done several steps to try to cut back on this project. And we now need 3.4 million dollars to finish this project. There are several items that we need. It's like military parking, kitchen equipment, caging, cages in the storage rooms for sensitive items and also equipment storage lockers. We've excluded them from the project at this time. They're added to bid items based on the bids that we adhere. And we anticipate a November bid opening for this project.

10. Here are some of the steps that we've taken to reduce cost, just to recuce the project. We've reduced it by...
1 going through the legislature. So this is kind of a
2 hyper-inflation type of a normal reaction.
3 And so — But, again, you’ll see that these
4 agencies with the design team and the Public Works management
5 staff, everybody is working vigorously to provide the right
6 building but figure out how to make it the most efficient
7 building it can be, remove things that maybe Chris Chimits
8 would have loved to have seen, architectural fluff, you know.
9 We're now getting a plainer, simpler type of structure,
10 meeting the programatic needs.
11 And so the DMV project we'll see this afternoon,
12 we’ve basically received information from the Interim Finance
13 Committee to proceed with that project on this reduced basis.
14 We've already been working on the UNR engineering building
15 that was discussed yesterday. It’s a construction project.
16 We brought in four million dollars of other funding on that
17 project. So these three construction projects have seen the
18 effects of the inflation and there's been solutions moving
19 forward. And so this is a solution for this project.
20 So the team is working hard on this and kind of
21 holding it within the team's realm of influence. But yet
22 there's these items that would have all these alternates.
23 And so we come to the table and we look at these projects and
24 the lockers and wire partitions, which is how they organize
25
26 the individual equipment and all of the platoons equipment to
27 keep them orderly, they really need that. And so all of
28 these items on here are things that are really needed. There
29 are other alternates considered in the projects that are nice
30 to have.
31 So I would just leave you with the thought that
32 you can see the square footage was optimized and this request
33 was down to what was needed, not everything that could have
34 been put in to the project. Thank you.
35 CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Mr. Patrick. And
36 just for clarification, this project is designed and ready to
37 go; correct? And if the answer to that is yes, does the
38 current design reflect the reduced scope that you mentioned?
39 MR. CHAPPELL: For the record, Clayton Chappell,
40 Army National Guard. We're going to finalize the design next
41 month and then go in to bid, have the bids in November and
42 hope for construction. It does reflect all of the
43 reductions.
44 If there aren't any questions, we'll go to the
45 second one. All right. The second one is the next project
46 is an emergency generator. This is not an emergency
47 generator we currently have. We would like to have one.
48 This is a picture of one that we would like to have. At the
49 Washoe County Armory we have, it is a command center for
50 Northern Nevada. If you've ever been there on a drill
51 weekend, nearly a thousand troops and aviation soldiers
52 roaming this complex up at the Stead Airport.
53 But when it was constructed in the late nineties,
54 it was not a requirement to have an emergency generator. But
55 as it is being designated as an emergency center, we see the
56 need and we know the requirement to have an emergency
57 generator. So obviously it will be sized for the facility
58 and we're asking — And with each one of these projects,
59 except for the very first one, we're asking for a match to
60 our federal dollars that we'll bring to the table.
61 If there are no questions on this one, we'll go
62 to the next one. All right. The next one is we're going to
63 bounce around the state, north, south. So this one is in
64 Southern Nevada and this is in our Clark County Readiness
65 Center, which is in North Las Vegas. This was built in the
66 mid-nineties. And that picture there is actually of the
67 bathroom, the shower stalls there. We have, once again,
68 roughly a thousand — 600 soldiers training at this site.
69 But, again, when we're bringing in soldiers from Arizona to
70 match up with the rest of the units, we'll be up to a
71 thousand soldiers. And the bathrooms have not been
72 maintained well enough and they're failing apart and does not
73 meet the requirements that we have to maintain.
74 And, in addition, as it says, female soldiers,
75 the bathrooms is way inadequate for that. So what this would
76 do is redesign both the men's bathroom and the female
77 bathroom and make them meet requirements and make it so
78 that — When folks shower there, there's a smell that
79 permeates through that building. It's not draining properly
80 and we have a whole bunch of issues. Once again, there's
81 federal dollars. We need the state match to complete this
82 project. If there are no questions on this one, we'll go to
83 the next one.
84 The next one is at our Henderson Readiness
85 Center. Similar to the one we just talked about, this is
86 another bathroom. This, however, was built in the 1970s.
87 There's been quite a bit of work done and we appreciate the
88 board and the support that we've had at that facility,
89 massive changes we've done to that building. One of the last
90 items that we have is the bathrooms need to be redone to meet
91 the requirement. Once again, federal dollars will be brought
92 forward and we need a state match to complete this project.
93 This is at the Henderson Readiness Center. No questions on
94 that one, we'll go to the next.
95 All right. So now we're going out to Elko
96 County. You'll see this referred to throughout the
97 presentation as the Elko County Readiness Center. This is
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Public Works Division Board Meeting

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1. also known as the Carlin Readiness Center. And many of you
2. are probably familiar, it used to be the Fire Sights Academy.
3. All right. So we purchased this a few years ago and built a
4. Readiness center out there. And now we're in the process of
5. maintaining several of those facilities that were out there
6. at this camp.
7. One of the primary issues we have out there is
8. the water and the water tank that supplies the domestic water
9. out there. It is deteriorating. In a sense if it continues
10. to do it, it will be a health safety issue as far as
11. potable water out there. This one, once again, is a split.
12. But because of the way it is funded, it is 80 percent state,
13. 20 percent federal the way that is being used out at that
14. site. So this will take a little bit more of the state
15. funding. But, once again, federal dollars will be brought to
16. the table. We'll need that state match in order to complete
17. this project.
18. MR. CATES: If I could just ask you to explain
19. why the funding is different than the others. What
20. drives that to be 20 percent?
21. MR. CHAPPELL: For the record this is Clayton
22. Chappell. So at this particular site we bought a complete
23. complex. And it typically, readiness center is funded 50/50
24. and supported 50/50. But there's several buildings out there

1. Affairs talk a little bit about lighting. This is a lighting
2. project as well as air conditioning replacement. It's
3. over -- it's nearing its useful age there at the 20-year
4. mark. And we need to upgrade. And particularly with the
5. activities that we do have, our family services that operates
6. out of this building, out of this facility. And we also have
7. recruiting, which is there early in the morning, late at
8. night. And the lighting there is not adequate to maintain
9. the security and the safety that we believe the soldiers and
10. the employees at that facility.
11. One this, I want to point out, is 75 percent
12. federal, 25 percent state. And that's because this is owned
13. by the Corps of Engineers. And with that the funding is more
14. federal than it is state. But we'll need the state funds in
15. order to execute this project and complete it. Any questions
16. on the Plumb Lane facility?
17. We'll go to -- back to Washoe, the Washoe County
18. facilities. Once again we have several energy efficiency
19. type projects. This is a facility that was built in the late
20. nineties and damaged because of severe hail storms in 2016
21. caused extensive damage. We are actually getting the roof
22. replaced as we speak through previous CIP projects, so we're
23. getting that taken care of. But we do need our HVAC system
24. upgraded. There has been detections at times of levels of

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1. that we as the National Guard still are not authorized to
2. operate. So those remain on the state books. But we have
3. the staff that maintains them. Any questions on the Elko
4. County?
5. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. I
6. know our staff is working diligently on all of these projects
7. to ensure there's integration and when the project
8. happens we know how it's going to roll out and so often times
9. when we do this water tank type work, we have a tank system.
10. Can you give me an indication of how that's going to happen
11. or should we table that item for a -- with our engineer that
12. worked on this project?
13. MR. CHAPPELL: For the record, Clayton Chappell.
14. I do not have the answer to that at this time, so we'll have
15. to table it and get back to you as far as the systems out at
16. that site. I do know that we have water buckets we could
17. take out there to maintain some of the water out there. But
18. I'm not sure that that's the solution at this time.
19. MR. PATRICK: Sorry. Ward Patrick for the
20. record. We'll work together on that. That's our normal
21. business. Thank you.
22. MR. CHAPPELL: If there are no further questions
23. on this one, we'll go now to Reno, our facility at Plumb Lane
24. Armory, just west of the airport. I heard the Veterans

1. carbon monoxide to open up doors to get some air flow through
2. that building, particularly on the drill hole floor. This
3. one is a 50/50 split federal to state. Are there any
4. questions on that one? All right.
5. We'll go back down to Southern Nevada and go to
6. Clark County at our North Las Vegas site. So our HVAC
7. systems need some extensive renovation. While there has been
8. work done in the last 23 years to that system, unfortunately
9. the fan coils and evaporative coolers that were installed are
10. getting to the end of their useful life. And we'll need some
11. state funding in order to fix the system that we currently
12. have down there. Any questions?
13. Our next project is the one here at -- in Carson
14. City at the office of the Adjutant General at Fairview. It's
15. almost reached 17 years. And it's pretty amazing because
16. I've been there all 17 years.
17. But the way the system is set up, you cannot cool
18. the dining facility, dining portion of this, without being
19. occupied in the kitchen. So you're having a system that's
20. working -- cooling air that doesn't need to be cooled when
21. you're trying to get people to enjoy a meal through that
22. facility. And then there at the locker rooms and the
23. restrooms are also tied in to this system that need to be
24. redone, redesigned and a complete replacement of the elements
on this particular facility. This is a 50/50 supported
facility. Any questions?
We'll go on to the next one. This is a picture
of a loading dock that we don't have but we'd like one. This
is our North Las Vegas. It's a fairly new facility built in
2014. There are roughly 800 vehicles that are used here.
And we end up having to go to another facility nearby to use
their loading dock, which slows down the process of annual
training or training on the drill weekends. And so we're
requesting a loading dock at this facility at a 50/50 split.
Any questions?
All right. This is a statewide -- We've done
pretty well in replacing a lot of our overhead coiling doors
and we have some pretty efficient systems in a majority of
our facilities. However, there are some that are needed.
And I think the way that it's broken down, we have three in
Henderson. I know we have three in Henderson. I've seen
those and those really need replacement. We have one in
Washoe County here at the Stead Airport. We also have one at
our Las Vegas Restoration Center. And then we have five
doors here in Carson City that need to be replaced. So this
is a statewide at various locations of replacing overhead
doors and coiling doors that are not efficient and not
working well. This is a 50/50 split. All of those buildings
that I did mention are supported 50 percent.
Our next project is in Clark County. We've had
some issue, this is the one I'm talking about that we've done
quite a bit of work on the HVAC system. This is like the
second or third project where I mentioned the bathrooms need
to be replaced. And another thing that is critical here is
interior and exterior doors.
We do have some issues particularly in the back
where the sun has damaged quite a bit of the facility and
including the doors and just the in and out of soldiers going
in and out of that facility has created issues. And we're
maintaining -- They do need to be replaced. It's difficult
to replace the current doors that are in there. So we're
looking at a complete replacement of various doors at that
facility. Any questions?
We'll go to another project. This is the
lighting upgrade at our Las Vegas Readiness Center located at
Silverado Ranch. I heard the Veterans Affairs director talk
a little bit about LED lights and the advantages and all of
you are aware of upgrading. And we have some issues with
just the way it's currently being controlled and having
soldiers almost on a daily basis change some of the controls
on that just to when they come on, when they go off. And
sometimes they get skipped. And we'll be getting a call
saying, hey, you still got lights on and it's 10:00 o'clock
at night. Can you start turning these things off. This is
kind of in a residential area. So we're working with the
neighbors and for the most part it's been pretty good. But
this will help our lighting upgrade and more energy efficient
at this location. There are also -- We would qualify for
some energy, Nevada energy rebates on this project. This is
a 50/50 split. No questions on this one?
Our next LED lighting project, this is the Washoe
County Armory at Stead Airport, similar type of stuff. We're
working with the Reno Tahoe Airport Authority in Stead in
hopes of getting better lighting for our soldiers out there
and maintaining the light discipline that the airport would
like us to have in that area as well. This is also an
ability to qualify for some rebates through the Nevada energy
program. Any questions?
We'll now go to the security fencing. We were
successful and it had already been a master plan within the
Reno Tahoe Airport's master plan of expanding and expanding
our footprint out at Washoe and we were successful at getting
several acres out there. I can't remember the number. Was
it 64 acres out there? And so this project would do is
extend our security fencing in that area and then we're going
to expand parking. Because we're severely hampered by our
capacity out there.

parking out there and their ability to -- and also future
construction. We do have a, as I mentioned, military
construction project and we do have funding for a 2023
expansion for that facility coming up. So we obviously got
the land. Now we're going to start to design and do
additional construction. But we need additional fencing to
secure our property. Any questions? This is a 50/50 split
on this one.
All right. This one is, it's been brought up a
times with the board. Heavy rains -- And this is an
actual picture of -- And you may not think that this is
Henderson, but it is spring time in Henderson. We do have
some severe erosion problems. And this is actually part of
the entry way to that facility. So we've done quite a bit of
work over time and working with the City of Henderson in this
area, outside of our gate area. But we need some money from
the state in order to match the federal dollars to help
redesign and fix some of the run-off that if you've been in
this particular area there's a lot of -- on one side is
residential and the other side is commercial. And we're
right in the middle. And we were trying to match it with the
neighborhood and actually take care of the flow on and off
our property to make sure we've done it correctly. And
that's our Henderson erosion control project. Any questions?
1. Next is our Carlin Readiness Center, the one out in Elko County. This is to replace our domestic water heater. So first we asked for the tank early on in a priority project. And now we're asking here for state funding in order to replace domestic hot water heaters. A reminder, this is 80 percent state, 20 percent federal. And it's been now 15, a little over 15 years. And they're at the end of their useful life. We need to replace some of that equipment. All right.

2. The next one is drainage improvements, Las Vegas Readiness Center. This was constructed in 2007, this particular building and this site. We do have some existing drainage channel issues. And Chad was telling me right before this meeting that he's done this on drill weekends where they have been out there trying to fix some of the drain issues that we've had. And as you can tell from these fairly recent pictures, we still have some drainage issues out there. It would be a 50/50 split. At least $57,000 from the state to complete this project.

3. Our next project, going back up to Carlin. All of these doors look very nice. Glass panel doors are not energy efficient. They reduce the overhead clearance, the way they're currently designed, and have not been reliable. They're over 15 years old. And the glass panels are proven reminder, at 80 percent state and 20 percent federal supported request on this one.

4. We'll go to the next one. This is going back down to our Las Vegas, North Las Vegas Clark County facility. It is a -- While we take pride in our facilities and try to build areas where the soldiers can have a little break area and do other stuff than the actual training, this is a cool request for a covered patio and some shade at the Las Vegas facility. This is a 50/50 split of the support.

5. No questions, we'll go back to Elko County Readiness Center. So this is a security fence, force protection. We have for the most part not had any real concerns out there over the years. But in particular in the last month we've had issues where folks have broken in to our facility and the latest was they broke in to one of our facilities and trashed it pretty well and through what they were saying is blood but it hasn't been confirmed yet. The FBI is investigating. And they actually not only broke in to this facility, but they broke in to a couple others facilities out there as well. And they eventually caught the individual.

6. But we do not have a very secure front entry way to this. And so we're asking for some state funds in order to increase our security posture and building the fencing that's required to keep people off of this property.

7. If there aren't any questions, we'll go on to our next one. This is our last one. This is the last one you get to be entertained with by the Office of the Military. This is an actual picture of our floor there. And I think Chad talked about we will ban this type of color paint on the flooring. We don't want this color paint. We don't want our floors painted. We want grinded and go back to concrete that is easier to maintain. This was built in 2007, this facility. But wear and tear and bad on our part that we actually painted the floor in the drill hall. We need to get that ground up and put back to concrete.

8. And we did that in Henderson. As I said, the Public Works Board has been very supportive of what we've done out in Henderson. And now the soldiers will see this and go home and we can't have that one in that 1970 building out there. Why don't you clean this one up for us. So this is a 50/50 split federal to state dollars.

9. As I said earlier on, we are able, pretty successful at the end of each federal fiscal year of securing additional federal dollars. The problem that we have is trying to match up the state dollars in a biennium. And we've already completed all of our CIP projects in the year, year and a half, and we have half of a year left of federal.
1. dollars that we cannot match up with state dollars. So we talked with the ward and staff about state dollars there.
2. But if we can get additional state funds, particular these projects here, we know we can match it up with our federal dollars.
3. If you don't have any questions, that concludes ours.
4. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you very much. Are there any questions? Thank you, Gentlemen. We appreciate it. We appreciate you, Thank you. We appreciate your time.
5. MS. KOTCHEVAR: Good afternoon. I'm Julie Kotchevar. I'm the administrator for the Division of Health and Human Services. With me is Ross Armstrong, the administrator of the Division of Child and Family Services, and Dena Schmidt, the administrator of the Aging and Disability Services. And we have the buildings for the Department of Health and Human Services.
6. (The court reporter interrupts)
7. MS. KOTCHEVAR: K-o-t-c-h-e-v-a-r. So the Department of Health and Human Service promotes health and well being of all Nevadans. We are made up of five divisions: Aging and Disability, Child and Family Services, Health Care Financing and Policy, which is Nevada Medicaid, Public and Behavioral Health, and Welfare and Supportive Services.
8. The three divisions that occupy state-owned buildings are the Division of Public and Behavioral Health that operates the state civil and forensic mental health hospitals, Dini-Townsend, Lakes Crossing, Rawson Neil, and Stein.
10. Child and Adolescent Services and Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services and operates the juvenile justice facilities at Nevada Youth Training Center in Elko County and Caliente and Summit View Youth Center in Las Vegas.
11. (The court reporter interrupts)
12. MS. KOTCHEVAR: The Division of Aging and Disability Services operates the two state-owned regional centers for intellectual and/or developmental disabilities: Desert Regional in Las Vegas and Sierra Regional in Northern Nevada.
13. We provided some slides showing that we actually have a number of buildings that are on the statewide and a number of projects on the statewide building. We are not going to go through them, but we do have a number of projects, ADA, statewide projects. The roofing projects. The statewide paving. Fire and life. And fire and life safety.
14. Our next project is for the DPBH, Northern Nevada Adult Mental Health Hospital, which is Dini-Townsend, to replace fire and smoke dampers. The fire and smoke dampers have failed an inspection March of 2011 and were found to be defective. They have been retrofitted but they do need to be replaced. The hospital, the fire and smoke dampers have to be inspected every six years and the hospital is certified by the Joint commission and this falls under life safety code.
15. And so that violation would endanger our commission.
16. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Excuse me, ma'am.
17. Mr. Patrick, maybe you can answer this question, why this isn't part of a fire life safety as opposed to a CIP, part of a life safety I guess is what I'm asking?
18. MR. PATRICK: Yeah. Normally our statewide program is on fire alarms and fire suppression and not smoke fire dampers.
19. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. Thank you.
20. MR. ARMSTRONG: The next project is for -- (The court reporter interrupts)
22. The next project is the Summit View Youth Center door controls. It's our juvenile correctional facility for our highest end offenders.
In 2017 we had a CIP to replace about 20 percent of the door locks and control mechanisms. This is a continuation of that CIP and focuses on the wiring and the actual controls for those doors to open and close.

MS. SCHMIDT: Dena Schmidt, administrator for Aging and Disability Services. The next project is our Desert Regional Center building, 1391. This is an expansion of our lobby, in order to make this a secure location. As you can see from the picture, right now, anybody can enter and go multiple directions within the building and there's no security mechanism in place. And so this is just to create a barrier between the staff and the public.

MS. KOTCHEVAR: Our next project is for the Northern Nevada Hospital Dini-Townsend to install a panic alarm system. This is a continuation of project 99-C21 involving the pen-scan system. And it's to help protect staff and clients from extended periods of danger where they would be able to summon aide if they needed it.

Our next project is for the Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health to replace the single pane windows at buildings 1, 2, 3A, and 6. The exterior windows are metal frame and single pane. Some are also wood frames that are rotten. Many of the windows leak water and air, affecting the heating and cooling ability of the building, and as well as impact health.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Ross Armstrong with DCFS again. Our next project is at the Caliente Youth Center, which is our juvenile correctional facility in Caliente, Nevada. And this would replace the electrical upgrade for the school in the older building and the facilities administration building, which houses all of the administration and mental health. So we have issues with rusty conduits and it's just old and getting to the end of its useful life. It includes transformers and grounding as well.

The next project is also at the Caliente Youth Center. It's to replace the gymnasium and dining area floors. The floor in the gym is creating a hazard. It's sticky. As you can imagine playing basketball on a sticky and holy gym floor. So both of these areas, the dining and the exercise, are important parts of rights that our youth have at our facility and so that would replace both of those floors to ensure that those rights are protected.

MS. KOTCHEVAR: Our next project is for the Rawson-Neal Hospital for the restroom renovations. There are 14 patient restrooms at Rawson-Neal and they need anti-ligature lighting, stainless steel toilets, sinks, and also to replace some ceilings in the showers and wood lockers and plumbing. Because of the nature of the patients that are served at Rawson-Neal, many of them can be placed on suicide watch and so it's very important that we have anti-ligature and tamper-resistant fixtures to prevent injury.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Ross Armstrong again with the Division of Child and Family Services. Our next project is to install a perimeter fence around our Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services. The Oasis Buildings that you see in the picture house children that need intensive mental health services but short of hospitalization. It abuts Charleston Boulevard in Las Vegas and so the perimeter fence would help increase the security and safety of the youth we serve there.

MS. KOTCHEVAR: The next project is the Department of Public Health and NNAMHS rooftop multi-zone replacement. This is to replace the HVAC rooftop units located on 2A, 8A, 6B, and 8C. They have reached the end of their useful life due to harsh conditions and wear and tear.

The compressors also use the R-22. The ozone-depleting gas is no longer manufactured and will have to be phased out.

MR. ARMSTRONG: Ross Armstrong. The next project is at our Northern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services facility, our treatment facility, for youth with mental health issues, the University of Nevada, Reno campus. This replaces the central plant temperature control currently experiencing failing and so this would help with the climate control at that facility.

MS. KOTCHEVAR: Our next project is for the boiler plant renovations for the NNAMHS buildings 1, 2, and 5. The existing outside boilers have exceeded their expected useful life and should be replaced with a lasting solution and are not energy efficient. And it has -- makes the building vulnerable to extreme unacceptable temperature situations.

MS. SCHMIDT: Dena Schmidt, Aging and Disability Services. The next project is a multi-purpose sports court shade structure. At Desert Regional we do house about 41 residents who reside there on the campus. And we were able to a few years ago get a donation to build this sports structure. And this project is to create a shade structure over that so that it can actually be utilized during the day.

One of the recent findings we've had in an audit from CMS is -- has to do with our ability to provide integrated and more outdoor activities for our residents there. And so that's the purpose of this to make this more usable, especially in the heat with Las Vegas, as we all know. It's needed to have the shade and actually utilize the donation that we were given to build this structure.

MS. KOTCHEVAR: Julie Kotlechvar. The next project is for window replacement at Dini-Townsend Building 1.
1. The next project is back out at the Caliente Youth Center. Replacement of the irrigation main. It's galvanized metal pipe and that is starting to fail at a more frequent rate, which we talked about earlier. Issues with the conduits rusting, the electrical, and so it's beyond its useful life and needs to be replaced at the youth center.
2. MS. KOTCHEVAR: Julie Kotchevar. The next project is for flooring replacement in our Southern Nevada Hospital to replace the existing and vinyl composite tile in Buildings 1, 2, and 6. They are old and they've been sort of patched where they can and they're at a point where they can no longer be effectively patched and cleaned.
3. MR. ARMSTRONG: Ross Armstrong. The next project is back out at Caliente Youth Center to install sanitary sewer grinder. Based on the nature of the facility, the youth there will frequently flush inappropriate items to disrupt the program. And so that is causing issues down the line. So we're asking to have that installed so we don't have to show you this picture ever again. That is the request out at the Caliente Center.
4. MS. KOTCHEVAR: Julie Kotchevar. Our next project is flooring replacement in Southern Nevada In units 3 and 3A to replace carpet and vinyl flooring. The existing flooring is damaged and has been patched but can't be

1. Child and Family Services. The next project is window replacement at our Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services. This is, again, where we have some youth living 24/7. And it was identified as needing replacement in the facility condition analysis that was completed in 2017.
2. MS. SCHMIDT: Our next project is for the SNAMHS Building 4 HVAC system renovation. This will replace the make-up air units and other units in the Building 4, the kitchen, at Southern Nevada Adult Mental Health. It's approximately 15 years old, nearing the end of its useful life, and has failed numerous times, which is difficult in the summer in the kitchen in Las Vegas.
3. Our next project is an electrical update for our Dini-Townsend Hospital to complete an upgrade replacement of the cabling. There is new and old volt cabling spliced together based on where the remodels have happened over the years and the transformers, cables, and panels have outlived their useful life and are in need of replacement.
4. MR. ARMSTRONG: Ross Armstrong. The next project is plumbing replacement at Southern Nevada Child and Adolescent Services. The plumbing in Building 7 is the original that was built back in 1974. The biggest issue here is this plumbing system also feeds into the HVAC system which is an issue in Las Vegas.
5. successfully patched and repaired any longer. Our next project is to replace interior lighting at the Lakes Crossing Center to replace it. It has old fluorescent lighting to replace with new detention grade LED light fixtures to provide a safe environment for that forensic facility.
6. MR. ARMSTRONG: The next project is at the Caliente Youth Center and it's exterior insulation and window replacement. There's the single pane windows that have been replaced with plexiglass. And so this project helps with the overall energy efficiency of the building as well as the comfort of the children we serve there.
7. MS. KOTCHEVAR: Our next project is for HVAC system renovation at the SNAMHS Admin Building 1 at the Dini-Townsend Hospital. This is a continuation of Project 07-C30 to update and replace some of the induction units and all of the controls and associated valves and piping system. Some of the installation of the new chiller boiler systems in that project has created a temperature imbalance and has been renovated in the part that has been.
8. Our next project is also at Dini-Townsend for an electrical upgrade to upgrade the electrical system in Building 1. Building 1 was constructed before there was a high demand for electrical use services such as computers and...
1. various other devices. And the buildings have met and exceeded their electrical loads. So there's been a number of safety issues including non-functioning outlets and bathrooms and sinks, missing covers that need to be replaced and repaired.

2. And that concludes our presentation for Health and Human Services.

3. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you very much. And even with slowing down you whipped right through that. I appreciate it.

4. Are there any questions from the board? Thank you very much.

5. MS. MCKINNEY: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair, Members of the Board. My name is Amy McKinney. I'm the deputy director for the Department of Motor Vehicles and I'm here today to present on our Reno capital improvement project for a new Reno office.

6. The original project was approved during the 2017 session and we come before you today to update you on the status of this project. We've completed the advanced planning through design development. And the project is going to be bonded over 20 years.

7. Due to recent unanticipated and unprecedented construction cost and inflation, the cost of the project has increased since it was originally estimated.

8. So we've included in our presentation today two slides. This slide shows the original design, anticipated design, of the facility, which included three separate buildings, one for our CDL operation, one for emission control, and one for our main DMV. The total square footage on this was a little over 57,000 square feet.

9. Through working with the architects, once we realized that the costs were going to be higher than anticipated, we did some improvements to the design and reduced the actual overall project footprint by a little over 3,000 square feet without compromising the space or consideration for future growth. So, as you can see, we can actually provide the emissions and the CDL buildings in to one facility rather than two separate buildings.

10. So, as a result of the higher cost, the fixtures, furniture, and equipment as well as the cost of paving for our CDL parking lot and landscaping are being deferred to the 2019 CIP budget.

11. I would like to iterate that this project is not funded through general fund dollars. It's highway fund, 89.9 percent. And then 10.1 percent from our self-funded pollution control budget from the emissions program.

12. So we're here today for a request in the amount of 8.66 million that are needed to complete the project. And this was discussed at IFC in June of this year.

13. Our targeted move-in date will be Nevada Day weekend of 2020. This will allow us the three-day holiday weekend so that we don't have any interruption in service to the citizens of our state so that we can complete and close the old Reno location on Friday and then open the new one on -- I'm sorry. We'll close the current Reno facility on Thursday at the close of business and open in the new location on Monday morning to the public.

14. And then I've included the slides from the State Public Works projects that breaks down the total cost. And, with that, I would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

15. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you. I have two questions. The first question would be were the funds being requested today originally included in the previously-funded request? And the second question would be with the reduction in square footage how much were we able to save as a result of the reprogramming?

16. MR. PATRICK: The -- Ward Patrick for the record.

17. The scope of the project is to build a DMV and have the CDL course and the two ancillary buildings. And, as was mentioned, those two ancillary buildings were combined which reduced the square footage. So the essence of the scope is completed. But there will obviously be -- This will be additional funding that will be the highway fund so all of the remaining -- all of the original funds will be spent.

18. In addition to that, I would point out that the project is -- these are items that are planned to come later in the project. And so to keep inflation from impacting the project, the project will be bid and awarded and then later receive the additional funds.

19. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. Thank you. That's clear. I'm just trying to understand how -- what was the dollar value that the project was over budget when the estimates came in? What did we save from that budget in the consolidation of the two buildings? And was that delta, the 8.6 million, referenced here?

20. MR. PATRICK: The delta is the needed funds -- Ward Patrick for the record -- is the needed funds for the resulting project. It was recognized early in the design process that the project was going to be out of budget. And so there was a big effort with -- I think Amy referenced some of these items -- a big effort with the design team and the agency with our Public Works project managers to get it in to budget. So there was no effort made to identify if the project proceeded as originally specified what would it cost.
1. So it provided delta.
2. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. Thank you. I'm clear now. So this was - - this portion here, the 8.6, was something we were going to - - was going to be presented at a later date anyways? It's not a portion of scope that was missed in a previous estimate; is that correct?
3. MR. PATRICK: Right. We were going to - - We're being very proactive and so this is the remainder of the project that needs to be funded.
4. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. Thank you. I'm clear.
5. I appreciate it.
6. Member Stewart.
7. VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: Mr. Patrick, can you tell us if you remember how much of this original funding was from the highway fund last cycle? I remember that a large portion of this was from the highway fund. But do you remember how much that was?
8. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. We have a copy of the book here. We can get that to you here in one second.
9. Ward Patrick for the record. Top of this item. This project is 88 percent highway funded, 12 percent emissions funding. All other funding. No state bonding. No state general fund. The total for the project was
10. $42,018,797, approximately 42 million.
11. VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: So just a follow-up question. At this point we're approaching about 40 million out of the highway fund for this DMV facility? Okay.
12. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. So the state is very sensitive to the needs of the highway fund. As it turns out, the taxes for fuel have not been raised in quite some time, so there's a lot of pressure on the highway fund. This project was developed as a financing instrument where the highway fund is going to be paying annual payments to pay off the financing arrangement, for your information.
13. Thank you.
14. MR. CATES: Thank you. Based on the questions you're asking, Mr. Chairman, the back and forth, I'm not sure I'm entirely clear, so I'm going to try to ask it a little different way. So the scope of work, the commercial drivers course and the landscaping, that was or was not in the original scope of the project?
15. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. The CDL portion and the landscaping was all part of the original.
16. MR. CATES: Okay. And this is what it was valued at in the engineering proposal?
17. MR. PATRICK: Correct. These are the items that were going to occur later in the project to allow us to award the project and then incorporate these items at a later date.
18. MR. CATES: Thank you.
19. VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: Just one follow-up question. Has this been a general practice to use highway funds for DMV facilities or do you know any history on that, Mr. Patrick?
20. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. Correct, the DMV utilizes highway funds for all the CIP projects. So you'll see later today Mr. Johnson will be submitting projects to improve the DMV for maintenance projects. Those are anticipated to be highway-funded. We've recently built the DMV down in Southern Nevada on East Sahara and that was financed in a similar manner as the South Reno DMV and was highway-funded.
21. MEMBER BENTLEY: Member Bentley for the record. I might have missed something, but why do we have a two million dollar construction and a two and a half million dollar contingency fund?
22. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. That's a great question, Member Bentley. We're looking at being able to not have this project be subject to more construction inflation. So this request is going to add additional contingency to the contingency we have. So this new money will be available on or about July of 2019. We're planning on bidding this project in February -- You have a handout there. The notice to proceed is supposed to be in May, implying that we're bidding this in February, March. And these are the parts of the project that won't be needed in the first month of the project. But that contingency will be needed to complete the project. So that contingency is for the first -- it's helping to assure the first 42 million of the project goes successfully.
23. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: I'm sorry to beat this dead horse, but I still need to understand what was the percentage that the project came in over budget? I'm trying to get an understanding of - - We had an estimate. It went to bid. The bid came in at X and the delta between the two was -- that represented what percentage?
24. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. There was no bid. This is still under design. But there was an architectural estimate that showed that we don't have enough money. And it was more of a qualitative review at the time. And so we recognize we needed to come to the table and figure out what was needed to provide the space they need for growth and the long term needs. So the review was more qualitative that led us to the conclusion that we needed to say value engineer or slash optimize the scope of the project and figure out what not necessarily minimum amount but what
1. amount would be left to fund in order to meet the long-term
2. needs of the Department of Motor Vehicles.
3. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you. So do we know
4. whether the original project estimate from the State Public
5. Works Division was inaccurate or whether the design was
6. outside of the estimate? And what I'm trying to say is we've
7. got an architect's estimate against the State Public Works
8. Division estimate and I'm understanding there's a delta
9. between the two. So why doesn't the designer just design it
10. to the estimate as opposed to talking about -- I guess I'm
11. trying to understand whether this is hyper-inflation or this
12. is over-design and I'm not clear.
13. MR. PATRICK: It's certainly not over-design.
14. The square footage is lower. We've recently completed design
15. and construction again in Las Vegas. So the DMV comes to the
16. table very proactive in this process, understanding their
17. programmatic needs.
18. I would point out that this project had original
19. planning done in -- out of the 2011 session, some schematic
20. design. We normally on a project of this size we would
21. normally do design, say, out of the '17 CIP and then do a
22. subsequent out of the '19 CIP. And it was chosen that we
23. would do all the planning here for this project, schematics,
24. design development, construction documents, and the

1. construction of the same project. And so normally we would
2. defer construction so we have a better estimate going in to
3. the construction timeline. That's kind of point A what
4. would normally happen.
5. And then point B here regarding inflation, we
6. underestimated the dollars per square foot of the building
7. and we have underestimated the months to construction. And
8. so those -- so there's a pricing impact and inflationary
9. impact that wasn't accounted for on the project.
10. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Okay. Thank you.
11. MEMBER TIBERTI: Ward, Tito Tiberti for the
12. record. Does this in any way compare with the one we toured
13. on Sahara in Las Vegas? My question if it does, just
14. broad-base thought process, what was that square footage and
15. what is this square footage? What did that cost a square
16. foot and what does this cost a square foot? Is there any
17. similarity and we can just go through those two things to
18. kind of bring this to a head here?
19. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. Thank
20. you, Tito. That was the trap we fell in. We were -- This
21. program is very close to the program on East Sahara. And of
22. course that project occurred years before and we hadn't had
23. this preliminary design work to establish a good number to go
24. in to construction with. And so we would have to get back to
25. you on what that cost per square foot.
26. But the point of that being that would be years
27. before this project was funded and so we had to take a leap
28. of faith in using architectural engineering judgment about
29. that pricing that was put in to this document instead of
30. using what we used was the instruction management at risk
31. process to develop accurate pricing.
32. MEMBER TIBERTI: Member Lewis has an anniversary
33. and has to go.
34. MEMBER LEWIS: Have a good one, Guys.
35. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Are there any other questions?
36. Thank you, ma'am.
37. MR. CATES: For the record, I'm Patrick Cates,
38. Director of Administration. I want to present to you today
39. just a brief overview of the department and then I'll go in
40. to our number one priority. And then I will turn it over to
41. Ward Patrick.
42. So the Department of Administration consists of
43. several divisions. We primarily provide services to other
44. state agencies. We have administrative services and provide
45. fiscal services to state agencies, enterprise IT services,
46. fleet services, grants, hearings and appeals, victims of
47. crime, human resource management, library archives, and
48. public records division, public works, purchasing, and risk
49. management.
50. And our number one project of the Knowledge and
51. Innovation Center is the project for the Library and Archives
52. and Public Records. The Nevada State Library, Archives, and
53. Public Records Division provides comprehensive government and
54. information services to state and local government and Nevada
55. citizens through relevant and efficient library archiving and
56. record management services.
57. I had a YouTube video. I'm not going to play
58. that, for the sake of time.
59. Really, their main functions are to provide
60. professional reference and research services for their
61. collections. They serve as research information needs for
62. state agencies and statewide library and literacy
63. communities. They administer federal grants and state funds
64. for libraries statewide. They have a coordinating role.
65. They set standards and regulations for libraries. And
66. they're custodians of the historical records of the territory
67. and state government going back to 1851. They also
68. administer the state records program. They establish records
69. retention schedules, provide records, consultation to state
70. and local governments. And that also fits in with the
71. archives.
So the next slide gives you an overview of where the library is located. You can see it circled in red in the middle of that slide. That is on Stewart Street. And you can see it as directly adjacent to the state capitol, which is on the left. And you can see all the trees around the state capitol there. And directly to the south is the Supreme Court. So it is very central right in the middle of the state capitol grounds.

This is a view of the building from the east looking towards the capitol on Stewart Street. That's the lobby. And this is just another view to give you a sense of the exterior of the building and what it looks like.

The history of the library and archives building.

It was designed in the late eighties, early nineties. It was commissioned and opened in 1992. It's approximately 130,000 square feet. It is a landmark building very recognizable in the heart of the state capitol complex. And it was the first building specifically designed to host the library and archives. And it also included training and conference rooms.

And when it was originally built, it was entirely for the library and archives division. They occupied the whole building and there was a lot of public space and a lot of agencies came in for training and events. It was used pretty extensively when it was first opened.

And then the economic downturn, you know, hit state service pretty heavily and it also hit the library and archives programs. The training conference rooms were closed. The south wing of the building was converted in to state offices and cubicle farms for other agencies, so spaces that used to be public spaces were put behind secured locked doors for IT staff doing sensitive work and having access to data. And so a large portion of the building got closed to the public.

The state library and archives division suffered — I shouldn't say suffered. They had staffing decreases and program reductions and they reduced the operating hours of the library and the archives. It was a decade of stagnation of programs and diminution of their purpose and relevancy to state government.

After 25 years since its opening approximately ten years since the great recession, it's time for a refresh and rebirth in the Nevada State Library and Archives building.

And I just want to say, you know, having spent the last two days listening to all of these requests from agencies and a lot of very practical and critical things they need to shore up existing infrastructure, I see this as really an aspirational project for the state and I'll get in to why I'm in a moment. The building is definitely due for a refresh. But I think we have a unique opportunity to really make this building the catalyst for change in state government to really level up the work force of the state to be innovative and increase productivity. It's a great asset that the state has right next to the capitol and it's not being utilized to its full potential today.

So what do we want this library to become? You can see an overall floor plan with the ground floor of the building. This, if you fund this, we will hope this will become the Nevada Knowledge and Innovation Center for better government with a focus on government and improving government services.

Just to basically give you a little outline of this floor plan, if you can see over to the right-hand side the sort of what you would call that teal-colored floor space, that is the ground floor of the library today. That's the main library floor. Today that library floor is covered with stacks of books, microfiche, a lot of material that is fairly likely used.

As part of this project, most of those collections would be put in to closed storage. They would still be available to patrons. They would be retrieved by staff and stored in the basement as part of this project. And instead, we would replace it with meeting rooms, collaborative work space, research space, so that it's a functional space for state agencies to come and work and do research.

The green portion is the lobby that you saw looking at the pictures I showed you earlier. That space today is a very lightly used space. People use it to transit from the capitol and back. Not a lot goes on there. Occasionally there's ceremonies. We would do some pretty significant renovations in there.

The orange space, the orange space on the right-hand side is currently housing our ERP project office. That's part of the library itself. And then the orange space to the left is an outdoor patio, which currently has nothing in it and it's never used for anything. It's a large nice paved patio area and it's not used at all.

The yellow portion is the, actually the ground floor of what was originally the state printing office. It's one of the oldest buildings on the capitol grounds. When they built the library, they incorporated that building around it. And if you excuse me, I really need to get some water. Excuse me. Okay. Sorry about that.

On the far left-hand side, the blue area,
they have available to people both in the library and without.

We need to develop state employee capability and effectiveness. We need to equip state employees with the 21st century skills and abilities. And we need to facilitate a 21st century work place. We want this building to be a showcase of state of art technology, video conferencing, and collaborative work space.

We want to facilitate lean state government. And that means we want to foster a culture and process improvement. And you know, Lean Six Sigma is one method of process improvement that's been around for decades and it's widely practiced in the private sector. It's certainly not the only discipline for process improvement but it is widely practiced and it is a practice that is spreading amongst states on my peers. That they're all trying to foster this culture in a very systematic way to get employees to think outside the box, not think in terms of just doing things the way they've always done them but to really get them to work collaboratively and figure out how to make their process better and improve them.

This building and this programming will really be a catalyst in assembly and will give Nevada that competitive edge in engaging employees and recruiting and retaining employees. It will also track the interest of the vendor community, kind of get them to participate in this. We really want to facilitate public private properties in this building through demonstration projects, proof concepts, and process improvement activities, particularly the IT vendor community. We have very strong relationships with a lot of really cutting edge technology companies in the state and they make a pretty good living off of the contracts that they have with the state. And I have been since we've been working on this project engaging those companies in informal conversations about supporting this project and they've been very receptive. And I think there's a great possibility of monetary contributions, of participation to really allow state employees and the vendor community to work in a thoughtful way to try to improve government without the confines of strict RFP process. We can do a lot of things with demonstration projects, proof of concept, or we can just work with vendors to explore ideas that can really be impactful to the state going forward. And this facility is meant to be a resource for all state agencies.

KIC partners. This is a library and archives project. But the facility will be used by several different partners. The state library itself will provide staffing, informal training opportunities, research assistance, and

Another thing I just wanted to point out very quickly, we saw the request from Health and Human Services to build a new Health and Human Services building. And we also have a request that we'll get to for Department of Administration to build a new building if I can just jump back for a second to this slide here. So everything to the left-hand side of Stewart Street where that -- where the red marks are, all of that is state property all the way down to the DMV and the master plan calls for buildings to be built in that space. That's why we tore down the Knikead Building in preparation for building new buildings. And you can see as you saw from Public Safety and DHHS that you have agencies scattered all over the city. And I think as we consolidate that and build new buildings, having this facility right here centrally located will impact how we design those buildings and may reduce the size of those buildings possibly and would certainly impact, like, meeting rooms, meeting space, that sort of thing that we would design with having this resource right there at the end.

So the Nevada Knowledge and Innovations Center for better government or the KIC as we're calling it. So the purpose of the project is to foster a state culture of innovation and excellence across agencies to make government better as follows: To restore the vitality of the state library and archives to make it a 21st century library. And what that means, 21st century library, all of the library community nationwide is going this direction. It's still about books. It's still about research, but they are using -- they are redesigning their libraries to make them spacious for collaboration, for incubators, for people to come in and level up their skills in an informal way. They've really become part of the work force developments across the nation. And the state library has a particular focus on state agencies. So it's a really great opportunity to recast their programming to focus on development of the state work force for state employees.

We need to optimize accessibility of Nevada's unique information resources and knowledge. What that means is we need to make more material available on line. We do have different resources, but we've been pretty slow in digitizing those. That will make a lot of the resources that
1. overall management of the facility programming.
2. Human resources. They are already responsible
3. for employee development training. They have a managers
4. academy and a certified managers program. Those are our sort
5. of flagship programs that we offer in the state. Some of
6. that training already occurs in the building. But they're
7. very limited on space and it's very difficult to level out
8. those trainings with the amount of space that's currently
9. available. They basically have one small training room that
10. they do most of that training for today.
11. State purchasing, we talked about engaging in the
12. vendor community. We want to -- State purchasing has
13. requirements to train state employees, as does the grants
14. office. And, frankly, most of the divisions in Department of
15. Administration have statutory requirements to provide
16. training to state agencies. But as regard to state
17. purchasing we want to use it to host vendor events,
18. particularly IT vendors that will go around agency to agency
19. and try to do one-off deals with each agency, which I don't
20. blame them, that's fair. But I think that we could really
21. leverage that with inviting in and have all the agencies
22. come to one place and enter in to more enterprise agreements
23. that are statewide. We have done some of that. We recently
24. did Office 365 as an enterprise agreement. Got really good
25. supportive of this project.
26. And, again, other agencies that we've talked to
27. are really excited about the opportunity to have this
28. resource. Agencies, even big ones, they're limited in their
29. training space, meeting space. You know, this room is an
30. example. When we created the video conferencing capabilities
31. and what you see here today, demand has really outrun supply. This room is used week in and week out by a
32. multitude of agencies that were just clamoring to get some
33. space to have meetings. So you can see it becomes a complex.
34. You've got this room, you've got the library and archives
35. over there with other meeting rooms all connected together
36. with video conferencing and technology. I think there's a
37. lot of demand for this among state agencies.
38. And I just want to show you a few slides. I
39. don't want to spend too much time on this. But I just wanted
40. to give you some of the renderings that were done by the
41. architect. This is a lobby area. As I said, right now it's
42. very stale and empty. If you walk through there you're not
43. going to see much of anything. Information booths, places
44. for people to sit and work. That black object on the wall
45. with the state seal is intended to be a very large LED display that we could put programming on. This is looking
46. the other direction towards the library. You can see the
47. addition of some stairs on the right-hand side, which would
48. allow direct access to the second floor. It doesn't exist
49. today. You have to go deep in the building and upstairs to
50. get up there. The space off to the left, like I said, right
51. now that's our project office. We want a food service in
52. there, so as people come here to do activities, they've got
53. somewhere to grab some food. We've taken a call to call that
54. The Governor's Grill.
55. This is some renderings of the space that is
56. currently the ground floor of the library. It's all of that
57. collaborative work space and meeting rooms that I mentioned.
58. Just to give you some visualization of what that looks like.
59. This picture is a multi-purpose conference room
60. that was on the south side, the left-hand side of the big
61. diagram that I showed you. It's currently offices. We can
62. have a big conference room in there that is about as big as
63. this room. So we would have another additional space for
64. agencies to hold their events.
65. And on the second floor -- And just keep in mind,
66. this is a big building. This project really only impacts the
67. ground floor and the north end of the second floor. So the
68. second floor you can see on the diagram the big yellow area,
69. that is the state archives. That will not change. We
70. wouldn't change that at all. But all of the space you see to
VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: Could you tell us a little bit about the private — I see it's a 50/50 split proposal. Can you tell us a little bit about the private funding?

MR. CATES: Thank you for the question. So, as I said, we really want this to be a public private partnership. We don't have any firm commitments for funding at this time. We wanted to be able to bring forward a project that shows there is some stake in it. I have had a lot of discussions with interested parties, companies, who have made investments in things like this in the past. We — In fact, pieces of this presentation, there's a big package that we're putting together with the architect that worked on this with us and we're going to really start hitting the ground running, trying to secure donations to make this happen. And, you know, it's a lot of money. We don't have the mechanisms to raise money the way, say, NSHE does, but I think there's enough interest on this that I think we have a really good shot at raising this money.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Director.

MR. BURGESS: Chairman, Fellow Board Members, I'm Robbie Burgess. I'm the administrator for Department of Administration Fleet Services. And that's R-o-b-b-i-e. I'm here to present today a facility that has come and has started last biennium. We got the permission to do the design and schematic for our Southern Nevada Fleet Services facility. This facility is located just east of the Grant Sawyer facility in North Las Vegas. And it comes as approximately about 8,150 square feet.

Just to give you guys an idea of who Fleet Services is, what we do is we're the division that provides safe and environmentally-friendly and cost-effective ground transportation solutions for all state employees.

Services provided. We have a total of 1133 vehicles in the State of Nevada for Fleet Services. Of those, there is 586 vehicles in Southern Nevada and Las Vegas. And of that we have 37 of those that are in our short term rental operation. We operate — We are a maintenance facility and a rental facility. And especially in our Las Vegas location, which is just south of the airport.

Last fiscal '18 we increased our Las Vegas vehicles by 104 units or 104 vehicles. And currently our shop tech to vehicle ratio is about 98 to one. So for every mechanic, I have a hundred vehicles that I have to — that he has to work on.

Some of the services that Fleet Services provides, we provide maintenance, long range fleet planning for all agencies, all state agencies, the acquisition and disposal of vehicles, vehicle reporting, fuel, fueling and cleaning. We also do accident subrogation at our facilities along with risk management. We help them out as well.

Our division philosophy is to provide state agencies modern solutions to solve their transportation needs in a cost effective way to utilize technology, strategic fleet management, and the industry best practices to enhance our customer experience.

The division partners closely with the private sector to ensure that we provide our customers very efficient care. We take care of the majority of our vehicles. But on occasion we do have to outsource a lot of our maintenance. We don't perform any warranty work. When the manufacturers are responsible for it, we don't need the state to pay for it.

We provide all types of vehicles. Sedans, sport utilities, police vehicles for Parole and Probation, and Transportation Authority, light duty trucks, heavy duty trucks, and vans as well.

We currently, Fleet Services, encompasses about 15 staff statewide. Like I said, we are servicing with just our fleet vehicles 1133 vehicles. 585 of those are in Las Vegas. Currently Clark County, the state work force is just over 8,000 employees, which comes in about 45 percent of the
state -- state work force.
We currently have three facilities, one here in
Carson City, Reno, and Las Vegas. And the new Las Vegas that
we're proposing is next to Grant Sawyer, which is way up
north.
Fleet Services miles traveled. State vehicles
did about 10.3 million miles last fiscal year. Our short
term rental fee is up to 12,400 rentals, daily rentals. And
then our vehicle requests are about 3250 work orders that we
complete on state vehicles.
Here I just wanted to -- Like I said, we've gone
in to the -- we are approved for the schematic design. And
the face of these are some of the views of the proposed
facility next to Grant Sawyer. This is looking from the
southwest looking northeast. The Grant Sawyer facility would
be to the left of that. And this is, likewise, looking from
the southwest looking southeast. This is showing the entry
way of the entire shop area.
Go ahead. This is another view of the facility
that we're proposing for. And another view looking from the
southeast. And here's a site aerial view of the proposal.
You can see the Grant Sawyer facility in the upper right-hand
corner and the large parking lot that separates the Grant
Sawyer from the proposed Fleet Services facility.

And that's it, Gentlemen. Do you have any
questions?
CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you. The only question I
have is it looks like there's a small solar farm on the
property but I didn't see it in the budget for that. I just
wondered if I was missing something.
MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record.
That's an existing 50 KW system that will remain in place.
CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you.
MR. BURGESS: Thank you.
MR. KINTOP: Good afternoon. I'm Jeff Kintop.
I'm the administrator for the Nevada State Library and
Archives. And I'm kind of a resident memory of state
government. I've been at the state archives for 35 years.
And so we are -- we are the agency that takes care of the
state's historical records and things that need to be kept
for a long period of time. We've got several laws that
require all the records from the governor's office come over
at the end of their terms. And the secretary of state's
records come over after a certain period of time. Other
agencies have record retention schedules that require these
records that are long term in nature and document the
decision-making process in the State of Nevada or just
celebratory things that are just kind of fun to look at. And
then we have commemorative articles. And so we maintain that
in the building right behind the capitol here and we have for
25 years now.
And so what we're trying to do is we're trying to
keep up with the load of records that are coming in. And I
know that for the past 20 years we've been talking about how
paper is going away and digital records are going to become
the thing that we're going to be doing. But we still deal
with a lot of paper records, a lot of paper records. And so
we're proposing to complete the building.
Next slide please. The building was completed in
1992. And what we had done is from the archive storage space
is half the space was compact shelving, high density
shelving. And the other side was traditional shelving.
Because we tried to save money even back, you know, 25 years
ago when we tried to build it. And that was kind of our
records center at the time. And the archives all fit in
to -- they didn't even quite fit in to the other side and we
thought that we had to design the building for 25 years of
growth. And now the growth is catching up with us and we're
going to have to put compact shelving on the other side.
We have a records center in the downstairs of
that building that holds about 41,000 boxes of records. Not
all of these records come to the archives. Only about four
percent of all records created by state government come to
the archives. Otherwise, they're kept for legal terms,
financial reasons. Basically, criminal justice records get
kept for the lifetime of the individuals assuming that
they're going to be committing crimes late in life. And so
they need to be kept for a long period of time.
Once we decided to -- Once we expanded that in
1997, we moved to things that will eventually transfer to the
archives up to the archives.
So, what used to be the records center when we
first moved in, those are now boxes that will be transferred
to the archives probably in the next five to ten years.
So we want to put the compact shelving on both
sides of the aisle. Basically it will give us room for
growth for probably another 25 years based on the growth that
we have right now and the fact that records are diminishing
because of electronic records. We're not printing. Unless
you print them out, they don't exist on paper. And so we're
going to do that on both sides of the aisle. Simply it's
just moveable shelving, high density moveable shelving. It's
on tracks. It's motorized. It's very simple to use. We had
our first compact shelving installed in the old state
archives, which was just behind the stone building behind the
capitol here, the old state printing office. And that back
1. In 1986 and we had very good luck with that product. So basically what we used to be regular shelving will be -- That's the layout for the storage and it will basically increase our storage by probably about almost 18,000 boxes of records.

2. Simply put, we change this to this. So we basically double the size of the storage on that side -- on that side of the aisle.

3. Increased storage. It handles any kind of format that we have. Those are -- For many, many years the state was supposed to keep its official records in well-bound books and that's where we keep them in there, in well-bound books.

4. It's really interesting.

5. And so we're going to continue to preserve Nevada's documentary heritage for at least another 25 years. And by that time maybe we will be all digital by that time.

6. Is there any questions?

7. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, sir.

8. MR. KINOPT: But I'm not finished yet. Jeff Kintop, administrator for State Library and Archives. Okay.

9. Once we put the records center in the basement of our building over there, we can accommodate 41,000 boxes of records. And we started thinking about what people were saying. But there's a lot of government located in Southern Nevada and what are we doing for them. So we started to plan to put a facility in Southern Nevada by the mid-1990s. And we did some site studies about right after the Grant Sawyer building was built. And nothing really came of it until we had the division of -- the Division of Audit basically said -- they came and they said 41 percent of state government is in Southern Nevada. And they can't -- It's impractical for them to ship their records up here for storage. Because if they need those records retrieved, we have to send them back via mail. And we have a lot of confidential information that we just can't be shipping back and forth. And so we would be looking for a facility since about 2002.

10. We basically with this, our project was approved in 2007 to build -- to build a state records center down in Las Vegas. And that's in the economic downturn. And it was either lose 12 employees or give up our CIP. So we gave up or CIP.

11. So we introduced it again in 2015 this time with partners with the Department of Agriculture and the purchasing division in 2017. And then those partners basically found other facilities and so now we're by ourselves asking for this again, this planning. So that's another picture of our state records center what we're proposing there. It keeps records in a safe secure storage.

12. Everything is computer retrievable. Everything can be found. It's really better than having things in your own filing cabinet in your office because we can locate those things right away.

13. This was going to be planned to be the Nevada's West Sahara Complex behind the metro building which I think the Department of Agriculture now has. And so just behind the parking lot there is that space is available and could fit the footprint of the building that we were planning. So the top left picture or the top right picture shows the record storage area and what we were planning on doing.

14. And this is what the artist concept was of the building with a loading dock and temperature control because the documents need to be protected.

15. Right now they're taking up office space and rental space and people are renting, you know, rental units to store their records and it's not a good environment for them.

16. And in 2002 it says that the storage record center in Southern Nevada would free up about $560,000 annually in existing office space, self storage units, and commercial storage cost. Well, I checked the building rent in 2002. And even though in 2011 we gave up about a third of the building, I'm still paying the same rent. So that rent went up since 2002. And so I'm going to say that it will save over a million dollars annually. We don't have a study on that. But just based on the cost of that. So it will basically save the state money in the long run. Any questions?

17. MEMBER TIBERTI: Tito Tiberti for the record.

18. The Southern Nevada building, did I hear you say anything about a price to build it, plan in building it?

19. MR. KINTOP: For the record Jeff Kintop. This is just the planning stage. So this is for planning and design.

20. The original building that we were planning with partners was going to be about 30 -- Let's see. Okay. The construction cost would be about 7.8 million dollars to build. We were going to use a steel building on a slab rather than using -- building a traditional building. Because it's actually more like a climate-controlled warehouse than it is an office storage place. The current project is only $465,000 for the planning and design.

21. MEMBER TIBERTI: Thank you.

22. MEMBER HAND: Member Hand for the record. I'm curious. Where did the partners go that were with you at the last CIP? And are they just renting an expensive space or are they in other state buildings?
MR. KINTOP: For the record Jeff Kintop. The Department of Agriculture took that electrical building that is -- that faces on to Sahara and they turned that in to their dry food storage building. And I think they found a refrigerated space somewhere else for their -- for their -- the food that needed to be cooled down.

Purchasing it did not -- The site plan did not allow them to store too many vehicles. And they have vehicles that they surplus out. So they needed more of a -- They needed a space that had more parking around it as well. So they -- I think they used the space that was available to them and it was a state space and they were able just to fix it up to be considerable.

MEMBER HAND: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: One more question for you. Sean Stewart for the record. So I just want to make sure I understood you correctly. We're looking at a seven to eight million dollar climate-controlled warehouse. And when we get that operation we would save over a million dollars in current rental. Is that -- Did I get that correct?

MR. KINTOP: That's correct. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you.

MR. PATRICK: Mr. Chairman, Ward Patrick for the record. Thank you, Board, for hearing these department projects.

The first project is the Department of Administration, item number five. Grant Sawyer office building refurbishment. This is a large building in Southern Nevada, 224,000 square foot facility. Originally opened in 1995. Originally this project had quality problems coming out of the chute and those problems continued -- continue in recent times. And investigations were completed by various indoor quality experts. And this process revealed a lack of maintenance on the structure during those years. And, therefore, work was done to do the carpeting in the building, replace various valves that were leaking, keep the ceiling tiles in order where if there were any leaks that would be removed so that the mold wouldn't grow inside the building. During some of these investigations it was noted that there was failing piping underneath the floor slab, failing piping in some of the ceiling spaces, and mechanical duct work needs.

As a result of that, the Public Works Division enlisted our engineering and architecture staff to develop the project before you in the capital improvement program book. So you'll see here 16 major construction items, including item number one, the mechanical systems renovation for 9.5 million in today's dollars. That is to replace the duct work and the air handling units on the roof. Again, this building is 23 years old. Those are the original systems. Some plumbing systems and renovation of the building.

As a result of some of the sewerage upgrades, the floor would be impacted and so there's floor tile removal, and the current carpeting in the facility is 23 years old. That would be replaced as a result of this project.

A lot of the vertical pipe chases would need to be accessed. A lot of the vertical pipe chases would need to be accessed and, therefore, there would be wall recovery, wall demolition, and wall repairs to be made.

In order to do the piping upgrade, the ceiling would need to be replaced. You see that as item five in your book.

Item six relates to the storage in the building.

It turns out that the slope of the sewer underneath the floor slab barely meets minimum code and is causing problems in the lower levels of the building. As a result, we would be looking at saw cutting the floor and replacing that line to improve the slope. Therefore, we would be required to have a lift station and some exterior work. And that's included in the site utilities item number six in your book.

Various other items include a restroom upgrade.

electrical lighting camera and guard access, life safety signage. The elevators, I believe there's five elevators in this building, two of which are largely inoperable at this time.

Server rooms have been placed in this building by the using agencies and not been incorporated in to the HVAC system. And so we have systems fighting each other within the building.

Zone control has been an issue in the building on a periodic basis. There's funding in here available for that. And while we're here, we would do a slurry seal on the parking lot of this project.

So this is an effort where the internal staff of Public Works took a look at this building and said what if these system failures, these pipe failures that are in the ceiling are widespread. What would we do for a project? And so this is the result of the project based on a couple of days of investigation by a number of our staff members and then a few days of cost estimating and scoping out the projects.

Since that time we've approached the Interim Finance Committee with a proposal to use existing funds to further study the engineering systems and also further study alternatives for the ultimate disposition of the building.
1. So that will be a space of overlapping process where we're
right now authorized to do engineering systems evaluation.
And as that is being completed, the results of that would be
used to do an architectural systems options evaluation.
So the architectural options evaluation include
three R's. Repair, which might be what you see here, this 56
million. Might be more. Might be less. But there will be a
more intense for a 4,000 hour -- This study will be 4,000
hours of effort that clearly the Public Works Division has to
put in with our existing staff. So we've got this repair
option that will be more or less than this $55,000 item.
We're looking at reprogramming the building, which means we
would be possibly demo the building down to the floor slab
and create a more architectural pleasing interior of this
cavernous facility. And that project may include elimination
if it's been in the building there's an atrium in the
building. And so it might be a possibility of getting more
usable space, making the building more efficient. So that's
two of the R's, repair, reprogram. And then there's the
option of replacing the building.
And so this study that we're conducting here,
there's a contract that is moving through the approval
process. We've got a consultant on -- a series of
consultants with engineering contractors and architects ready

1. widespread.
2. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you. And I guess my
second question then is why we're asking for 56 million
dollars versus a much smaller amount of money for
investigation in the engineering and what not that you
outlined.
Sorry for not making that more clear. We now have authority
to do a study of up to $500,000 of study money. And so that
would be this engineering systems evaluation and the
architectural options evaluation. So we're proceeding with
that, preparing to modify this, if necessary.
4. And for the record, that -- what minor impact
that would make to this project, some of the systems
evaluation within this project would go down on some minor
amount.
5. MR. CATES: For the record, Patrick Cates. If I
can just add one thing to keep in mind that of that 55
million dollars, almost 10 million of it is related to the
HVAC system. We have an approved project that proceeded to
do some of the work for the HVAC system as well as roofing in
the current biennium. And so even without the other issues
that have come to light in the last year, we would still be
coming forward with a sizeable chunk to continue that work.
1. water before firing it up and those drains had cracks in them and it leaked water through the ceiling and light sockets on in the Secretary of State's office, just as an example. And we found those here, there, different places in the building. And so it's really come to light that the building is in need of some significant help. We just don't quite know to the degree that it is needed. And I think the 55 million is probably the worst case scenario.

9. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick. To add to that, so we're looking at this project, this is not all response to the immediate concerns. This is response to this is a 23-year-old building and we're looking to take it in to the future. So this will be an answer for a major maintenance items for 20 years -- for the next 20 years.

15. MEMBER TIBERTI: Perhaps we could use the records department of Southern Nevada to find the inspector that signed all of this off. Because this makes no sense to me. So I would like to find out who okayed these pipes that don't meet the elevation standard for the drainage. This seems just incredible to me. I've been in that building. I know it. But 20 -- Patrick Cates, how old is your building over here? You started off talking about where you're at behind here.

24. MR. CATES: Library and Archives is a 25-year-old building.

1. department rank number six. This campus is on Sahara. And you'll see in red the Bradley Building, the new Sahara DMV that was discussed earlier as a model for the south Reno DMV. The building was constructed in 1975. And all the building components are antiquated, including the structural systems. This building has been unoccupied for several years and it's a possibility that is considered to be renovated to be occupied again.

9. Structural system. So for instance if we were -- Sorry about that. New areas in the Sawyer building, which we just talked about, that's a vintage 1996 building. Structural systems will be adequate to be reused at this building. That building was reprogrammed. Here at the Bradley building, this is a 1975 vintage building, and would require certain seismic upgrades as part of the renovation project.

17. So this is a nearly 19 million dollar project and the project would demolish the building's exterior skin and interior systems to its structural core and it will also make structural and seismic upgrades to form with the current codes. The roofing, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, and life safety systems will also be replaced. The building systems are beyond their useful life. The exterior is not energy efficient. And this project will bring the building back to a usable condition. Any questions on priority six?

2. MEMBER HAND: Member Hand for the record. How many square feet is the building?

4. MR. PATRICK: This building is 28,000 square feet.

5. MEMBER HAND: About ten percent of the Sawyer building?

6. MR. PATRICK: Correct.

9. MEMBER TIBERTI: Tito Tiberti for the record. I thought I heard at the last meeting six months ago or whatever it was that that building might be demolished and start over. Am I misunderstanding what their discussion might have been?

14. MR. PATRICK: That is also an option and we'll see here later in the presentation that that would be necessary if another large building were built on this site.

17. MEMBER TIBERTI: Second question what type of use do you think you would put in this building and if you were to redo it and tear it down and start over would it be the same use and what would, just in your guess right now, two, three, four years from now the square foot cost for an adequate building to start over again, what would that be roughly as compared to what this is going to be and would you make it bigger for other uses for future growth or question
1. the idea? Really what we're talking about or tearing it down
2. and starting over or what makes sense?
3. MR. PATRICK: This building was used for office
4. space in the past and it was built in 1975, approached office
5. space. And so the current layout is highly inefficient.
6. There's a core for inner circulation and then there's another
7. core for more circulation within the building. And so this
8. project would bring it in to the higher efficiency, 60 or 65
9. percent efficient building or higher.
10. This project has costs very comparable to new
11. construction costs. And so this building is seen as though
12. it may be value in the historic preservation community and
13. we're being sensitive to that with this project.
14. MR. CATES: For the record Patrick Cates. If I
15. could just add to that. I know that the plan was to demolish
16. the building and build another building at that site of a
17. sufficient size that you would need to tear down that
18. building for the parking. That certainly is a viable option.
19. That was the former administrator's intent.
20. I asked that this be revised, resurrected for a
21. consideration to renovate in part because of the historic
22. preservation value. We've got a lot of feedback from
23. historic preservation community about the building. And the
24. issues that we're seeing in the Bradley Building -- I'm

1. sorry. Not the Bradley Building. The Grant Sawyer Building
2. and contemplating phased construction over a period of time,
3. which seemed like this could be a good option to provide some
4. relief to that building.
5. The last tenant moved out a couple of years ago.
6. It was Business and Industry. And they did a long-term lease
7. for ten years. It's possible they or somebody like that can
8. come back and occupy this building. I can tell you I don't
9. know the square footage off the top of my head, but we have a
10. very large square footage of private lease space in Las Vegas
11. and I'm confident that we could fill this building.
12. MR. PATRICK: Ward Patrick for the record. A
13. brief leased option space analysis would let you know that
14. statewide there's approximately two million square feet of
15. lease space, of which in Las Vegas we have over 750,000
16. square feet of lease space. And decreasing order in Carson
17. City there's approximately 700,000 square foot of lease
18. space. And then in Reno accordingly in square feet. And
19. 50,000 in Henderson in a quarter million for two million
20. square feet of lease space. That will be a segue to these
21. purchase projects.
22. The next project, department rank number seven, 23
23. administration building at the Kinkead site in Carson City,
24. Nevada. This is department rank number seven. Here's

1. another site plan for the capitol complex. In red you can
2. see the former location of the Kinkead Building. That's the
3. proposed new site. To the north you see the EICON building,
4. the current location of the Public Works board meeting, and
5. the Fleet Services building to the right. Going around
6. counter-clockwise, we see the Nevada State Library and
7. Archives building, subject of the KIC project. There will be
8. projects recommended at the Blasdel building. There will be
9. projects recommended later for the capitol building, Nevada
10. Supreme Court as well. You see the legislative facilities,
11. state printing office, Department of Education, state mail
12. and information technology group, and rounding out would be
13. the employment training and rehabilitation building. That
14. slide shows a facsimile of where that building would go.
15. This project is planned to be 100 percent other
16. funding. Planned to be using the lease purchase procurement
17. method. The building is estimated to cost approximately 74
18. million dollars and the professional services are planned to
19. be approximately nine million dollars. This would design and
20. construct a hundred thousand square foot building at the
21. capitol complex for the Department of Administration. This
22. project also includes a demolition of the Blasdel building,
23. which would be after move in. Furnishing fixtures are also
24. included in the project.

1. The Department of Administration is currently
2. housed in several state-owned and leased facilities
3. throughout Carson City. Centralization of various agencies
4. within a single facility will create greater efficiencies to
5. the operations of the department. This building would allow
6. the department to vacate the Blasdel building, which is in
7. need of multiple upgrades that are not economically feasible.
8. Once the building is empty, it can then be demolished.
9. As the Department of Administration moves in to
10. this new building there will be other spaces vacated on the
11. capitol complex and other agencies would relocate from this
12. space. Any questions?
13. Department rank number eight is the advanced --
14. I'm moving to number 11 here. We got a little out of order
15. in the book. This is a state office building in Las Vegas
16. that has options of being located at the Grant Sawyer site
17. for the Sahara site that we were just looking at previously.
18. You'll see in this slide, in this next slide,
19. you'll see the Grant Sawyer office building and Fantasy Park
20. and also the 50 KW of solar affordable tanks.
21. Here is an idea of where the building would go.
22. In the red you see the proposed leased purchase Department of
23. Administration building as well as you see a proposed Fleet
24. Services building that Robbie Burgess was discussing earlier
for the department. The other alternative again is on the
east Sahara campus. You see the recently completed Sahara
DMV on this site. You also see in the very center of this
graphic you see a blank spot. That's where the old DMV came
down.
Looking at this site plan, we can see the
department of Agriculture and the proposed agriculture
warehouse, the new Sahara DMV. The Bradley Building that was
discussed as an earlier priority, the proposed Department of
Administration building, which is the topic of this project,
and the records center for Nevada State Library and Archives
designed on the north section of this state-owned facility is the Department of
Employment Training and Rehabilitation building.

There's been some effort to further this project.
That's the bird's eye view in the next graphic. And so
within this graphic you'll see the proposed lease purchase
building on the right and the agriculture warehouse building
on the left, and the new DMV located in the center graphic.

This project is very similar to the prior
project, approximately 80 million dollar building with nine
million dollars of planning required. And, again, would be a
hundred percent other funded project by the lease purchase
procurement method.

The state agencies are continuing to expand and
this is expected to continue through the next biennium.
Weighted average leasing costs are in the Las
Vegas area $1.88 per square foot per month. And the average
market in the area is $2.10. And so what you see there is
that the smaller buildings warrant higher lease rates. And
so this project could be funded with some savings from the
current cost operating building versus the rates that are
being paid. Any questions on this project?

VICE CHAIRMAN STEWART: One quick question. Sean
Stewart for the record. On your layout of the Sahara site,
you've got the proposed Department of Agriculture warehouse.
And then you have ranked as number one, I think number one
was the library up here. What ranking is that Department of
Agriculture warehouse?
MR. PATRICK: That's a good question. So that's
Department of Agriculture rank number one. So the Department
of Administration is the KIC building. So sorry for the
confusion on the label in there. The Department of
Agriculture presented earlier today and they had a freezer
project and that project.
CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: I don't see any other
questions. Thank you.
MR. TORVINEN: Good afternoon. For the record my
name is Mike Torvinen and I serve as the 2019 Reno Rodeo
president. And we're in the midst of our hundred year
celebration.
Today we're presenting a plan to do some advanced
planning on a master plan concept we've developed at what we
call the state fairgrounds on Wells Avenue and Sutro in Reno.
We do have a video that I have not presented to these guys.
Mr. Patrick has it. It's about four minutes. Mr. Ward has
offered to show that if you'd like.
What we're trying to do is move past that
conceptual master plan in to some schematic drawing so we can
further estimate the cost of building this facility that
we've created in our mind and base our master plan. It's a
pretty grand plan and we think it has a lot of merit.
A little history on the site. In 1867 the state
legislature appropriated money for the purchase of that land
and there was a trust established to -- for the promotion and
encouragement of agriculture, horticulture, mechanics,
manufacturing, stock raising and general domestic promotion
to Nevadans.
In 1951 that property was leased to Washoe County
and they were included in that lease is the requirement that
they maintain that trust and properly maintain the property.
And Reno Rodeo was specifically mentioned in that lease as

one of the uses of the property.
In 1986, Washoe County and Reno Sparks
Convention, the Visitors Authority, entered into a
management agreement whereby the Convention Authority would
then manage the property and again was responsible for the
maintenance of the property.
In the early and late eighties, the Convention
Authority issued some bonding and built what is now the
indoor arena at the facility. And our master plan -- in our
master plan that's the only building we would intend to
remain on the site and would be refurbished and rehabilitated
to be as grand as the rest of the facility.
The Public Works Board did a facility condition
analysis report. And there's about 16 million dollars of
delayed maintenance on the property right now. If we were
to pursue this plan, you could probably save about eight
million dollars. Because, again, the only thing we would
intend to keep is that indoor arena.
Reno Rodeo has spear-headed this project with the
intention of creating an events center that goes well beyond
Reno Rodeo and well beyond rodeo itself. We believe the
center itself could be a major events center that would
benefit the entire Northern Nevada community. Outdoor
concerts, conventions, rodeos other than ours of all types
1. that we think we could target. College finals rodeo would
2. fit in with the schedule, high school finals rodeo, national
3. high school final rodeo, circuit finals.
4. But beyond that we think it's a -- we are
5. believing we've created a vision of an events center that
6. could go well beyond all of that but be a major hub for high
7. end world class equestrian events. Bring those back.
8. We've had some in the past. They've wandered off. Some are
9. coming back, which is going to be some success. But we think
10. we need to move on and create a nicer facility for the future
11. and the benefit of the Reno Sparks community.
12. We think it would put beds and heads and we're
13. willing to participate any way we can. Again, we
14. spearheaded this effort. We paid for the advanced planning
15. or the master planning document and video. And the other
16. funding you see on this project estimate would be most likely
17. coming from Reno Rodeo. We set aside sufficient funds to
18. cover that amount. I can't act unilaterally for the group,
19. but we did set it aside for this purpose. And I would take
20. it to our board and get a formal vote to go ahead and support
21. this project.
22. I would be happy to answer any questions you
23. might have. I appreciate your time. We understand this is
24. the afternoon of the second day of your hearings.

1. office who looked and said yes they agree that it's at the
2. end of its useful life.
3. And next, number ten, is also the Grant Sawyer
4. building. This project would look to change out the existing
5. card access system to its original to the building
6. construction. It is no longer supported by the
7. manufacturers. So at this point we are unable to add people
8. or doors to the system. And at any point if we lose one of
9. the control panels or a tenant in the building would be
10. controlled security at ten percent of our building.
11. (The court reporter interrupts)
12. MR. JOHNSON: And as each one of these panels
13. falls because they are no longer supported by the
14. manufacturer, they're of age to be replaced. They will lose
15. control to 80 percent of our building.
16. Next, number 12, we're moving to the DMV in
17. Carson City. This project is related directly to the
18. purchasing warehouse. It would repair the failing concrete
19. panels and the other concrete portions of the building. Also
20. we would replace the concrete ramp stairs and railings and do
21. the repairs and finish the exterior of the building as
22. well.
23. Next, for number 13, we would move to the
24. Marlette Lake water system. This project would provide for

1. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Any questions? I happened to
2. watch the video. And grand is an understatement. It looks
3. like a pretty awesome center. I'm hopeful that it gets
4. built. And we'll leave it at that. Thank you.
5. MR. TORVINEN: I appreciate the support. Thank
6. you.
7. MR. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman,
8. Members of the Board. My name is Michael Johnson. I'm the
9. facilities manager for the State Public Works Division. And
10. what I'm here to present to you are the remaining 41 projects
11. out of our top 50 concerns. And I promise to get through
12. these quickly.
13. First on our list, we start at number nine, Grant
14. Sawyer building. You've heard a little bit about that today.
15. This project would replace the existing fire alarm systems. The
16. alarm panel itself is the original to the building
17. construction. It's been entirely problematic over the last
18. 12 to 18 months. We've got 127 fire alarms that we've
19. experienced. And we've also experienced during the month of
20. July, August, two unannounced fire alarms, had to evacuate
21. the building, which has caused disruption to the state's
22. business. And also this comes under the recommendation of
23. both our fire suppression department and the fire marshal's
24. the replacement of three surface water catchment basins,
21. number one and number two, and these are catchments. There
22. are actually seven up there currently. Replacement of the
23. three additional catchments is expected to increase water
24. flow from its current flow of 350 gallons per minute to a
25. potential of 700. I'd just add a note, the system was
26. originally designed to carry 350 gallons per minute. So
27. this would be an increase for what we would provide for the
28. Marlette water system.
29. Number 14, this project would replace
30. approximately 3.5 miles of the 18-inch water transmission
31. main with a new 24-inch ductile iron transmission main from
32. the diversion dam to the Sawmill site. As you can see from
33. the pictures, the existing pipeline, besides being in service
34. for over 70 years, we've got bands in place to mitigate some
35. of the leaks. It is right where the pipeline is beginning to
36. slough off the mountain. And, in addition, some of these
37. sections have been partially crushed by wildfire response
38. vehicles. It's definitely in need of a refreshment.
39. Next is number 15, is also the Marlette water
40. system. This project would provide for design and install
41. controls, metering, and associated instrumentation of the
42. diversion dam, as well as providing some safety handrails for
43. personnel protection.
Just below to show what's in place now, which is a manual, and it's really tough to activate and extremely hard to find in the middle of winter on the right-hand side to see where these have suffered damage.

Again, number 16, Marlette Lake water system.

This project would provide for advanced planning for design through construction documents to replace the 2.6 mile long eight-inch main transmission line from the total catchment to the diversion dam with the 12-inch line. And currently the existing transmission line is more or less insufficient to transport the current off-load.

And when we go back to look at item number 13 with the enhancements made to three catchments, that will definitely begin to oversupply that supply line. So you won't be able to capture water even though it's available.

Next, these two projects, number 17 and 18, these also are related to the Marlette Lake water system. Project number 17, item 17 rather, would replace the small 15 KW generator. And at the end of its useful life supply power to the control systems and also maintains the charge on the batteries that sparks the large generator.

And with regards to the large generator, that's project number 18. And this project would replace that generator as it's also at the end of its useful life. Along with the generator we would change out the motor and install any transfer switch.

And as a note to be made here, the Marlette water system in addition to serving water to Carson City is the only source of water for Virginia City and Storey County, so it's pretty important that we maintain this.

Moving on to 19, again, Marlette Lake water system. This project would design and construct a vehicle bridge across the Hobart Reservoir spillway. The project includes grading, site grading, installation of a prefabricated bridge structure and replacement of riprap.

And if you look at the picture below, during times of off flow or significant off flow, the road that crosses the spillway is washed out, and that's the only means of access for maintenance.

Again, Marlette Lake water system, number 20.

This project would provide design through schematic design documents to rehabilitate both Marlette Lake and Hobart Reservoir dams. The full scope includes assessment of existing conditions, regrading, replacement of riprap and spillway repair and discharge piping and valve repairs.

It's important to note that failure of these dams would not only interrupt water supplies to Carson and Storey County, but it would potentially damage property and endanger life at Lake Tahoe and Washoe Lake Basins if they should fail. And as another point of interest, both of these dams are 140 years of NH. And the one on the left, the picture, has suffered abuse of the dam.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: I've got a quick question with respect to the lake. What's the amount of water being held in that reservoir?

MR. JOHNSON: Marlette Lake itself holds 4500 acre-feet of water, if I'm not mistaken.

CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you for the question. Moving on to number 21, we come back to Carson City area and look at building 89 out at the Stewart facility. This project would replace the air cool chiller, chilled water pumps, piping, and associated piping accessories, temperature controls. The chiller itself is in excess of 20 years old. It's at the end of its useful life. And this particular chiller uses R-22 refrigeration, which after January 1st of 2020 will no longer be available in the United States.

Number 22, DMV, Carson City. This project would provide for the advanced planning through construction documents for replacement of the central plant, chilled and hot water distribution piping, air handling units, terminal units, and computer cooling system at all of the buildings at the DMV facility in Carson City. And, in essence, as you'll see as we go through the rest of these slides, the boilers, the chillers, associated piping and what not, it's in excess of 20 years old and at the end of its life. And that basically pertains to the rest of them.

So next we'll look at our ranking of number 23 and 24. That's the Henderson DMV respectively. And also down at the bottom you will note that I put in the ranks of 25, 26, 27, and 28, which refer to the capitol, the attorney general's central plant, the Laxalt central plant, the Donovan DMV. And they all have HVAC equipment that's in excess of 20 years of age. Hard to maintain and at the end of its useful life.

Belrose building, Las Vegas, same thing. We're looking at the package units to replace them. They're more than 20 years old and have reached the end of their useful service life. And right at this point it's fairly difficult to maintain any level of temperature comfort or air quality standards because these units are constantly going down and we've replaced two AC compressors recently.

Again, with the Belrose building, this project, number 30, would replace the plumbing throughout the building, copper water lines periodically spring active leaks and these sewer lines are rusting through and are leaking.
Moving on, we have 44, 45, and 46, various
building site drainage improvements. These projects would
provide design through construction documents to improve
drainage at the Stewart facility, which is pretty much as
flat as this table. Reno Purchasing Warehouse, which is
flooding areas on the west side of the building. And the
attorney general's building, which constantly because of
where it's located, we have water retention in these areas.
Number 47, this project is for the Bryan building
exterior envelope rehabilitation. We -- This project
includes repair, replacement of the exterior building
envelope components, which would include the roof membrane,
exterior insulating well finishing system, parapet coping
flushing, and also re-caulking or re-gasketing, on the
current wall system to keep the water out.
Next at 48, Reno Purchasing Warehouse. This
project would replace the existing 140 kilowatt generator
with a 500 kilowatt generator transfer switch. Currently the
generator, despite being 20 years of age, it's also
overloaded and cannot pick up and carry the third walking
clean box area. So if we have a power failure, the generator
itself fails. It's just not large enough to carry the load.
Number 49, back to the Grant Sawyer office
building in Las Vegas. This project would replace the
elevator replacements. This includes several. The Belrose
building, the Laxalt, the EICON, the Blasdel, and the NSLA.
For the most part, these elevators are original to the
building's constructions. And with regards to the Belrose
and Laxalt and EICON, the elevators are really old. They
were installed roughly in 1955, so we've got 62 years of use
out of them. It's time to upgrade and put in some nice
planned features along the way.
Next, capitol building, number 39. This project
would replace the deteriorating and exterior concrete
breezeway and stairs. And I'm sure we all have probably
walked on this between today and yesterday. So again, this
would eliminate a safety hazard and so the idea is to prevent
and future safety.
Next items, number 41, 42, and 43, that includes
the Library and Archives, Blasdel, the Supreme Court, the
attorney general's office. These projects will install
cameras and recordings systems in and around these office
buildings where they currently do not exist to upgrade what's
currently there. These buildings are visited by elected
officials and they're high-ranking individuals and so the
upgraded camera systems would provide proof of coverage and
also the ability to record in case of an event and can be
reviewed by capital police.
1. fire alarms are failing or buildings don’t have suppression systems. We’ve included those in here for your review.
2. We’ve got the advanced planning program which enables this book to be completed with impromptu engineering and architectural studies as well as our staff completing its due diligence. We have a paving program in there. And in recent years we’ve not recommended any paving or any paving maintenance. And so those are continuing to degrade.
3. And the final item in here is indoor quality program. And without going in to any further ado on those, those are the statewide programs at the end of the book here.
4. for the Department of Administration.
5. CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Mr. Patrick.
6. Are there any questions before we move on to Agenda Item Number 10. Moving on to Agenda Item Number 10, the administrator’s report on agency activities.
7. MR. PATRICK: Thank you. Ward Patrick for the record. First item on agency activities would be the last activities presented, we discussed six or eight new employees. And those new employees have been actively working and doing due diligence presenting this book. And some of the leadership that came about from there was Mr. Bruce Nip, our mechanical engineer, who is our interim deputy administrator. And he was sitting halfway back here throughout most of the day yesterday. And so he is planning to retire. So I’m sure he’s on line right now listening to this and I would just like to thank him very much for his 32 years of service to the Public Works Division. He was the glue that kept our contract documents together, provided a lot of policy movements for the agency, and initiated a lot of these mechanical systems being operated in a timely manner. And so I would like to thank Bruce publically for his years of service.
8. A little bit on the activities of the construction projects that we’ve provided. I gave the board a handout of the various projects that have construction activities. And so that’s for your review. I would comment that, as stated earlier, regarding the timeliness and delivery of these projects, the DMV Reno facility, the first item on the list, based on the agency’s request to meet a Nevada Day opening, this project will be delivered three months later than what was anticipated a year and a half ago. Public Works Division submitted schedules on these major projects to the governor’s office and the governor’s office of finance and so this one is three months late. Looking at the second item, the Speedway Readiness Center, we’re three months early on that project. Expected delivery is May of 2020.

1. The UNR engineering building, the third item, is under construction. And the expected date of completion was June 22nd of ‘20. And the current expected date of completion is three days after that. So pretty close on that one.
2. Looking at the Southern Desert Correctional Center, unit 8, that was urgent project for Department of Corrections and that project is being delivered four months early. It’s under construction as we speak.
3. Nevada State Veterans Home, the original expected completion time frame was around Christmas of this year. And we’ve had some time extension and construction. We’re about 37 days after the expected date that was established approximately 18 months ago.
4. We’re working together with UNLV on the medical school project. And we believe we’ve established a good schedule here. So this schedule that you see in this line item for project 17-C15 will be used as kind of a milestone yardstick for the success of that project. It still needs to go in to schematic design. It needs to get approval from the legislature for a base.
5. The final three projects are the planning projects that the university system discussed. And the reason that I present the anticipated notice to proceed or expected certificate of substantial completion date is so that you’re aware of the inflation that was applied to those projects for the projects that are in there. There’s 24 months of anticipated inflation. Those projects, that ten percent annual percentage rate was applied until the mid-point of construction.
6. Final two items on projects that I would offer is if you want to make a note of this, if you’re available on February(sic) 17th, the Northern Nevada Veterans Home is having a ceremonial ribbon cutting. That’s in the afternoon at 5:30 p.m. on December 17th. We can get these to you in e-mail as well.
7. And then there’s a wounded warrior memorial.
8. There’s approximately 800 to 900 service men from Nevada that gave their lives and this is a memorial to honor them. And that is planned for a couple of days before Veterans Day, November 9th. In the morning there will be a reception at 9:00 o’clock and a ribbon cutting at 11:00 o’clock.
9. The final item would be at the last board meeting we talked about various BCR’s that were being considered. And as a result of work with the executive branch, there’s a couple of items that will likely be on the governor’s approved list of BDR’s. This item is -- There’s two items within this BDR, in summary. The deferred maintenance
1 projects are critical to maintaining the state's inventory of
2 building and other facilities. Currently there are no
3 recommendations for new deferred maintenance projects
4 submitted with each biennium as there is for CIP's.
5 This proposal will request that the Public Works
6 administrator before October 1 of each unit number of years
7 to submit a recommendation of the deferred maintenance
8 projects in the next biennium. This will better inform
9 policy makers in charge when deciding the allocations of
10 funding of projects. So the intent here is to be in line
11 with the board's letter to the governor's office to make sure
12 the governor's office is aware of other deferred maintenance
13 projects to go much deeper than we would normally provide to
14 the governor's office.
15 The second BDR is a BDR to increase the authority
16 for State Parks Division as well as the military to enter in
17 to construction projects. And so currently the State Parks
18 Division has the authority to do construction projects
19 without the oversight of the Public Works project management
20 section up to 1500 square feet. They're proposing to
21 increase this square footage to 3,000 square feet.
22 Department of Military is looking to increase
23 their authority. They basically have to -- They have the
24 opportunity to come for a delegation of authority to the

Public Works Division. And so it will be allowed -- This
movement and this BDR would allow military to, if approved,
to have authority to execute certain types of projects.
In addition to that, there's language included to
articulate the criteria for delegation of authority for these
agencies and other agencies to manage their own projects.
And it also includes an appeals process should the delegation
be denied. So the delegation of authority is approved by the
administrator at this time.
That concludes the administrator's report.
CHAIRMAN CLUTTS: Thank you, Mr. Patrick.
Are there any questions?
I publically want to say to you welcome to the
administrator position. Great job by you and your team by
getting this put together in fairly short order. So I just
wanted that to be known. We're glad to have you. You also
spent many years in the department and getting ready for this
role. So I'm glad you're on board.
Moving to Agenda Item Number 11, board comments.
Are there any board comments on any agenda item? Are there
any items to be included in future agendas? September 6th,
2018, there will be a board meeting for the administrator's
recommendation to the board for the 2019 CIP. On September
13th, 2018, board meeting for the State Public Work Board's
STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Public Works Division

Agenda Item # 3

SUBJECT TITLE:
For Possible Action: Acceptance and approval of Public Works Board meeting minutes for
August 22 & 23, 2018 - Attached
September 6, 2018 - Attached

DISCUSSION:
Construction Law Counsel has reviewed the August 22 & 23, 2018 meeting minutes and recommends the following changes:

August 22, 2018
1. Page 25:12 – change “to” to “do”
2. Page 29:23 – delete “As”
3. Page 32:11 – change “say” to “a”
4. Page 49:3 – “if” to “in”
5. Page 51:8 – “upgrading” to “operating”
6. Page 52:23 – “with” to “as”
7. Page 54:8 – “$300,000” to “300,000”
8. Page 54:22 – “$5,000” to “5000”
10. Page 60:8 – “raise along” to “appraisal on”
11. Page 63:3 – “squat” to “swat”
13. Page 67:14 – “doors” to “dollars”
14. Page 75:17 – “implication” to “implementation”
15. Page 75:18 – “that guide on” to “the tide on”
16. Page 101:10 – “flight” to “point”
17. Page 105:4 – “through” to “three of”
18. Page 109:10 – “side” to “site”
19. Page 123:12 – “max” to “match”
20. Page 126:4 – “uphold” to “upgrade”
23. Page 141:2 – “solutions” to “solution”

August 23, 2018
1. Page 5:8– change “reduced” to “replaced”
2. Page 8:17– change “times” to “providers”
3. Page 19:5– change “rounds” to “grounds”
5. Page 27:13– change “know” to “to”
6. Page 29:2– change “do” to “deal”
Construction Law Counsel has reviewed the September 6, 2018 meeting minutes and recommends the following changes:

September 6, 2018
1. Page 5:14 – “ward” to “Ward”
2. Page 13:22 – “being into our” to “any air”
3. Page 17:13 – “all” to “falling”
4. Page 17:15 – “offering” to “operating”
6. Page 28:1 – “column barium” to “columbarium”
7. Page 41:1 – “Shawn” to “Sean”

PRIOR ACTIONS:
None.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS/ISSUES:
Not applicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
Approve or deny the August 22 & 23, 2018 and September 6, 2018 meeting minutes as amended.

ACTION ITEM:
Motion to approve or deny the August 22 & 23, 2018 and September 6, 2018 meeting minutes as amended herein OR as further amended by the Board.

PREPARED BY: Susan K. Stewart, Construction Law Counsel