1	STATE OF NEVADA	
2	DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES	
3	COMMISSION FOR C	ULTURAL CENTERS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
4		PUBLIC MEETING
5		TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 2024
6		
7	YEANDEL:	this commission. It's 10:00 Tuesday,
8	April 23rd. And I'd	like to call to order. Uh, let's do a role
9	role call of Commission Commissioners.	
10	CLOUD:	I can do that for you, sir.
11	YEANDEL:	Thank you.
12	CLOUD:	Um, comm Commissioner Maggie Farrell?
13	FARRELL:	Here.
14	CLOUD:	Commissioner Rochanne Downs?
15	DOWNS:	Here.
16	CLOUD:	Commissioner Patricia Olmstead?
17	OLMSTEAD:	Present.
18	CLOUD:	Vice Chair Anthony Timmons? And
19	Commissioner Yale Yeandel, Chair?	
20	YEANDEL:	Here.
21	CLOUD:	We have a quorum, sir. We're just missing
22	the Vice Chair Anthony Timmons, which he did accept the	
23	meeting, so. I'm so	rry, sir, you're muted.
24	YEANDEL:	I'm sorry. I just didn't wanna start
25	without him. Um, is	there any, uh, public comment, uh, that

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has been recorded for this meeting?
                        Carla Cloud for the record. No, sir. I
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         CLOUD:
   have not received any, uh, emails or phone calls or any public
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   record today.
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         YEANDEL:
                        Okay. Um, moving on, since we have a
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    quorum, um, I would like to move to number four, approval of
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    the minutes from previous meetings for possible action. Um,
    4A, the November 14th, 2023 meeting?
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                        This is Commissioner Olmstead. I move to
    approve for, uh, no -- the meeting -- the -- the minutes from
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    November 14th, 2023.
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         FARRELL:
                        This is Commissioner Farrell, and I second
   that motion.
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         YEANDEL:
                        Thank you. Having a motion on the floor
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    and seconded, um, all those in favor say aye.
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         MULTIPLE:
                        Aye.
                        Moving along to the next approval of
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         YEANDEL:
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   minutes from previous meetings, uh, 4B, November 27th, 2023.
    Do I have a motion?
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                        This is Commissioner Farrell. I'll make a
         FARRELL:
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   motion to approve the minutes from November 27th, 2023.
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                        Commissioner Olmstead, I second.
         OLMSTEAD:
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         YEANDEL:
                        All right. Having a motion and seconded,
   all say aye.
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MULTIPLE:

Aye.

YEANDEL: Thank you

CLOUD: Carla Cloud for the record, sir. I just wanna make note that Anthony Timmons has joined the meeting.

YEANDEL: Oh, there he is. Hi, Anthony.

DOWNS: Oh, real quick, you guys. I just wanted to, um, let you guys know that I'm -- I'm abstained on the minutes just because I wasn't at those meetings being a new member. I didn't feel comfortable voting yay or nay.

YEANDEL: Copy. Um, let's move on to number five, staff summary of the status of Commission grants for the FY21-22 cycle for possible action. 5A, the CCHP-21-12, City of Boulder City, review contract -- contractor invoices for activities completed without prior review and review request for an extension of time.

PALMER: Uh, for the record, this is Rebecca

Palmer. Would you like me to, uh, give a brief summary?

YEANDEL: Yes, I'm sorry. Uh, and would staff give a brief summary, please? Thank you.

PALMER: Thank you, sir. This is Rebecca Palmer for the record. Uh, this, uh, uh, grantee, uh, conducted, uh, work, um, without seeking or receiving prior approval, uh, of the activity. Uh, in fact, uh, you'll, uh, see in your packet of materials that, uh, the staff of my office made several attempts, uh, to get information concerning the activity, we believe, prior to or during the action and received no

information. Uh, at this point, the grantee is requesting reimbursement, uh, for the expense of this activity. Um, for a overview of exactly what the activity is, I'd like to turn to Kristen Brown to explain what portion of this, um, award, uh, the, uh, activity is. And then I will turn to Carla to discuss the amount.

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Good morning, Commissioners. This is BROWN: Kristen Brown. Uh, yes, so the work in question is the masonry repointing of the brick water filtration plant building in -as you've seen in the -- in the staff notes, our funding agreement that was executed with the grantee did have the clause that they needed to run all, you know, details past our office before beginning work. Um, and it's not unusual for there -- for some time to elapse before that occurs because people have to hire their contractors and develop their scope and wait for the right weather and all sorts of things like that. So we didn't, didn't get -- there was anything unusual about it at first, and we hadn't heard anything. Um, but then we did remind them a couple times, as you see in the notes, with emailed reminders, that they needed to send us the masonry repointing specifications. Um, unfortunately, uh, it turned -- as it turned out, the brick was repointed without our office having a chance to review and approve the materials. Um, the reason that's important is that masonry repointing is a very technical, um, thing that requires great

attention to detail to make sure that the mortar mix is correct. Uh, it is crucial to not only match color and texture and aggregate, but it's super important to, um, select the right hardness of the mortar. Um, and the ratio of mortar, of course, is created by an aggregate like sand, by lime, and by the addition of Portland cement. And depending on the ratios and how much Portland cement versus other materials, the mortar becomes harder or softer. Um, and we always want to review those because if the mortar is too hard, if it's harder than the surrounding masonry material, it can, um, very quickly lead to failure of the masonry units. Um, when you're working with a very hard material like granite, it's okay for the mortar to be much stronger, but if you're working with a soft material like limestone or brick, then the mortar itself has to be quite soft to be softer than the brick. Um, if the mortar is too hard, it will force the point of failure into the softer surrounding material. And we would rather have the point of failure be in the mortar joints because that's easy to replace, whereas all new, you know -- you can't replace historic brick. Anyway, so that's kind of a quick summary of why we needed -- why we always insist on reviewing mortar mixes before work is done. Um, unfortunately the work was done without our having a chance to do that this time. And when we received the specifications after the fact, we saw that Type S mortar was used, and that is not what we would've chosen for

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this project. We would've chosen Type N, which is a softer type of mortar. Um, so we reached out to the structural engineer that, uh, this -- the SHPO uses, um, Mel Green, and we asked him for his opinion on this, and he agreed, as you see in the notes. He wrote back and he agreed that Type N would've been his preference over Type S. Um, he also did though say that luckily this building is -- is a 20th century building. So the brick is going to -- is by nature a little bit, um, harder and a little bit, um, I quess, better, for lack of a better word, more able to withstand some of that than a very old brick from the 1800s, for example. So it's still not ideal. Luckily, um -- luckily this building is a little bit newer, so we might be able to take some of that a little bit better. Um, so that's basically the, uh -- the background information on that. If anyone has any questions, I'd be happy to answer them if I can.

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PALMER: For the record, this is Rebecca Palmer.

Uh, this is two parts, uh, request. Uh, it's the request for reimbursement, one. So, Carla, can you, uh, explain exactly what the costs that the grantee is seeking, uh, reimbursement for?

CLOUD: Yes. Carla Cloud, for the record. We received a reimbursement request from the City of Boulder City to pay their contractor for the labor and materials to repair the grout joints on the filtration building, um, for the

amount of \$24,000.

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PALMER: Thank you, Carla. So that's, uh -- would be -- if the Chair wishes, would be, uh, one part of any action item. The second part of the action item is the ex -- request for an extension of time. Uh, generally when we, uh, prepare funding agreements consistent with the Commission's, uh, desire, uh, we establish a timeframe appropriate for the bond proceeds, uh, to be expended. Uh, Carla, can you explain the current time, um, uh, allotted for this funding agreement or the -- the termination date for this funding agreement and the requested extension date?

CLOUD: Yes. Thank you, Rebecca. Carla Cloud for the record. Um, the current completion date for this project is May 31, 2024. And the, uh, city is looking to get a sixmonth extension, um, beginning June 1, 2024. Um, so it'd be six months from June 1 is the request. And we do have Michael May on the line if you'd like to hear from the grantee.

YEANDEL: Um, is he on right now? <inaudible>.

MAYS: Uh, Michael Mays, Community Development Director for the record. I can respond to, uh, both parts of the request if you'd like.

YEANDEL: Sure. Let's start with part one.

MAYS: Sure. Um, I will take, uh, full responsibility for the fact that that was not reviewed in advance by SHPO. It was a miscommunication between myself

managing the grant and our Public Works Department that is handling -- handling the project. And I also think that it's completely reasonable to, um, not proceed with the reimbursement, uh, because of that fact, because I certainly understand the importance in reviewing prior to any work, uh, the, um, project and its impact on a, uh, property that's historically significant and tied to the, uh, grant requirements. Um, so that would be item one. Item two, um, since that work has been done, we have been consulting with SHPO staff on the other elements of this project. Um, most recently, and what is currently underway is the abatement of asbestos and lead-based paint within, uh, the, uh, building and that project, uh, and the contract was reviewed by SHPO and approved before work began. We would like to continue the work of, uh, preserving the building specifically as it relates to the window restoration. Uh, the windows, uh -casement windows have been boarded up for many, many years, and we have been consulting with SHPO staff on the appropriate preservation of those windows. But unfortunately, with the remediation work currently underway, we wouldn't be able to begin that until after, and that's why we're requesting a six month extension on that work.

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YEANDEL: Uh, this is Yale Yeandel for the record.

Um, thank you for that, uh, response. And, uh, let me send it back to Rebecca, uh, for her, um, um, consultation.

PALMER: Okay. For the record, this is Rebecca
Palmer. In order to determine the, uh, length in which we
could extend, uh, the di -- the determination date of this
funding agreement, we did seek the advice of the, um, Office
of the State Treasurer, um, because they're responsible for
all bond sales and ensuring that the bond sale and, uh,
expenditures meet the requirements for, um, tax exempt bonds.
Uh, Carla, can you provide a very brief overview of, uh, what
they indicated, uh, was an appropriate timeframe for extending
such an expenditure?

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Thank you, Rebecca. Carla Cloud for the CLOUD: record. Yes. I reached out to the Treasurer's Office to, uh, ensure to have the clear understanding of when the bonds -when we must have the bonds expended. Um, it is three years from the date of -- of deposit -- of the deposit of funds into our account. So these, um, fall bonds were deposited into our account in November of 2022, and they must be fully expended by November of 2022 -- I'm sorry, 2025. Thank you. Um, so we give -- that's why we give grantees 18 months to ensure completion of the project and to ensure that we can have those funds expended in three years. Um, when there is money still sitting on the books, we do incur interest, and then we need to find a new place for that interest. So the sooner we can spend the funds, then we do not keep accruing interest and it doesn't keep continuing. But, um, we do need to have the funds spent no later than November of 2025.

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PALMER: So, uh, this is Rebecca for the record.

Um, thank you, Carla. I appreciate that. Uh, keeping in mind that we have a significant management, uh, process that we must go through, we would never consider extending any, um, uh, funding agreement to that, uh, three-year date. It -- it -- we simply have to have adequate opportunity to process all of these, uh, uh, payments, uh, to avoid any arbitrage penalties. Uh, so for that, um, uh, Chair, if you have any other questions, we'd be happy to answer them.

YEANDEL: Uh, this is Yale Yeandel for the record.

Um, no other questions. Uh, um, I think we --

CLOUD: Carla Cloud for the record. Tony Timmons had his hands raised. Go ahead, Tony.

TIMMONS: Hi, everyone. Anthony Timmons for the record. Um, so I wanted to clarify a couple things. First of all, I was, uh, looking at the funds that are look -- appear to be available, maybe. It looks like there were some funds available, but they may be committed to two other projects.

Um, I just wanted to clarify that with the staff to make sure if there was additional funding available or is this 24,000 already considered part of a grant that was already, uh, awarded to the City of Boulder City?

CLOUD: Carla Cloud for the record. Uh, yes. This, uh, 24,000 has already been awarded to Boulder City. Uh, it's

just that the work was completed prior to our review, so now it's subject to whether or not it can be reimbursed. Um, there is, um, no funding available left in our spring bond sale that we had at this point in time. It's possible that we can end up with some interest. The fall bond sale that ends, um, in November of 2025, right now, we have \$20,000 in unobligated interest at the time. But that — the Boulder City, uh, project does not require additional funding.

TIMMONS: Perfect. Thank you. Anthony Timmons again for the record. I appreciate that, Carla. Um, my other question is for staff. Um, it sounds like different materials were used for this project. Is that going to hinder or is it going to jeopardize the possibility of this property being, uh, approved for National Historic Register process or anything such as that because of, uh, incorrect materials being used?

BROWN: This is Kristen Brown. Uh, this great question. Um, no, if your -- if your question it pertains to specifically to, uh, the ability to designate this building on any type of historic register or to apply for grant money from some other organization in the future. Uh, no, I don't believe that that type of thing would -- would hinder that. Um, what really it might do is it might lead to damage in the future. Luckily, Boulder City doesn't -- isn't subject to the same freeze thaw cycles that we are in northern Nevada. So -- and

like -- like I said earlier, the brick is -- is 20th century brick, so it's a little bit, you know, stouter. Um, so let's hope that doesn't happen. But that is the danger of putting in a mortar that's too hard is that it can lead to brick damage in the future, especially long term. Um, but I don't believe that it would -- it would hinder the building's ability to be listed. But, um, I believe it's already de -- a designated building. And perhaps, um, Mr. Mays can clarify that.

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MAYS: It is part of the National Register nomination for all the properties in the Historic District, but it's not individually listed.

BROWN: This is Kristen Brown. So, um, any building in a Historic District that is considered contributing to that district is also considered to be listed in the National Register. Um, we -- we do not, and the Park service does not, differentiate between an individually listed resource and a contributing resource to a Historic District. Both are considered equally listed in the National Register.

TIMMONS: Excellent. Thank you very much. Anthony
Timmons again for the record. Um, Chair Yeandel, um, I'm gonna
go ahead and make a motion to approve that \$24,000 in funding,
and I'll just give a stern look to Mayor Hardy when I talk to
him next.

YEANDEL: Uh, this is Yale Yeandel for the record.

Um, yes, the, the floor recognizes the, uh, mention. Um,

1 let's, uh, hear a second for the motion. This is Commissioner Farrell. We have a 2 FARRELL: hand raised by Commissioner Olmstead. And before we, uh, 3 consider the motion, um, maybe have Patricia give her 4 5 comments. CLOUD: Commissioner Olmstead --6 It might influence --7 FARRELL: 8 YEANDEL: Chair recognizes Patricia Olmstead. 9 OLMSTEAD: Uh, my question was actually for the second motion on the six-month extension, so I can wait for 10 that, or I can ask it now. It's just, Mr. Mays, will the, uh, 11 work be done by that six-month extension date? 12 13 MAYS: Sorry, was that, uh, question, uh, uh, 14 toward me? I -- unfortunately, it's -- it's, um -- the video 1.5 is kind of garbled. I think the question was -- and again, for 16 the record, Michael Mays, uh, with the City of Boulder City. Our, uh, intent is to complete everything within six months. 17 18 I've been consulting with, uh, the Public Works Department on the timeline needed to do the window restoration, and we can 19 20 get it done within that timeframe. 21 Thank you very much. OLMSTEAD: 22 CLOUD: Carla Cloud for the record. Uh, 23 Commissioner Rochanne Downs has her hand raised. Yeah, the floor recognizes Commissioner 2.4 YEANDEL:

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Downs.

DOWNS: Uh, Rochanne Downs for the record. Uh, just a question. I mean, this is my first meeting here, so, you know, trying to play catch up and, you know, understand what's going on. But my question would be, you know, in looking at this, uh, \$24,000 extension, um, understanding that the work was already completed. I guess my question is, why was the process not followed and why wasn't the final approvals, you know, conducted if -- if, um, requests were made and, um, we didn't get a response? I guess I-I just need to understand where that lapses. Because as we look at these processes and require these -- these processes of -- of any, um, entity or any grantee, um, I guess my question would be, um, is this common practice and do we, you know, approve those? Because it is a government agency, um, because the rules are the rules and those agreements are -- are signed, um, with those acknowledgements. And so, you know, as I'm hearing that -- that, you know, those didn't happen, um, it's -- it's concerning.

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PALMER: For -- for the record, uh, Chair, would you like us to provide information related to that question?

YEANDEL: Yes, please, staff. Uh, Rebecca, if you could respond to that.

PALMER: Okay. Uh, for the record, this is Rebecca Palmer. Um, the, uh, Commission issues a, um, grant, uh, handbook that explains all of the requirements of the grant

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and the reporting requirements and the consultation
requirements prior to any application being received by the
office. In addition, um, at every opportunity, staff will
remind, uh, grantees of the requirements of this grant
program, that it adhere to the Secretary of the Interior
Standards for Rehabilitation. Um, so the information, the
guidance is in the, uh, manual and handbook.
                    Uh, thank you, Rebecca. Uh, this is Yale
Yeandel for the record. Again, we do still have a motion on
the floor. Um, is there a second for the motion?
                    Sir, Anthony Timmons for the record. The
     TIMMONS:
motion fails.
                    The motion fails? All right. The motion
     YEANDEL:
fails. Um, moving on to 5B CCHP-21-18, update on the City of
Carlin additional award of $21,766.42 cents to cover increased
architectural and engineering costs approved by the SHPO.
                    I'm sorry, sir. Carla Cloud for the
     CLOUD:
record. We still have not completed the second portion of 5A -
     YEANDEL:
                    Oh --
                    -- for the extension of time.
     CLOUD:
                    -- the extension section for 5A. I'm
     YEANDEL:
sorry. Uh, my apologies. Um, yes, uh --
     OLMSTEAD:
                    This is Commissioner Olmstead.
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YEANDEL:

Yes.

Commissioner Olmsted. I'd like to move to 1 OLMSTEAD: approve the extension of time for the City of Boulder. 2 Rochanne Downs for the record. I'll second 3 DOWNS: the motion. 4 5 YEANDEL: Okay. Hearing, um --Sir, you're muted. 6 CLOUD: 7 I apologize. Um, having a-a motion and YEANDEL: seconded, uh, let's take a vote. Um, all those in favor say 8 9 aye. 10 MULTIPLE: Aye. All those not in favor, say nay. Hearing 11 YEANDEL: only ayes and no nays, uh, passing the second portion of CCHP-12 21-12. Moving on --13 14 TIMMONS: Chair, this, this is Anthony Timmons. I'm sorry. For the record, do we need to formally deny the 24,000 15 reimbursement? Uh, maybe staff can answer that one. 16 Thank you. Yes. Uh, Rebecca Palmer? 17 YEANDEL: For the record this -- this is Rebecca 18 PALMER: Palmer. Sorry about that, Chair. Um, I'd like to turn to, uh, 19 20 our, uh, Deputy Attorney General to answer that question. If a 21 motion has failed, uh, is a public body required to then make 22 an alternative motion in the, um -- with an opposite, um, uh, 23 decision? Um, Nicole Ting for the record, Attorney 24 TING:

General's office. So it's really the, uh kind of purview of

the Commission. So, if the Commission wishes to formally, uh, 1 deny that application, um, they can. Um, it's not -- not 2 required, but if -- if you, um -- Chair, if -- if you would 3 like to entertain a motion to deny that would be fine, or with 5 the motion failing, the -- the application is -- is not approved. 6 Yes. As Chair, um, Yale Yeandel, I would 7 YEANDEL: like to, um, formally, um, ask for a vote for denial of the 8 CCHP-21-12 Boulder City grant. Do we have a second on the motion? 10 Uh, Chair Yeandel, this is Commissioner 11 OLMSTEAD: Olmstead. I would like to make a motion to go with staff's 12 denial of the 24,000 due to the City of Boulder City not 13 14 getting review on the appropriate, uh, mortar for the brick Rochanne Downs for the record. I second DOWNS: 15 16 that motion. Having a motion and seconded, uh, the 17 YEANDEL: Commissioners give a yay for the approval of denial. 18 19 MULTIPLE: Aye. 20 And those opposed, say nay. YEANDEL: 21 Anthony Timmons for the record. Nay. TIMMONS: 22 Nay? All right. Um, staff, I'm a little YEANDEL: 23 bit, uh, perplexed here on the next step. Carla Cloud for the record. Your next item 24 CLOUD:

would be item 5B, City of CCHP-21-18.

YEANDEL: Yes. Next item 5B CCHP-21-18, update for on the City of Carlin, additional award of \$21,766.42 to cover increased architectural and engineering costs approved by the SHPO staff. Do you have recommendations?

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PALMER: For the record this is Rebecca Palmer.

The, uh, Commission can make this an action item or a, uh, informational item depending on their preference. Commission had, uh, authorized SHPO staff to award remaining grant proceeds to grantees to cover cost, uh, uh, overruns or increases. Um, we did that in this case for the City of Carlin in the amount of \$21,766.42. Um, perhaps, uh, staff, Kristen Brown can explain exactly what, um -- what the reason for this additional award, uh, was and what it will go to pay for.

BROWN: Of course. This is Kristen Brown. Um, the brief summary is that originally this grantee hired an architect who was to be doing both the, sort of, condition assessment and historic recommendation -- you know, historic preservation recommendations in the report, as well as the architectural analysis and architectural drawings.

Unfortunately, that architect was unable to complete the project and had to withdraw. So the city was, uh -- it was required for them to hustle and find another consultant that could pick up the thread quickly before the grant cycle ended. They found a consultant to do the historic structures report, but that consultant was a, um -- a -- really a preservation

consultant, not an architect. So that consultant then needed to subcontract with an architect to do the drawing portion of that report. Um, and because of the lateness, um, and because there was a lot of back-background work that needed to be redone, um, that that first person had already done, they had to go and do site visits and travel and document and everything, um, and then produced this report with a subcontractor. The cost simply went up. Um, they are on track now. They're — they're cruising along. They're doing the work, and I-I expect it'll be a good, uh, deliverable in the end. It just ended up costing more.

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OLMSTEAD: This is Commissioner Olmstead. I think we go with staff, um, and make this just an informational. And staff has the ability to, um, assign the, uh, additional fees, and I-I think we're good to go.

YEANDEL: Yes, agreed. Um, so let's put the recommendation up for staff, um, on item 5B. We won't make that an actionable vote. Number 5C is the CCHP-21-23 update on the Carlin Historical Society additional award of \$33,729 and no cents to cover increased architectural engineering costs approved by the SHPO. Rebecca?

BROWN: This is -- yeah, this is Kristen Brown again. This was the same circumstance. Um, this -- Carlin Historical Society, uh, due to the collaboration, of course, and familiarity with the city staff, the Historical Society

had hired that same architect who had to withdraw from this project as well. And they were able to regroup and -- and hire new folks in the same manner. So it's the same exact set of circumstances.

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YEANDEL: Thank you. Thank you. Um, okay, I -- uh, Rebecca, if there's any other comment from staff?

PALMER: Uh, for the record this is Rebecca Palmer.

Um, again, using the authority given to us by the Commission,

we, um, awarded this additional, uh, uh, bond proceeds to

support cost, uh, increases, uh, for the City of Carlin, as

explained by, uh, Kristen Brown. Um, again, the Commission may

decide to make this an action item, uh, to determine whether

or not those, uh, proceeds should be awarded, uh, to this

grantee. Uh, that is certainly within your, um, uh, authority

to make that final decision.

DOWNS: Rochanne Downs for the record, I believe that we should proceed as we did with 5B, that, um, maintained, um, the staff's recommendation.

YEANDEL: Yes, agreed. Uh, this is Yale Yeandel for the record. Um, let's go with staff recommendation on that item 5C. Number six, the discussion and decision to request the sale of bonds in accordance with NRS 383.530.1. In November of calendar year of 2024, the request of the general obligation bond sale will not exceed \$3 million. The proceeds of the bond sale will be deposited with the State Treasurer to

be credited to the Fund for Preservation and Promotion of Cultural Resources, and will be granted to successful applicants and support the administration of the grant program for the 2023-2024 grant cycle. Um, and I have note here for possible action.

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PALMER: For the record, um, this is Rebecca

Palmer. The, uh, statute requires the Commission to determine exactly how much, uh -- uh, about how many bond proceeds will be awarded in any grant cycle. Uh, they can award up to \$3 million in any one, uh, year. However, it should be noted for the record that the biennial budget for FY24-25, as approved by the legislature, uh, uh, envisioned a maximum of \$3 million to be sold to support this Commission's grant program. So, although in statute it says 3 million per year, uh, there is, in reality, uh, 3 million for the biennium. Uh, the question that, uh, needs to be answered is how much the Commission wishes to make available for this grant cycle.

OLMSTEAD: This is Commissioner Olmstead. I think we go with the 1.5 million, so that we keep it even from each year in the biennium.

YEANDEL: Okay. Uh, thank you. Yes. Um, if that's a motion on the floor, uh, is there a second for that motion?

OLMSTEAD: I was just putting out for discussion in case any other Commissioner --

YEANDEL: Just for discussion, sure.

OLMSTEAD: Yeah. In case any other Commission has any questions for staff or if staff has any, um, comments.

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DOWNS: Uh, Rochanne Downs for the -- for, uh, the record. Um, I guess just to follow up to see, is that what is standard? Is that how we've been doing it? Um, just as the first, um, introduction to this, I'm -- I wanna make sure that I'm understanding, you know, past practices or -- or -- or is there -- or is there an established budget already of what is requested? I didn't hear if there has been anything that has been requested that would exceed that 1.5 million.

PALMER: For the record this is Rebecca Palmer.

Thank you, uh, commissioner Downs. Would you like me to answer that question, Chair?

YEANDEL: Yes, please, uh, Rebecca. I'd appreciate if you would answer the question. Thank you.

PALMER: Thank you. Uh, in the past, um, uh, the Commission had, uh, first established the grant cycle, held a grant hearing to award grant funds, and then requested a sale of bonds to support the awarded, uh, projects in the amount equal to those projects, plus, uh, administrative, uh, expenses. However, uh, during the last grant cycle, it was clear that that's not exactly the process outlined in the statute. In the statute, it reverses the order of those actions and requires the Commission to decide how much will be available in any grant cycle, and then the grant hearing will

be held to award within that amount. Um, so what staff has done is return to the, uh, original intent of the statute so that the Commission decides how much to award before the grant hearing is held, so that they can determine, uh, that maximum threshold. Once the grant hearing is held, which will occur in August, I believe, um, then the letter will be sent to the Board of Finance requesting the sale to support the amount the Commission previously determined was available to be granted to a -- to, um, qualified applicants, um, reviewed at that grant hearing. So, it reverses the order in which it had been traditionally, um, uh, the process had occurred, uh, to reflect more accurately what the statute requires. So the action today would be to decide exactly how much in the grant cycle, and the grant cycle is two fiscal years. Um, and so if it's 1.5, or whatever the Commission decides, per fiscal year, then the total would be 3 million requested for sale after the grant hearing is held in August.

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DOWNS: Oh, Ro -- thank you, Rebecca. Uh, Rochanne Downs for the record. One additional question is, based on, you know, historic, what is the amount, you know -- is this 1.5 adequate within the grant re -- um, requests? I mean, is that covering or is that too low, too high, average, just a, uh, understanding, I guess, of -- of the need.

PALMER: Thank you, uh, Commissioner Downs through you -- through Chair Yeandel to Commissioner Downs. The answer

to that question is there is never enough money. Um, the, uh, total available is 3 million, but, um, I would, um, probably be accurate in, uh, assuming that the amount of requests — the total request of all the grant, uh, applicants is going to be considerably higher than 3 million. Um, that has been traditionally the case. In fact, um, only — in only one instance has there been — have there been sufficient grant funds to support all of the requests, um, since 1993. Um, so yes, there will probably be far more, uh, uh, funds requested than available. Staff anticipated that would occur. And in the grant manual and in all guidance provided to applicants, we encourage them to phase their projects so that they can accomplish a reasonable part of their project if they are not fully funded in their request.

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DOWNS: One more question, sorry. Uh, Rochanne Downs, for the question. Um, what is the maximum amount allowed per grant?

PALMER: For the record this is --

DOWNS: Is there -- is there -- is there a maximum or a, you know -- is there a maximum? I-I know that there's never gonna be enough money. I-I understand that. Um, but just wondering, what is the max for, um, each applicant? Is there -- is there a ceiling?

PALMER: For the record --

DOWNS: Or we -- or we could do one grant for 1.5

million technically, if -- is -- is that a possibility or is there -- as -- as -- as we're looking at, you know, all of the needs and -- and all of the grants that come in. I just didn't know if there's like a maximum. So, one applicant could technically receive 1.5 million, or however many grants of 50,000 or whatever.

PALMER: For the record this is Rebecca Palmer.

There is no maximum, uh, request amount for any one applicant.

There is also no, uh, specific requirement of how that -
those, uh, grant proceeds can or should be awarded. The

Commission has full discretion to decide those, um, two items.

For this grant cycle, the Commission did not determine that

there should be a maximum, uh, ceiling for any one applicant

request.

DOWNS: Okay, sorry. Uh, Rochanne Downs. One more question it just brought up. Are -- is there any type of a match? So is there a match to those, um, funding whether it's an in kind or a cash match for any of the awards?

PALMER: For the record, this is Rebecca Palmer.

The commission has never required match. However, it is strongly encouraged. The purpose of a match would be to show community support for this project or their proposed project.

So it has always been strongly encouraged, but has never been a formal requirement of any grantee. And the reason for that is, when the Commission was established as the Commission for

Cultural Affairs in 1993, the -- was established because there was a recognition that certain regions within the state had limited access to funding or, uh, potential donors. And those were most likely to be rural, um, uh, communities. So the requirement for match has never been established.

DOWNS: Thank you.

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CLOUD: Carla Cloud for the record. Commissioner Farrell has her hand raised.

That, uh, overview was excellent. Thank you. It answered, I think, some of the same questions that Commissioner Downs has. Um, if — if we approve, um, the sale of 3 million, do we also need to specify 1.5 for each year, or can we specify perhaps 2 million for one year, 1 million for another. Um, being fairly new, I wanna make sure I understand our options as well. Thank you.

PALMER: For the record, this is Rebecca Palmer.

Uh, to Commissioner Farrell through Chair Yeandel. The

Commission determined that this grant cycle, which we are, uh,

currently accepting applications on behalf of the Commission

for, was to be a two-year grant cycle. So, while it could be

designated as 1.5 per year, uh, the com -- the cycle is a two
year cycle. Uh, so the Commission would want, for future grant

cycles, uh, if they chose, to determine it's a one-year grant

cycle and request the sale of 1.5 in each year, assuming that

the next leg -- legislatively approved budget included, uh, a potential sale for -- of, uh, bonds to support this Commission. The Commission is at liberty to make that decision, according to statute, how they're going to award proceeds and what that grant cycle looks like. The current grant cycle is, again, as I said, a two-year cycle. So the agenda item is the decision as to how much, up to a maximum of 3 million as identified in the legislatively approved budget for this cycle. Up to 3 million. It could be anything from zero, uh, in other words, no, uh, bond proceeds sold to support this Commission, to 3 million or anything -- any number within that range.

YEANDEL: Thank you, Rebecca. I appreciate that. Uh,

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YEANDEL: Thank you, Rebecca. I appreciate that. Uh, that does clear things up quite a bit. Um, so, uh, do we need to put a possible action on this? Um, what is staff recommendation? Do the biennial, uh, separate to \$1.5 million per year? What -- what is the recommendation by staff?

PALMER: For the record this is Rebecca Palmer. Uh,

if the Commission wishes to follow precedent, uh, from previous grant cycles, it would be a, uh, cumulative request of 3 million for the biennium since the grant cycle was identified as a two-year grant cycle.

YEANDEL: Okay. Um, any other comments from any Commissioners on this?

TIMMONS: Chair Yeandel --

YEANDEL: Go.

TIMMONS: I'm sorry. Chair Yandell, this is Anthony
Timmons. For the record, I would like to go with staff's
recommendation and request \$3 million bond sale for the
biennium to support the Commission.

OLMSTEAD: Commissioner Olmstead, I second.

YEANDEL: All right. Getting a, uh, motion and seconded, can I get a vote from the Commission? Um, all those in favor, say aye.

MULTIPLE: Aye.

YEANDEL: All those not in favor, say nay. Hearing no nays, the action passes with staff recommendation. Number seven, Commissioner training. Um, staff, do you have, uh -- we have a, um, guest on this?

TING: Hi, Chair. Yes, um, if it's okay with you,
I can -- I can take over from here.

YEANDEL: Thank you.

TING: Okay. Thanks again, Chair, and thanks,

Commissioners. Again, Nicole Ting still, from the Attorney

General's Office. Um, I'm going to, uh, provide you some

training on the, uh, riveting and important world of open

meeting law. And I have a presentation for you. And after it's

up, I'm just gonna make sure everybody can see it. Everybody's

good to go? Great. Okay.

YEANDEL: Yes.

TING: Okay. Thank you so much, Chair. Uh, so again, I'm gonna provide you some training on, um, open meeting law. Uh, we're gonna discuss five main things. One, uh, what is open meeting law in general? Number two, uh, when does open meeting law apply? Three, how do I, and, uh, as a Commissioner and then as a Commission as a group, comply with open meeting law? Four, uh, what happens when open meeting law is violated? And number five, uh, gonna give you some updates from the 2023 latest legislative session. Um, if I could request, um, any questions at the end, uh, that would be great. I have a feeling that there's probably a slide that -that answers the question, but of course, questions are, uh, welcome and, um, um, good, so -- but, um, I'll take those at at the end, if that's okay. So, uh, going forward to number one. So in general, so what is open meeting law? Uh, so if you look at Chapter 241 of the NRS, um, you can read this, so I won't read the whole thing. Uh, but basically the intent of open meeting law is that, um, actions of public bodies be taken openly and that their deliberations be -- be conducted openly. So it's basically kind of public trans -- uh, transparency for the public in, uh, government settings. All right. Moving on. So, when does open meeting law apply? Um, so kind of two main things. So, open meeting law applies, uh, during meetings of public bodies. Uh, so first, uh, what is a public body? Um, so public bodies, um, uh, generally applies

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to all meetings of public bodies in the State of Nevada, uh, so this includes subcommittees. So this is a question I get asked a lot. They say, well, if -- if -- can two Commissioners meet and kind of figure this out? Um, and it -- unfortunately, this would be a subcommittee, and subcommittees are subject to open meeting law. Um, exceptions, which we will be discussing, are strictly construed. Uh, so open meeting law, uh, favors everything being discussed out in the open. So that's the public body portion. Uh, so what is a meeting? Uh, so under open meeting law, a meeting, uh, requires, uh, first what's known as a quorum plus deliberative action. Uh, so importantly to discuss what a quorum means. Um, so under open meeting law in general, um -- not for your Commission, but under open meeting law in general -- for your Commission also, but a quorum means a simple majority of the total body or other proportion established by law. Now, let's go to this other proportion established by law. So, specifically for your Commission, under NRS 383500 Subsection 3, four members of your Commission constitute a quorum. Uh, there's a, but. Uh, but a majority of the members of the Commission is necessary to consider a particular -- not particulate, a particular business before it. Um, so I think the best way to -- to explain this would be an example. Um, so there's seven members of the Commission. Um, now say every, um, every slot is filled, right? So there's seven members of the Commission.

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Every slot is filled. So four members are needed to take any action on something. So four -- so four members vote in favor of something, then an action is valid and -- and the Commission can go forward with that. However, um, five members are necessary to consider any business before it. So -- so, seven members total, uh, five is a -- is a majority of all the Commission is necessary to consider any action to have a meeting, uh, but four members are necessary, um, for a quorum to per -- to -- to vote in favor of anything. So, a little bit tricky, but, um -- oh, and again, I'll make sure that all these slides are provided to you, too. Um, so, uh -- so that's a quorum. Uh, so to deliberate, uh, means to examine, weigh, and reflect on any reasons for or against an action. And, uh, that deliberate, um, definition is 241015 Subsection 2. A definition of action means the majority vote of all members present -- all members for elected bodies. And again, that's -- that's the -- the main open meeting law. And then for yours, it's under 33500 Subsection 3. And moving on. Okay, so how do I comply with open meeting law? Um, so there's some things in this presentation that I think it's important that the Commissioners are aware of, but it's not something that you'll necessarily kind of touch. So, this is one of those things. So I'm gonna go through it a little fast 'cause it's, I think, again, important for you to be aware of it, but it's something more that staff kind of handle -- staff and myself. So, um,

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talking about a meeting notice and the agenda for the meetings. So, uh, um, the meeting notice and agenda must include time, place, and location of the meeting, including information about the Zoom meeting or other remote technology system. The agenda must include a name, uh, the contact and business address for any supporting material, uh, plus the location, and again, either physical or electronic, and that needs to have a clear and complete statement of the topics that are gonna be discussed at the meeting. So, um, as you've probably seen and know, action items are supposed to be denoted as for possible action. So this lets the public know that, uh, this is something that the, uh, Commission, um, is gonna be actually deciding. Um, so public comment periods and then restrictions on public comments also need to be noted in the notice and agenda. These requirements can be found in 241.020. So the posting requirements for the agenda, so this is how -- and, uh, the requirements for how the agenda actually needs to be posted so the public knows about it. So it needs to be at the office of the pub-public body or at the location of the meeting, where the meeting's taking place if it's physical, at the public body website, and there's also something called the Nevada Notice Website that the agenda needs to be posted to. So, timing for the posting, uh, is no later than 9:00 a.m. of the third working day before the meeting. So this -- these are like weekdays and non holidays.

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A notice must be sent to persons who have requested notice of the meetings. Um, so public sometimes will say, hey, can -whenever there's a notice, can -- can you please send it to me? So we're supposed to send it out to those people, so. So these are, um, some additional requirements. And again, I'm just gonna go through these kind of fast 'cause it's something to be aware of, but not so -- necessarily -- necessarily something that -- that you'll kind of touch. Uh, so public bodies need to make reasonable efforts to assist and accommodate persons with physical disabilities desiring to attend. Additional notice required for consideration of a person's character, misconduct or competence to take administrative action against a person. Um, so this is, um, something that's kind of -- kind of specific and esoteric. Um, if the Commission is gonna be, um -- if there's any wrongdoing, like of a Commissioner member, and, um, if their character misconduct is gonna be talked about, there's some additional notice requirements, including letting that person know in a certain time period. Uh, meetings must be recorded or transcribed. Minutes of the meetings must be, uh, kept in conformance with 241035. The supporting material, and that's like your Commissioner packets and things like that, uh -supporting materials required to be available to the public at the time it is provided to members of the public body. Uh, now an emergency meeting, uh, may only be called where the need to

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act upon a matter is truly unforeseen and circum-circumstances dictate that a meeting action is required. Uh, so unfortunately this doesn't mean we didn't have, um, time to post it. I get this question a lot. Like we -- we didn't have time to post it. Um, so unfortunately that's not necessarily an emergency. It's kind of not -- not a good circumstance, but it's -- unfortunately it's not an emergency. This is really more designed for like floods and, um, things like that. All right. Moving on. Okay, so, uh, public comment. Um, so there's, um, the minimum requirements for public comment. So this is the minimum thing the public body has to do. So a public body kind of has two options of how they take public comment. So they can either do, um, what's on your guys' agenda, is they have public comment at the beginning, and then all the action items and all the informational items are discussed and voted upon, and then there's a public comment at the end. So that's -- that's one way to do it, and that's totally fine. That's great. Um, another way to do it, uh, that some public bodies do is they'll take public comment after each item. Um, and then another requirement is there always needs to be at least one, uh, public comment period that's devoted to general public comment. Um, so this is, uh -- gives the public an opportunity to give public comment, um, on anything within the jurisdiction and purview of the public body. So there just needs to be at least one public comment

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period that takes a general public comment. And again, that's -- they're able to give public comment about anything that the Commission or public body has jurisdiction over. Uh, so, um, something that -- that the Chairs, uh -- Chairs and, uh, Commission members will, um -- will -- will see is, uh, sometimes they want to, um, do restriction on public comment. So restrictions must be reasonable to time, place, and manner restrictions. So this means that, um, public bodies aren't allowed to restrict by point of view. So it's like we can't receive public comment on this point of view. However, there can be restrictions as far as, uh, we're gonna limit each public comment period to five minutes. And what I recommend is, if you limit one person to five minutes, I would limit everybody to five minutes. Um, some public bodies allow five minutes for individuals and seven minutes for organizations. So, um, as long as -- as long as everything is reasonable to time, place, and manner, uh, then restrictions on public comment are allowed. Uh, something that I kind of mentioned is, um, the open meeting law does not prevent the removal of any person who willfully disrupts a meeting to the extent that its orderly conduct is made impractical. Um, so again, if someone is disrupting a meeting so that its orderly conduct is made impractical and prac -- impractical, um, the, uh -- the public body is able to kind of remove that person. Um, so new in 2023, if using a remote technology system, um, must offer

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at least telephonic public comment. Okay. Uh, continuing on with how do I comply with the OML? Um, so there's, um -- so again, open meeting law favors, um, open sessions, so it really favors o things being discussed in public. However, there are some limited exceptions, um, which are called closed sessions. Uh, so closed sessions may be held by public body to consider the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence, or physical or mental health of a person. That's under 241030, and it's very, uh -- very limited, kind of esoteric, um, for certain public bodies. It may also be to -held to great examinations. Um, exceptions are -- exceptions are that the -- these things must be held out and open, um, and this is appointment of a member of a public body, or -and/or to consider the Chief Officer of the public bo -public body agency -- public body or agency. So if the Chief Officer of the public body -- you are considering the -- the character, alleged misconduct, professional competence, et cetera, and it's of the Chief Officer, that -- that can't be in a closed session. That needs to be open. Um, so these closed sessions and the -- the exceptions that I just discussed, um, deliberation can be during the closed session, um, but, uh, the public body needs to go to an open public meeting to take action. So, you can deliberate at closed, and then you go back to the open meeting, uh, to take action, to take a motion and to vote yay or nay. Uh, so moving on to

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virtual attendance. Uh, so members of the public body may attend virtually whether or not there's a physical location for the public to attend. Now, if there is no physical -physical location for the public, uh, virtual attendance options must be provided. So during these virtual attendance meetings, the public must be able to hear and observe to the same level as the members. Um, so pitfall. So the chat function and remote technology system. So this is something I just kind of wanted to emphasize. So, uh, right -- my recommendation, uh, for public bodies is to not use the chat feature. Um, this is kind of a-a two-prong. Um, the first reason is that it makes, um, uh, doing the minutes and the record of the meeting very difficult. Um, and then the second is that the -- a lot of pe -- a lot of members from the public especially will call in. So if you're calling in, you can't see anything in the chat feature. So this is one of my, uh, kind of strongest recommendations for these virtual meetings is -- is to not use the chat feature. All right. So what happens if OML is violated? Um, so if any action is taken, and it's an -- and it's kind of violating OML, uh, for instance, if three, uh, Commissioners get together at the grocery store and they say, hey, we're gonna -- we wanna approve this grant, um, any actions taken in violation of OML are automatically void. Um, the AGs office has the authority to investigate and to prosecute violations. Um, if things get serious, there is a

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potential, uh, criminal violation, um, like, statute. Again, that's pretty -- usually for, like, very serious type things. Um, so corrective action is recommended. Um, and while it might not eliminate the violation, it can however, uh, mitigate the severity and further ensure that the business of government is accomplished in the open. So say for -- if for some reason the Commission did some sort of OML violation, a corrective act-action is recommended, although it might not eliminate the violation that occurred. All right. So we're almost done. You guys are doing a good job. Um, so updates, uh, from the 2023 legislative session. Uh, so some things that recently changed is the definition of -- of quorum. So, um -so for appointed bodies, and this is where, um, all members of the public body are appointed, uh, the vacancies don't -don't count in the -- in the quorum, um, calculation. So if there's a seven member public body and there's two vacancies, those -- those vacancies don't count to-towards, uh, calculating the -- the -- the quorum or the m --a or the majority. Um, so only voting members count. Uh, meeting definition changed a little bit. It changed to clarify the existing meeting. Um, so the -- so really the only true exception, um, to the open meeting law is the attorney-client conference. Uh, so what open meeting law does is it allows an exception for public bodies to meet with their attorney, and then, uh, this exception is, um -- is a little bit limited.

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Uh, so, um, if the public body wanted to meet with their attorney kind of about any sort of subject, um, it would need to be done during a public meeting. However, the public body can have an open meeting law exception to meet with their attorney if we are discussing any potential or existing litigation. Um, so fortunately, the potential litigation does allow a little bit of wiggle room. So if there's any type of lawsuit, any type of litigation, either potential or existing, uh, we could meet in a closed session. It doesn't have to be agendized, doesn't have to be, um, recorded. The public is not there. Uh, so another update in 2023, administrative action against a person. So this definition is now an action that is uniquely personal to the person and includes the potential for a negative change in circumstances. Uh, then there's some other, uh, notice requirements that were changed in 2023. Uh, so if an individual is facing administrative action, um, personal service to this individual needs to be seven calendar days, if you're gonna notice them via certified mail, 14 calendar days, um, and then <inaudible> attorney, and then the emergency exception. So emergency exception, so if -- if some sort of exigent circumstances happen, there's an exception to the -- to the notices. Um, all elected bodies may now take advantage of the 281A420 form re -- quorum reduction, so -again, so vacancies don't -- don't count when you're calcalculating the quorum number. All right. I think this is the

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-- we're almost done. Um, so public comment during multi-day meetings. So say there's, um -- there's a big agenda and that it -- it, um -- so big that it's gonna require not just one day of meetings, but two days of meetings. Um, so even though we're having day two of the meeting, um, there needs to be at least two periods of public comment for each day of the meeting. So even though it's one long meeting each day of the meeting, there needs to be those two public comment periods, and that's the minimum public comment requirement. Uh, for agenda posting, the location of a meeting is alternative -location of a meeting is alternative posting location if there is a physical location. So that's -- so again, that's the alternative posting if there's a physical. Uh, so meetings to consider regulations -- Uh, so that's the -- during the regulation promulgation process or contested cases, and this is more for kind of like other administrative, uh, agencies, under NRS 223B must have -- must have a physical location for the public. So during regulation meetings or contested cases, um, it can't, can't, can't be just virtual. There has to be a physical location. Um, so a couple, um, things about public comment during these virtual meetings. So entirely virtual meetings must have clear and complete instructions on the agenda for how to call in for public comment. So this needs to include things like the cl -- things like the phone number or the email of how to submit public comment before the meeting.

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Uh, so, if offering virtual public comment, um, must read instructions for the comment -- public comment prior to first public comment period. Um, so this is kind of more for the Chair. So if -- if you guys are gonna offer virtual public comment, like -- like we are here, um, the instructions for the public comment must be -- must be, um, read first -- must be read prior to the first public comment period. Uh, must offer at least, uh, telephonic public comment if meeting is being conducted via remote technology system. So public -- so members from the public must be allowed to give public comments over the phone. They -- they don't have to have like, sign in via the, um -- the Zoom -- the Zoom video feature. Uh, so, geez, there's a couple helpful links. Um, and, uh, thanks so much for all of your time. I hope this was helpful. And, um, please let me know any questions that you have. Again, we -- we're gonna provide this, um, presentation and slides to you guys.

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informative. Really appreciate that. Thank you. Um, moving on to, uh, public comment. Uh, public comment will be taken at the beginning and end of e -- of the meeting and may be taken at the discretion of the Chair on agenda items listed for possible action. Public comments may be limited to three minutes per person at the discretion of the Chair. Comment will not be restricted based on viewpoint. No action will be

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taken on any matters raised during the public comment. So
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    staff, has there been any other public comment listed?
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    Rebecca?
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                        Carla Cloud for the record. No, sir. I
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         CLOUD:
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    have not received any further -- or any com -- public comment
    via email or phone, and there's no one who attended the
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    meeting, virtual or live, here today.
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                        Thank you, Carla. Appreciate all your
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         YEANDEL:
    time, uh, in this meeting. And thanks again for the training.
    Uh, really appreciate your time and efforts. Uh, this is very
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    important work where we do. And, um, thank you for your
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    patience and understanding and your time. Um, number nine, uh,
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    I would like to adjourn the meeting if, uh, anyone would like
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    to make a motion or second a motion.
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                        This is Commissioner Farrell. I make a
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         FARRELL:
    motion to adjourn the meeting.
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                        Commissioner Olmstead, I second.
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         OLMSTEAD:
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         YEANDEL:
                        Thank you, motion has been seconded. And
    all those in favor, say aye.
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         MULTIPLE:
                        Aye.
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                        Uh, all those, uh, not in favor, say nay.
         YEANDEL:
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    Hearing no nays, I move to adjourn the meeting. Thank you,
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    everyone.
                        Thank you.
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         MULTIPLE:
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[end of meeting]