

MEETING MINUTES

COALITION BOARD

SOUTHERN NEVADA REGIONAL PLANNING COALITION

May 7, 2020

In attendance: Commissioner Justin Jones, Clark County
Councilman Brian Knudsen, City of Las Vegas
Councilman Scott Black, City of North Las Vegas (via teleconference)
Councilwoman Claudia Bridges, City of Boulder City
Councilman Richard Cherchio, Vice Chair, City of North Las Vegas (via teleconference)
Councilwoman Victoria Seaman, City of Las Vegas
Councilman Dan H. Stewart, City of Henderson (via teleconference)
Councilman Dan Shaw, City of Henderson
Commissioner Tick Segerblom, Clark County

Absent: Trustee Lola Brooks, Clark County School District

Agenda Item 1. Call to Order; notice of agenda conformance with Nevada Open Meeting Law Requirements

The meeting of the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition Board was called to order by Commissioner Jones of Clark County at 4:04 P.M., on Thursday, May 7, 2020, in the Clark County Commission Chambers at 500 Grand Central South, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89155.

Agenda Item 2. Roll Call

Members of the SNRPC Coalition Board, as listed above, were present at the time of roll call with the exception of Richard Cherchio, City of North Las Vegas, who later teleconferenced in at 4:20 p.m.

Agenda Item 3. Public Comment

No public comment was made.

Agenda Item 4. Approval of the Agenda for May 7, 2020

A motion was made by Councilman Knudsen to approve the agenda for the May 7, 2020 meeting. The motion was approved unanimously.

Agenda Item 5. Approval of the Minutes for the February 25, 2020 meeting

A motion was made Councilman Knudsen to approve the minutes for the February 25, 2020 meeting. The motion was approved unanimously.

Agenda Item 6. Receive a presentation from Nevada Business Information Network and Southern Nevada chambers of commerce representative regarding the regional response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Betsy Fretwell with Switch stated that a group of individuals came together to help create clear lines of communication between all of Nevada business associations across the State, trade associations, traders of commerce, and economic development agencies. A part of the presentation was Peter Guzman from the Latin Chamber of Commerce, Mary Beth Sewald from the Vegas Chamber, Scott Muelrath from Henderson Chamber of Commerce, and Jonas Peterson from Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance.

GOED Director Michael Brown asked for help in making sure that they are getting information into and from the business community statewide. The group has been putting together a series of conference calls and working sessions since March to develop a robust network to achieve that. Ms. Fretwell mentioned that she has lived in Las Vegas, NV for nearly 30 years and this is one of the most collaborative efforts that she has seen across the state to bring a business network that is useful for both communication and for policy development.

The Nevada Business Information Network laid out a business communication network that LVGEA has done an incredible job of hosting a website. They have been working with GOED on coordinating and aggregating the impact data, providing a full circle one stop shop, streamlining a way for businesses to be aware of what is going on, and providing feedback related to the policies and governmental activities at all levels of government across the state as well as federal. They are working with United Way who is their point of contact for the NGO groups and keeping an eye on the food supply issues. The group has been focusing on making sure to organize a Business Emergency Operations Committee that includes individuals from the North, South, and rural Nevada. They have put together teams, some are more active than others, but they still stand ready to go.

Peter Guzman with the Latin Chamber of Commerce, Rally to the Cause, stated that when the virus hit Las Vegas, the group organized and got together. When he talks about the collaboration, some day it will be spoken about on what an incredible moment this was where the north, and rural got together for one cause.

Mary Beth Sewald, Vegas Chamber, Policy & Recovery, stated that Betsy Fretwell is the Chair of the Business Emergency Operations Committee and it consists of leaders and representatives from Chambers of Commerce, Economic Development Authority, Philanthropy conveyers, and state agencies. The group meets two to three times per week, and the committee is designed to connect the business community, policy makers, and elected officials. Its purpose is to serve as a central hub of information gathering, identifying emerging policy issues, and they have been adopting practices throughout the state in regard to economic recovery. It also provides information to

GOED and the Governor's COVID-19 Task Force on hourly or daily basis. With the BEOC, encouraging relationships has been very important and resources to help move policy priorities forward, not only federal but for local and state as well. They have also been coordinating business issues from the state Trade Associations and the group meets virtually every Friday. They have been providing assistance to the development of the re-opening plans as well.

The State Business Policy Task Force consist of in-house government affairs teams at the Business and Henderson Chambers along with support from their respected lobbying teams which includes the Porter Group, Black and Lobello, and CarreraNevada. This task force has been critical because it provides supports to BEOC by focusing on the policy and lobbying efforts that are related to COVID-19 like economic recovery and emerging legislation at state and federal levels. It's also focused on centralizing information and data collection then sharing the information with the BEOC and the other partners.

Getting to Phase 1, the BEOC is the informational and policy conduit for Local Empowerment Advisory Panel (LEAP). The Governor's Nevada United road map to recovery plan is federally supported, state managed, and locally executed. The Governors plan created the LEAP which is chaired by Clark County Commissioner Marilyn Kirkpatrick and Eureka County Commissioner JJ Goicoechea. The BEOC is working on supporting the efforts of LEAP by providing staff resources, technical expertise, what are best practices, and re-opening plans that they have collected from other states and feedback from the Nevada business community. They will continue to work with LEAP as they move forward through phase 1 which they were entering, and they will be happy to work toward other phases and milestones as directed by the Governor's recovery plan.

Scott Muelrath, Henderson Chamber of Commerce, stated that an effort like this has never been undertaken in Nevada before and as Peter Guzman emphasized this is built on collaboration, it is a network serving as informational conduit to what turned out to be a vast audience. They relied on about a dozen formal distribution points, which were some of the Chambers of Commerce together with the LVGEA, EDAWN, and the Moonridge Group. These hubs distributed information to a vast network of other organizations and businesses throughout the state. The diversity of participating organizations was key because this allowed us to connect the State's very diversified demographics that can be based on region, jurisdiction, mission, ethnicities, and other demographics and this extended to the most rural parts of the state.

There is a tremendous focus on community as this response is way more than business. Philanthropy or volunteerism are common things for Business Information Network (BIN) to push out and promote all of the community-oriented PSA's that have been produced replaced print articles such as Seven Tips for virtual volunteerism and community engagement in the Reno Gazette Journal and a road map for philanthropy in the Las Vegas Sun. As Peter Guzman mentioned, COVID Kindness started in the North and that program morphed to Switch to Kindness in the South. The program is implemented by the Vegas Chamber, Switch, and the Las Vegas Metro Police Department Foundation. Both programs are designed to connect gift card donations from small business to the first responders. In turn they went from South to North programming led by groups such as the Moonridge Group, Julie Murray, and projects such as Delivering with Dignity that provided over 20,000 fresh meals thus far to shut in, medically fragile seniors. Hope Mean Nevada is another example. There is another statewide campaign to raise awareness about

the mental health challenges in these times, especially amongst the teenage population. The Henderson Chamber Foundation in turn, through the community care platform, recently partnered with Serving Our Kids Foundation to feed hungry kids at home through the pandemic. BIN continues to promote these programs and many more with a focus on philanthropy and volunteerism, recognizing the communities pulling together in collaboration which is key to coming out on the other side.

Jonas Peterson, Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance, stated that the group is looking at further down the road to reimagine, strengthen, and to rebuild the economy. They know the need is going to be great with unemployment at 25% or more with 250,000 or more Nevadans going through unemployment insurance. It will not be enough for them to focus on reopening and helping existing businesses re-hire. The good news is that there will be significant and unique opportunities over the next 2 to 3 years as the state emerges out of the pandemic to create new high wage jobs for the residents if they can make sure that they have the tools, resources, and team in place to go after those opportunities. A robust economic effort is going to be necessary. Reassuring companies that no longer are willing to risk operations abroad. Another opportunity is recruiting firms within supply chains that have been disrupted and the firms are looking for a new home. There will be an opportunity to build on the growing manufacturing and logistics space. Surround that with complimentary companies and work force that has been an area of strength for Nevada as cost sensitive companies look for new locations. Moving forward, they are expecting it to be a round of new, innovative companies and startups that will fill in the gaps by others. As firms go bankrupt or discontinue, there will be gaps out there and other firms will step in to fill those roles. They want them to be located in Nevada. There are some potential opportunities out there and Nevada can be aggressive over the next couple of years to capture those opportunities. They look forward to partnering with GOED. They know that there are planning efforts underway and starting to look at the recovery phase, and they look forward to partnering with them and other business partners to come up with the best plan possible. More than ever Nevada needs to be more collaborative, across the region and state.

Betsy Fretwell stated that she feels as if everyone will agree that the initial goals that were laid out in early discussion with Michael Brown have brought the Business Information Network and all of their activities to focus on GOED as they have gone on doing their job during this response and leading us into recovery that has helped provide information to the Governor in a timely manner for him to consider as he is dealing with the Help Pandemic Response and economic recovery response while balancing out those public health responsibilities. BIN has been helping the task force to be a communication network for them, but as those conversations start towards recovery, it opens the door for further collaboration and setting a strategic framework out. BIN will continue to be a resource and asset to all the different efforts. Ms. Fretwell feels as if there is a real opportunity depending on how SNRPC moves forward, for BIN to plug into future conversations that they may have about projects of regional significance, economic recovery, nonprofit network, and other community support services become relevant in all the conversations.

Councilman Knudsen asked what is our role in supporting business reopening in an effective way? What are the resources and tools Mr. Peterson mentioned? Ms. Fretwell mentioned projects of regional significance, what is the role of government in general to start defining or looking towards projects of regional significance, and how can we do that to meet our business community?

Mr. Peterson stated that re-opening is not enough. Not only can businesses reopen and hire back as many employees as possible but recognizing that we will need to replace lost jobs, and some firms are going to discontinue operations or not hire back their full work force. From his point of view, we should to push hard for new job creation. What is supporting our target industry and do anything to attract high wage and high job count firms to come here and fill the gaps to create new job opportunities to compensate for the jobs that have been lost along the way. Nevada will need a more robust strategy and economic development effort. There is a team effort underway to identify the best ideas, go after them and figure out what that will cost will be, in terms of resources Nevada will need for funding, staff, and tools. Looking at the incentives, the environment has shifted, Mr. Peterson thinks that Nevada needs to be aggressive and incentives are a part of that.

Ms. Fretwell stated that later in the agenda there is presentation about the CARES Act, there is flexibility in the CARES Act particularly in light of the recent guidelines that have come down. This gives us an opportunity as a state and those as regional leaders to have a good conversation about how to rebuild the smart way that will prepare us for whatever the future will look like. There may be an opportunity to use some of those funds in unique ways to help jump-start some of the conversations and activities.

Commissioner Segerblom asked if the expected current economic development efforts are tied to any taxes, sales tax, or room tax. Taxes that would be significantly lower which means that the current effort, unless we do something, they will be significantly less?

Ms. Fertwell stated that there is no direct funding for the Chamber of Commerce, LVGEA, and Latin Chamber of Commerce. All the participating groups have a membership-based organization to a degree. The answer would be no, but there is some impact of a decrease in revenue at the local and state level which may impact the ability for those organizations to continue their membership.

Commissioner Jones thanked those for participating and felt as if it was beneficial to the board as they figure out what type of roles the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition might play in the recovery efforts as they move forward.

Agenda Item 7. Receive a presentation regarding federal legislation providing economic relief from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nancy Brune, Ph.D. stated that in the CARES Act there are 6 different pots of money and with 4 of them prefaced with what they are allocated to support. The first is the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) of about \$342 billion because there was such tremendous demand. A couple of weeks ago they released a second funding and the total is about \$525 billion. Almost 31,000 small businesses received \$4 billion in PPP assistance in Nevada. The second pot is the Assistance for Businesses & Families is the extra unemployment assistance. \$600 per week that supplements existing state unemployment benefits as well as the average \$1,200 per family depending on income and is around \$500 billion. The third pot deals with Health, Education & Labor Provisions. There is about \$100 billion in this pot to purchase PPE equipment and includes provisions related to education and grants to help students that receive work study and funding to seek relief with CARES Act. The fourth pot is Assistance to Distressed Industries and is about \$500 billion in assistance to the airline industry. The fifth is the Coronavirus Relief Funds of \$150 billion for

state and local governments. At a very minimum based on the population, each state was guaranteed about \$1 billion. Nevada received \$1.2 billion because it is not a state with a large population which, and the distribution is about \$830 million for the state, about \$280 million for Clark County, and \$360 million for the City of Las Vegas. The conditions on the funding that was disbursed to state and local governments were it had to be related to necessary expenditures for public health emergency, expenditures that were not accounted for in state and local budgets as of March 27th and allows for expenditures that have been realized since March 1st through the end of the year. The sixth pot is Misc. Funds. There are 64 appropriations that will involve about 64 departments. Included in the Misc. Funds is a little over \$100 billion for hospitals, Veterans healthcare, \$45 billion for FEMA disaster relief fund, \$16 billion for strategic national stockpile, \$4.3 billion for the CDC, and \$11 billion for vaccines and other medical needs. There are 5 different appropriations subcommittees.

McKinsey & Associates did an analysis looking at the funds that are available and they argued that 10% of the funds will be allocated to programs that will require augmentation of existing benefit programs that state and local governments already have. It wouldn't require any new capacity or new investment from state or local governments to take advantage and execute and implement that funding opportunity.

About 65-75% of funding will require state and local governments to revisit and or amend the way they allocate the funding to third party service providers or non-profits.

Commissioner Jones asked Ms. Brune to clarify at the local government level are there specific instances where they should be cognizant of the way they do things in order to qualify for grants? Ms. Brune stated that the answer is yes. Nevada just started looking at what those could be and that she doesn't have specifics now, but potentially SNRPC could look at or other groups.

The final point Ms. Brune made was that according to McKinsey, about 25% of the funds would require significant investment in new capabilities.

The GUINN center has spoken out frequently over the last few years about partnering with the Nevada Key Foundation, Southern Nevada Strong, and United Way. Historically, Nevada has not done a great job at securing federal grants. On a population basis Federal Fiscal year 2017, Nevada ranked 48th out of 51 which includes the District of Columbia in federal financial assistance per-capita. That is all federal financial assistance which includes grants, benefits, etc.

Commissioner Jones asked Ms. Brune are Arizona and New Mexico doing right?

Ms. Brune stated that due to New Mexico being a poor state with more poverty than Nevada, they received more federal assistance.

Ms. Brune stated that looking at grants specifically, Nevada does not fare well among the Inter-Mountain West State peers. In fiscal year 2017, Nevada ranked 44th in the country and federal grants per capita. In 2015 there was a slight bump up due to expanding Medicaid. From all the assistance Nevada receives a small portion is through federal grants. Nevada struggled through the first round of CARES Act funding and ranked 50th in the percentage

of small businesses that received PPP loans after the first round. Only 3.2% of Nevada small businesses received paycheck protection while the national average was 5%. There are some structural issues as to why Nevada didn't do as well. We have an underbanked system and there was a fewer number of banks helping Nevada's small businesses and a lot of the big banks capped it at \$10 million and didn't accept new customers. After the second round, Nevada did better with 11% of Nevada's small businesses received PPP loan assistance, but overall Nevada ranked 44th in the country. After the first and second round of funding from PPP the CARES Act, Nevada ranked 33rd in total value of loans and 36th in total number of PPP loans.

Ms. Brune believes that there are things that can be done to maximize Nevada's ability to secure CARES funding, one recommendation would be to invest in grant writing capacity. Kansas outperformed Nevada in the first and second round of PPP funding because their Department of Commerce hired ten grant writers leading up to the PPP program being executed. A lot of Nevada's agencies do not have adequate grant writing capacity. GOED is looking at starting a new technical education program that would address the workforce needs that relates to public health capacity. Finding out what GOED's grant writing capacity needs are and provide technical support to help Nevada's agencies to respond to grants. Another point is that Nevada is ranked 43rd for its state apparatus. It has 42 state workers for every 10,000 residents, and compared to Alaska, they have 245 state workers for every 10,000 residence. Asking the local and state governments to respond in light speed because Nevada has a very bare state apparatus, and groups such as SNRPC, non-profit, philanthropy and informal business networks that can support grant writing, it would help Nevada secure some of the funds available.

Ms. Brune stated that another recommendation would be to develop and identify a state and regional strategy to help align and coordinate going after grants and the implementation of programs. Another recommendation would be to identify and establish a coalition of state and regional leaders to coordinate and track grant applications and deadlines. There isn't a clearing house, and they don't know who is applying for grants. Ms. Brune reached out to CSN to see if they were applying for grants, and one of their staff members didn't realize that CSN had already been involved and working with GOED. It would be great to have a central location where folks can coordinate across Nevada to find out who is applying for grants, to coordinate the applications, deadlines, and to track how successful Nevada is. Finally, the community should explore setting up a federal assisting working group, that could be under the office of SNRPC or the task force that within the Nevada Business Information Network.

Commissioner Sergerblom stated that Ms. Brune did not mention the federal reserve's bond program where Clark County could get \$700 million. Was it a potential oversight or not aware?

Ms. Brune stated that she could not offer anything additional on what was shared already and the last time she spoke to Mr. Hobbs about the bonding opportunity they were in conversations to identify the constraints and what was going to be permissible.

Councilman Knudsen made a couple of points from the previous presentation that projects of regional significance and that Ms. Brune mentioned a couple of times the CARES funding in particular provides opportunities to come down at a rapid speed and feels that they are important to SNRPC and her recommendations are spot on. Councilman Knudsen asked if she was aware of

other groups working to increase Nevada's grant writing capacity as a region or state.

Ms. Brune stated that there are informal conversations happening across the state and she knows that this is an issue at the forefront of the State Treasurer's office and knows of those who have called and offered to write grants. The takeaway is that to move forward and be successful, they need institutional support and resources directed at this effort.

Councilman Knudsen asked Ms. Brune if she is familiar with the need or requirement around regional plans, such as the Southern Nevada Strong plan that we have in our community, and how useful or likely are those as to points of interest from a federal funding perspective?

Ms. Brune stated they could be jumping off points, but she is not sure as to whether the applications or grants would require them to submit a regional plan as evidence or as a requirement of a part of the grant. This is a great opportunity to work collaboratively across the regions as public health and economic crisis do not stop at jurisdictional borders. Getting together as a region and state to integrate and identify a single strategy or several strategies that have regional integration and are done in alignment, she feels as if it would be successful and move Nevada forward.

Councilman Shaw asked if there was any conversation about fixing the technical problems that are inherent to these programs as they come out rapidly? He has been hearing from his small business constituents, when they applied for PPP Program and they received the loan, most of their employees applied for unemployment and they receive in excess of what the business pays. For the small business to use that loan, they must keep all the employees employed and the employees don't want to go back to work because they would take a pay cut to when going back. The employee wants to stay on unemployment, so that puts the employee in a bind and the employer in a bind because they won't be able to receive the forgiveness and if the employees go back to work, they will get a pay cut. Is there a way to solve that issue?

Ms. Brune stated that she recommends Councilman Shaw reach out to the congressional delegation and she has heard similar stories across the valley and thinks that it has already been brought to the congressional delegates. It is true that with a lot of grants programs, there's an opportunity to weigh in and provide public input on regulations and how it will look when implemented. It could be the case that because the federal government is trying to disburse the money, and they won't have the time to have those conversations, there will probably be more technical mismatches along the way with some of the grant programs. One of the recommendations coming from McKinsey if we don't have a strong relationship with the federal agencies, now would be a good time get on a first name basis, to strengthen those relationships with federal agencies.

Councilman Shaw stated that the County received \$280 million based on population that is allocated amongst all of the cities and in the spirit of cooperation, he is hopeful that there is some method of transparency that all of the cities are treated in the same fashion as how expenses are allocated with whatever programs they mutually agree on and if there are funds left over, how to divide those up fairly amongst the jurisdictions.

Commissioner Jones thinks there needs to be collaboration amongst the three jurisdictions that received funds, the State, County, and City of Las Vegas because the only way they will be able

to allocate the dollars equitably is through collaboration. Part of the discussion at the County was that the State said they didn't want to push money down to the jurisdictions that were less than 500,000 people, but there is no confirmation of that. The SNRPC should play a role in the discussions along with the City of Las Vegas, and State because they won't be able to accomplish as much with the \$1.25 billion that was collectively received as the State of Nevada unless everyone coordinates with one another.

Agenda Item 8. Receive a presentation regarding the regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory.

Marco Velotta, City of Las Vegas, stated that this is an update to the previous presentations and high-level assessment of things that have been drafted and carried forward from the City of Las Vegas 2050 Masterplan as a part of the conservation goals that are apart of NRS 278. General takeaways from over the past decade, their energy portfolio dramatically changed over time as coal has become eliminated from the portfolio. Greenhouse gas emissions mitigation and adaptation shown some success and transportation-based emission can be further reduced through electric motor shift. The inventory can help provide a general set of a transit, but it shows where some of the limits are. There is no projection that has been developed, but there are opportunities for further collaboration with NDEP and the State's emission inventory.

A part of the overall, they used tools available through a carbon disclosure project using IPCC guidelines and protocols, and they collected some data from the utility companies, NDOT, RTC, NDEP and U.S. EPA to get a base line of what Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions are for both mobile and stationary sources. However, there are some limitations. They can't quantify everything, they are getting some of the high-level information, but things are missing from specific sources. For example, Boulder City and Overton Power District are not necessarily quantified. Mining and manufacturing have been getting involved and there are also emissions from agricultural forestry and other land uses, they don't have anything concrete on those because agriculture is so limited in Nevada and emission from other land types are relatively small in Southern Nevada. The other limit is mobile emissions. There are better ways to quantify emissions from transportation such as off highway transport, rail and aviation as they have a general idea on what the energy consumption is from those emission coming. It is premature to say whether those are accurate.

Stationary emissions their portfolio of energy has gotten a lot cleaner over the past couple of years. Most of NV Energy's own facilities are natural gas, and their grid is a lot cleaner now and they have seen a corresponding reduction in the overall emissions from NV Energy's generating facilities.

Regarding electricity to residential, commercial, and industrial sectors they consumed about 22.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and a billion metric therms of natural gas last year. Those are from all types and different uses in every single jurisdiction within the region. There is about 182 million MMBTUs for stationary sources overall. The numbers have gone down due to policy changes, having the renewable portfolio standard changed in the 2019 session, and having the progressive steps over the last decade year by year that NV Energy must apply with has resulted in a cleaner grid.

Regional energy mobile sources they know that vehicle miles traveled over the last year has

steadily increased. They don't know what types of fuel or types of vehicles they are coming from. They're taking averages and using the functional classification of roadways to take those estimates and they also don't know like interstate throughput or freight based emissions, but they do know that the fuel economy has been improving. At the NDEP presentation, questions were brought up regarding what the future of transportation will be. Can improving fuel economy standards be sustained, what is going to be the impact of transportation network companies, and what is going to happen with renewables transportation electrification.

The major issue is modal split. Southern Nevada is still a community that is a single occupant vehicle. Up until the pandemic, there was an increase in overall transit ridership, and they do have On Board as a future capacity transit plan that could help mitigate emissions.

The other source of emissions is waste, and they had a lot of success keeping waste emissions down. The landfill energy that is renewable and is operational at the region's landfills able to quantify emissions from EPA from APEX and Sunrise landfills and because of that we are able to keep emissions down. The solid waste rate has been changing as well with the recycling center since the recycling rate has been gradually increasing. Looking at regional emissions and apply all the coefficients together, there is a gradual decline overall.

With a decrease in emissions and an increase in population up to this point, the per capita emissions have been stepping down. Southern Nevada still has a high rate for the community, but it has been declining over the past 6 years. Comparing to the state emissions inventory, there is the same trend. They would have to project how different trends and models, how different policies, investments, and how infrastructure affect emissions.

With respect to the drought, the Southern Nevada Water authority has done a lot. The water infrastructure at Lake Mead, the construction of the third intake on the low level pumping station, the strategies with restrictions and education, helps insulate us as a community because as Lake Mead continues to decline and it is projected to continue to decline as there will be less acre feet of water across the Colorado River system for municipal and agricultural use. Since the 1980's Nevada has been proactive to control floods and Southern Nevada has its normal spots. The regional flood control network has helped reduce the impact of storms and flash flooding. There will be continued risk for intense storms, increased frequency, and more rapid precipitation that will be seen in the monsoon season.

There is a higher risk for intense heat waves with greater temperatures and longer durations and we do have a nexus with the urban heat island effect. The temperatures in the 90s continue to increase over time, and it has an impact on the vulnerable communities as well on infrastructure and service provision.

Mr. Velotta stated that it is hard to say what 2020 holds due to the pandemic. They have heard that there is a decline in emissions over all and an improvement in environmental conditions. They know that there has been an impact on public transportation and vehicle miles traveled which will show once they go through another round of modeling a year from now. The impact on the tourism industry, energy consumption and different energy factors are going to shift between sectors. There might be more use in residential than commercial. Other factors might be involved like an

increase in temperature during the summer might have an impact on residential because the cooling load might go up.

Jodi Bechtel, Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability, stated that another thing to consider as Southern Nevada reopens and starts to build is Gashouse Emissions. The Department of Environmental and Sustainability is offering to update the 2014 Regional GHG Emissions Inventory, and they can address several of the limitations that Marco Velotta noted such as adding relevant emissions from additional industries, evaluating carbon sinks and emissions, and the impacts of trees, vegetation, urban forestry, and agriculture that were not included in the 2014 Regional GHG Emissions Inventory and they weren't included in the states emission inventory. This will help to give a better understanding on where emissions are coming from in the region. Efforts are being done across the region and in the communities for mitigation efforts to reduce GHG emissions and establish future projection, mitigation, adaptation, goals, milestones, and strategies. Potential to include reduction benefits for those reduction efforts that can be quantified and evaluate resilience planning and adaptation strategies for things like extreme heat and the other issues that Mr. Velotta mentioned. Ms. Bechtel stated that since this board is a regional planning coalition, it is well suited to establish shared goals and metrics that they all may adopt when it comes to GHG emissions. That was one thing that was not included in the 2014 plan in that it didn't set goals or metrics for everyone to aim for and that is something the Department of Environmental and Sustainability can work with the SNRPC Planning Directors group and possibly the SNRPC Coalition Board to consider adopting and having each of the member agencies consider to adopt as well. Each member entity can continue with their own actions, develop their own sustainability and climate action plans, but they would all be using similar methodologies and approaches and when combining them as a regional comprehensive perspective it would be comparing apples to apples instead of apples to oranges and it would be easier to understand on a regional level and roll it up to the state level, and national level as apart of the County coalition. The Department of Environment and Sustainability is offering assistance in finding a collective reporting system. If everyone is doing their own actions using similar metric and methodologies, they can roll it into a similar reporting system to allow them to have a better understanding on what is going on regionally.

Commissioner Segerblom asked if it is possible to say how much emissions each entity produces in order to set goals.

Ms. Bechtel stated that it would be a challenge because what Marco Velotta is reporting, there are a lot of regional efforts that aren't necessarily coinciding with the County and City boundaries.

Mr. Velotta stated that they do have the ability to break it down by jurisdiction. NV Energy and Southwest Gas data breaks down each sector or jurisdiction. They are able to get that level for stationary combustion, and they can look at mobile emissions the same way looking at specifically different break downs for the transportation network. The City of Las Vegas inventory for the 2050 aster plan is the City of Las Vegas itself and the municipal emissions and operations.

Commissioner Segerblom asked if it was possible to look at the airport to figure out how much they are producing and the school district for their diesel busses.

Ms. Bechtel stated that is what they can do is drill down to the specifics of what is going on within our own community.

Commissioner Jones stated that he believes the airport has been going through that process and the County has the information from the airport.

A motion was made by Commissioner Jones and seconded by Commissioner Segerblom to accept the Clark County Department of Environment and Sustainability's offer to update the Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions inventory and to report back to SNRPC. The motion was approved unanimously.

Commissioner Jones: Yes
Councilman Knudsen: Yes
Councilman Black: Yes
Councilwoman Bridges: Yes
Councilwoman Seaman: Yes
Commissioner Segerblom: Yes
Councilman Stewart: Yes

Yes: 7 No: 0

Commissioner Jones stated that they need to adopt a budget and to meet at the scheduled May meeting and Mr. Marion was going to conduct a workshop before the pandemic and to accomplish that in the same format in the Commission Chambers.

Agenda Item 9. Receive a presentation regarding the Southern Nevada Strong Regional Plan's vision related to economic recovery efforts that could be applicable in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Craig Raborn, RTC MPO Director, stated that the role and function for Southern Nevada Strong (SNS) is to identify the recommendations for the long-term outcome. A plan like this isn't built to make recommendations about immediate needs for the next 6, 12, or 18 months. It is intended to look over the horizon and the actions that can be taken over the next 2 to 3 or 20 years out, so that the region becomes stronger and more resilient to shocks and crises like we are experiencing now. The second point Mr. Raborn made is that SNS was built in very large part to guide a long-term recovery for Southern Nevada in the last economic crisis. The top issues in a 2013 poll were jobs, economy, and schools. Others like land use, housing, and transportation were also important, but they were secondary. Those issues became the long-term recovery focused elements that the SNS plan concentrated on. Third would be Southern Nevada Strong reflects a very broad community stakeholder involvement. There is a very extensive community engagement process with more than 70,000 touch points that were a part of SNS. The effort was significant enough the plan won a national planning award from the American Planning Association for its engagement. As a community driven project there were groups and task forces throughout the plan development that represented stakeholders and experts from the community looking at economic development, housing, education, equity, transportation, environment, public health, and a few other issues. The Southern Nevada Strong plan reflects exactly what Southern Nevadans

said they wanted and needed in the recovery and aftermath of the great recession. Southern Nevada Strong envisioned a wide distribution of roles for stakeholders to implement those recommendations. The plan that was agreed to in 2015 and then the RTC agreed to administer the plan to promote it and logically build on it to help build the capacity for others to implement it.

The pieces of Southern Nevada Strong fit well to build strength and resilience that the plan was trying to accomplish. Regional planners like himself think about a system that consists of three main parts - the people and what their needs are to survive, the economy and what it needs in order to thrive, and the infrastructure the resources and transportation system. The region is stronger when the system works together.

There are about 350 recommendations within the plan. Craig Raborn went over a couple of them and were chosen to highlight the topics, how they apply in today's context and to get a sense of all the relative issues that are touched upon by the SNS plan. The plans of limitation strategy are set up in a typical format. It has themes and under the themes are goals and with each goal there are objectives and for each objective there are a few recommendations. The first example is an objective in investing and maintain infrastructure so that it meets the needs of the diversified economy. The specific recommendation is to access the need for an implemented infrastructure that can support a diversified economy and then to recommend updates to land use and transportation plans. This is a long-term outcome and cannot be done in 6 to 12 months, but it builds and strengthens for the region. This objective has a lead identified, it is the Las Vegas Global Economic Alliance and other participants include the local governments as well as the RTC. They identified minimal fiscal impact for this objective and a time frame of 3 to 6 years. What can be touched on with the objective is SNS has been talking with the City of Henderson and Nevada Department of Transportation about interchanges to I-15 and West Henderson, this will not be implemented in the near term of an economic recovery, but it has been identified as a long term for the region and Henderson's economic development.

The RTC's regional planning activities now are intended to make them a resource for the stakeholders that are implementing or preparing to implement their parts of the SNS plan. The activities include adapting their current work program so that those projects have more relevance to some of the unanticipated needs that Southern Nevada is about to face. The plan is not a mandate and it is important to remember that the implementation can be flexible based on current needs. Start identifying new opportunities. Soon it will be time for stakeholders across the region to ask what they don't want to go back to normal. Then work as a region to start figuring out the ways to reboot to keep the things they want and reduce the things and outcomes they don't want. The RTC and Regional Planning team can help with engagement and help to ask questions that matter to people and try to provide as much assistance to the local stakeholders. Measure what matters trying to focus their efforts on measuring and tracking the long term outcomes the region has identified and then identify that to work with stakeholders on and most effectively address those needs. Another activity and important part of making a regional plan useful and relevant is prioritizing the recommendations. The MPO team will reach out and work with any of the stakeholders to identify the recommendations that are most important to them, help them prioritize, and help them to develop a strategy along with them over the next few years or beyond.

Commissioner Jones asked if there were any specific recommendations from the SNS plan that had they been implemented better or further along in implementation that would have made it less likely this current economic crisis wouldn't have been as devastating?

Craig Raborn stated that it hard to answer with a hypothetical and he is inclined to say that there could have been things implemented by almost everyone. In hindsight, may have been able to keep the region a bit more resilient. The reality is that the impact Southern Nevada is dealing with is being felt all over the country.

Councilman Knudsen stated that given the Southern Nevada Strong plan and Mr. Raborn's expertise in regional planning, do you have thoughts around projects of regional significance and the role of the SNRPC?

Craig Raborn thinks that the efforts to coordinate the grant writing would be very helpful for SNRPC to play a role. The SNRPC can be nimble in pulling together the jurisdictions, stakeholders, making decisions, and trying to support the regional level when there are projects and opportunities that have regional significance.

Councilwoman Bridges asked if there has been any discussion on what we don't want to go back to normal?

Craig Raborn stated that they haven't been involved in those discussions yet and it takes time for those to develop.

Commissioner Segerblom asked if they have thought of ways to encourage telecommuting?

Craig Raborn stated that there will be a lot of potential benefits that come out of this as people start addressing the gaps they are starting to find.

Agenda Item 10. Citizens Participation. Public comment during this portion of the agenda must be limited to matters within the jurisdiction of the Board. No subject may be acted upon by the Commission that subject is on the agenda and is scheduled for action.

No citizen's participation was made.

Agenda Item 11. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 6:30P.M.