



**Governor's Workforce Development Board (GWDB) Industry Sector Councils
Manufacturing and Logistics**

Office of Workforce Innovation (OWINN)

*****MEETING MINUTES*****

Name of Organization: Governor's Workforce Development Board (GWDB) Industry Sector Council (NRS 232.935 requires the GWDB to establish industry sector councils)

Date and Time of Meeting: February 8, 2018, at 1:30 P.M

Note: Some members of the Council may be attending the meeting, and other persons may observe the meeting and provide testimony through a simultaneous videoconference conducted at the following locations:

Place of Meeting: DETR
2800 E. St Louis Ave. Conference Rm A-C, Las Vegas, NV

DETR – SAO Auditorium
500 E. Third St., Carson City, NV

ATT Teleconference Line: 888-363-4735
Access Code: 9319340

Council Members Present: Gary Blosl, Ryan Costella, Johnnie Stoker, Chris Reilly (by phone),

Council Members Absent: Thomas Blitsch (excuse), Jim New (excuse), Diana Campos-Anaya (excuse)

Others Present: Manny Lamarre (OWINN), Joan Finlay (OWINN), Dionny McDonnell (DETR), Cory Hunt (GOED), Frank Woodbeck,(NSHE)

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**Please note that all attendees may not be listed above.*

I. CALL TO ORDER,
Ryan Costella, Chair

Chair, called the meeting to order at **3:32 p.m.**, welcoming sector council members and members of the public. After welcoming everyone and thanking them for attending the meeting, Chair then asked for Joan Finlay to start the Roll Call.

II. ROLL CALL – CONFIRMATION OF A QUORUM
Joan Finlay, Executive Assistant, OWINN

Mrs. Finlay, called roll and informed the Chair that a quorum was present.

III. VERIFICATION OF POSTING
Joan Finlay, Executive Assistant, OWINN

Mrs. Finlay affirmed that the notice and agenda for this February 8, 2018, GWDB Manufacturing & Logistic Industry Sector Council Meeting was posted according to Nevada's Open Meeting Law pursuant to NRS. 241.020.

IV. PUBLIC COMMENT(S)
(Public Comment will be taken during this agenda item regarding any item appearing on the agenda. No action may be taken on a matter discussed under this item until the matter is included on an agenda as an item on which action may be taken. The Chair will impose a time limit of three minutes. Public Comment #2 will provide an opportunity for public comment on any matter within the Chair's jurisdiction, control or advisory power.)

The First Public Comment Session was announced by the Chair, and after reading the statement above into the record, the public was invited to speak. A comment was made by the Chair. - Public Comment was submitted to Manny Lamarre from Ray Bacon, Executive Director, of Nevada Manufacturers Association. Manny mentions he will have it available online.

Ryan Costella, chair, wanted to make a public comment on behalf of the manufacturer, who wanted to pose a question to the council. I don't know that it has anything to do with our agenda today, but I said I would bring this to the table because I agree it's important. The question was, we tried to build a pipeline of people, who can pursue various pathways to careers, certainly in manufacturing, and in other sectors. How do we connect, how does one connect to that pathway? What I mean by that, there are some specific examples that this manufacturer I guess had, there were some individuals who are looking to develop their skillsets and pursue some of the technician level programs that we've all worked. The manufacturer does not know who to direct that person to talk to.and the question was, do we have them reach out to join? Do we have them reach out to OWINN? Do we have them reach out to the college directly? Where is the kind of single point of contact to guide folks wanting to connect, who may not be confident in going to a college on their own? Where is that connect point? ? It's a rhetorical question to throw out there, and I didn't know the answer. I usually send people based on, if it's Economic Development I send them toward GOED, if it's this it's there. When it comes to someone wanting to connect to a path specifically, and maybe we don't know which college yet or which program yet. I don't know

where to send them. So I offer that as food for thought, in the public comment space. The Chair closed the session and proceeded to the next agenda item.

V. APPROVAL OF PRIOR MINUTES AND AGENDA (*Information/Discussion/For Possible Action*)
Ryan Costello, Chair

Chair Costella, asked the Council members if they had an opportunity to review December 8, 2016, and August 9, 2017, GWDB Manufacturing and Logistic Industry Sector Council Meeting Minutes. A motion was made to approve the minutes and the Agenda by Gary Blosl. It was seconded by Chris Reilly. All were in favor; none were opposed. The motion was carried unanimously.

VI. IN-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS UPDATE/CONTEXT (*Information/Discussion*)
Manny Lamarre, Executive Director, OWINN

Manny Lamarre discussed the context of the In-demand Occupations and the importance of this meeting. The mission of the governor's request for any industry sector council is to convene that can be representatives of Nevada Business, Education and Labor to facilitate data-driven recommendations concerning sector-specific workforce needs and challenges that will help guide state workforce development efforts. Three of the duties Governor Sandoval's re-authorize the sector council back in March 2016 Executive Order 2016-08 required a reorganization of the Sector Council to align workforce development better. There three key duties or responsibilities that are outlined is making issuing recommendations concerning the necessary skills and education requirements and jobs.

1. Issuing recommendation and insight base upon short- and long-term employment and occupational forecast.
2. Make recommendations concerning the necessary skills and education requirements for in-demand jobs. Again this is important, that goes to the conversation of what are the credentials that are relevant for those occupations. The way that is applied is, particularly now since the last session, where now students can pursue industry-recognized certifications while they're in high school, and when they're splitting the state reimburses, students in the district for those certifications and certificates, that helps upscale the workforce that's a very concrete ad.
3. Identifying job training opportunities and education programs determined to have the greatest likelihood of success, in meeting Nevada's workforce needs via the development of talent pipeline/career pathways.

Manny Lamarre continues to say, the conversation around for each of the respective eight targeted industries, for this piece. I want to read one concrete example of a policy that passed through the publicly funded workforce system, that leveraged the work that you all are doing as sector council. As, I mentioned before in prior sector council meetings that the recommendations and specifically as it relates to the student's responsibility, outlining Governor's Brian Sandoval executive order is applied. One example is policy 1.11, and this is through the state workforce board. I think an excerpt from it allows you to see that the work that you are doing is applied. Actions, policy, and procedure of WIOA section 134C3G indicate that training services for adults and dislocated workers must be linked to an in-demand industry sector or occupation, in the local area or planning region, or in another area to which an adult or dislocated worker receiving sub-services are willing to relocation. Then it goes on that the board may approve training services for occupations determined by the local board, to be in sectors of the economy that have a high potential for sustained demand or growth in the area. Similarly, the local plans for youth programs must also include consideration of in-demand Industry or occupation of sectors.

What that means on a super high level is, you have on the federal publicly funded workforce side, the dollars that come from the feds to the state, than the local board that essentially has service providers that execute on the training services, now they're able to leverage in demand occupations list from the various sectors, based on both the quantitative and the qualitative data that you all provide to produce this, now we can then go back and say hey, how you align your training programs, to align with these in-demand occupations or credentials that we see

are in the industries? A few other quick things, but on the sector council side, and then the in-demand occupations, the work that you are doing is leveraging in STEM application, in the STEM grant applications. For example, when it comes to grants, new skills for youth regarding the work around the new skills for youth, that they, \$2 million grant that was received by the Department of Education. When we are creating and thinking about education training how does it align with the labor market data? The work of the sector council is leverage through that kind of work as well. And then even most recently, Tuesday, through our state apprenticeship council meeting, was to my knowledge, one of the first times if not the first time, I know for some of the occupations the first time where you now can create apprenticeship programs in various industries. There was a healthcare program, a manufacturing program approved. So I just say all that to say that, on the governor's policy around issuing recommendations and insight based upon short term and long term occupation, it allows us to then go back to the publicly funded workforce system, and education, to then use that data in creating training programs and to align programs as well. I'll pause there if there is any questions or any comments on this piece.

Chair Costell, Thank Manny for the Overview. Ryan mention he read a press release today about the Apprenticeship news. Is there any way just for our own, I'm sure it's on the website, but just for the council members, can we share any details even if maybe we've shared it in the past around the manufacturing apprenticeships so that we can disseminate to our different channels, and make the community more aware of what's out there? I know there are some employers engaged obviously, but it would be great to share with like NVIE and the association and some of these other folks, and broadcast that these opportunities are here. I'm always surprised by how many manufacturers are not aware of the progress we've made on that front. I like to find a way to share that information somehow.

Manny Lamarre, I will share that the press release is now, it was hot off the press this morning, it's now online. I also can share a quick synopsis too of the apprenticeship piece in a one or two pager as well; we can share it.

VII. LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW – IN-DEMAND OCCUPATIONS 2018 (*Information/Discussion/For Possible Action*)

Bob Potts, Research Director, GOED

Bill Anderson, Chief Economist, Research & Analysis Bureau, DETR

Christopher Robison, Supervising Economist, Research & Analysis Bureau, DETR

Christopher Robison thanked everyone for their attendance. "As many have mentioned earlier, you are focusing primarily on the credentials today, but we wanted to give you just a quick update on the current state of the labor market and where we see things going in the future, as well as to solicit a little bit of feedback on your particular sector. The Recovery Score Card, that in the PowerPoint, basically, it's a general overview talking about where we were at the bottom of the recession and where we've come since then. Nevada has added over 254,000 jobs since we bottomed out in the recession back in 2010. We are the fastest growing private sector in the Nation nearly 115,000 small business jobs have been added, Whereas the average weekly wage statewide right now for all industries is \$900, it's closer to \$1,100 for manufacturing specific ones. You will see that it's even a little bit higher manufacturing and logistics right now. At about \$1,115 as of the second quarter of 2017.

Christopher Robison continues with The Nevada growth rate compared to other states, and we are the second fastest growing regarding population in the US. Essentially what this means is that we have a lot of people who are entering our labor force. Whether it's people who previously weren't engaged in the labor market and are now coming on because wages have started getting better, or there's another reason they want to participate when they previously weren't, or we have a lot of people that are moving here from out of state. Jobless rate down nearly 9% at 5.0% in December, down from 13.7% during the recession. Unemployment insurance claims have dropped 60%. Initial claims for unemployment insurance peaked at 28,600 per month have since dropped to 11,200. The unemployment rate is down by 5%. This shows the employment totals in manufacturing specifically. You'll see manufacturing is one of that industry that hasn't fully recovered from the recession yet, but it is making pretty good progress growing between probably 2% and 3% right now, which is still pretty decent growth. This one talks about logistics. So logistics is one of those areas that has fully recovered, and we're

even exceeding it a little bit at this point, by about 7,000 jobs. It does have fairly strong growth prospects as well. We are about 68,000 jobs above where we were on our previous peak.

Before the recession, we were at 1.29 million jobs. We lost about 186,500 jobs during the recession. But since that period we've gained about 253,000 back, leading to a new all-time high in employment, which is about 67,900 jobs of our prior recession peak. That brings our total 1.36 million jobs. We had over 40,000 jobs back since last December. For the past 84 consecutive months, we have been growing faster than the US. Our growth rate has been about 3.5% compared to the US's 1.4% in the nation.

Chair Costella, Where would logistics fit in here, just since this is our council? I see manufacturing, but is logistics just not on here, or is that implied?

Christopher Robinson: So logistics would be under trade transportation utilities, specifically the transportation side.

Switching our focus a little bit to the unemployment rate, unemployment in Nevada has reached 5% as of December. This is down from a recessionary high of 13.7%. We have had steady declines since that period. You all notice though that we have had a little bit of tailing off here at the very end, where the unemployment rate has gone up or leveled off. There are quite a few different things that are contributing to that particular issue. In large part, what we are seeing is that we have a lot of labor force stresses happening right now where our labor force is growing pretty robustly, both on the employment and unemployment side. So some of the things that are contributing to that labor force growth. The first is labor force participation rate, which has been declining fairly steadily since the worst part of the recession, and this is a national trend. It's been going down since about 2010, 2009. And we have finally started leveling off in the last six, seven months. Additionally, we will see that our initial claims activity has also leveled off. We are basically at historical levels regarding unemployment insurance claims being filed.

Chair Costella Does this data capture what I will broadly call the contractor workforce, where people come and do project-based things, whether or not employees are not collecting, or you know it's a set job. It's a new way of working; we hear a lot about this. In our company, we don't get asked about it a lot, but we have seen in other places where people are hiring contractors to do project-based work instead of becoming full-blown employees. Is this capturing that?

Christopher Robinson, That's an excellent question. Yes, this data captures everything that would be reported to the unemployment insurance claims system. If they're paying unemployment insurance for any reason, it would be included here. Typically, there are certain categories of workers, maybe about 2% of the total workforce that wouldn't be covered in this. A lot of sales employees would fall under that particular category, but if they have any business arrangement at all, whether or not they work directly for your company or whether they work for their own company and they are still paying those taxes, they would still be captured.

Christopher Robison continue his presentation - Let talks a little bit about the different industries that are contributing to this growth. And you'll see that we have grown in nearly every major sector of the economy, with professional and business services being the fastest growing, and construction is the fastest growing regarding an 11 -12% percent growth.

I would like to get some feedback –Upcoming Projections by the next sector council meeting.

Short-Term Industry/Occupational Projections (should be released at the end March 2018)

- How strongly do you expect employment growth in your industry to be over the next two years?
- Are there any specific occupations you expect to have exceptional growth?
- What occupations are you having difficulty filling?

Long-Term Industry/Occupational Projections (should be released at the end July 2018)

- How strongly do you expect employment growth in your industry to be over the next ten years?
- What structural changes do you see affecting your industry?

We would like to receive some feedback about where you see things going in your industry and how it will help update our projections.

Christopher Robinson mentions that Manny Lamarre will send out a survey in conjunction with the in-demand occupations along with the data. This should be fairly easy to coordinate the response.

Manny Lamarre stated you all could follow-up with me on the feedback, two-three weeks and then we can reconvene by conference call; I will send out a calendar invite for a phone conference for the motion to approved the in-demand occupations for the state holders.

Chris Reilly When you were talking about labor force participation rate, I was just wondering if there was any analysis done on that in youth, 18 to 25 versus 25+, or are there any breakouts that you see by age, that tell any different stories to think about?

Bob Potts. The data is delineated by different age cohorts, and the labor force participation rate is, and I don't have the numbers off the top of my head, but I know that data exists. We will get it to you. But for the younger age cohorts, the labor force participation is significant; it's measurably different than what it is for the labor force participation as a whole.

Manny Lamarre: I will quickly jump in. I remember the numbers off the top of my head. That's a great question. The youth, 18 to 24 labor force participation rate is significantly lower. As a matter of fact, for 18 and 24, from 2005 to 2016, it dropped from 66.8% to 56%. There is the data work with research and analysis on this, but out of all the cohort age groups, it's dropped the most. Even with the economy picking up from 2005 to 2016, they went from 66.8% to 56%. As one example, pretty much every other age group has at least been going up. 65 and older even went from like 14% to 18%.

Christopher Robinson mentions he will get that data out to the Council Members.

Bob Potts, Thanks everyone for being here. I am going to build on what Christopher talk about he just set the context and how he look at the Manufacturing and Logistic, how to approach it with a holistic approach. Where I wasn't just thinking about past trends and what's going on currently, but also think about what's in the future. And thinking about different data streams that I was aware of, that we could roll together to give us a better sense, and to create a quantitative framework and narrow the conversation to help the sector councils, so you're just not overwhelmed with a whole bunch of different occupations just to narrow the conversation, that you folks can quantify what the data is telling us. I also wanted to make it robust enough so that we could regionalize it, so we can talk about the difference that is going on. Southern Nevada, and Northern Nevada, and rural Nevada, and as a state as a whole. Also to be able to talk about specific industries, not all industries across the board. I hope everyone else would think about it this way too, is not just to think about your specific company, not just think about what happened in the past, what's currently going on, but to think about emerging industry trends, to think about things like industry 4.0, technology and the advances that we're starting to see with the human technology interface. Here's an overview. This flowchart and this is all the data engineering that I bought into this whole model. Tried to stick with data sources that are stable, that is collected regularly and systematically over time. All of them refer back to taxonomy. Companies belong to industry codes, NAICS codes, there's roughly a thousand of those at the detail level, workforce and occupations, the standard occupational classification and its sister, taxonomy, the occupational information network, another six-digit code, they measure different things about workforce that are really helpful to provide some guidance on what matters and doesn't matter, specific to our target sectors. And then you can crosswalk it back to education in the classification of structural programs, accredited programs, and such, so that you can work back and forth talking about if you're in this industry, what

kind of staffing do you need, and then what kind of training does that staffing need, to at least use the information that's readily available and can be updated.

Bob Potts continue looking at the different data strings that were available that met the requirements, did they follow the taxonomy, could they be regionalized, could you look at specific industries within them all, these were the ones that I have worked with Christopher talked quite a bit about an employment projection side of things. It's very helpful, especially if you don't look at just past trends projected in the future. When you add local knowledge that DETR tries to do, based on questions like he asked at the end of his presentation.

The burning glass technologies that are the company that the state contracts with, real-time data. So it is job postings, data roughly 30,000 websites scraped every day. We rolled that in, that is what's going on right now. It has bias built into it because not everybody uses the web to find help. But, it needs to be included because it's what's going on and it's happening right now. The whole target sector approach, that's what I talked about, this reverse staffing patterns and aligning to some of the economic development priorities as well as the governor's new Nevada plan. Then their Job Openings. Job openings information is collected for the last business day of the reference month. A job opening requires that:

- a specific position exists, and there is work available for that position,
- work could start within 30 days whether or not the employer found a suitable candidate, and
- the employer is actively recruiting from outside the establishment to fill the position. Included are full-time, part-time, permanent, short-term, and seasonal openings from replacements and worker turnover.

Bob Potts continue to talking about an aging workforce, and how you see kind of demographic trends. Then he put in the Brooking Stem score so that we can look at the knowledge, attribute. When I looked at the occupations that the crosswalk fact, construction high in there are things like production and processing, and mechanical knowledge, engineering and technology knowledge, knowledge about transportation, and one that shows up across sectors is personal and customer service. These are the occupations rolled up into the three-digit aggregate group. The only reason I put this slide in here, is so that you can get a level of comfort with the reliability of what the model's saying. In the third column where it says rank there, that's the 2017 rank for these occupational groups. Next to it is the 2016 rank, and you can see that they're pretty much saying the same thing with all new data sets included in the model. There are the reliabilities that I hope to provide some context for the rest of this conversation. There are other data, other metrics that are kinds of help as well. There about 206 occupations at the details level these are specific to Manufacturing and Logistic, these are the top 23 that this sector council identified last year as the in-demand occupations. Next, it is the 2017 data, the consensus analysis ranking. Then the 2016 consensus analysis ranking. The two far right columns, again, that's the data-driven numbers, at the detail level for these top 16 that the sector council recommended last year. When Manny sent this presentation out to everybody, he also included a spreadsheet that went along with it with the 206 occupations that tend to staff Manufacturing and Logistic, and I gave it to Manny listed in rank order based on the 2017 data. It also includes other metrics that I think may be helpful for you folks to say yeah, this one matter or that one doesn't or whatever, beyond just the title.

Bob Potts when you look back at the list I add those other variables we look at the wages, level of educations you know what we rank in the nation you know the kind of think about those things as you going through and highlighting them line by line. Try keeping that in mind too because we don't want to create programs around minimum wage jobs.

Manny Lamarre So with that being said because we ran out towards the end of that meeting I guess there two options. If you are as a sector council is comfortable because the list is very similar to last year. If the council wants to reconvene at another date to approve the top 25 updates list which is again similar to last year's list specifically to the Manufacturing and Logistic. Every year we will update the list. **Bob Potts** suggested that the sector council could send the list back to Manny there top 25 after they had a chance to review and then those could be aggravated and provide back by email for approval.

VIII. BRIDGING THE WORKFORCE GAP THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS – INNOVATIVE MANUFACTURING PROGRAMS

Frank Woodbeck, Executive Director, Workforce Development, Nevada System of Higher Education

Frank Woodbeck, from Nevada System for Education. First I want to comment, I've been listening all along of course, through the meeting, that the work this council has done in the past regarding creating partnerships and figuring out ways to create entry-level opportunities, hence the manufacturing sector, has not gone for naught. Going back to when I was here at DETR, to now, then we were looking for entry-level machinists, who were able to set up a training program to do that. Our work now is driven by employers, and the work is going forward should be driven by employers.

In the work that you do and what you're looking at regarding what your needs are, will drive what we do in the system for higher education. That's what we're trying to get to at this point, and I'll tell you about that in a minute. One of the things that Ryan is referring to, one of the things I've recognized is that one, the folks we have graduated from secondary and post-secondary institutions right now will not fill the gap that we have, in terms of the need for entry-level employment, and the need for your people that you can move up into, higher levels of employment once they've been hired. But we do have, as Bob Potts pointed out and Christopher pointed out, in another in using the terms, we have an underemployed workforce. Born of the recession in part, but we have an underemployed workforce, many of whom are younger people with some skill sets that you would probably want to have in your employee. One conversation I had with the director of Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Health and Human Services in their TANF program has a training component to it. We were specifically talking about SNAP recipients. They're food stamps recipients. The program of SNAP, which is Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. These are effectively working poor people who don't make quite enough to be able to support their family completely. To me, that is a perfect identification of underemployed individuals.

Mr. Woodbeck continues to talk about what we decided is to launch a pilot, to see if we could one identify some people who within their program, and there we have picked them, people, who would be potential employees for you. Entry-level employees, and see if we can train them in a certificate program for entry-level work. The thought being that one, we will get GOED to sponsor a program, or underwrite a program. So I figured that's the easy part if we have manufacturers step up to the plate, to say okay, if you train them and they are qualified, based on this set of criteria, in an entry-level training program, we will certainly give them the opportunity to be employed. We all interview them. So our friends at Tesla and Panasonic, and Click Bonds can step up for this particular pilot program.

I was looking for, and we actually, I wanted to isolate it to an area one, where we had manufacturing as a primary growth driver, and that was in Northern Nevada. I also wanted to concentrate on a smaller college setting, which was Western Nevada College, and an entry level program which was the manufacturing technician one program, which is about 16 weeks. Part of which can be done online. Your chair suggested that we also include work keys into this so that they would come out of it with a national career readiness certificate so that they could be viable anywhere.

We have included that in the program, and I turned it to GOED, the GOED board, and asked them for 40 grand to finance the program. It covers all the cost of the education for these individuals; there's no cost to them whatsoever. It covers the cost of the work keys testing and the NCRC certificate. GOED loved it; I was looking for 20 individuals; I was looking for the Department of Health and Human Services to send 20 individuals who we could screen, and assess and put in the program. We did not want to have to pick out the people; they need to pick the people out. We have launched a program the 23rd of January. We have 22 participants. About 40% are women. That was one of my personal goals, is that I thought that single mothers are a prime candidate for something regarding career development. And there is some interest there, and that's good.

So I'll be going back up to Western Nevada College next week to check on how we're coming along and get an actual assessment from the professor and the director of the division, to talk about that, see what the quality is, and how we are coming along. About two-thirds of the way through the program, once they're successful getting through their first couple of portions of the program, they'll be interviewed for employment, and at that time that will hopefully whet their appetite to complete the program in short order, and get out of it in about 15 weeks or so, and then hopefully be employed in an entry-level employment opportunity.

We now would like to expand that, being successful we'd like to expand it through the state. We'd also like to expand to Truckee Meadows and also to the College of Southern Nevada to boost employment in entry-level opportunities in manufacturing. Now, having said that, that curriculum was created and accepted by manufacturers as being the good entry-level curriculum. And now, at one time Tesla and Panasonic and Click Bond also, they have kind of separate curriculums they'd like to see if you will. It's all been blended into what is now called the G1, G2 curriculum, that we're now rolling out and hopefully will be acceptable to other manufacturers. And it is an entry-level general curriculum that, for a person, you'd want to hire, basically what we're looking for, that is now being looked at.. The College of Nevada, it will be adopted there also, sometime over the next few months. It's already at Truckee Meadows, and we want West Nevada College also to do the same thing. It was born at Truckee Meadows. There are nuances to it that I'm not a manufacturer, so I can't tell you. But as I understand, we're in good shape as far as that's concerned. Once that's done, we then now have a good strong foundation for entry level into the manufacturing sector. Can provide one, not only for underemployed workforces, but we could also provide that in a dual enrollment environment for high school students, who are interested in the manufacturing sector. We are now actually pitching that here in Southern Nevada, and they're going to continue their education in Truckee Meadow.

One other point I wanted to add, We're going to launch, and I'm going to use the working title here, a council's workforce board. That's the working title. Basically what we're trying to do, is to bring the heads of our workforce development agencies together. OWINN, GOED, DETR, the Workforce Boards, and then also the regional development authorities, to connect us to industry and get industry intelligence as to what we need to do, in the system for higher education, from the University of Nevada Las Vegas, all the way through the community colleges, to address the needs of industry. Whether it's research, all the way down to entry-level employment. That's the goal of this council which we hope to launch in at least the first stage in February.

And then finally a response to your question during public comments, Mr. Chair, that individual can be sent to the Truckee Meadows admission office or West Nevada College. Either one of them, I think it's North Nevada manufacturing you're talking about, and they can certainly be put on a path to an entry level training opportunity. If there's any trouble at all that comes up or any questions that come up, have them call me directly. I'll make sure they're taken care of.

IX...PUBLIC COMMENT

(Public Comment will be taken during this agenda item regarding any item appearing on the agenda. No action may be taken on a matter discussed under this item until the matter is included on an agenda as an item on which action may be taken. The Chair will impose a time limit of three minutes. Public Comment #2 will provide an opportunity for public comment on any matter within the Chair's jurisdiction, control or advisory power.)

The Chair announced the Second Public Comment Session and invited members of the public to speak.
No Comments was made:

X. ADJOURNMENT (Information/Discussion) Ryan Costella, Chair

The Chair adjourned the meeting at 2:55 p.m.

Agenda items may be taken out of order, combined for consideration by the public body, and/or pulled or removed from the agenda at any time. The Chair may continue this meeting from day-to-day. Pursuant to NRS 241.020, no action may be taken upon a matter raised during a period devoted to comments by the general public until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action may be taken.

NOTE (1): Persons with disabilities who require special accommodations or assistance at the meeting should notify Joan Finlay, OWINN, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m., in writing at 555 East Washington Ave, Ste. 4900; or call (702) 486-8080 on or before the close of business, Tuesday, February 6, 2018.

NOTE (2): Agenda items may be taken out of order, combined for consideration by the public body, and/or pulled or removed from the agenda at any time. The Chair may continue this meeting from day-to-day. Pursuant to NRS 241.020, no action may be taken upon a matter raised during a period devoted to comments by the general public until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action may be taken.

NOTE (3): All comments will be limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Comment based on viewpoint may not be restricted. No action may be taken upon a matter raised under the public comment period unless the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an action item. Prior to the commencement and conclusion of a contested case or quasi-judicial proceeding that may affect the due process of individuals, the Board may refuse to consider public comment. See NRS 233b.126

NOTE (4): Please provide the secretary with electronic or written copies of testimony and visual presentations if you wish to have complete versions included as exhibits with the minutes

NOTE (5): Supporting public material provided to members for this meeting may be requested from the Governor's Office of Workforce Innovation (OWINN) at 555 E. Washington Avenue, Ste. 4900, Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 or by calling Joan Finlay at 702-486-8080.

NOTE (6): NOTICE OF THIS MEETING WAS FAXED, E-MAILED, OR HAND DELIVERED FOR POSTING TO THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS ON OR BEFORE 9:00 A.M. THE THIRD WORKING DAY BEFORE THE MEETING:
DETR, 2800 E. St. Louis, Las Vegas, NV; DETR, 500 East Third St., Carson City, NV; DETR, 1325 Corporate Blvd., Reno NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 3405 S. Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 4500 E. Sunset Road, Henderson, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 2827 N. Las Vegas Blvd., North Las Vegas, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 1929 N. Carson St., Carson City, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 172 Sixth St., Elko, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 480 Campton St., Ely, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 121 Industrial Way, Fallon, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 475 W. Haskell, #1, Winnemucca, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 4001 S. Virginia St., Suite G, Reno, NV; NEVADA JOBCONNECT, 2281 Pyramid Way, Sparks, NV; CAPITOL BUILDING, 101 N. Carson Street, Carson City, NV 89701; GRANT SAWYER OFFICE BUILDING, 555 E. Washington Ave., Las Vegas, NV; LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, 401 S. Carson St., Carson City, NV; NEVADAWORKS 6490 S. McCarran Blvd., Building A, Unit 1., Reno, NV; WORKFORCE CONNECTIONS, 6330 W. Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas, NV. This agenda was also posted on the internet through OWINN's website at gov.nv.gov/OWINN/.