



STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE

MEETING MATERIALS

Meeting Date and Time: August 5, 2026, 9:00 AM

1. Written Public Comment received as of August 4, 2026

A person may submit comments to be attached to the minutes of the meeting, in writing, one business day before the meeting date, in addition to testifying in person, or in lieu of testifying in person. Written comments are limited to two pages. The attached written comments were submitted electronically by email at AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov.

From: [Kathleen Light](#)
To: [AGGeneralCounsel](#)
Subject: Re: Public Records Task Force Comments
Date: Wednesday, July 22, 2026 6:26:25 PM
Attachments: [Nevada DOI to AGO Two Page Analysis.pdf](#)
[193813 2.pdf](#)
[203813 2.pdf](#)
[20173813.pdf](#)
[Cassetty.David - Separation Agreement - fully executed_Redacted.pdf](#)
[Blue-LEO-SARS-Report-20241218-1816_FINAL.pdf](#)
[Eb5subpena.pdf](#)

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I forgot! Sorry let me add this:

Kathleen Faye Light

On Wed, Jul 22, 2026 at 5:12 PM Kathleen Light <vegasquill@gmail.com> wrote:

Hi!

Great to hear everyone's opinions today. Sorry my mic cut off unexpectedly before I finished.

Here are my written comments.

And for reference:

<https://aoa.vermont.gov/statewide-public-record-requests>

<https://ago.vermont.gov/public-records-requests>

<https://eb5.vermont.gov/legal-documents>

They are on the ball in Vermont. Love them.

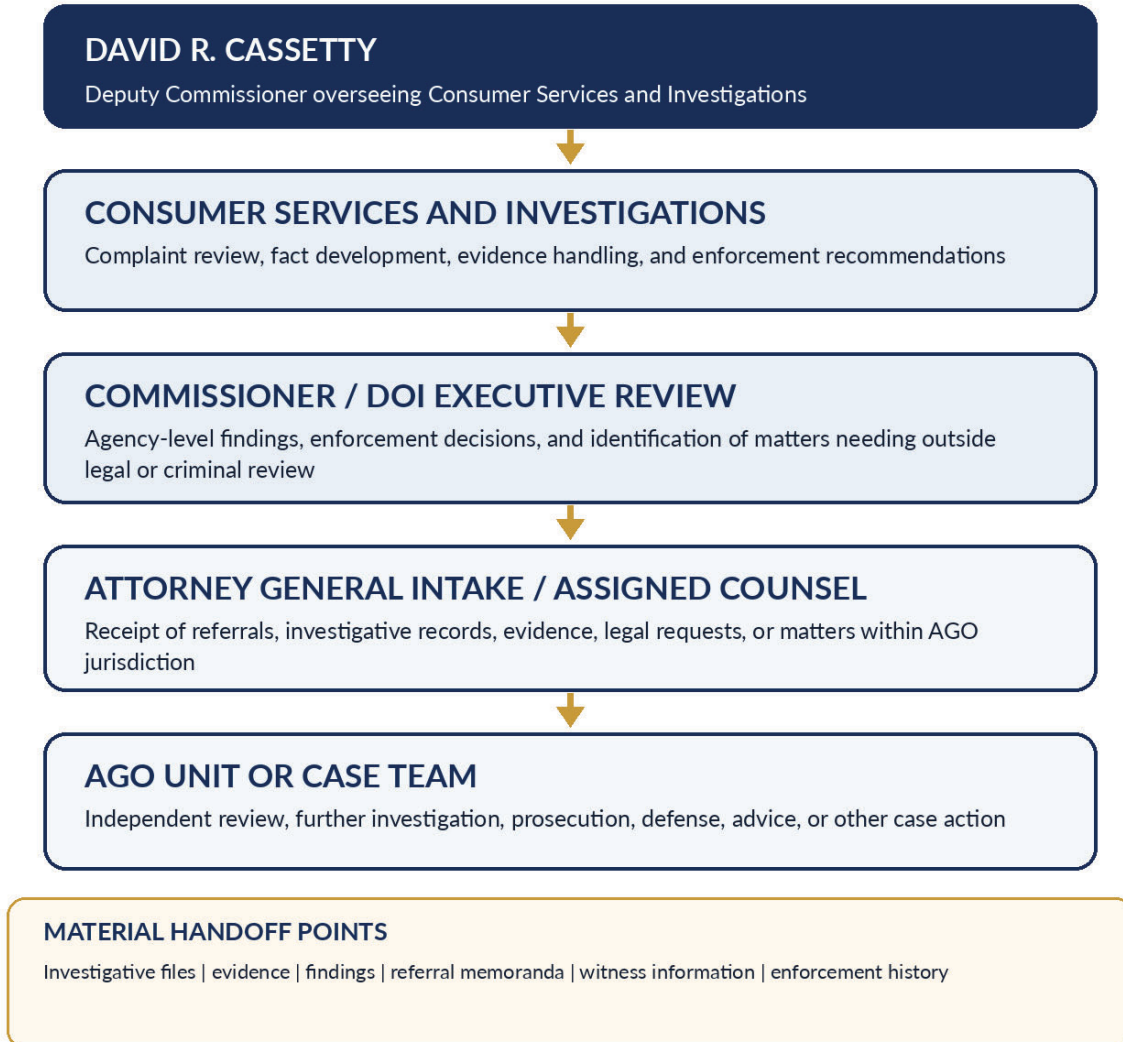
Kathleen Faye Light

Nevada DOI Investigation-to-AGO Case Path

INSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT FROM THE INVESTIGATIONS FUNCTION OVERSEEN BY DAVID R. CASSETTY

This chart follows the movement of a matter. It does not place the Attorney General's Office inside DOI's reporting hierarchy.

MATTER FLOW, NOT COMMAND HIERARCHY



LEGAL SCOPE: NRS 228.412 gives the Attorney General primary jurisdiction over alleged insurance fraud and authorizes the AGO Fraud Control Unit to inspect DOI and Commissioner records upon written request. It does not state a blanket automatic referral rule for every DOI matter.

Potential Impact on Attorney General Matters

WHY FITNESS FOR A SENIOR INVESTIGATIVE POSITION CAN BECOME CASE-SIGNIFICANT

Questions about a senior official's fitness, credibility, judgment, or conduct can reach beyond employment consequences when that official materially shaped investigations later used by the Attorney General's Office. The impact is potentially serious, but it must be tied to particular matters and particular acts.



WHEN THE RISK IS GREATEST	POSSIBLE CASE CONSEQUENCES
• Direct participation in an investigation or referral • Control over evidence, records, or witness information • Approval of findings or enforcement recommendations • Sworn statements, testimony, or credibility relied upon by the AGO • A clear link between the questioned conduct and a material case decision	• Targeted discovery or public-record requests • Credibility or impeachment challenges • Challenges to completeness, authentication, or evidentiary reliability • Administrative review, motions, appeals, or reopening requests • In criminal matters, possible disclosure questions if the information is material

IMPORTANT LIMITATION: Questions about fitness do not automatically invalidate AGO cases. The strongest challenge requires a concrete nexus between Cassetty's involvement and a material item of evidence, investigative judgment, referral, witness account, or AGO decision.

Sources and framing: Nevada Division of Insurance, Consumer Services and Enforcement; NRS 228.412; NRS 228.120. This is an institutional issue-spotting document, not a conclusion that any particular case is invalid.

From: [WatchDogJeff](#)
To: [AGGeneralCounsel](#)
Cc: [Leslie M. Nino Piro](#); [Yoon C. Lee](#); mccartyc@ballardspahr.com
Subject: Public Comment/ PDR Task Force
Date: Monday, August 3, 2026 9:48:17 AM
Attachments: [PDR TF Aug PublicComment by Jeff Church.docx](#)

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See attached for the August 5 meeting.

It appears that you are in violation (again) of OML in that the link on the NV Notices website shows No August meeting. (see attached). This ongoing violation represents not a technical issue, but indifference, laziness, and disdain for the public. A technical issue is an internet connection gone bad. This is human caused be it intentional or incompetence. (I'd love to have to apologize).

Jeff Church

WatchDogJeff.com

RenoTaxRevolt.com

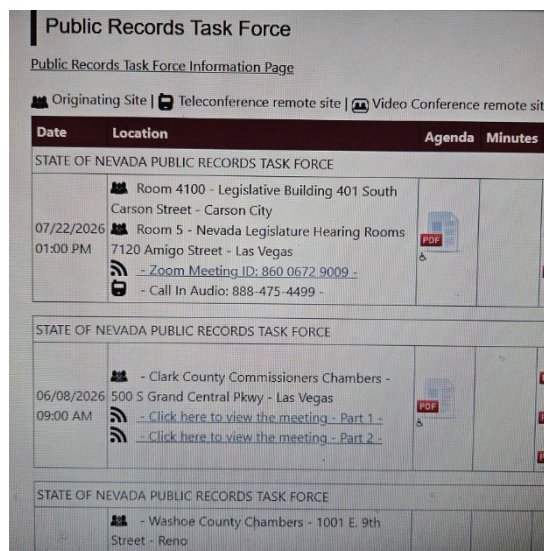
775 544 7366

August, 2026
Public Document Task Force
Subj: Public Comment:

From: Jeff Church, RenoTaxRevolt.com, RenoTaxRevolt@Sbcglobal.net

Task Force:

Your disdain for the public is shown not only here but in your ongoing violations of Open Meeting Law (OML) including the posting (see attached) for this August Task Force Meeting. At a minimum the failure to post this meeting via the NV Notice website is laziness and indifference. Did no one check? I know, call it another “technical error” and ignore the law and continue with the meeting. https://ag.nv.gov/Hot_Topics/Public_Records_Task_Force/



Date	Location	Agenda	Minutes
STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE			
07/22/2026 01:00 PM	Room 4100 - Legislative Building 401 South Carson Street - Carson City Room 5 - Nevada Legislature Hearing Rooms 7120 Amigo Street - Las Vegas - Zoom Meeting ID: 860.0672.9009 - - Call In Audio: 888-475-4499 -		
STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE			
06/08/2026 09:00 AM	- Clark County Commissioners Chambers - 500 S Grand Central Pkwy - Las Vegas - Click here to view the meeting - Part 1 - - Click here to view the meeting - Part 2 -		
STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC RECORDS TASK FORCE			
	- Washoe County Chambers - 1001 E. 9th Street - Reno		

The link shows NO August meeting of the Task Force but press on anyway

Unless I missed something, you- AGAIN- are in violation of OML but who cares? The A.G. is over a year behind in addressing OML violations rendering them moot and the only other recourse is litigation. I pay an attorney and the government uses my tax dollars to defend it (and often lose). And who coordinates this group- the A.G.? (Leslie M. Nino Piro, Office of the Attorney General)

It is becoming obvious that nothing good will come of this “Task Force” to represent the interests of the public and in favor of transparency. It is a “circle the wagons” mentality.

Over and over diligent efforts of the media (and I praise ThisIsReno), myself and others have fought long battles to uncover the truth as government delays, obstructs and uses tax dollars to avoid transparency that often reveals corruption, mismanagement, favoritism, and similar. Example after example was presented and ignored.

Just last month I filed a fairly simple PDR request with three agencies and in two cases: no response in the 5 day time frame and the other is working on it- spell that delaying

and circling the wagons. Part of that with the three is simply asking for a copy of a contract (which I suspect does not exist). How hard is that to answer? And the main agency is famous for their avoidance of compliance with PDRs.

The system is broken. If anyone cares, there must be an expedited system of resolution and generally that would involve an in-camera review by a hearing officer, ombudsman or other legal resource short of District Court. There is no reason that a small claims (attorney) Judge could not hear these as they'd quickly learn the nuances of the law (OML as well).

What should you do, at a minimum?

1. Suggest a study (another delay) of other states processes
 - I'd suggest reaching out to UNR and UNLV for a dual blind study, perhaps a student working on the Masters or PhD.
2. Create a hearing officer but a highly expedited process.
 - The NV RED CIC is a perfect example of how NOT to do it. They make filing a complaint unnecessarily burdensome of the taxpayer/ citizen.
 - I hate to create a new bureaucracy thus pondering small claims but also maybe under NCOE but any process must be expedited. Clearly it cannot be under the AG who is MIA on OML matters.
 - Example: Request filed, 5 days and no detailed specific response. Written notice by the requestor and 5 more days (not certified mail that takes too long and too burdensome), Complaint filed and agency noticed by the hearing officer with 5 days, hearing held within 5 additional days (Zoom style acceptable) with in camera review. Decision in 5 days if not immediately. Hearing officer sets a time frame for compliance and penalties assessed if beyond. A result in less than 30 days and at a low cost.
3. Provide for an expedited in-camera review and decision.
 - The confidential review by the hearing officer is important as it may evidence of wrong doing, cover-up, malfeasance, etc.
 - Think it can't happen in an agency? Just "Google" Beaumont or Bell (both California) corruption. <https://beaumontgate.org/> (7 felony convictions of high ranking City officials, including the City Attorney and Manager)
4. Allow penalties to be assessed. Especially in cases where the agency is a repeated offender or is shown to be acting with intentional disregard for the law/ cover-up.
5. Address OML in any law as the two are kissing cousins and issues are linked.
6. Clarify that saying within 5 days "we are working on it" does not satisfy the legislative intent. Response must be specific as to why, estimated compliance, etc.
7. If you don't advocate for any of these, why not? Circle the wagons. Why would you oppose an expedited system with in-camera review? Seriously, why? Do you believe the present system is working in favor of the citizens?

From: [John Quintero](#)
To: [AGGeneralCounsel](#)
Subject: Re: Public Records Task Force
Date: Sunday, August 2, 2026 1:25:35 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[239Taskforce.docx](#)

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Hi, I have attached a public comment, but I will be attending the meeting as well and may choose to summarize what I've submitted on the record in person. Thank you so much for delivering the agenda and the minutes from the last meeting.

John Quintero, 775-276-2773

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From: AGGeneralCounsel <AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov>
Sent: Friday, 31 July 2026 10:22:36
To: AGGeneralCounsel <AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov>
Subject: Public Records Task Force

Good morning,

Please see attached agenda, meeting minutes and supporting materials for the upcoming Public Records Task Force meeting being held on Wednesday, August 5, 2026.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



State of Nevada
Office of the Attorney General

Office of General Counsel

Leslie M. Nino Piro, General Counsel
Sophia G. Long, Deputy General Counsel
Jeffrey W. Chronister, Deputy General Counsel

Email: AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov



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received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately and destroy all copies.

The concern is that any proposed amendments to Nevada's public records statutes should be carefully drafted to avoid unintended consequences, including the creation of procedural barriers that could limit access for incarcerated individuals. The "any person" language in NRS Chapter 239 is a foundational feature of Nevada's public records framework and serves as a broad mechanism for transparency and accountability, including in institutional settings where direct public oversight is limited.

The history surrounding Senate Bill 57 (BDR 16-342) is best understood in its institutional context.

The following account is based on my firsthand experience as an incarcerated litigant and participant in the Nevada Department of Corrections grievance process during the relevant period.

Prior to approximately 2010, the Department operated under a different administrative approach. During that time, institutional programming included gardening and greenhouse work, expanded religious services, and a food service system that, in my observation, was nutritionally balanced and operationally efficient. At Northern Nevada Correctional Center, the kitchen program included a rotating menu incorporating multiple protein sources, vegetables, salads, and daily soups utilizing appropriate surplus ingredients. These practices are consistent with standard institutional food service operations and reflected structured nutritional planning and waste reduction.

Following a change in departmental leadership, incarcerated individuals observed shifts in institutional priorities. Food service was reduced, hot lunch service was largely discontinued, and access to certain religious programming was restricted. These changes were generally justified on the basis of institutional safety and security considerations.

As these changes occurred, incarcerated persons increasingly relied on the Department's grievance process. When grievances were not resolved, some individuals, including myself, pursued civil litigation in federal court. Because incarcerated litigants are rarely appointed counsel in civil rights cases, the Nevada Public Records Act (NRS Chapter 239) became one of the few available mechanisms to obtain documentary evidence relevant to institutional justifications for policy changes.

Requests for historical menus and related records were submitted to compare prior and current practices and to evaluate whether stated operational or fiscal justifications were supported by existing records. Similar requests were made for other policies that were the subject of litigation.

From my perspective as a participant in these events, the Department's support for Senate Bill 57 (BDR 16-342), which would have restricted incarcerated persons' access to public records, occurred in the context of increased reliance on NRS Chapter 239 by incarcerated litigants pursuing civil claims.

Whether that legislative proposal was motivated by those circumstances is a determination for the Legislature. However, the sequence is notable: increased use of public records requests by

incarcerated individuals was followed by a proposal that would have limited their access to the Public Records Act. The Legislature ultimately did not enact the measure.

Proposed considerations

Based on my experience with public records access and dispute resolution, I respectfully offer the following considerations for the Task Force's review:

1. **Attorney review of contested denials:** Consider requiring public records officers to consult with agency counsel before issuing denials that present close or ambiguous legal questions. Any such consultation and resulting determination should be documented and preserved as part of the administrative record for potential review.
2. **Structured dispute resolution:** Consider establishing a mandatory mediation process for contested public records denials, with the option of binding arbitration subject to judicial review by the district court and, if necessary, appellate review by the Nevada Supreme Court.
3. **Centralized review in correctional settings:** In the prison context, consider routing initial denials of public records requests through a designated review unit within the Attorney General's Public Safety Division prior to any internal administrative appeal process, to ensure consistency and legal oversight at the earliest stage.

From: [David](#)
To: [AGGeneralCounsel](#)
Subject: Re: Public Records Task Force
Date: Monday, August 3, 2026 1:38:36 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)

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State of Nevada Public Records Task Force
Meeting of August 5, 2026 | Agenda Items 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

Submitted By	Nevada Citizen — Public Interest Filing
Date	August 4, 2026 (submitted in writing, one business day prior per Task Force rules)
Contact	David Lee Nace vsms.2006@gmail.com (702) 689-0580
Re: Agenda	Items 5 (Law Enforcement), 6 (Transparency), 7 (State Bar / Public Lawyers), 8 (NDOT), 9 (NNLE Records), 10 (Fee Schedules), 11 (Evaluations & Recommendations)
Word Count	Under 2,000 words (two-page submission per Task Force written comment rules)

I. THRESHOLD ISSUE: THE TASK FORCE CANNOT EVALUATE PUBLIC RECORDS ACCESS WITHOUT ADDRESSING VENDOR CAPTURE OF NEVADA'S RECORD-KEEPING INFRASTRUCTURE

The Task Force's mandate under AB 128 is to evaluate public access to government records. That evaluation is incomplete — and its conclusions will be structurally unsound — unless the Task Force confronts a foundational fact: Nevada's primary government computing infrastructure is no longer under Nevada public law.

On October 10, 2017 — the same date as Switch, Inc.'s NYSE IPO — the State of Nevada executed a Master Service Agreement (MSA) with Switch, Ltd. State CIO Michael Dietrich formalized this in Policy Directive AD 2018-01 (June 11, 2018), directing all Nevada state agencies to migrate their computing environments to Switch's Citadel campus in Reno through a centralized Virtual Compute Pool (VCP). No documented competitive procurement under NRS Chapter 333 has been produced or published. The MSA-IPO date alignment is a fact of public record, not a theory.

Switch was taken private in December 2022 by DigitalBridge (NYSE: DBRG, ~\$115B AUM, subject to SEC disclosure) and IFM Investors (Melbourne, Australia, AU\$266.1B AUM, subject to Australian and UK regulatory oversight — not Nevada law). A pending acquisition by SoftBank Group Corp. (Tokyo, Japan, via Duncan Holdco LLC) has not received confirmed CFIUS clearance as of this filing. Nevada government data — including the records that are the subject of

this Task Force's inquiry — now resides within an ownership chain that spans three foreign jurisdictions, with no contract clause imposing NRS Chapter 239 obligations on any entity beyond Switch, Ltd.

DIRECT RELEVANCE TO THIS TASK FORCE: The Task Force is evaluating public records access, fee structures, dispute resolution, and agency response timelines. Each of those functions depends on the integrity and accessibility of the underlying record. If the record sits on infrastructure owned or operationally controlled by foreign entities not subject to Nevada public records law, the Task Force's recommendations — however well-crafted — address the symptom while ignoring the cause.

II. SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON AGENDA ITEMS

Agenda Item 5 — Law Enforcement Records (Las Vegas Police Protective Association)

The Task Force discussion of law enforcement records and NRS Chapter 239 exemptions must account for a specific structural problem: body-worn camera footage and law enforcement operational data that resides on Switch infrastructure is subject to the same foreign-ownership chain described above. The Metropolitan Police Department's published fee schedule of \$89/hour for review and redaction (cited in the July 22, 2026 minutes) is a legitimate cost-recovery mechanism. However, the Task Force should recommend that any agency storing law enforcement records at a third-party facility under a sole-source contract include explicit NRS Chapter 239 audit-right provisions in that contract — provisions that are currently absent from the Switch MSA as publicly documented.

Agenda Item 6 — Transparency (Reporter's Committee for Freedom of the Press)

The Reporters Committee's presentation will address transparency entities' considerations under AB 128, Section 7.2(a). This commenter respectfully submits that transparency in Nevada government records is structurally compromised by the following documented conditions, each of which should be incorporated into the Task Force's written report under Section 7.9:

- **Sole-Source Vendor Lock-In:** Policy Directive AD 2018-01 created a de facto exclusive dealing arrangement with a single private vendor (Switch, Ltd.) for all state agency computing. Competitive procurement under NRS Chapter 333 requires documented sole-source justification. No such justification has been produced.
- **No Public Audit Rights Over State Data Hosted at Switch:** Switch's

proprietary SUPERLOOP network and LDC monitoring platform are not subject to independent audit under NRS Chapter 239. The public has no statutory right to inspect Switch's operational logs, access records, or data handling practices — despite the fact that Switch holds Nevada agency data under a publicly-funded MSA.

• **Attorney General Conflict:** The Nevada Ethics Commission voted on February 11, 2026 to advance a formal complaint against AG Aaron Ford to the full Commission (complaint opened September 2025 by Executive Director Ross Armstrong). The complaint concerns accepted travel funding from organizations funded by regulated industries. The AG's office is simultaneously: (a) an institutional Switch MSA beneficiary; (b) the state's primary public records enforcement authority; and (c) directed by a 2026 gubernatorial candidate. This structural conflict disqualifies the AG's office from any enforcement role involving Switch and must be disclosed in any Task Force report referencing the AG's office as an enforcement mechanism.

Agenda Items 7 & 8 — State Bar Public Lawyers and NDOT

Both presentations will address government entities' considerations. This commenter draws the Task Force's attention to a specific SEFA compliance concern that affects state agencies including NDOT: under 2 CFR Part 200 (OMB Uniform Guidance), any state agency expending federal award funds on a vendor operating under a contingency fee arrangement violates 2 CFR § 200.319(a)(6). The unclaimed property audit vendors identified below operate on contingency fee arrangements. If any Nevada state agency — including NDOT — has used federal award funds to pay these vendors, or to pay Switch MSA costs classified as federal award expenditures, those payments may constitute false claims under 31 U.S.C. § 3729 (False Claims Act).

Agenda Items 9 & 10 — Northern Nevada Law Enforcement Records; Fee Schedules

Member Colleen McCarty's compilation of fee schedules is directly relevant to the following documented pattern: Nevada's unclaimed property system experienced a ransomware attack beginning August 25, 2025, which shut down public access to the State Treasurer's unclaimed property portal. During that shutdown — which is ongoing as of this filing — Nevada residents with verified unclaimed property claims of documented amounts (in the case of this commenter, \$26,003.72 in verified claims) were denied access to their property without alternative access mechanism, without a published restoration timeline, and without a published incident report accessible under NRS Chapter 239. The Task Force should address: (a) whether a ransomware-induced shutdown of a public records system triggers NRS Chapter 239 disclosure obligations; and (b) whether the fee schedule for accessing records through alternative means

during a system outage must be published at an open meeting as required by NRS.

Agenda Item 11 — Evaluations and Recommendations

This commenter respectfully urges the Task Force to incorporate the following specific recommendations into its written report under AB 128, Section 7.9:

Recommendation	Statutory Authority	Relevance to Task Force Mandate
Require all state agency MSAs with private computing vendors to include explicit NRS Chapter 239 audit-right provisions, with no sole-source exemption.	NRS Ch. 333; NRS Ch. 239; 41 U.S.C. § 2101	Sections 3.1, 4.1, 4.2 — custodianship and control; exemptions review
Require CFIUS notification disclosure whenever a foreign entity acquires operational control over infrastructure hosting Nevada government data.	50 U.S.C. § 4565 (CFIUS); NRS 239.010	Section 4.1 — clarification of custodianship and control
Prohibit contingency fee arrangements for unclaimed property audit vendors paid with federal award funds; require SEFA disclosure of all vendor payments.	2 CFR § 200.319; 31 U.S.C. § 3729; NRS Ch. 120A	Sections 3.5, 4.4 — fee structures; penalties for non-disclosure
Define 'custodian of public records' to expressly include private vendors operating under state MSAs, with co-equal NRS Chapter 239 obligations.	NRS 239.010; NRS 239.052	Section 4.1 — custodianship; Section 3.6 — dispute resolution
Mandate immutable blockchain-based public ledger for all state vendor payments, MSA expenditures, and unclaimed property audit vendor fees, accessible under NRS Chapter 239.	AB 128 § 7.2(a); NRS Ch. 239; 2 CFR § 200.510	Sections 3.7, 5.1-5.2 — data collection; proactive disclosure
Require any state agency that suffers a ransomware-induced system shutdown to publish a NRS Chapter 239-compliant incident report within 5 business days and provide alternative access to pending claims without fee escalation.	NRS Ch. 239; NRS Ch. 120A	Section 4.4 — penalties for delayed or incomplete responses

III. DOCUMENTED VENDOR NETWORK — FOR TASK FORCE RECORD

The following third-party unclaimed property audit vendors have been identified in public records and NAUPA filings as operating in Nevada. Each operates under contingency fee arrangements. The Task Force's compilation of fee schedules under Agenda Item 10 should include a request to the Nevada State Treasurer for the complete contracts of each:

- Avenu Insights & Analytics — revenue discovery; government analytics; opaque revenue-sharing arrangements
- Kroll / Kroll Government Solutions — unclaimed property audits; 2025 NAUPA award recipient
- Kelmar Associates, LLC — state unclaimed property audits; NAST

corporate affiliate

- Audit Services US LLC — relationship to Specialty Audit Services and Discovery Audit Services requires forensic examination
- Discovery Audit Services LLC — 2024 NAUPA Education award recipient; Baton Rouge LA
- Specialty Audit Services, LLC — overlapping industry associations with Kelmar, Discovery, and Kroll
- EECS LLC — identity verification required; subpoena of Nevada state contracts warranted
- Treasury Services Group, LLC — advises state treasurers while conducting audits under those treasurers' supervision (GAGAS § 3.22 self-review threat)
- Verus LLC — data-matching operations require access to state beneficiary records
- Social Entrepreneurs, Inc. (SEI) — mission-funding hybrid with public fund receipt; SEFA subrecipient classification unverified

FORENSIC CONCERN: All of the above vendors access Nevada beneficiary data through Switch infrastructure under the AD 2018-01 MSA. That data traverses Switch's SUPERLOOP network and LDC monitoring platform — neither of which is subject to independent NRS Chapter 239 audit. The combination of contingency fee vendor access and foreign-owned infrastructure hosting is the specific architecture this Task Force's report should address.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Task Force's final report, due by October 2026 per AB 128, will be relied upon by the Nevada Legislature in crafting public records law for the next session. This commenter respectfully submits that a report which evaluates public records access without addressing: (a) the sole-source vendor lock-in of state computing infrastructure; (b) the foreign acquisition of that infrastructure; (c) the absence of NRS Chapter 239 audit rights over that infrastructure; and (d) the contingency fee vendor network that accesses Nevada beneficiary data through that infrastructure — will be incomplete as a matter of law and policy.

The July 22, 2026 meeting minutes reflect that members themselves identified the difficulty of being 'fully exhaustive given the volume of statutes and cross-references.' This comment is submitted to assist the Task Force in being exhaustive on precisely those cross-references — between public records law, federal grant compliance, unclaimed property law, and state procurement integrity — that will otherwise fall outside any single presenter's scope.

This comment is submitted in good faith as a public interest filing. All factual claims are traceable to: Policy Directive AD 2018-01 (DEITS); Switch Form 10-K (SEC); DigitalBridge Form 10-K (SEC, Dec. 31, 2025); Nevada Ethics Commission records (complaint opened September 2025, advanced February 11, 2026); NAUPA public records; and 2 CFR Part 200. This document does not constitute legal advice and does not commence any legal proceeding.

Submitted electronically to AGGeneralCounsel@ag.nv.gov per Task Force written comment rules

David Lee Nace

