# LOUISIANA USED MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION STATE OF LOUISIANA 

REGULAR MEETING JANUARY 24, 2022 BEGINNING AT 9:30 A.M. LOUISIANA STATE ARCHIVES 3851 ESSEN LANE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

REPORTED BY:<br>BETTY D. GLISSMAN, CCR

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APPEARANCES:
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CHAIRMAN:

MR. RICHARD WATTS
COMMISSIONERS PRESENT: MR. TRAVIS BROWN

MR. JEFFEREY BRITT
MR. TONY CORMIER
MR. RICKY DONNELL
MR. GEORGE FLOYD
MR. ROBERT "BOBBY" HINES
MR. MATTHEW PEDERSON
MR. JOHN POTEET
MR. MICHAEL RUSSELL

REPRESENTING THE LOUISIANA USED MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION:

ROBERT W. HALLACK, ESQUIRE HALLACK LAW OFFICE 13007 JUSTICE AVENUE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70816
SHERI MORRIS, ESQUIRE
DAIGLE, FISSE \& KESSENICH, PLC 8480 BLUEBONNET BOULEVARD, SUITE F BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70810

MR. WATTS: Roll call, Kim.

MS. BARON:
Richard Watts?
MR. WATTS:
Here.
MS. BARON:
John Poteet?
MR. POTEET:
Here.
MS. BARON: George Floyd?

MR. FLOYD: Here.

MS. BARON: Tony Cormier?

MR. CORMIER:
(No response.)
MS. BARON:
Matthew Pederson?
MR. PEDERSON:
Here.
MS. BARON:
Jeffery Britt?
MR. BRITT:

Here.
MS. BARON:
Ricky Donnell?
MR. DONNELL:
Here.
MS. BARON:
Michael Russell?
MR. RUSSELL:
(No response.)
MS. BARON:
Travis Brown?
MR. BROWN:
Here.
MS. BARON:
Bobby Hines?
MR. HINES:
Here.
MS. BARON: Mr. Chairman, we have a quorum.

MR. WATTS:
Anybody for public comments?
MS. BARON:
No, sir.
MR. WATTS:
Could we have adoption of approval of
the minutes from December meeting. Do we have any? None?

MS. BARON:
Did y'all get them?
MR. DONNELL:
I didn't see them.
MS. BARON:
We can defer to the next meeting. MR. DONNELL:

I make a motion we move it to the next meeting. MR. WATTS:

I need a second.
MR. BROWN:
I will second.
MR. WATTS:
We have items for discussion. First
item is review of contracts.
Does someone want to take the lead on this?

MR. DONNELL:
Derek, do you want to go through what
all of them are?
MR. PARNELL:
Commissioners, we were requested that
we submit contracts so we can have a discussion about contracts for the Louisiana Used Motor Vehicle Commission.

In your packet, you will find the first one would be Robert Hallack's contract. All of the contracts have gone through the State process of procurement, which is typically a very lengthy process. For both attorneys, their contracts are maxed out -- or not maxed, they are budgeted at 40,000. That is typically how we budgeted for attorney contracts. That way we would not have to continue to come back and make amendments throughout the year. Typically, we probably spend -- services typically run about 20,000 to $\$ 25,000$ or so.

The second one in there is Sheri
Morris'. Both of those contracts are pretty much the same. All of the attorney contracts have to go through the Attorney General's Office, Civil Service, General Counsel's Office, Legislative Auditors, Division of Administration Office in order for approval to be assigned.

The third contract that you will see
in there for our court reporter, Ms. Betty Glissman.

MR. DONNELL:
How much do we have budgeted for
Ms. Betty?
MR. PARNELL:
40,000 as well.
And Roy Hebert, who is our CPA, we
have his budget at 24,000. MR. DONNELL:

I assume that's Mr. Hebert. We never met.

MR. PARNELL: Yes, this is Mr. Hebert.

MR. DONNELL:
Thank you for coming here this
morning.
MR. BRITT:
His budget is what now?
MR. PARNELL:
24.

MR. DONNELL:
How long has Mr. Hebert been with us?
MR. PARNELL:
I came on the Commission in 2009. I
think that he was brought on right before then, maybe 2008, early 2009. I am not really sure. MR. HEBERT:

I didn't get there much before you got there.

MR. PARNELL:
So I came November of 2009. And I think he started when we had that transition from the old -- I think that was in June or July of 2009.

If you look at what was budgeted, all total contracts was budgeted at the $\$ 201,998$ at the end of last fiscal. Of course, we had pandemic -- global pandemic. The total spent of that budgeted fiscal year that ended June of June 30th, 2021, was $\$ 62,000$. MR. BRITT:

With Mr. Hebert, with Mona being gone, do you anticipate any more expenses dealing with Mr. Hebert's office until we get kind of things leveled back out? MR. PARNELL:
Yes, yes.

MR. BRITT:
Do you have a safety net built in?

Or what is that going to cost? I mean, we don't know what it will cost. I'm not holding you to it. Do you have a safety net somewhere to draw from to reimburse Mr. Hebert's future expenses if he has got to step it up a notch because Mona is gone. MR. PARNELL:

Yes, yes.
MR. BRITT:
That is the answer to my question. MR. PARNELL:

Again, $I$ don't know what it's going to take. MR. BRITT:

Absolutely. That's why I asked the question, I put that out front there. There is no telling. MR. PARNELL:

It make take a little bit more than $I$ thought primarily because of the other young lady that was in the department and $I$ was going to talk to her, she has also turned in her resignation. So her last day is Friday. So I do now have a new person starting on tomorrow, but, of course, they are brand new. They
really don't know our system.
MR. BRITT:
Do they have government experience? MR. PARNELL:

They do have some limited experience coming from a State agency. But they are coming in at one of the lower levels of account positions. We have four positions in the accounting department. MR. DONNELL:

Not for Ms. Mona's position.
MR. PARNELL:
No, no. I have an Account
Supervisor, Account 1, Account Technician, Account Specialist. She is coming in at the lowest-level position. Really to kind of help us through right now in the renewal period, of course, to kind of help us to get through, you know. Once the funds come in, the accounting department has to put those funds onto the account so the licensing department can process the applications.

When she left, it kind of got really backed up. Kim had knowledge of how to do that so she has been jumping in wherever. Most of
the staff, because we have knowledge of how to continue the process, we jumped in to do to. Mona is currently working on a part-time basis. MR. BRITT:

Did we have a contract for her?
MR. PARNELL:
I do not. She is a State employee. Once they retire, they can come back. I can bring them back on. They can only work eight hours a week. MR. BRITT:

I didn't know if you had a contract with her. MR. PARNELL:

She only works eight hours per week.
So that's kind of limits quite a bit. She wasn't really sure how many hours she would be able to work a week, but once we found out. MR. DONNELL:

But she is helping us with the
transition?
MR. PARNELL:
She is helping us with the transition
but it is going to be somewhat limited. I did put out application. We posted for the
supervisor position. I did it twice looking for someone.

Mr. Hebert, he has -- I sent him all of the job descriptions. I sent him, you know, what we received back and he's kind of gone through it with me we have talked about, you know, persons that we do want to bring in and do interviews with. He is going to assist me throughout the interviewing process. MR. DONNELL:

Mr. Hebert, are you helping to find somebody in this position.

MR. HEBERT:
I am not as familiar with the
particular software that the Commission is using for their accounting. But, you know, I mean, accounting software is pretty much accounting software. It is just the process itself. So, I mean, yes, we can help with that.

MR. PARNELL:
Again, with the accounting side of things totality, yes, he can help us with that. But as far as, like, our processing program and how it works within that program, that's
something that he would get further assistance from persons with learning the program.

MR. DONNELL:
Okay. Any other contracts?
MR. PARNELL:
I do have Transformyx which is our IT. They are basically -- that's an agreement. It is pretty lengthy one there. The state of Louisiana, they don't allow you -- well, 29,999 is the max that we can do as it relates to them. They are available for our staff office 24 hours a day. Whatever issues you have IT-wise, we can reach out with them and they will assist us through that process. It's been working really well. We went through Transformyx. Before that we had Keith Horton, who was a very small IT person and we weren't able to really get the amount of attention that we need as often as we needed it, because we, at the office, have grown quite a bit. We've just gone through the process of issuing out laptops for the entire staff to make sure that we are able to have processing in a mobile session -- in a mobile setting. We are able to all work remotely at this point. That's
significant and it kind of helps us really continue the process of licensing so that way we aren't really going to not be able to work. You know, with the pandemic, offices were closed and we never really stopped actually working. Everybody was just working remotely. It worked out pretty well.

I didn't add this one. The legislative auditor, Mr. John McKowen, he comes in once a year and audits all of our financial. He just did his audit. His cost is $\$ 8,000$ on his contract.

So that is it.
MR. DONNELL:
So where is your contract?
MR. PARNELL:
Never had a contract. When I was brought on November of 2009 , I was just brought on as an unclassified State employee. I do know that the gentleman who was in the interim prior to me coming on, he had a contract. But I just never thought that executive directors got contracts, so.

MR. DONNELL:
I think it would be in your best
interest to have a contract.
MR. PARNELL:
Let me ask Sheri. You deal a lot with state agencies. Do those state agencies, do the directors have a contract in place. If they are consulting capacity, possibly but not day to day.

MS. MORRIS:
The executive director serves at the pleasure of the board. And some of the boards are appointed for terms; some of them serve at the pleasure of the governor. So none of them have a contract. They are at-will employees. Only exception that $I$ know to that are the retirement boards. Their executive directors do have contracts for that. I am not aware of any.

Roy might know from some of the boards he works. There are many that are just appointees. I was an unclassified employee of this agency with the secretary of state and we didn't have a contract, just appointment. MR. BRITT:

Derek, your best interest, like what Ricky said, and $I$ understand most places don't,
but let us run the track on that and give it to the director to see what we find out and if it is. We need to do it for your best interest. MS. MORRIS:

Well, I don't know that the board can bind to it a term. So most of the executive directors I am aware of, they just have a salary set by the board. MR. BRITT:

They are appointed by the board. MS. MORRIS:

And job description so they are required to have that. MR. PARNELL:

Because most contracts you haven't an extended time periods. They are one year. The State only allows you to do 12 months. If you need to extend stuff, you can get it. MR. DONNELL:

I guess what $I$ would like to call to a vote is, we would like to approve each and every contract because it goes in that budget and then, you know, we go approve budget and then everybody's contract is approved. We like to do them individually. Before it goes -- or
we can do it the day that we approve the budget. We want to do y'all individually. MR. PARNELL:

Okay.
MR. DONNELL:
Do we need a vote on that?
MR. BRITT:
We need to word it right. I guess, the point of it is we don't want to blanket all of these contracts into budget and then we have the budget meeting and we just say okay, we approve the budget, and that automatically approves the contract.

MR. PARNELL:
Typically, we start our contracts,
like, for the next -- it takes a long time.
There are so many processes and so many different agencies that have to approve the contract itself. So we typically start at the end of February and March just for the next fiscal year beginning in July. So are you saying that you want at the point when we start the process looking at the contracts?

MR. DONNELL:

Before we vote to approve the budget. MR. PARNELL:
Yes, yes.

MR. BRITT:
That's the whole point. Before it comes up in the budget, we walk in here and you got the budget and we approve the budget, everybody's. I think that what the Commission would like to see, us go through each one of them real quick before. So we know everything. MR. PARNELL:

Basically, go through the contract services that was rendered the year prior. MR. BRITT:

Yes.
MR. WATTS:
Just like at the end of March all of
the contracts. All of them end at the end of March?

MR. PARNELL:
Well, we start the process, but it
starts -- it goes all of the way up to June.
So I will look at February and March. MR. DONNELL:

Do you have a problem with that,

John?
MR. POTEET:
I was here when we hired him and we never had a contract. I don't have any feeling about it. I don't know what it does for us. It is okay with me. Right now he serves at our pleasure. If we decide to fire today, we would note on it to fire him. We decide to keep him on, we just keep him.

MS. MORRIS:
Every contract that you have has a 30-day out. It also has a non-appropriation clause. So all of us -- Roy, Robert, Betty, and myself, we only do the work that we are assigned. So they are all on hourly or assignment based. And they all have a 30-day termination. So you can give any of us notice of termination. The one contract you didn't cover was landscape. That's a little bit different. That's a different procurement. MR. WATTS:

That's the most important.
MS. MORRIS:
It is a little different than the procurement for professional services.

MR. WATTS:
Do you bid that out? Landscaping?
MR. PARNELL:
I do, yes. I have to. Landscaping, and building maintenance, you know, coming in and cleaning up, I bid that out.

MR. WATTS:
Is that when you start doing the contracts in March? Or February? MR. PARNELL:

Yes, February, March, we start the process, you know. As I say, going through that many approvals before we even get to the final document.

MR. DONNELL:
That we need it approved, the final
document.
MR. PARNELL:
Okay.
MR. DONNELL:
Before the budget.
MR. PARNELL:
So what $I$ will do is this. At that first meeting, $I$ will say $I$ will look at it. These are the contracts that we have out here.

This is what $I$ am looking at.
MR. DONNELL:
That is going into the budget.
MR. PARNELL:
That's going into the budget. MR. DONNELL:

Well, we want to approve them
individually before they go into the budget. MR. PARNELL:

Okay. Like, what we have typically
have done, the max amount we are kind of
conservative. For example, the attorneys, as I was stating before, we kind of -- we budget for 40,000. But for the way we work with the attorneys, it is hourly and kind of what is assigned to them to work. So we never actually even come close to that maxed-out budget part of it. Not a problem in doing that.

MR. WATTS:
How much did you budget for
currently?
MR. PARNELL:

$$
40,000 \text { each. }
$$

MR. WATTS:
We don't come close to that?

MR. PARNELL:
No, we don't. We normally run around 21 or 27. So it just depends on what is going on. Legislative session usually is when we will spend the most during that time if we have a lot of hearings or anything like that. So, yes, we never really get close to that.

MR. WATTS:
Does anybody have any more questions on these contracts? Everybody good?

All right. Next up on legal matters.
We have Talion Talley.
MS. MORRIS:
You might recall at the last hearing that we had, Mr. Talley wanted to work at another dealership prior to the hearing. Mr. Talley filed bankruptcy after the Commission's order was issued and we filed in the bankruptcy -- we used to be able to file a notice of claim in the bankruptcy. Now we have to file an ancillary suit to preserve that debt from being discharged, which we did. And we had a scheduling conference with the judge last week. And Mr. Talley has agreed to pay the fine. So we deferred scheduling in the case
hoping that we can avoid legal expenses there. Mr. Talley has agreed to pay the fine that is not discharged by the end of the month. And if he does so, we will dismiss the suit and go forward. If he does not, then we have a scheduled date of February 17 with the court to reset the dates.

MR. DONNELL:
Is he going to pay the whole fine?
MS. MORRIS:
He said that he was going to mail it today. It was going to be mailed today. MR. DONNELL:

Maybe I was mistaken, but we already give Derek up to $\$ 10,000$ each discretion on how to handle it any kind of way.

MS. MORRIS:
Correct. Mr. Talley would not come forward with the payment plan as he was supposed to. He filed bankruptcy and so we filed in the bankruptcy so he couldn't have that debt discharged.

If it's a discharged debt, then he could fight it saying $I$ don't have to pay it. So to avoid that, we filed a suit saying that
our claim is not dischargeable.
The attorneys representing Mr. Talley
in the bankruptcy said that they agreed with us that they were not representing him in the ancillary suit. So Mr. Talley again didn't respond, didn't respond, and come forward with a payment plan even though he told us that he was going to until the day of the court. MR. PARNELL:

We spoke early on, like, maybe once, I could never really get in touch with him after that. MR. WATTS:

You didn't have a conversation with
him?
MR. PARNELL:
Early on. We couldn't really get anything set.

MS. MORRIS:
He e-mailed the office right before the conference. So we confirmed him verbally that he would pay. We told him that it would have to be certified funds. And he stated that he would mail the certified funds to the Commission office today. And provided it is
received by the end of the month, we will dismiss the suit.

MR. WATTS:
That is 10,000?
MS. MORRIS:
10,000 plus some costs.
MR. WATTS:
Notify me if he shows or no-shows
this week. Let me know.
MR. PARNELL:
By the end of the week, I will let
you know.
MS. MORRIS:
So, hopefully, that will be dismissed
by the end of the month.
MR. WATTS:
Anybody have any questions?
Legislation. That's you, Sheri.
MS. MORRIS:
That's Robert.
MR. HALLACK:
I was contacted and asked to bring
some legislation with regard to increasing the fees for licensees and salespeople. I did that. So we increased the fees for licensed
dealers from $\$ 100$-- I am sorry -- 200 to $\$ 300$. And for a salesperson 25 to $\$ 30$.

Also, too, we included -- if you look at the first portion, which is 791(B) (4) (c) actually, we included if they failed to pay the salesperson's application fee within the time allotted by law, if they ever do that, we included a penalty of $\$ 15$. Right now, we currently don't have any penalty for a salesperson's fee if it is late. So this is just a late fee of $\$ 15$.

And it is my understanding in talking with the office that there are hundreds of these every year where they don't pay the salesperson's license fee timely. So that's why we added that.

The next section, of course, is what I just talked about, increases the fee for the dealers from 200 to 300 and increases the fee of the salespeople from 25 to 30.

And the last provision which was 791(g). Right now, if the Commission were to order a penalty for violations under its law, our limit under the bond is $\$ 25,000$. So the bond requirement is 50 , but the most that the

Commission can collect for violations is 25,000. And so we want to remove that provision so that we can have access to the entire bond.

As you may remember, we have had several hearings in which the -- in fact, the last one against Car Kings, it clearly exceeded the amount of the bond but we were only limited to 25,000. So this removes that 25,000 limitation and it allows us to collect against the entire bond of 50,000. MR. WATTS:

Who gets the other 25,000? Is that a spread to, like, the Attorney General's Office or something like that? MR. HALLACK:

No. It is normally taken up for tax, title and license where a customer has not been able to get their title. MR. DONNELL:

That's what I was looking to add for the consumer. Where does the consumer wind up with all of this if we take all of it. MR. HALLACK:

Well, it could be that the
consumer -- normally Kim, and am I correct, that you process the bond claims before we have a hearing for a lot of times because the consumer does have priority.

MS. BARON:
Yes.
MR. DONNELL:
Yes. That's what $I$ am saying. MS. BARON:

The last two we had late penalties
and interest.
MR. DONNELL:
We advocate -- we are a consumer protection agency.

MS. BARON:
Right. I sent the information. MR. DONNELL:

And so we have gotten them taken care of before we go into the bond. The consumer is taken care of.

MR. WATTS:
They are first. That's correct. MR. PEDERSON:

How would we -- in my opinion, you
know, these vehicles these days are way more
expensive than they ever have been. How do we go about raising that bond to 100 or 200?

MR. HALLACK:
We just raised from 25 to 50 about three years ago.

MR. PEDERSON:
Yes, but in my opinion that's not
enough. 50 grand gives you something. MR. BRITT:

A decent used pickup with 100,000 miles on it. MR. PEDERSON:

Times have changed.
MR. HALLACK:
But we have to look at that in terms of how much that costs the dealer, though. MR. PARNELL:

That's what a lot of dealers complain about even when we increased to 50,000. That was a big huge uproar. They kept coming into the office complaining about how much their cost is now to get that bond, you know. MS. BARON:

It can cost them from 3,500 to 5,000 depending on their credit.

MR. DONNELL:
What kind of bond y'all got to put up the auction, you and John?

MR. POTEET:
Good question. Well, we have a bond here, it's 50,000. The auctioneer board -what is the bond for the auctioneer board? It is the same price, I think. MR. PEDERSON:

I think it is the same. I think it is 50.

MR. POTEET:
So we have two different bonds. One
for this Commission, one went for the LALB.
MS. BARON:
Is it pricey?
MR. POTEET:
It depends on your credit.
MR. PEDERSON:
If we were a consumer protection and we are only at 50 .

MR. WATTS:
If we raise the bond, you have a lot of mom-and-pops that are going to complain. MR. POTEET:

They are the ones that are going to have to pay, because their credit is not good. MR. WISENOR:

Car King was an example. They collected over $\$ 100,000$ for sales taxes and they don't remit it to the state. So if it is over a four- or five-month period of vehicle sales.

MR. PEDERSON:
I will tell you, I can't speak for dealers up here, but, you know, a lot of dealers are making more money than they ever had -- from what I hear, you know. I don't know what everybody is making. MR. WATTS:

Everybody is making money right now. MR. HALLACK:

> Pre-filing is in February, right?

Sheri, what is the date?
MS. MORRIS:
I don't know.
MR. HALLACK:
Anyway, if you want to increase the bond 50 to 75 or 50 to 100 -- I don't know if that's something that y'all want to entertain.

MR. WATTS:
What does the bond cost on the average?

MR. POTEET:
It could be 500 to 5,000.
MR. DONNELL:
It depends on your current credit rating.

MR. WATTS:
It depends on the inventory.
MR. PARNELL:
When we went to the Legislature initially to get that bond increased, there was quite a bit pushback from the industry. MR. DONNELL:

That's what I want to address. The way this legislation reads, all we are asking for is what the New Car Commission has already in place. We got behind somewhere before I came on this board, but we are just asking for what the New Car Commission already has in place. We are not trying to ask for anything extra.

MR. PARNELL:
Their bond is what? 25,000?

MR. DONNELL:
I just want to move our fees to where they are. And did you get me the number on that?

MR. PARNELL:
I had Roy kind of run numbers for us so we can kind of look at the difference. MR. BRITT:

I want to circle the wagon back around at this point about the bonds. And we are talking about the dealers, mom-and-pops, and the bigger dealers.

MR. BROWN:
Is it possible that, you know, this
may take more time but later down the road to do a tier level? MR. PARNELL:

Initially, that is what we are looking at was doing a tier level. And $I$ don't know, $I$ guess, in committee it kind of got beat up.

MR. POTEET:
Wasn't it like if you sold 100 cars or less -MR. PARNELL:

100 cars or less was $\$ 75,000$ or something like that.

MR. BROWN:
I understand what you are saying, but I think would really take time to craft that language. If we don't get it done this year, I am saying it is something we can work on. MR. PARNELL:

I think it is definitely worth
looking into.
MR. BRITT:
Even if you did that 50 to 75, you
would cover mom-and-pops.
MR. DONNELL:
But I think we leave that alone until
next year and just increase our fees.
MR. BRITT:
I think that we can start the
research on increasing it.
MS. MORRIS:
I believe the proposal was an
additional 10,000 for so many additional vehicles.

MR. PARNELL:
Additional vehicles, something like
that.
MS. MORRIS:
It was a sliding scale, but it didn't fly. It is very hard to regulate it. MR. POTEET:

It is very hard to regulate.
MR. DONNELL:
I don't want to complicate things. I just want to get the fees up even with the New Car Commission. MS. MORRIS:

The pre-filing deadline this year is March 4, which is a Friday. MR. PARNELL:

So the way it reads now, it is $\$ 200$ per dealer license per year. And you say we want to move to -MR. DONNELL:

Up to 300 .
MR. PARNELL:
An additional \$100 to \$300.
So I did reach out to Roy Hebert to I
kind of give us the numbers as it relates to what we look like now with the numbers and what we would look like if we did do an increase.

MR. DONNELL:
If we got that.
MR. HEBERT:
So staff gave me a license count through January of '20 to the current year because I had to have a number to apply the $\$ 100$-- the $\$ 100$ increase in fees and the $\$ 5$ in the sales license, and then the $\$ 15$ late charge.

And if you use those numbers as being representative what a fiscal year would look like, then the additional revenues that the Commission received would be somewhere around $\$ 290,000$ which is not -MR. WATTS:

What was that number?
MR. HEBERT:
$\$ 290,000$. It is roughly $\$ 240,000$ worth of dealer licenses, about $\$ 17,000$ worth of sales licenses, and about $\$ 32,000$ worth of late fees to make up that roughly $\$ 290,000$ number.

The deficit in the current year budget, as it exists right now, is 347,000 . So it is not enough to bring us to a valid budget
in one year, but it's a long ways towards it.
I know the Legislature is sensitive to budget -- to budgeted items when an agency comes back and asks for a fee increase. And they go back and they look at your cash management report, which we have to submit, on a quarterly basis. And, Sheri, you may have some more experience with fee increases in these management reports when they ask for more money.

But, you know, at the end of
November, which was the most recent financial statement that $I$ had on the Commission, we had about $\$ 2.7$ million in the bank between checking account and CDs. And so when you go to the Legislature and ask for maybe what's going to be a $\$ 290,000$ increase in fees, they are going look at whoever, whether it is Sheri or Derek or both of them and say, what about the 2.7 million dollars that you have in reserve. Why do you really need this $\$ 290,000$ from these salesmen and even poor dealers out there to try to scratch and trying to make a living. MR. DONNELL:

That is a good question. What are
the CDs earmarked as? Can we use that for the employee compensation? Can we just put it over there?

MR. HEBERT:
The way that $I$ understand and the way
it read these cash management reports, once you turn them in and then you have to justify why you have the cash. Why you are holding on to it.

MR. DONNELL:
Right.
MR. HEBERT:
Are we going to buy a building? Are we going to make improvements to the building? Are we going to replace our fleet of vehicles? MR. DONNELL:

What about the employee benefits?
That is where we are going in the hole. MR. PARNELL:

I think we can earmark some of it for sure for employee benefits, but, you know, like you said --

MR. DONNELL:
I agree with you completely. We are going out there with our hand out and we have 2
million dollars in the bank.
MR. BRITT:
Hold up. I think, Ricky, what you are asking if it could go toward the retirees' benefit?

MR. DONNELL:
Retirement benefits.
MR. BRITT:
There is a difference in that, isn't there, Derek?

MR. PARNELL:
Yes.
MR. DONNELL:
Can it go there?
MR. PARNELL:
I think it can go wherever we want to
put it. Do you know what I mean? To the retirement.

MR. HEBERT:
The retirement is fixed by statute.
I mean, we contribute -- we withhold -- what is it, eight and a quarter?

MR. PARNELL:
Eight and a quarter.
MR. HEBERT:

And the State's rate, I think, is up to 400 percent.

MR. DONNELL:
That's what got us in the deficit. That's what is breaking us. MR. HEBERT:

We have no control over that. MR. BRITT:

You have to show it. All public agencies have to show the retirement in it. It doesn't make any difference if it is us or the state police or sheriff's office. Every public agency that you audit has to show it. That changed. Years ago you didn't have to show it and it made you look like a stronger position, you know. So the ones who catch it now are your local politicians. The three main ones in every courthouse and now it looks like they are running a deficit. They might run a tight ship and have plenty of money in the bank, but it shows, well, you got all of these retiree benefits.

MR. DONNELL:
We showed that we have money and we don't need it. You know, we go with those
long-term liabilities, and I understand that, and $I$ just want to know can we put this money there so we can ask to raise our fees comparable to the New Car Commission? MS. BARON:

So there is not 2.7.
MR. DONNELL:
I don't want them to say you got 2.7 million, why do you have your hand out. MR. PARNELL:

So in CDs we have 749,000. So that's
the 2.7. So we have 2 million in the bank. So we are still going to have that. So honestly either way we are not looking like it.

MR. BRITT:
If the retirement debt is set in
statute, it is there. It is not going to change that. If you clean out the bank account today and put it all in it, you still got an accumulation of that retirement debt over the next 20 years of the retirees and future retirees.

MR. HEBERT:
That is your pension liability. MR. BRITT:

That is the pension liability. If you put -- I guess my question is if you can do it by statute, if you dump two million dollars in it, what difference would it make at the end of the day? Because you are looking at debt that's going to be paid over the 15 or 20 years for the retirees and future retirees. I'm not going to kick in the knee.

MR. DONNELL:
I am trying to get the question
answered. When our money runs out and these fees keep going, who pays it?

MR. BRITT:
It's inevitable.
MS. MORRIS:
The State.
MR. BRITT:
They are in the State retirement system. And it's inevitable. It is just a sheriff's office. I mean, I can name five or six sheriffs right now that has got over 10 or 12 million dollars in the bank surplus. They are still collecting their fees and they are still collecting their taxes. They are not going timeout, let me dump my savings and put
the in all of this over here.
MR. DONNELL:
My question was: Who is liable when we run out of money? MR. BRITT:

The retirement, the State is ultimately liable for it. The commissions are not held liable for it. MS. MORRIS:

You are not really paying -- you are paying retirement -- Roy can correct me if I am wrong -- your retirement liability to LASERS is for your current employees. The future liability is for health insurance benefits for past employee.

MR. HEBERT:
Pension and health, they have both.
I hate these numbers because, I mean, most agencies are bankrupt on paper, I mean. MR. BRITT:

When did they make us start doing it?
6 years ago? 7 or 8 years ago?
MR. HEBERT:
Yes, about.
MR. BRITT:

When I was sheriff, I would have stoked out before I already did stroke out if I had to report all of that.

MR. POTEET:
All that is driven by the actuarial tables anyway, right? It is just a calculation because we don't know what's going to happen in the future. So they do it the most conservative number they can come up with, but in reality, pensions and benefits are paid out in real money in real terms. In other words, whoever is retired now is getting paid. But we have to do some kind of calculation. The State has to do, say, a calculation to get it all up there. And, eventually, what that is really about is your credit, the State's credit. How do you go out in the bond markets and get money to build roads, et cetera, et cetera. So, you know, whether we can do what Ricky is suggesting, there would be -- in my understanding, there will be no advantage to $i t$.

MR. DONNELL:
That's what $I$ was asking. MR. POTEET:

And then, secondly, I would like to point out that, you know, as far as us being -adding that money, how much money did we lose by the State giving away our fees at the time our constituency was making more money than most of them ever made in their lives. It's welfare for the rich.

MR. BRITT:
Just to Ricky's point, if you stick with what the New Car Commission is doing, and what is good for one is good for the other. Even though I would like to see it all different and more higher fees.

MR. DONNELL:
I was just thinking to get past it. MR. BRITT:

I understand what you are saying. I think it can be sold just as it is, you know. MR. POTEET:

I think if you are looking forward to what might be the argument on the other side is, $I$ think, if $I$ am going to argue to not raise fees if $I$ was a car dealer -- a used car dealer, $I$ would say let's throw it out there. What's the average net worth of a new car
dealer in Louisiana and what's the average new worth of a used car dealer. It is going to be a significant difference. And they are going to say you want to charge us just like them because --

MR. PARNELL:
We also have to look at the amount of new car dealerships that are in Louisiana. We have about 350 or so.

MR. POTEET:
Not many. There are only 70,000 in
the entire country.
MR. PARNELL:
We have about 3,000 dealerships. MR. POTEET:

So my point -- I am not saying we shouldn't do it. I am just saying, we better be ready for that argument. Because that's the first thing I can see somebody saying. So you want to charge these guys their net worth -average net worth -- I am going to just throw a number out there -- 500,000. The same thing we charge guys whose average net worth is 25 million. Sounds like a political deal to me. MR. BROWN:

You cannot do anything, though. We can't operate on the same budget year after year after year. And this hasn't been changed since back in the '80s.

MR. DONNELL:
And we lost RVs, boats.
MR. POTEET:
I am not saying we shouldn't do the fee increase. I am saying that we should be prepared for the battle. MR. BROWN:

The argument is, though, the fee increase -- the last increase was when? MR. PARNELL:

It has never had an increase. 1984.
The commission was started in 1984. MR. BROWN:

We can't operate on the same budget. They can't expect you to operate on the same budget.

MR. POTEET:
What really needs to happen with the new car guys, we need to bring ours up by a hundred bucks.

MR. DONNELL:

That is what we are doing anyway. MR. POTEET:

Should it be double?
MR. BRITT:
We can look at sheriff on the bottom of the legislation. We put in there, any raises by the New Car Commission get, we automatically get. That's the way the sheriffs and the judges do. MR. POTEET:

If you get by with that, that would go through. MR. BRITT:

The bottom paragraph, isn't it, Sheri?

MS. MORRIS:
Yes.
MR. BRITT:
The judges get a raise, the courthouse gets a raise.

MS. MORRIS:
One of the challenges $I$ think is and
this is kind of how we got in the position of losing our money during the pandemic is that the legislators didn't really understand that
we collect license fees for two years and some of what's invested in $C D$ is really your operating funds for the next year.

MR. POTEET:
It is a cash flow.
MS. MORRIS:
So they weren't concerned about the cash flow issue. They are just looking at the numbers. And they are saying, well, you have this amount of money so we are going to cut your fees this year. And we just made it by a percentage. We made it, you know, but really they were looking at two years of operating fees, you know, partial collection of the next year where other agencies will collect one year. We went to the two-year collection because of the effort it takes and the time it takes to renew the licenses. We could cut that down and get their dealers their licenses faster if we did them in regions. And so that was something that did not get effectively communicated, $I$ believe, to the committee that was tied. They were just looking at we got this money in CDs and they just -- the legislative auditor came up with the formula to
determine which agencies fell in that category. And $I$ think in the end, it was only 5 or 6 that fell in there and we were one of them. We were the only ones that collect licenses for 2 years that fell in that category.

MR. DONNELL:
We prepared all of this legislation, right? Or proposed legislation?

MR. HEBERT:
It was to check out numbers.
MR. DONNELL:
Well, we may go another way with this
but we want you to, since you authored it, carry it to the Legislature if we need be. We may go another way with this at this point. MR. HALLACK:

Honestly, what you really need to do is get the Motor Vehicle Sales Finance Act and put it under the Used Car Commission. That's what you really need. It only affects our dealers, so.

MR. PARNELL:
We have been down that path.
MR. HALLACK:
We went down that path but we were
totally and completely unprepared to go down that path.

MR. PARNELL:
To go down that path, we need at least honestly a good prep 2 years to really be ready to understand what is really coming, the pushback that is going to come. If we are not prepared and down there with that and we turn around.

MR. DONNELL:
And LADA has such a lobbyist, they will just cut us off.

MR. PARNELL:
I agree with you, because their
lobbyist is strong. The used car dealers, it is not a cohesive unit, you know. So we may request, hey, come down to the Legislature, come say some words on behalf of the bill to support it. We get down there and it is Sheri and I sitting at the table. And that's typically how it goes, you know. MR. WATTS:

> Who is head of LADA?

MR. DONNELL:
Are they even --

MR. WISENOR:
It was Melissa, but she doesn't work for them anymore.

MR. WATTS:
Do they have a president?
MR. DONNELL:
I don't know if they are defunct or not.

MR. PARNELL:
One of the things that $I$ was looking at as well is just something that $I$ think would be an easier grab so to speak would be the salesperson's licenses. The late fee -- we have no late fees associated with a salespersons license. Initially, I was thinking that it was in policy and procedure for the dealer license, but it is actually $\$ 100$ late fee for the dealer's license.

MR. DONNELL:
How do you enforce that? Well, you got so much grace period to have to go get it in.

MR. PARNELL:
No, no. Upon when they were supposed to be -- it is primarily at the renewal period.

Our salespersons' license renew every year annually and they can renew their license. MR. DONNELL:

What about the salespeople during the year?

MR. HINES:
I think that $I$ know what the problem
is. I had dealers calling me and asking me about it. It's a process when you are actually doing it online. You actually -- when I went in and did mine, $I$ can do my dealer license and do my sales license, but I had to actually log completely out and go back in to the salespersons' licenses. I think that a lot of dealers don't know that. And I had a couple of dealers call me and they tried to call the office and couldn't get anybody on the phone at the office so they didn't know how to do it. So I think it's more of a procedural problem than actually just -MR. WATTS:

But the dealer has to sign off on salesman's license, don't they? So they usually contact the dealer. If you hire somebody --

MR. HINES:
We are talking renewals. When I did my renewal, to do mine was no problem. But when $I$ went to do the salesperson, I couldn't get in. Like I said, I had to log out of everything and go back in.

I had several dealers call me and say they couldn't do it. And I tried to explain to them how to do it. So we called and couldn't get anybody on the phone. So I don't know if it is a compliant issue as much as it is a procedural issue.

MR. PARNELL:
It is procedural and it is a
situation where our licensing program, it won't allow it. For example, if a dealer goes and get licensed, you have to go in separately for each separate salesperson's license and it is a separate user ID. And everybody has to.

MR. HINES:
I think most people probably figured it out, but a lot of the guys are not that computer savvy to figure it out. So if they are going to do late fee, if it is postmarked and mailed in.

MR. DONNELL:
I would say give them a 30-day grace period. MR. HINES:

But they are not in compliance if they don't have the salesman's license. MR. PARNELL:

So it is January 1. So we kind of ran the numbers. We are looking at 5400 salespersons' licenses total that we licensed. 2100 of those are late. So that number is fairly large. MR. BRITT:

If we did a grace period, do a 10-day grace period and be done with it. MR. HINES:

If they did it in November or
December, it wouldn't be a problem. MS. BARON:

If you mail it in by December 31, you don't have to pay the late fee. We get the postmarks. MR. HALLACK:

So 2100, what would be the amount? MR. HEBERT:
$\$ 30,000$.
MR. PARNELL:
It is not huge, you know.
MR. HINES:
The number would be a lot less if the people had -MR. WATTS:

Better access.
MR. HINES:
Better instruction or better access
to assistance.
MR. DONNELL:
Chairman, that brings up another issue, too. I think we need a receptionist. Can't nobody get through to our commission, me included. I was with Commissioner Britt the other day. Somebody got his name off the internet, he couldn't get in contact. MR. BRITT:

When we call, you have to go through 99 different things. When you get lined back out -- we had a conversation, this COVID thing, and you get lined out, somebody has got to answer the phone.

MR. PARNELL:

And the way our system -- we had the phone system set up is that they are not getting direct access right away. You have to go through a process to get to the person that you are looking for. It is kind of set up that way.

MR. DONNELL:
But it is kind of aggravating. MR. BRITT:

It needs to go back to somebody, once you get lined out, somebody needs to answer the phone because people don't have five minutes to click here and there.

MR. DONNELL:
I don't understand that. And they need to figure out who they need to talk to. MR. HINES:

If you call the Wildife and Fisheries, it is set up to where you just leave your phone number and they will call you back. And usually they will call you back within 30 minutes. I don't know if that is possible. MR. PARNELL:

Yes.
MS. BARON:

Everybody has voicemail.
MR. PARNELL:
Each individual person has that.
MR. BRITT:
But if Joe Blow is calling, like the guy the other day, he didn't know who -- he just needed to talk to somebody. He was in the dark, you know. And he didn't know to ask for anybody. And that's my whole point; somebody needs to -- no bigger than what we are, somebody needs to answer the telephone and direct where it needs to go and get a name and number and get the right person to call them back.

MR. DONNELL:
Exactly.
MR. WATTS:
Do the girls in the front office who are the greeters, what are their jobs? MR. PARNELL:

They are the licensing staff. They
service the people who walk in the door and they service the phones.

MR. WATTS:
When the phone rings, who does it go
to? Just anybody in the building?
MS. BARON:
When you call into the office, it immediately goes to our answering service. MR. WATTS:

Okay.
MS. BARON:
If you know your party's extension, you may push the button. And then it goes through the long spiel of what everybody's extension is and all of that. The problem is nobody wants to listen to that.

MR. WATTS:
They want immediate attention.
MS. BARON:
When they punch in numbers, they get the ones at the front and they are at the counter helping people, which 99.9 percent of the time is what it is because they are helping people at the counter.

MR. WATTS:
If you can do a call back system and you call them back. MS. BARON:

I have had a thousand people say I
have called a thousand times and I can't get anybody. Did you leave a message? Well, no. I can't call you back if you don't leave a message.

MR. BRITT:
Let me jump another rabbit. If the deal after you go through the 5 or 10 people's names and then it says leave a message, that needs to be the first option.

MS. BARON:
Okay.
MR. BRITT:
Let that be first option. I am Brett, I am from A, B, C, D from Bogalusa, and I need to talk to somebody. MR. PARNELL:

So, initially, what was happening -MR. BRITT:

Reverse it. And then I think it would be a lot less stressful if you are going to stick with that. My suggestion would be whenever they get lined back out, somebody will answer the telephone.

MR. WATTS:
It has to be somebody to know what
they are doing too and when answering the phone, know who is what, you know.

MR. DONNELL:
We are not that big. Okay. We are not that big.

MR. WATTS:
There are 3,000 dealers out there. MR. PARNELL:

You are talking about 8,000 licensees and they are calling every five minutes to ask what they need. And when we devised the system -- we can make it smoother and transition it better, yes, absolutely. Let me get -- take some time to look at the system and what can $I$ do to fix it and make it flow easily.

MR. DONNELL:
Just leave a message so y'all can
call them back.
MR. PARNELL:
We tell them that upfront.
MR. DONNELL:
Tell them that upfront instead of
making them go through five minutes.
MR. HALLACK:

You have to give us some direction. It is like Mr. Brown says, you need a motion to approve what's been written.

MR. BRITT:
I make the motion that we approve what has been written. And in that motion, I put it with the Chairman and his picks, sit with Derek and with Robert and y'all figure out what direction -- how we need to handle it. Many and just put it like that.

MR. DONNELL:
Second.
MR. HALLACK:
Do you approve? So you approve
what's written?
MR. DONNELL:
We approve what's written. We just
said that.
MR. WATTS:
We just said that.
MR. HALLACK:
All right.
MR. WATTS:
We will get together and find out who wants to pursue this.

MR. DONNELL:
We already have somebody to carry the ball.

MR. WATTS:
All right.
MR. HALLACK:
Mr. Chairman, you have a motion. MR. WATTS:

We have a motion. I need a second. MR. BROWN:

I second.
MR. WATTS:
All right.
MR. POTEET:
You have a second. We need to vote on it.

MR. WATTS:
All in favor?
(All "Aye" responses.)
MR. WATTS:
Any opposed?
(No response.)
Passed.
Now, Montie, investigative report.
MR. WISENOR:

Yes, sir. This is the monthly
report. The total for the month December 2021. During that month, the field conducted four audits, one 5-day notice of revocation was issued. Site visits, work orders conducted was 49 total. Hand delivery cease-and-desist orders, zero. We have none that month. Assisted title and registration for consumers, there were 16, assisting consumer receive registration or title. There were three violations issued. There were two different refunds assisted and receiving. Their total, $\$ 26,370.10$. As far as cases closed that were assigned to the investigators, there were 30 total closed. Cases closed that were not assigned, there were 21. And there were 19 physical inspections conducted out in the field.

MR. DONNELL:
Do you have any hearings coming up?
MR. WISENOR:
Two for March.
MR. HALLACK:
Everybody make sure and clear your calendar for March 21 and be here. It's a big
hearing.
MR. BRITT:
I want to thank y'all. I don't know what I would have did, I know you passed it off to the investigator. You jumped in there and helped the Richland's sheriff's office the other day when the deputy called.

MR. WISENOR:
Did he get back to you?
MR. BRITT:
He texted me over the weekend on an unrelated subject. I asked him, "Is everything going your way?" I said, "If not, let us know and we will get -- we will help in any way." And he said, "Everything was going great." MR. WISENOR:

Yes, he was satisfied. He was pointed in the right direction.

MR. BRITT:
I appreciate that.
And that's another thing, Derek, I don't know if maybe some time at one of the sheriff's conferences, you and Montie go to -and let me make arrangements for y'all to speak at one of the general assemblies. And let them
know that we are out there -- what we are capable of doing. And a lot of times they don't know who to call. You know, that's like the troopers. Young troopers still didn't -don't know who to call.

MR. WISENOR:
We have been invited to multiple trainings with different local sheriff deputies and investigators, detectives. And with the state police department's office. MR. BRITT:

I think you did it at the main
conference. You would have the sheriff, the chief deputies there. And that's the chief deputies are the ones that need to hear it. The sheriff needs to have knowledge, but, I mean, you are talking about a 20 -minute deal and at the least they know, you know. Or at least when they have the new sheriff school every year, run around there -- Derek, y'all run around there and give a 10-minute deal at headquarters around there and LSA and that would familiarize each sheriff knowing who they could call.

That's my just two cents on it, but I
want to thank y'all for that.
MR. WATTS:
Derek.
MR. PARNELL:
I just want to tell you pretty much everything that we have been discussing. You know, everyone knows my account department now, I am kind of crunched right now. Everybody is working really hard. We are replacing staff members as $I$ was telling some of you-all. You know Mona retired and the other young lady that I had working in the office, Accounting 1, she has put in two weeks' notice. Her last day is this week Friday. I do have another person coming as a lower level, as we discussed a little while ago, to start the process. But it's going to take me a little time to really build that department back up to where it is moving efficiently. I need to be more efficient, but it is going to take me a little time to do that.

Also, we have pretty much completed the process as it relates to the public tag agent. So we are all able to process now fully. Commissioner Donnell, who came into the
office and we processed all of his dealer plates out. What we looked at was, as we all know, the dealer plates are $\$ 15$ each. The way the statute is written, to get a dealer plate, you know, there is a convenience fee that we are allowed to charge on top of the $\$ 15$ for the plate. So the dealership is allowed three plates. So what we looked at was putting a 2 to $\$ 3$ convenience fee on that dealership, the three plates. Every other plate beyond that, I think we charged $\$ 6$. I think we need to look at that process. We hadn't really wrote the policy or procedure on it yet, so $I$ kind of wanted to know what are your thoughts as it relates to what that fee should be. MR. DONNELL:

I think you need to put that together for the next meeting and we can go into executive session and discuss that.

MR. PARNELL:
Like I said, it would give us up 2 to
$\$ 3$ per -- as a convenience per dealer plate. But we have to remember, again, that's an exorbitant charge as it relates to what dealers are charging -- are being charged from Office
of Motor Vehicles. There is no convenience fee and they can't charge a convenience fee on that dealer. And for the convenience of them, they get their license and their dealer plate from us, we still need to be competitive. We couldn't just jump them try to get $\$ 20$ per plate.

MR. BRITT:
Maybe we can set it for $\$ 10$.
MR. PARNELL:
Something like that, yes.
MR. DONNELL:
Well, if you get too high, they will run back to the State and we are going to overprice ourselves.

Have y'all done any more since I
came?
MR. PARNELL:
No, no. We haven't had any more. I think you reached out to some of our dealers. I hadn't sent out -- I was planning on sending a mass email to all of our licensees.

MR. DONNELL:
I don't think that $I$ seen an email since $I$ got mine.

MR. PARNELL:
What I wanted to say, I am not going to move right now on sending that mass email out. Now, if some come in by word of mouth and they want something done, fine, we will go ahead and get that processed.

I have two persons that will process them. We will do that. But I am not going to send out a mass email right now so we don't get inundated with it right now.

But that is all the example $I$ had. Any questions, comments, or concerns, please advise.

MR. WATTS:
Anyone have any questions for Derek? MR. BRITT:

How many different accounting positions do you have? MR. PARNELL:

I have four openings. I have Account Supervisor 2. I have an Accounting 1. I have an Accounting Technician. And I have an Accounting Specialist 2. The Accounting 1 is a career progression. So I can hire anyone from Accounting 1, 2 -- I think 3 as well.

MS. BARON:
Just 1 and 2.
MR. PARNELL:
Just 1 and 2. The specialist
position is also a career progression. So it would be Accounting Specialist 1 and 2. So this is really tiered on some levels.

MR. BRITT:
That's what $I$ was asking. Trying to get an understanding of it, yes.

MR. PARNELL:
I am trying to fill as well as
finding the right person that can come in and help lead the department, you know, to get back. I still need to get the work done. So I am starting in different places to, you know, so I can get some busy work done, but because we are kind of behind on a lot of things. MR. DONNELL:

Could you coincide that with the Finance Chairman and the Chairman before you make the decisions?

MR. PARNELL:
Okay.
MR. WATTS:

Is anybody applying?
MR. PARNELL:
Yes. What happens is we have to go through the Civil Service process. So we give Kim the okay and put a request out there and we get it out three or five to seven days. We had had two rounds. We put it out there once for five days and the applications got back in, there really wasn't anyone who is really -- we run into the situation because our agency is a smaller agency, we are a paper-based agency. So we somewhat operate more as a small business versus the larger State agencies. The larger State agencies, you have 30 people in accounting. Each person Box A, Box B, Box C. And our department, you pretty much do the entire process from top to bottom and everything, payroll. So that experience level is going to be a little different and a little bit harder to find for the primary position in that area.

MR. DONNELL:
What does that position pay?
MR. PARNELL:
Mona was making about 65 -- $\$ 65,000$.

Just depending on their experience where, you know. I don't want -- the way Civil Service is, they are going to dictate to me how much I can pay who and where. Typically, when someone comes in new, I can't go above the midpoint of this pay grade. And if there is any room to do that, the justification has to be there. I have to go before the whole State Board of Civil Service. And more often, they want you to stick to that midpoint. So it's kind of tying my hands a bit.

MR. BRITT:
Unless it is a transfer. MR. PARNELL:

Unless it is a transfer or if that person, I would have to bring them in at the same rate of pay they were at. MR. BRITT:

And based on their experience. MR. PARNELL:

Right. MR. BRITT:

You would have some say on that. MR. PARNELL:

Exactly. We went though the first
round. I didn't really find anything. And I also have Mr. Hebert, he is kind of looking through them as well with me to try to help me look at the accounting side of things to see. The second batch that we put out there, we did find about 3 people that we want to look and bring them in for an interview to discuss with them what they are doing, what they are looking for, you know.

So it's going to be a process.
Again, like I said, it's a situation. And what I was speaking to Kim about I want us to start focusing on, like, various other, you know, somewhat when we post on Civil Service, it goes to different places. But $I$ am kind of trying to get it branched out a little bit further so we can see if we can get some different type of persons applying. Whereas, the State has great benefits, a lot of persons don't like it because of the actual pay.

MR. WATTS:
All right. Any items for the next agenda?

MS. BARON:
Just what $y^{\prime} a l l$ talked about.

MR. PARNELL:
Just getting the language together.
MR. BRITT:
I make a motion to adjourn.
(Meeting adjourned at 10:38 a.m.)

## REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, BETTY D. GLISSMAN, Certified Court Reporter, Certificate No. 86150, in and for the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the Louisiana Used Motor Vehicle Commission January 24, 2022, meeting was reported by me in the stenotype reporting method, was prepared and transcribed by me or under my personal direction and supervision, and is a true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding.

This March 24, 2022, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

BETTY D. GLISSMAN, CCR
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER


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