

An Interview with Tick Segerblom

Perspectives from the COVID-19 Pandemic: Leadership and Learning in Nevada

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Each interviewee had the opportunity to review their transcript. All measures have been taken to preserve the style and language of the interviewee. This interview features Tick Segerblom, Commissioner for Clark County and was conducted on 9/6/22 by Magdalena Martinez and Taylor Cummings. This interview covers topics including reflections on leadership, organizational challenges, and opportunities for collaboration.

## **Tick Segerblom interview**

[00:00:00] **Magdalena Martinez**

All right. Today is September the 6th 2022. I am here with Commissioner Tick Segerblom and Taylor Cummings, my GA. And before we jump into the conversation about the COVID recovery, I'm going to ask you three questions. One Yes.

[00:00:25] **Tick Segerblom**

Yes.

[00:00:27] **Magdalena Martinez**

All right. Thank you. So, you agree to be a participant. You agree to have this recorded, and you agree for me to attribute any of your quotes to your name.

[00:00:35] **Magdalena Martinez**

Fantastic. All right, let's just get started. And if you could describe your role throughout the pandemic and the role of Clark County.

[00:00:44] **Tick Segerblom**

Well, I was elected to the county commission and started serving. In January of 2019. And obviously I came in with a lot of ideas and expectations and then was kind of getting my feet wet and learning what's going on.

And then the first-year kind of just, you know, doing that, found where the bathroom is and stuff. But then the second year was really on fire, ready to start going. And then I think in February it started hitting, and then I think March they shut down the strip. And, you know, our tax revenue is basically based on the strip and, and sales tax.

And, and the staff came to us and said, basically, we don't have any income. And, and so from that point forward, it just was a one shock after another.

[00:01:43] **Magdalena Martinez**

Can you tell me a little bit about those shocks? Like what, what is that stands out to you?

[00:01:48] **Tick Segerblom**

Well, I guess it went in phases. You know, initially it was you know, what do we do income, strip shut down.

But it didn't seem so personal as far as being sick. But then as things went forward, then people started getting sick. We had to do our first budget cycle, was to the end of June of 2020. So we had to either face laying off a bunch of people or I think we went to a four day work week and we offered a retirement package.

So that basically enabled us to balance the budget, at least on paper to start in July of 2019, 2020. And then we started getting involved in vaccines. We started getting involved with masks. All that stuff. And then of course, the, the repercussions were that the, the small group of, I would call a small group of the public was, became very violently opposed.

And so they started showing up at meetings and screaming bloody murder. You're killing us. You're killing our kids or you're communists or whatever. Then they started to protest outside my house screaming, shouting, whatever. And that was pretty much, I think, 2021. And meanwhile, we're trying to get things back opened up.

So when, when can the mask come off? When can the, you know, the hotels really get back to normal and, and at some point, you know, we were able to, the governor was able to, to authorize that. And so we started that process and slowly, but surely, you know, resort world, the new hotel opened up. I mean, stuff happened, but it was still pretty sketchy as far as then you would go through these waves of when testing was going up.

And so we were all panicked and going down and just but the amazing part was the public started coming and they haven't stopped coming. Really just for better or worse, just risked it and came here initially you know, the, the quality of the people coming was probably less because the hotel rooms were basically given away.

And so we had a lot of violence on the strip and things like that. But, you know, we've slowly improved that the room rates are up. The Raiders football stadium started, but you know, I guess for 2020 they were open. But they, I mean, they were playing games there, but they couldn't, there was no public there.

And then 2021, they actually started having people at the games. But it's just been a slow progression to get back to where we were. And, and we're still not back as far as international travel. But otherwise, you know, it's just amazing how resilient Las Vegas is, and the hotel workers, a lot of them were still on that job, especially the maids, because the hotels are not requiring the rooms to be cleaned every year, every day.

So they basically almost cut the maid service in half at least at the union places. But otherwise, you know, the constructions continued, the Resort World, as I said, opened up. The Sarah put a ton of money into their place. The Sphere is, is moving along. The convention center has been rebuilt. Fountain Blue is, is actually started back up again.

They're another construction, but it's just, and then of course, housing has just gone to the roof. So it's just now it's the last couple of months with interest rates starting to go up, housing is starting to slow down. And then of course the water crisis and everything else, those kinds of normal things, but all in all, it's just been a rollercoaster and facing things we'd never, never even dreamed of, at least I never dreamed of.

So I was on the health district. I was on the, the RTC a lot of exposure to different aspects of the economy. From all aspects. It's just amazing the impact it had, but also the resilience, I think that Vegas has shown.

[00:06:09] **Magdalena Martinez**

Do you think this resiliency is unique to Nevada, Southern Nevada, or is this something that you think is happening nationwide? Talk to me a little bit more about that.

[00:06:18] **Tick Segerblom**

I honestly feel that we're probably a bit more resilient, snap back faster than other places. And, and truthfully, when you look, you talk to the airlines, we're the fastest growing airport. We're the, we came back faster than any other place in the country. Our hotels have come back faster than anybody else.

I'm not sure if that's our workforce, it's our mentality, it's a combination of everything, but apparent, it seems like we did. We dropped farther because without the hotels, we're dead. And as you can remember, walking down the strip was like, wow, I never dreamed you could walk down the strip and not see a car anywhere, anybody just like.

Crazy. And then to go to that bottom, I think we had 30 percent unemployment or more then to see it come back as fast as it did, it's just, just amazing. So my perception is we were more resilient as far as the bottom was, was deeper and then we get recovered faster. But so yeah, that's my perception.

[00:07:21] **Magdalena Martinez**

And do you think it's partly because of the industries that dominate the economy here? Tourism?

[00:07:28] **Tick Segerblom**

I think so, but I think it's also we're small we're, we're able to adapt very quickly. Our government was able to, if there's a problem, we were able to jump on it right away. And so, I think, rather than turning an aircraft carrier or maybe like turning a destroyer or something. So, it was able to turn and move faster than government normally would and like a lot of resiliency and coming back is government's response.

[00:07:58] **Magdalena Martinez**

Do you can you give me an example of that because I think that's a good point, you know, the smallness and the ability to pivot and if you can give me an example.

[00:08:21] **Tick Segerblom**

Oh, just when the governor just literally shutting down the hotels. One day he just said, sorry, it's over. And then slowly coming back you know, then our health district, which had never done it, seen like this. We were able to get the shots out there. We were able to put these, you know, we were behind the curb for a while, but then we had these massive stations around the County where you could drive through and get your shots.

Things like that. Then the hotels, of course they would open up halfway. And then the hotel workers coming back and things, but, but just, you know, people getting permits when you shut down a hotel, then you shut it down, all those restaurants. So then to get them back open, you have to come in and have your health inspectors come in and inspect them and things like that.

Just, there's just a massive amount of paperwork. They're involved in all these kinds of things. And we're able to either do them or overlook them or, or just adapt it. And, you know, the hotels call up and say, we need this, we need that. And, and of course that's our economy. So, we don't want to risk anybody's health, but absent that we're going to do everything we can to work with them.

[00:09:19] **Magdalena Martinez**

Now thinking about the pandemic, how did you work with groups who were the hardest hit by the pandemic and who were those groups?

[00:09:27] **Tick Segerblom**

The groups hardest hit. You know, I guess I would have to say that, you know, the culinary workers were the hardest hit just because, you know, they, they literally just stopped working that whole sector. So, working with them to make sure that they had resources. You know, their health fund almost shut down cause they...it's paid for by a certain amount of money per hour.

So, we worked with Congress to get money to, to keep that going. The flip side is the hospitals you know, they were going 94 miles an hour and their workers were just overwhelmed. So, we had to try to subsidize them and then keep them going, pep them up, you know, bring in people out of state, try to bring in more nursing staff, more everybody.

So just different levels where we're either working harder than ever before. Or are working less than they were working before, and trying to balance that out and make sure that people [would] survive as far as people being evicted. We were able to subsidize people as far as their rent goes. If there were evictions, we were able to work with the justice court to prevent evictions.

You know, food, we had food pantries all over the place where people could come through and get all the food they wanted or have food delivered. So, I mean, there's been a lot of suffering, but I think we, we minimized that as well, on a mass level. I'm sure individually, there's just a ton of people that have just been devastated, but as far as the society, we kept everybody floating.

The one aspect that just was a nightmare and still is, I think, is the schools. There just didn't seem to be any way to really figure out what to do with them. And so, they just, since we don't really control them, even if we did control them, but I think that they were just really devastated.

And I don't know what you can do about that. I don't know. The teachers, you want to save the teacher's lives. You want to save the custodial staff's lives and the student's lives. But then the parents are stuck with, you know, what do you do with our kids? If I'm going to work or I can't go to work or just, just a mess.

[00:11:45] **Magdalena Martinez**

As you know, our school governance structure is very different than most of the country. In most places it's more localized and there's more local government say. How could, how would you see it differently if local governments had more of a say in education policy?

[00:12:09] **Tick Segerblom**

Yeah, I'm not sure that that's true as far as local government being more involved.

It's just our school district is so large, but you know, most places have a separately elected school board that, and they're autonomous, so they get their own tax returns. Money. And so places like Chicago, where the, so the mayor and the city council actually run the school district in New York, but most of these like Los Angeles and places, they have a separate school board and they run differently.

So, you know, just in general, the school board structure, I think currently doesn't work well, just because you have people that are making \$5,000 a year, trying to supervise somebody that's making \$300,000 a year. And 300 and some thousand kids. That's just, it's more than a full time job and you're electing people who really don't have the ability to spend full time and then you have a school superintendent or a process where basically the school board doesn't get involved.

They won't give them the authority to really do much, but it's just the structure itself. That is the aircraft carrier trying to turn. It just the school, this just is so big and unwieldy. It just does not move very nimbly. And again, when you're dealing with kids' lives and teachers' lives, I think, you know, the caution is the name of the game. And just when you're dealing with a pandemic, caution says, you don't want people in these rooms and we're, because all our classrooms are all isolated as far as there's no outside air coming in there, you know, put 30 kids in this and teach you in a room with, without, with no air no outside air. It's just a disaster waiting to happen. So, I don't think our buildings were ever built for this kind of a disease.

[00:14:00] **Magdalena Martinez**

Right, right. You know, thinking about the different government interventions. Is there anything you wish the government at any level, whether it's federal, state, county, local

would have done differently or could do differently in response to the pandemic and the economic downturn?

[00:14:25] **Tick Segerblom**

I'm not thinking of an example right this second, but I'm sure in hindsight there's a ton of things we could have done differently, probably just timing wise as far as not shutting down things or opening them back up. But, you know, the other thing is I didn't mention is that historically in Clark County, probably most of our government operated in silos.

So, the county is a separate thing. The city is a separate thing. It's called two separate, the library district, something in the health district. And we didn't talk to each other. We didn't work with each other. We have learned probably the hard way just that we're all part of the same government.

And so we now work much more closely with each other, which I think is going to be very positive coming out of this. So those are the kind of things that, I mean, there is some benefit to what we've been through. It's made us realize that you can't just. You live in your own little world, but you have to view the bigger picture.

And, and there's no reason why, you know, we can't going forward, we can't have county parks at school district at schools or at the health district in county buildings or at the library talk to us or the bus system or whatever. Just it's all, we're all part of the same package. And to the extent we can work collaboratively, it's much better.

[00:15:50] **Magdalena Martinez**

When I spoke to Commissioner Kirkpatrick, she talked about the MAC Committee. And I'm wondering you're echoing some of the same perhaps, you know, pivot and strengths of what came out of it. And I'm wondering, what's it going to take to sustain those type of collaborative relationships outside of a pandemic?

[00:16:18] **Tick Segerblom**

I think trying to, you know, hopefully the people that have been through this realize that they don't just have to focus on the strip or on zoning or whatever, that we can focus on other things and we can also work collaboratively.

Now we know each other. We know what their strengths are, what their weaknesses are. But it's just, the government has a much major and positive role then then we're used to. When I got here, we just didn't view ourselves as this is kind of running the whole place. The reality is we're the one entity that has the whole county and can at least, and maybe water will be a good example of that as far as how to, how we deal with the water issue going forward.

But the fact is, we need to look at this holistically and not just, you know, individually what's best for the county or what's best for the city or what's best for any different entity.



[00:17:35] **Magdalena Martinez**

Is that, do you think that is that people/leadership contingent or is it resource based or is there legislating that needs to go around that?

[00:17:38] **Tick Segerblom**

I think it's probably all, but I think it's primarily people. It's just realizing that, you know, I can get more done by working with somebody and just cause there's a line here. That's a hair and says that you're the city of the county doesn't mean I can't talk to the city council person or the city county.

My staff can't talk to the city staff. I mean, it's there's just been a lot of artificial lines drawn over the years, and there was no need to really do those things. Whereas now we're starting to realize how much more we can accomplish. If we work together again, the one distinction I make is the schools.

I think we haven't really penetrated them enough, but I think going forward, at least for my personal goal is to really get the county much more involved in the schools and look at them holistically. And then how can we work together to take care of families that are in need or kids that need anything.

In general, you know, that's the one missing element in Clark County is our school system, public school system. We have great schools, but we just have schools that are just a disaster, and we cannot have this image around the country that, you know, our school system is failing because that's what really prevents us from attracting major businesses.

[00:18:50] **Magdalena Martinez**

And as you know, your time in the legislature, there've been many bills introduced to restructure governance. And this idea of a hybrid board of having, I think, one of the proposals was having like county commissioners weigh in on, you know, recommendations for an appointed board. Do you think that might help steer the ship a little bit?

It could, but, you know, my goal or my idea is to at least have the school district boundaries mirror the Clark County Commission district boundaries. So, then you have two systems that fit together and you have reason why a school board member would wanna run is because they could see themselves as a future County Commission member.

So it's like, and then we could get more involved directly in what's going on and have more say in our schools. And there's lots of different ways to cut it. But at the end of day, we just have, the school district has to allow us to get more involved in their day to day decisions, and we can provide services, we can provide healthcare, things like that, that historically we haven't done so it's doable But the other thing is just the school district has got to get out of this idea that the elected officials or even the point officials don't really have a say.

I think it's so important to have people who respond to the public who actually can come in and make a decision or if somebody, a parent calls me, I can call somebody and take care of that problem. It's not like the head of the school district is God. Which seems to be the current structure.

[00:20:27] **Magdalena Martinez**

So that would increase the board of trustees then from seven to Well,

[00:18:53] **Tick Segerblom**

No, it would, they would still be seven. They would just be the same size as ours, but, but you could have an appointed one along with the elected one, or I don't think there's a big deal as far as elected or appointed so much as they need to have more of a say so in what's going on as opposed to basically they have their meetings, but they can't really make a decision. And the open meeting law, the way it's interpreted ties their hands to the point where they can't really get involved.

And then they have this policy governance idea, which they, all they can do is talk about policy. They can't really talk about day-to-day things. Which means that who wants to be on the school board if you can't actually do something. But, but that's one thing I would say, relative to what you're asking, but the open meeting law is killing local governments just absolutely kills us because there's the bureaucracies, can do anything they want to do because they're not subject to it. But anything we try to do anything, "Oh, you can't do that, you can't do this because you have to publicly post it and you can't have him talk to anybody else."

So it's just, it's become a real hurdle and basically empowers the bureaucracy as opposed to giving elected officials who theoretically would be the ones to respond, allowing us to make decisions.

[00:21:57] **Magdalena Martinez**

And the open meeting laws apply to everyone but the legislature. Is that right?

[00:22:05] **Tick Segerblom**

Correct.

[00:22:07] **Magdalena Martinez**

Okay. That seems like a reasonably...

[00:22:08] **Tick Segerblom**

And the courts.

[00:22:11] **Magdalena Martinez**

And the courts. Okay. Yeah. I haven't followed that issue to see if there's been bills introduced to try to. Move away from that.

[00:22:18] **Tick Segerblom**

There's not, I'm gonna have some people prepare, present some stuff this next session. To try to at least allow us to have subcommittees with, if we have, like, if we have seven members, four as a quorum, but if we have subcommittees of three, they shouldn't have to worry about the meeting.

They should be able to meet and discuss stuff without having to go through this great rigamarole of posting and having 10 days' notice. And just, it's just a, you can't do it. And which means that if you look at our agendas, 90 percent of it is stuff that the staff has proposed, and we vote on it without even having seen it, but if I try to do the same thing, then it's a violation of the meaning of the law.

[00:22:56] **Magdalena Martinez**

And this is something that not all states have, right?

[00:23:10] **Tick Segerblom**

I think most have some level, but I think ours has been interpreted more strictly than ours, I don't know who can be more strict than we are. It's just crazy. And as you said, the funny part is the legislature, which imposes these rules, doesn't use it themselves.

[00:22:22] **Magdalena Martinez**

Right. Now, as you've talked about the role of county and the role of local government, you somewhat alluded to this, but we haven't talked about it. And that is the distrust of government. You've been in in civic life and civically engaged and elected positions. Do you see this point in history?

Just an extension of the lack of trust of government, or are we really at a heightened level? And I'm wondering what, what we can do about that, you know, as a society, as elected officials and as a community.

[00:23:59] **Tick Segerblom**

I think there's definitely a need to regain trust. But I think also that doing something hopefully will regain trust.

I mean, this my generation is probably too late to do much about it, but hopefully there's this newer generation coming up can see that we faced a pandemic. We actually dealt with it. We

conquered it and going forward it didn't just happen by accident. I mean, government stepped in and paid to have the vaccines created and paid to have the vaccines delivered.

All the things that happened were government and even with Trump and his people are all talking about, and this goes way back to Nixon trying to attack government, but at the end of the day, we need government. It has a very valuable service. And if you look around the world, other governments work well, it's just, we have created this thing where government is somehow evil, but in fact, it's necessary.

And, you know, education, I mean, all this stuff, this is where we go. That's how we've progressed. And the thought that science would be looked down upon is just, I never would have considered that in my life. So, it's like, how do you even deal with it when people are talking about that or are questioning election results? I mean, this is just bizarre.

[00:25:26] **Magdalena Martinez**

And let me ask you, Tick, and this is kind of going off my script here. Some people are saying the sky is falling in terms of our democracy. What are your thoughts on that? Is it, isn't it? I mean, how do we go back to these, ideals that we've created.

[00:25:43] **Tick Segerblom**

Well, I think we, that we have to, you know, hang together and hopefully come out of this.

Because when government has been very dysfunctional and all you hear about on TV is the dysfunction. And then you have TV channels that are actually promoting dysfunction. But at end of the day, if you look at that, you know, this bill that just passed and we start to turn our economy away from, you know, fossil fuels and electricity and somehow other people can see that this global you know, climate problems is a real. And we have to do something or all the, there's lots of issues out there that we just can't sit back and say, "Oh, they're going to take care of themselves."

They're not. I mean, I think that right now is the perfect opportunity for government to actually step forward and do something. And it looks to me like we are, it's just, it's barely moving forward, but I think we are making some progress. And I think people are starting to hopefully, I hope people are starting to realize that we, if we don't make progress, we're all dead.

[00:26:47] **Magdalena Martinez**

That's right. Now you've mentioned the water issue. In thinking about the pandemic, are there any lessons learned from that crisis that can help us for the future crisis, i.e. the water scarcity?

[00:25:02] **Tick Segerblom**

Well, I would say the biggest one, and this is probably the first I've been talking about for 30 years, is the pandemic literally came out of the blue.

I mean, if you talk to healthcare professionals, they knew this was coming. You know, I've been in politics all my life. No one ever told me there was a pandemic coming or if they did, I never paid attention to it, but I mean, these things don't, I mean, if you ever, every hundred years, there's the pandemic. The fact that we weren't prepared for this, didn't realize it was coming, didn't know how to deal with it.

It's pretty amazing. The same with water. I mean, you're in the desert. I mean, there's the Colorado river is only so big. How hard can it be to plan that this was going to run out, whether it's going to run out tomorrow or run out in 10 years or a hundred years, where we can't keep using water, can't keep growing.

That's just that's the reality. And so to face reality and to have people talking about that and instead of just sitting there, I waiting for it to happen, why not planned on how to deal with it? Just like the pandemic. Now, if we had plans in place and face masks and gloves and all that stuff, you know, we were able to reproduce the vaccine relatively quickly, relatively speaking, but then we have, how do we get the syringes and how to get them distributed and just all those mechanics that we've honestly had no preparation for.

Just amazing given the fact that I think I didn't realize it, but with people, smart people knew it was coming. It was just a question of when. So, the same thing with water, water is very easily manageable. But, but right now, I mean, not to criticize the governor because I love the guy, but the truth is he just announced that, "oh, we have a water problem, but we don't have to worry about it, and we can keep growing."

No, we can't keep growing. We have to deal with it. And let's say we know how much water we have. Let's start to plan it and figure out what we're going to do with it, as opposed to just grow mad. And then all of a sudden one day say, "oh my God, we're out of water," which it seems to be the current philosophy.

[00:29:10] **Magdalena Martinez**

Yeah, yeah take I'm going to turn it over to Taylor to ask the last two questions or so if that's all right.

[00:29:17] **Tick Segerblom**

Was that all one question?

[00:29:20] **Magdalena Martinez**

She's going to ask you about two questions.

[00:29:21] **Tick Segerblom**

I know, but I was saying, it's like, like you asked the first question, she asked the second two and three.

[00:29:26] **Taylor Cummings**

Yes. Hello. It's been wonderful being a part of this conversation. But I know you mentioned, you know, holistic approach and the importance of just restructuring and having new ideas. So what do you think might be some of the most innovative ways that you've seen organizations or citizens, you know, address and deal with the pandemic? And that can be collaboration programs or really anything that is coming.

[00:29:49] **Tick Segerblom.**

I think really just trying to assess the problem. Deal with the problem. If it doesn't work, try something different. Don't give up. You know, it's not every problem is solvable instantaneously. So having the ability to just hang in there and keep trying and wait, figure out the solution. But I personally feel that we, as a community have grown and this government have grown tremendously and learned so much more what we can do. Today we just did 120 million, I think, it was for housing. The good news is this is like the federal government gave us.

Just be a few minutes [he signals to his assistant]. So we were able to spend it, but, we actually are now focusing things like housing and we're going to be working on homeless. And so there's lots of things we can, government can do and if we just set our mind to it. And of course you need the money. So hopefully Congress is going to start to realize that you can't just sit back and expect things, solutions without, without you know, funding them.

[00:30:59] **Taylor Cummings**

Yeah. Were there any specific policies at the state or the federal government implemented that you noticed impacted people maybe directly or indirectly?

[00:31:03] **Tick Segerblom**

Well, frankly, the first shot of money, you know, where they just pumped up money like crazy and everybody got \$1,000, whoever it was, that was a huge thing.

I mean, that really enabled us to survive as a society and then having money for rent so that people don't get evicted, and food and all this money just really saved our butt.

[00:31:38] **Taylor Cummings**

Did you see any maybe negative impacts of any policies that were implemented at any other levels?

[00:31:43] **Tick Segerblom**

Not personally. I mean, some people would say, “Oh my God, you're subsidizing people and people don't want to go back to work.” But I think frankly, a lot of people said, “Shit, why am I working this? Why am I killing myself? You know, life is too short to just go work at the McDonald's for eight bucks an hour.”

You know, and go home and so anyway, I think a lot of people rethought their lives and hopefully are resetting. At the end of day everybody's got to work at some level, but you don't have to either kill yourself to become a billionaire or just to survive. So try to have some meaning to your life and slow down and smell the roses.

[00:32:24] **Taylor Cummings**

Yeah, this is perfect for our last question, because I really do think this pandemic caused a lot of people to just think reflectively and critically about where they are in life and their purpose. So are you hopeful? And if so, you know, what might you be hopeful for?

[00:32:35] **Tick Segerblom**

Totally. I'm an optimist. I've been doing this forever.

So I'll never give up. But I do think that, you know, the pendulum has swung. I think we've held it. I think Trump was the epitome of all the evil in the world and the fact that we were able to stop him, which is pretty scary when you think how close he came was for being as bad as he is, but we stopped him and now we're pushing back.

There's going to be a lot of, you know, ups and downs in the process, but going forward you know, I'm a Bernie Sanders Democrat, so I believe in big government. I believe in spending money. I believe in taxing the rich. And I think there's a lot of rich out there that could be taxed. So I think it was just have the will.

In Nevada, particularly, I think if we can get through this election, we got 10 years of we're going to be a great place to for business and money is going to want to come and be invested, but we also have control over the government enough that we'll be able to implement some really good policies and hopefully start with schools.

So, we can really properly fund them get some good teachers. And really take care of that, that last aspect of our of our city. But, but it's, I mean, we've learned, I think we can do anything. So hopefully we just, we take that to say, let's do things as opposed to, “oh we solved our problems, let's go back to where we were.” I think we can never put the genie back in the bottle.

[00:34:06] **Magdalena Martinez**

Tick, I really appreciate you taking the time. I know you're a busy man.

[00:34:12] **Tick Segerblom**

This more fun for a politician than just being able to tell people what they think so much.

[00:34:17] **Magdalena Martinez**

Well, I appreciate it. And I'll see you in a couple of weeks for Bea and Adrian's baby shower.

[00:34:28] **Tick Segerblom**

Oh, you're coming to our party. Great. We just, I just looked at the temperature is supposed to be 98 and it's, it's outside, so dress casually.

[00:34:34] **Magdalena Martinez**

Okay, all right. Well, my best to Sharon. I look forward to seeing her.

[00:34:36] **Tick Segerblom**

Great. Thank you so much.

[00:34:38] **Magdalena Martinez**

Okay. Take care.

[00:34:39] **Tick Segerblom**

Nice to meet you.

[00:34:40] **Taylor Cummings**

Nice meeting you.

Audio end: 34:41