

State of Nevada



Annual Report
2016 - 2017

Nevada Department of Public Safety's
Division of Emergency Management

*Nevada Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management*



“Nevada’s Essential Emergency and Disaster Coordinating Partner”

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I. Executive Summary

Over the last year, spanning from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, the Nevada Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) has continued efforts to meet the emergency and disaster needs of partners throughout the state of Nevada. We have worked to be strategic, collaborative, and transparent and we have also worked to evolve with Nevada's dynamic emergency management and homeland security landscape. Building on the baseline information provided in last year's report, this report is intended to provide national and statewide partners as well as local, state, and tribal decision makers with context and insights into how DEM provides those services and evolves, and what resources it maintains to do both.

We begin by once again providing an overview of the agency. The agency overview outlines DEM's responsibilities as defined in various statutes, but it also provides insights into how those responsibilities are shaped by the Governor's vision for public safety in Nevada as well as how DEM aligns with and conforms to the DPS Director's stated mission for his department. Just as important as the statutory and mission requirements, though, this section also provides a brief overview for how the agency is funded, resourced, and organized to carry out that mission.

We then proceed to the largest section of this report, which is divided into four parts aligned with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. This report shows how DEM fits into not only state executive branch and legislative frameworks, but also into the national structure and framework. As seen through our various grant, planning, and other efforts, DEM strives to drive all of its efforts towards the FEMA National Preparedness Goal, which reads: *"A secure and resilient Nation with the capabilities required across the Whole Community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk."*

While this report does provide significant detail of DEM's daily activities over the last year, it is primarily intended to provide a high level overview to partners and decision makers throughout the state. In that sense, it also provides a baseline against which future progress can be measured, and also, to assist future policy discussions with data and other relevant information on what kinds of emergencies and disasters Nevada experiences, and how it mitigates against, prepares for, and responds to the same. Those interested in receiving more detailed information on the various aspects of DEM's operations should feel free to contact the agency directly.

It should also be noted that none of this could happen nor could any organizational growth occur without the people of DEM. The agency's 33 full-time employees and various contract staff and volunteers work hard to perform two distinct but related functions: developing and maintaining the agency's various programs below during day- to-day operations while also being prepared to fulfill an emergency role for statewide partners during the activation of the State Emergency Operations Center. These competing tasks provide a challenging dynamic within DEM, but as you will see in the report that follows, the people of DEM contribute to the DPS culture and vision of "taking care of business" for its partners throughout Nevada.

II. Agency Overview

DEM serves as the State of Nevada's coordinator of resources before, during, and after declared and non-declared emergencies and disasters within the state. Nevada's emergencies and disasters can be man-made (acts of terrorism, for example) or natural (fires, floods, and earthquakes, for example), and DEM's role is to ensure communities across the state have the capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from each. DEM has a small but talented staff that is committed to using the resources provided by the federal and state government to ensure that these requirements are met.

The following portions of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) outline the legally-mandated duties for DEM, the DEM Chief, and under the direction of the Director of DPS:

- NRS 414: Emergency Management
- NRS 414A: Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System
- NRS 415: Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- NRS 415A: Emergency Volunteer Health Act
- NRS 353: Disaster Relief Account
- NRS 239C: Homeland Security

The sections of NRS provided above detail the major responsibilities and duties carried out by DEM. In general, they combine to establish DEM's role as a coordinator of emergency resources to partners throughout the state, whether local, state, or tribal. In particular, they include a wide variety of activities, including planning, training, and exercising for emergencies and disasters, coordinating resources before, during, and after emergencies and disasters, administration of Nevada's Homeland Security efforts, the State Search and Rescue Coordinator, and many others.

In addition to these foundational legal requirements, DEM is also carries out requirements outlined in other parts of the NRS. For example, NRS 388.257 outlines DEM's duties with respect to emergencies at schools; NRS 281.149 outlines DEM's duties with respect to emergency communications technicians; and NRS 459.738 outlines DEM's duties with respect to the State Emergency Response Commission. It should be noted that this list does not constitute a comprehensive list of all of the statutory responsibilities and duties for DEM, but rather, simply an overview of the types of activities that are required for DEM outside of its primary statutes.

These laws, along with resources and budget authority provided to the Division by the Governor and Legislature, provide the foundation for the daily and emergency activities of DEM. The duties and responsibilities outlined in these laws are further clarified by the Governor's strategic vision for all state agencies and activities as well as by the Director of the Department of Public Safety's vision for public safety in Nevada. The Division's strategic planning effort, an overview of which is provided here, represents an effort to align all of the agency's duties and responsibilities as they are clarified by state executive leadership and as they are supported by resources—primarily financial and human resources.

Aligning with the DPS Vision and Mission

The statutory responsibilities outlined above are the foundation for DEM's activities. Because DEM is an executive branch agency a part of and subordinate to DPS, however, additional guidance is provided at each level of authority. This additional guidance is used to shape how DEM executes its statutory duties and responsibilities as listed above, with the Governor's strategic vision serving as the primary and most critical level of input.

Previously, the Governor's "Strategic Planning Framework," developed in 2011, provided an overview of the Governor's vision for government services in Nevada. One particular aspect of the "Strategic Planning Framework" required the administration to provide for "safe and livable communities" within the state. It states: "Nevada is a great place to live, work, and play, and State Government must provide public safety services while protecting our national and cultural resources." In April of 2016, Governor Sandoval released a more detailed strategic plan entitled, "Generations to Come," which provided a new Strategic Planning Framework for 2016 through 2020.

In "Generations to Come," the Governor provided the following updated vision for Public Safety in Nevada, which is also under the title, "Safe and Livable Communities":

Perhaps no other responsibility of State Government is as critical as maintaining law and order and ensuring the public's safety in an environment that is conducive to their health and well-being. This priority is necessary not only as a quality of life consideration for private citizens, but also within the context of economic development efforts, as new businesses consider relocating to Nevada and need confidence that employees and their families will be safe. Nevada's law enforcement personnel must be sufficiently trained and equipped to respond effectively to crime and public safety incidents and emergencies, including cyber-security threats, Nevada's safety infrastructure must be modernized to ensure optimum resiliency to natural and man-made disasters, and our families, our citizens, and our businesses must have full and complete confidence that they live, work, and operate in a state that is safe and secure. All of this must take place against the backdrop of clean air and water, with sensible environmental stewardship rooted in the cultural and historic landscape that in turn makes Nevada unique. We must provide adequate open space, including state parks, and recognize that Nevada is a state with a long history of drought, while continuing to grapple with the issue of federal control over most of Nevada's public lands.

Under section six of the "Generations to Come" planning framework, the Governor also provided specific and updated goals and objectives for Public Safety as a Core Function in Nevada's government. While all of these apply to DEM by virtue of its role as a subordinate agency of the Department of Public Safety, the specific goals that apply directly to emergency management within the state are listed below:

- **6.3** Strengthen emergency preparedness and resiliency.
 - **6.3.1** By 2018, align Nevada's emergency management vision with the "100 Resilient Cities Initiative" to develop innovative methods for coordinating

preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation during emergencies and disasters.

- **6.3.2** Align existing resources to build statewide capacity to respond to and recover from man-made or natural emergencies and disasters, focusing especially on Cyber Security.
- **6.3.3** Apply new technologies such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in a way that better prepares the state's response capabilities to maximize emergency and disaster resiliency in the new Nevada.
- **6.3.4** Establish a statewide food security preparedness infrastructure that includes sustainable agricultural resources.

In addition to the Governor's strategic vision for "Safe and Livable Communities" within Nevada, the Director of Nevada DPS also provides guidance into the way in which DEM carries out its duties and responsibilities. This guidance comes from various formal and informal means, and includes the Director's statutory oversight of all divisions under DPS as well as department-wide strategic planning efforts. Specific to this strategic planning effort, the DPS vision, mission, and core values are provided here as additional refinements to the DEM statutory duties and responsibilities and the Governor's strategic planning framework:

DPS Vision: To be a unified multi-discipline and total force organization that will provide excellent public safety services and will be known for our abilities and resource capabilities to "to take care of business" anywhere and anytime in the State of Nevada.

DPS Mission: In partnership with the people of Nevada, the Department of Public Safety provides services in support of protecting our citizens and visitors by promoting safer communities through prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, education, and enforcement.

DPS Core Values: Integrity, Excellence, Courage, Accountability, Leadership, and Teamwork.

All of this, the Governor's "Generations to Come" framework and the DPS Director's stated vision, mission, and values, are incorporated into the DEM mission in various ways. These concepts and philosophies shaped the efforts to develop this planning effort, and they are reflected throughout the goals and objectives listed below. It is the Division's intent, in other words, to ensure that DEM is performing its statutory obligations in a way that is aligned with the specified visions of the Governor and the DPS Director.

The foundation for the Division's strategic planning framework is the DEM vision, mission, values, and goals. These, which are provided below, are based on the work that was done to inform the 2016 Action Plan, although there are some very minor changes between this mission statement and the previous version. It should also be noted that the vision, mission, and goals below were entirely new to DEM as developed for the 2016 plan, and the values

simply reflect the DPS values in an effort to ensure that DEM is best aligned with the culture and direction of DPS. DEM team members decided to maintain these aspects of the previous strategic plan by keeping the vision, mission, and goals largely in the same in order to continue to build upon the progress and success achieved under the previous action plan.

There are two major additions provided here. First, each of the three previously developed goals now has an objective that reflects a measurable outcome that defines success for that goal. Second, each of the three goals has three strategies to achieve that goal as defined by the measurable objective.

DEM Vision: Nevada’s Essential Emergency and Disaster Coordinating Partner.

DEM Mission: Coordinating mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs and resources through partnerships to sustain safe and livable communities for Nevada’s residents and visitors.

DEM Values: Integrity, Excellence, Courage, Accountability, Leadership, and Teamwork.

DEM Goals:

- **Goal 1:** An efficient team, strengthened by collaboration, communication, and leadership.
- **Goal 2:** An essential partner in the coordination of emergency and disaster resources for the Whole Community.
- **Goal 3:** A statewide leader in sustaining and building emergency and disaster response capacity.

Objectives and Strategies by Goal:

Goal 1: An efficient team, strengthened by collaboration, communication, and leadership.

Goal 1 Objective: Ensure 100% of team members achieve a specified training and experience certification standard within one year of employment.

- **Goal 1, Strategy 1:** Develop a tiered Emergency Management training and experience certification standard developed jointly with the Nevada Emergency Preparedness Association and offer certification to partners throughout the whole community.
- **Goal 1, Strategy 2:** Publish an annual report to enhance internal and external communication of agency capabilities and activities, to include statewide legislative and regulatory recommendations developed jointly with the Nevada Emergency Preparedness Association.
- **Goal 1, Strategy 3:** Operate the agency in accordance with standards required for EMAP accreditation and support accreditation for partners throughout the whole community.

Goal 2: An essential partner in the coordination of emergency and disaster resources for the Whole Community.

Goal 2 Objective: Effectively coordinate resources, in accordance with ICS principles, during an emergency or disaster for our top five identified threats and hazards for a 96-hour period.

- **Goal 2, Strategy 1:** Align all statewide risk, threat, and hazard assessments and all statewide emergency planning efforts in order to maintain enhanced mitigation designation and to develop a multi-year exercise cycle with statewide emergency management agencies.
- **Goal 2, Strategy 2:** Implement the Statewide Recovery Framework model, to include developing the Recovery Support Function framework within the State EOC.
- **Goal 2, Strategy 3:** Train for three-person depth at each critical position in the State EOC, including general staff and ESF partners.

Goal 3: A statewide leader in sustaining and building emergency and disaster response capacity.

Goal 3 Objective: Pass through 50% of comprehensive emergency management and preparedness grant awards to sub-grantees and build other efficiencies in support of localized implementation of a statewide resilience plan.

- **Goal 3, Strategy 1:** Blend, braid, and pool existing emergency management grants to ensure capacity is built against the statewide risk, threat, and hazard assessments by streamlining the advisory committee structure and grant allocation process.
- **Goal 3, Strategy 2:** Invest in local partnerships through a regionalized approach based on local threats and hazards versus preparedness and capacity.
- **Goal 3, Strategy 3:** Develop a statewide resilience plan for the whole community, including a focus on functional needs and a business emergency operations center.

DEM's Operational Resources

DEM carries out its statutory roles and responsibilities in line with the Governor's vision and the Director's public safety mission, and with resources provided by the state and federal governments. These resources are essentially DEM's people, its fiscal authority, and its capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters. These resources help DEM assist and support the DPS mission.

Administratively, DEM consists of 33 full-time employees, 31 of whom are located in Carson City and two in Las Vegas. In addition to the Chief, DEM employees are divided into four sections or functions, which together support the overall roles, responsibilities, mission, and objectives of DEM. The sections are the Fiscal and Administrative Section, the Preparedness Section, the Homeland Security Section, and the Grants, Mitigation, and Recovery Section.

To support these sections, DEM receives funding appropriations and authority from the state and federal governments. Total state *appropriations* for Fiscal Year 2018 for Budget Account 3673 are \$786,575 (including \$349,032 one-shot funding for mobile radio replacements) and for Budget Account 3675 are \$168,900, for a total of \$955,475. Total federal funding *authority* for Fiscal Year 2018 for Budget Account 3673 is \$4,337,994 and for Budget Account 3675 is \$275,581, for a total of \$4,613,575.

Budget Account 3673: Emergency Management Division

This is the primary operating budget account for DEM. Under the authority of NRS 414, DEM coordinates the efforts of the state and its political subdivisions together in partnership with private and volunteer organizations and tribal nations in reducing the impact of emergencies. DEM is given oversight and coordination responsibility for all statewide emergency preparedness, pre- and post-emergency mitigation efforts, and the development, review, approval, and integration of state emergency response planning. This includes the integration of volunteer organizations and the private sector in the state emergency management process as well as oversight of response exercises, training, and emergency operations planning. DEM is responsible for assuring the state's readiness and ability to respond to and recover from natural and technological emergencies and disasters by assisting local governments with their emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts while providing a crucial link for accessing state and federal assistance and support. DEM's operations also include those of the Nevada Office of Homeland Security.

Budget Account 3674: Emergency Management Assistance Grants

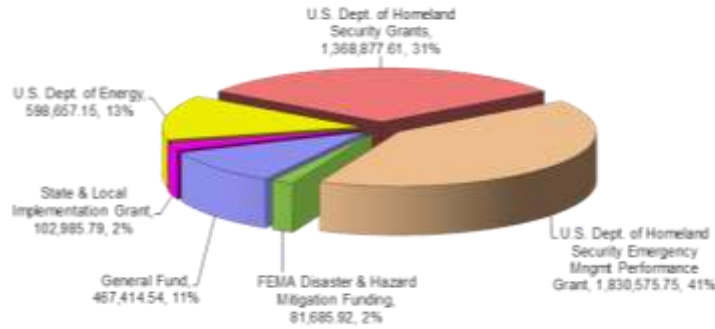
Since 2006, this budget account has been a pass-through account for federal funds received to reduce the impact of emergencies within the State of Nevada. This budget account also provides operational support to DEM, budget account 3673 and the Nevada Office of Homeland Security, budget account 3675.

Budget Account 3675: Office of Homeland Security

This is the operating budget account that supports the Office of Homeland Security. The mission of the Nevada Office of Homeland Security is to collaborate, advise, assist, and engage with various federal, state, local, and tribal entities, private sector, non-governmental partners, and the general public to prevent, detect, and deter terrorism activities in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. The Office of Homeland Security was created by the 2003 Legislature, Assembly Bill 441, and is established in NRS 239C.

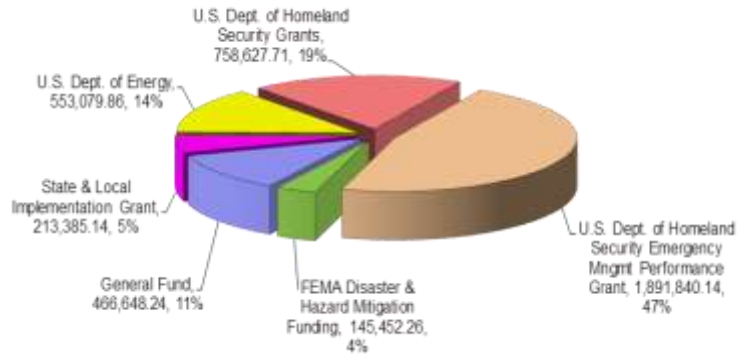
The following charts illustrate the breakdown of operating revenue for DEM over the most recent state fiscal years:

SFY 2014 Actual Operating Revenue
Budget Accounts 3673 & 3675 – Total \$4,450,197



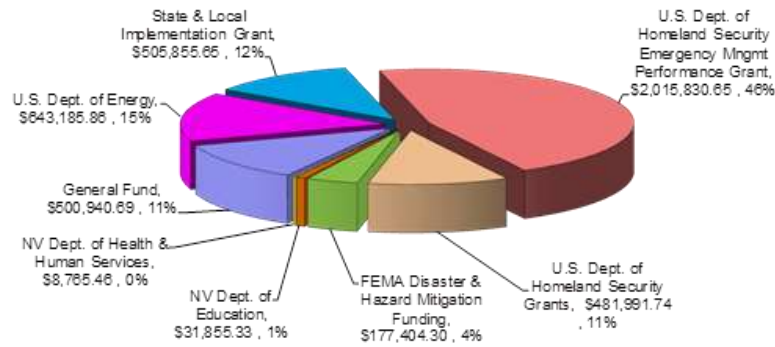
SFY 2014 Actual Operating Revenue			
Funding Source:	BA 3673	BA 3675	Totals
General Fund	\$ 299,742.54	\$ 167,672.00	\$ 467,414.54
State & Local Implementation Grant	\$ 102,985.79	\$ -	\$ 102,985.79
U.S. Dept. of Energy Grants	\$ 559,753.26	\$ 38,903.89	\$ 598,657.15
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Grant	\$ 1,316,704.59	\$ 52,173.02	\$ 1,368,877.61
U.S. DHS Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 1,673,235.10	\$ 157,340.65	\$ 1,830,575.75
FEMA Disaster & Hazard Mitigation Funding	\$ 81,685.92	\$ -	\$ 81,685.92
NV Dept. of Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Dept. of Health & Human Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 4,034,107.20	\$ 416,089.56	\$ 4,450,196.76

SFY 2015 Actual Operating Revenue
Budget Accounts 3673 & 3675 - Total \$4,029,033



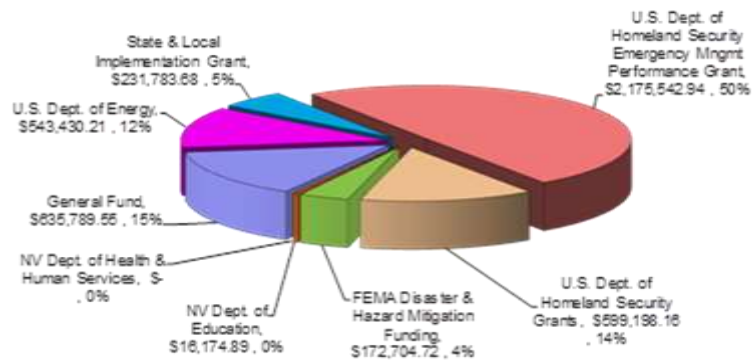
SFY 2015 Actual Operating Revenue			
Funding Source:	BA 3673	BA 3675	Totals
General Fund	\$ 313,450.24	\$ 153,198.00	\$ 466,648.24
State & Local Implementation Grant	\$ 201,799.31	\$ 11,585.83	\$ 213,385.14
U.S. Dept. of Energy Grants	\$ 513,905.17	\$ 39,174.69	\$ 553,079.86
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Grant	\$ 740,476.22	\$ 18,151.49	\$ 758,627.71
U.S. DHS Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 1,722,382.26	\$ 169,457.88	\$ 1,891,840.14
FEMA Disaster & Hazard Mitigation Funding	\$ 145,452.26	\$ -	\$ 145,452.26
NV Dept. of Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Dept. of Health & Human Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 3,637,465.46	\$ 391,567.89	\$ 4,029,033.35

SFY 2016 Actual Operating Revenue
Budget Accounts 3673 & 3675 - Total \$4,365,830



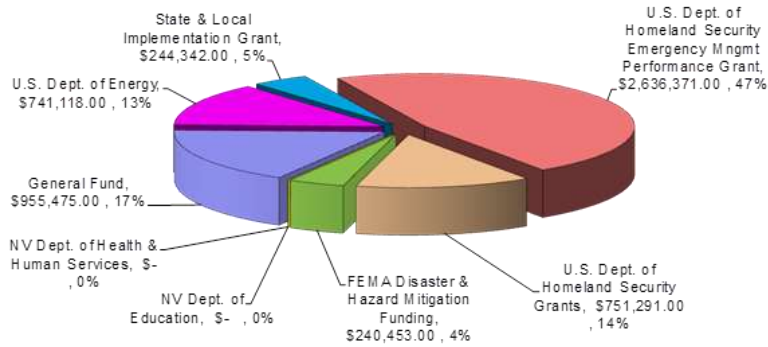
SFY 2016 Actual Operating Revenue			
Funding Source:	BA 3673	BA 3675	Totals
General Fund	\$ 333,626.69	\$ 167,314.00	\$ 500,940.69
U.S. Dept. of Energy Grants	\$ 594,589.66	\$ 48,596.20	\$ 643,185.86
State & Local Implementation Grant	\$ 491,147.83	\$ 14,707.82	\$ 505,855.65
U.S. DHS Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 1,835,969.30	\$ 179,861.35	\$ 2,015,830.65
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Grant	\$ 463,982.50	\$ 18,009.24	\$ 481,991.74
FEMA Disaster & Hazard Mitigation Funding	\$ 177,404.30	\$ -	\$ 177,404.30
NV Dept. of Education	\$ 31,855.33	\$ -	\$ 31,855.33
NV Dept. of Health & Human Services	\$ 8,765.46	\$ -	\$ 8,765.46
Totals	\$ 3,937,341.07	\$ 428,488.61	\$ 4,365,829.68

SFY 2017 Actual to date Operating Revenue as of 7/18/2017
Budget Accounts 3673 & 3675 - Total \$4,374,624



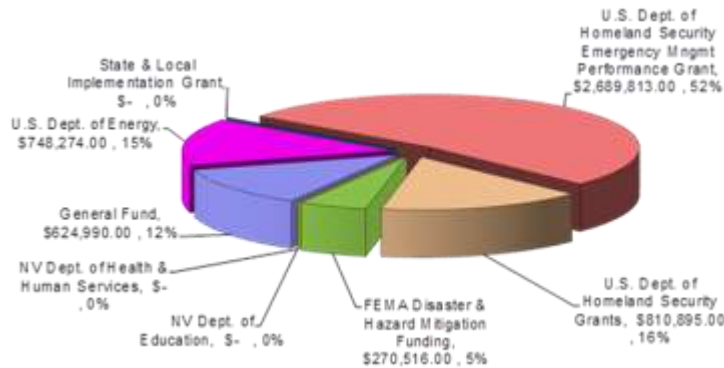
SFY 2017 Actual to Date Operating Revenue			
Funding Source:	BA 3673	BA 3675	Totals
General Fund	\$ 459,811.55	\$ 175,978.00	\$ 635,789.55
U.S. Dept. of Energy Grants	\$ 500,817.54	\$ 42,612.67	\$ 543,430.21
State & Local Implementation Grant	\$ 216,590.47	\$ 15,193.21	\$ 231,783.68
U.S. DHS Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 1,989,235.09	\$ 186,307.85	\$ 2,175,542.94
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Grant	\$ 581,728.53	\$ 17,469.63	\$ 599,198.16
FEMA Disaster & Hazard Mitigation Funding	\$ 172,704.72	\$ -	\$ 172,704.72
NV Dept. of Education	\$ 16,174.89	\$ -	\$ 16,174.89
NV Dept. of Health & Human Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 3,937,062.79	\$ 437,561.36	\$ 4,374,624.15

Legislatively Approved Budgeted Operating Revenue SFY 2018
Budget Accounts 3673 & 3675 - Total \$5,569,050



Legislatively Approved Budgeted Operating Revenue SFY 2018			
Funding Source:	BA 3673	BA 3675	Totals
General Fund	\$ 786,575.00	\$ 168,900.00	\$ 955,475.00
U.S. Dept. of Energy Grants	\$ 692,599.00	\$ 48,519.00	\$ 741,118.00
State & Local Implementation Grant	\$ 235,854.00	\$ 8,488.00	\$ 244,342.00
U.S. DHS Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 2,441,762.00	\$ 194,609.00	\$ 2,636,371.00
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Grant	\$ 727,326.00	\$ 23,965.00	\$ 751,291.00
FEMA Disaster & Hazard Mitigation Funding	\$ 240,453.00	\$ -	\$ 240,453.00
NV Dept. of Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Dept. of Health & Human Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 5,124,569.00	\$ 444,481.00	\$ 5,569,050.00

Legislatively Approved Budgeted Operating Revenue SFY 2019
Budget Accounts 3673 & 3675 - Total \$5,144,488



Legislatively Approved Budgeted Operating Revenue SFY 2019			
Funding Source:	BA 3673	BA 3675	Totals
General Fund	\$ 454,728.00	\$ 170,262.00	\$ 624,990.00
U.S. Dept. of Energy Grants	\$ 698,935.00	\$ 49,339.00	\$ 748,274.00
State & Local Implementation Grant	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. DHS Emergency Management Performance Grant	\$ 2,483,667.00	\$ 206,146.00	\$ 2,689,813.00
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security Grant	\$ 786,572.00	\$ 24,323.00	\$ 810,895.00
FEMA Disaster & Hazard Mitigation Funding	\$ 270,516.00	\$ -	\$ 270,516.00
NV Dept. of Education	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
NV Dept. of Health & Human Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals	\$ 4,694,418.00	\$ 450,070.00	\$ 5,144,488.00

III. DEM and the Four Phases of Emergency Management

The DEM mission is built around what the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has outlined as the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. They are defined briefly below:

- **Mitigation:** Long term activities that prevent, reduce the likelihood of, or reduce the effects of an emergency or disaster.
- **Preparedness:** Medium term activities, such as action or response plans, that improve a person, group, or organization's ability to deal with an emergency or disaster.
- **Response:** Immediate activities conducted to protect a person, group, or organization during an emergency or disaster.
- **Recovery:** Activities intended to restore order, functionality, and safety following an emergency or disaster.

These four phases are seen through DEM's operations. It is important, once again, to see these functions as a part of the DPS vision and mission, and translated through DEM's strategic objectives provided above. Together, what follows shows how DEM uses its resources, capacity, and capabilities to meet federal and state requirements from all of the sources outlined above.

Mitigation

Mitigation involves efforts to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. To be effective, action must occur prior to a disaster to reduce human or financial consequences through analysis of risk, reductions of risk, and insurance against risk. Disasters can occur at any time and place, and without preparation, consequences can be fatal. DEM's mitigation efforts are primarily coordinated by the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and various grants and committees, all of which are described below.



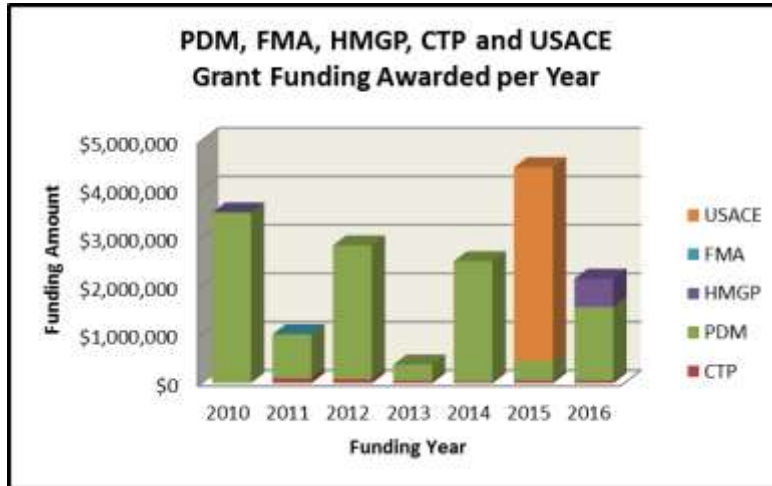
DEM Hazard Mitigation Program

The DEM Hazard Mitigation Program assists local jurisdictions and State agencies in mitigation planning, and obtaining federal grants to complete planning, public awareness, and mitigation projects. Since 2002, the State of Nevada, 17 counties, eight cities, and three tribes have completed FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plans (HMP). Nevada is currently one of only 12 states in the nation with an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan.

A FEMA approved Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan documents sustained and proven commitment to hazard mitigation. This designation recognizes current or ongoing proactive efforts in implementing a comprehensive program. The enhanced status acknowledges the coordinated effort a state currently is taking to reduce losses, protect life and property, and create safer communities. Approval of an Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan results in eligibility for increased Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding. In order to be an Enhanced

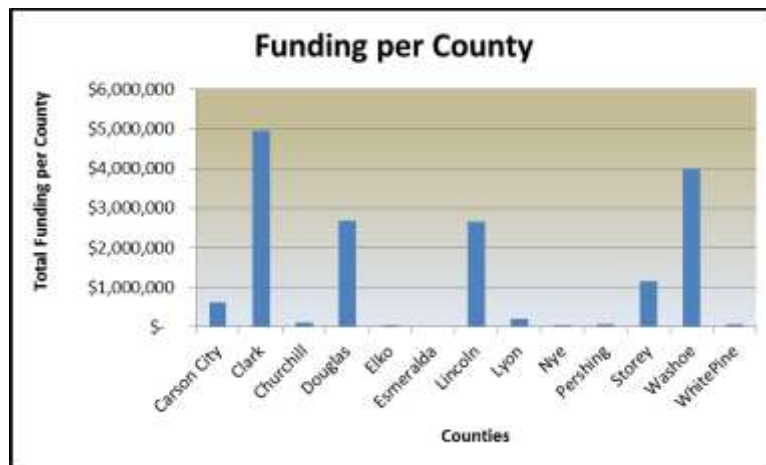
State, Nevada must ensure all hazard mitigation plans are reviewed and updated every five years from the date of the approval of the previous FEMA approved plan.

As shown below, nationally-competitive federal grant funds have provided Nevada with just over \$21 million in planning and project grants:

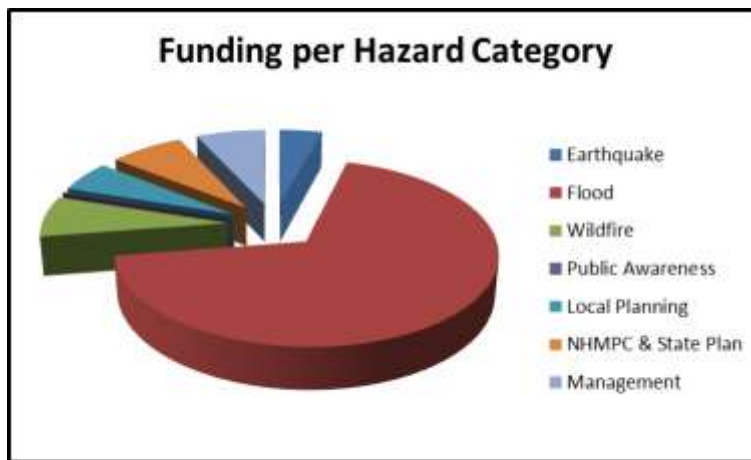


(Key: USACE—United States Army Corps of Engineers, FMA - Flood Mitigation Assistance, HMGP - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, PDM - Pre Disaster Mitigation), and CTP - Cooperating Technical Partners)

Every county in Nevada has received funding from the Hazard Mitigation program. The mitigation grant projects were conducted by dollar amount in the following Counties:



The following chart provides the hazard category of hazard mitigation projects that have been funded:



As a part of Nevada's hazard mitigation efforts, DEM participates as an active member of and provides grant funding to the following public awareness programs:

- Nevada Flood Awareness Week
- Nevada Wildfire Awareness Month
- Rural northern Nevada Drought Risk Assessment Public Awareness

The Mitigation Program funding streams that are administered through DEM are as follows:

- FEMA Cooperative Technical Partners Grant (CTP);
- FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants (PDM);
- FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants (FMA);
- FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – Post Disaster;
- United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Planning and Project funding (this is not funding that comes through the state but must be applied for and is utilized to direct USACE technical assistance and project funding);
- National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program (NEHRP) Grant;
- National Earthquake Technical Assistance Program (NETAP) Grant for earthquake training; and
- Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) – To support the Nevada Earthquake Safety Council.

There are four types of funding eligibility that are impacted by not having current FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation Plans:

- State Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan (EHMP);
- Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG);
- National Flood Insurance Grants
- Public Assistance Program Categories C-G in federally declared disasters

Additionally, DEM's Hazard Mitigation Program administers four committees used to assist in the Program and advise the Chief of DEM:

- Nevada Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (NHMPC)
 - NHMPC Planning Subcommittee
- Nevada Earthquake Safety Council (NESC)
 - NESC Unreinforced Masonry (URM) Committee

Nevada Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Annual Report

The Nevada Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (NHMPC) plays an integral part in the planning and grants portions of the Nevada Hazard Mitigation Program. The committee oversees the writing of the Nevada Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan. The work of the State plan is accomplished by the Planning subcommittee which meets quarterly to update each section of the plan. Both committees are made up of a diverse group of partners throughout the state including both State and local partners. This diversity is a large part of the reason for Nevada's enhanced status. As well, the NHMPC plays an integral part of the PDM, FMA, and HMGP grant programs by reviewing projects and grant applications and offering expert feedback. The NHMPC has played a big role in former mitigation grants for Nevada by ensuring good projects and applications are submitted to FEMA. The committee travels throughout the state for their quarterly meetings which allows them to be a voice for the rural communities as well as helping them to come up with ideas for approvable mitigation projects.

The Committee met on November 3, 2016 in the City of North Las Vegas for its quarterly meeting. This meeting included a presentation by the City of North Las Vegas including its demographic makeup and hazard profile. City of North Las Vegas presented a PDM application for the PDM 2016 grant cycle which was not chosen. The NHMPC made a priority to work with the City of North Las Vegas for this excellent mitigation project as the City works to remove the final remaining portion of the jurisdiction from the floodplain. The plan is to submit this application with its changes to the PDM 2017 grant cycle.

The February 2, 2017 meeting was canceled due to the January Winter Storm disaster.

The NHMPC met again on May 4, 2017. Discussion included the January and February Winter Storm Presidential Disasters, mitigation work throughout the disasters, the projected PDM/FMA grant cycle, and the HMGP grant funding available secondary to the disasters.

Nevada Earthquake Safety Council Annual Report

A part of DEM's mitigation efforts are the administration of the Nevada Earthquake Safety Council (NESC). Throughout the fiscal year covered in this report, the NESC prepared and approved an annual report. The report, which is provided below, provides an overview of the NESC's mission and purpose, as well as an overview of their activities and recommendations to date.

Nevada Earthquake Safety Council - Period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

The Nevada Earthquake Safety Council (NESC) was established through the authority contained in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) Chapter 414, which authorizes the Chief of DEM to carry out the emergency management program for the State of Nevada. The Council acts as an advisory body to DEM. The Council's mission is to provide decision makers and the general public with information and actions to reduce earthquake losses and speed recovery. The Council promotes earthquake awareness and preparedness through education, research, and policy recommendations. Membership consists of representation from northern and southern Nevada, as well as statewide representation with expertise in disciplines as outlined in the bylaws.

The NESC met three times from July 2016 to June 2017 for their quarterly meetings.

The August 3, 2016 quarterly meeting included the formation of the Unreinforced Masonry (URM) Committee to work toward moving forward with the reduction of the extreme hazard that URM buildings bring to Nevada in the event of an earthquake. An update was also provided from a meeting with Chief Cage, the Chair and vice Chair of the NESC with counterparts in California.

On November 2, 2016, the NESC held an all-day in-person meeting at the Clark County Department of Building and Fire Prevention. The focus of this meeting was on earthquake early warning with a presentation by Doug Given, USGS, Caltech Seismological Laboratory, on the California ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning System. Jeff Hahn provided a presentation of his experience of having the California ShakeAlert system in his office. Supporting presentations included a presentation on Alaska's earthquake early warning system, and the Nevada Seismological Laboratory Fire Camera early warning system. Discussion included how Nevada can work toward a viable earthquake early warning system.

The February 1, 2017 scheduled meeting was canceled due to the January Winter Weather Disaster.

Finally, the most recent quarterly meeting was held May 3, 2017. This meeting included discussion of the Vigilant Guard exercise after action meeting with California counterparts. FEMA also provided an overview of the anticipated timing of the PDM/FMA grant Notice of Funding Opportunity. Discussion also included an update regarding the January and February Presidential Disasters and the mitigation work being accomplished along with FEMA through the Joint Field Office.

NESC URM Committee

The NESC URM Committee was created by the NESC to address the URM buildings throughout the State and come up with solutions to improve safety of these buildings for the communities. This committee met for the first time on October 4, 2016, and again on May 2, 2017. These initial meetings focused on setting the goals of this committee and setting up a work plan to accomplish these goals. This committee reports back to the full NESC.

National Earthquake Technical Assistance Program (NETAP)

Nevada held two NETAP Earthquake classes this year as follows:

- December 8, 2016: FEMA 395 Earthquake Safety and Mitigation for Schools
- June 28, 2017: FEMA 154 and ATC-20 Pre and Post Earthquake Inspection

There were approximately 100 total attendees over the course of the two classes held in Reno, Nevada. DEM works closely with the local jurisdictions to provide this training throughout the State of Nevada. These courses also draw participation from jurisdictions over the border into California. Unfortunately, FEMA cut back funding for NETAP training and we were limited in the courses we could provide this year.

Preparedness

Preparedness efforts entail a constant cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and performing corrective action ensuring effective coordination while responding to incidents. This cycle is part of the broader element within the National Preparedness System to prevent, respond to, and recover from natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other disasters.



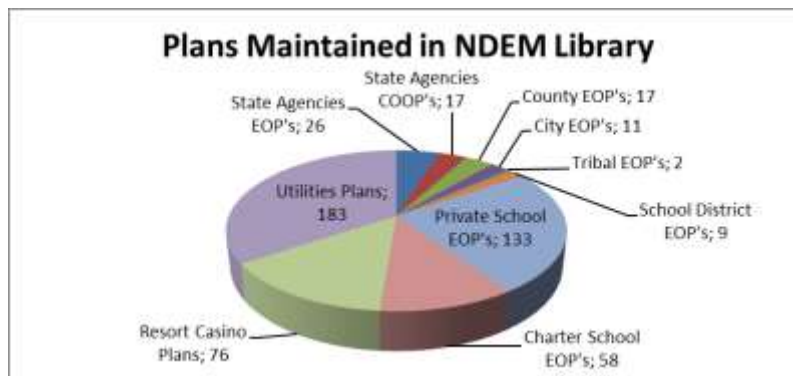
Planning, Training, and Exercise (PT&E) are fundamental to emergency management preparedness, and provide the direction and skills necessary to appropriately respond and recover from an event. In order for PT&E to be most effective, it is necessary to do an assessment of the threats, hazards and preparedness level of the state. An annual Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) is completed by DEM which identifies and prioritizes the threats and hazards. Along with the THIRA, a State Preparedness Report (SPR) is developed which outlines the current preparedness level of the state in terms of equipment, personnel and training. The combination of the THIRA and SPR provides guidance for the areas where additional planning, training and exercise would be most effective. States are required to submit an annual update to their THIRA in order to qualify for most grant programs administered through DEM. Annual workshops are conducted in the local jurisdictions statewide to capture and catalogue the critical information required in the annual update of the THIRA. The THIRA and SPR inform the PT&E efforts of DEM. Where gaps are identified in capacity, DEM seeks to build plans, train to those plans, and then exercise to evaluate both. PT&E is essential to DEM's overall efforts to be "Nevada's essential emergency and disaster coordinating partner."

Planning Overview

The DEM Planning Section ensures that Nevada and its emergency management partners are prepared for the threats and hazards they may face. The Planning program develops statewide and regional all-hazards plans to support local and tribal jurisdiction emergency and disaster response, including the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP), the State Resource Management Plan, and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

Operating Guide. Annual reviews such as the FEMA Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), conducted by the Planning Section, provide an ongoing analysis of the natural and human caused events which may affect our communities, and also takes a comprehensive look at those resources within Nevada to gauge our ability to meet the resource requirements for response.

Additional planning review is conducted routinely with schools, all utility providers, and casinos within Nevada to ensure both our infrastructure and economic base are prepared for any contingency. DEM maintains a library of plans to monitor, as much as possible, the posture of the organizations within the state with significant emergency management responsibilities. DEM currently has 532 plans within this library, with a breakout of the organizations and plan types shown in the chart below:



The DEM Planning Section is responsible to conduct an annual review of 222 school, 434 utility, and 139 casino plans to insure their requirements under NRS 239C, and NRS 463.790 Nevada Revised Statutes are met. In addition, within this fiscal year DEM provided assistance to 17 State agencies in the development or update of their Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan, 6 local and tribal organizations in the development or update of their EOP, and participated in 9 statewide emergency planning projects.

A significant step forward was taken by DEM in the spring of 2016 with the initiation of a strategic planning effort for the mass migration of southern California to Nevada in the event of a catastrophic earthquake. During the Nevada National Guard Vigilant Guard 2017 (VG17) Full Scale Exercise in November 2016 the initial draft Mass Migration Plan was tested. The premise of the Mass Migration Strategic Plan (MMSP) addresses the migration of more than 500,000 evacuees to Clark County and the Las Vegas valley. From critical infrastructure impact to medical services, from commodities to housing requirements, as well as supply chain vulnerabilities, the MMSP is designed to provide a framework for Nevada should such an event occur. One of the significant outcomes of the testing of the initial document during VG17 is a desire by both Arizona and California to participate in the development of a regional approach to the mass migration of citizens from one area of the region to another.

As a part of our commitment to all communities, DEM actively participated with the Nevada Department of Education in the Grants for School Emergency Management (GSEM) Emergency Response Plan process. In collaboration with the Nevada Department of Education, DEM Planning Staff hosted a two day workshop in March of 2017 which was very

well attended and received high marks from school officials. They have requested a repeat of this workshop next year.

The DEM Planning Section also provides continual Whole Community planning expertise to city, county, tribal, and state emergency management programs that are required to develop all hazards emergency operations plans. DEM Planners provide technical assistance in the development of jurisdiction and agency COOP plans, which are used to ensure that businesses and local governments are able to provide essential services and functions when the entity is directly impacted by an emergency or disaster.

A critical function of the DEM Planning Section is in support to the State Emergency Operations Center during activation due to a state emergency. The Planning Section falls under the SEOC's incident command structure and maintains the state's common operating picture, tracks resources, determines statewide resource needs, and develops the state's Incident Action Plan for the event. This is an example of one of the few times when the day-to-day mission of DEM team members matches or comes close to matching their emergency response functions in the State Emergency Operations Center.

During this fiscal year the DEM Planning Section was stretched to its limits in support of two Presidentially declared disasters for winter storms and flooding across northern Nevada as well as a significant effort by multiple counties to protect themselves from catastrophic runoff due to the extraordinary snowpack both the Carson and Walker River basins. DEM Planners supported local jurisdiction and tribal nations with technical assistance in emergency operations planning and incident action planning efforts. They also supported the planning efforts of a FEMA Joint Field Office which included Joint Incident Action Plans and regular Situation Reports.

As a result of the unprecedented amount of standing water in northern Nevada following the winter storms and spring runoff, mosquito abatement and vector control have become a critical issue for local jurisdictions. DEM Planning Staff are conducting workshops and writing a technical response plan to assist jurisdictions and the State with potential avenues for additional funding and mitigation efforts to prevent or minimize impact to public health, tourism and our economy from any outbreak of mosquito borne illnesses.

Training Overview

Program and the State Training Officer work to include Nevada's whole community, providing training opportunities across the state in a wide variety of preparedness, response, and recovery activities. Nevada's Emergency Management Training Program has a formal, documented, training program composed of training needs assessment, curriculum, course evaluations, and records of training.

A training needs assessment is conducted annually, and those results are used to prepare the Nevada Training and Exercise Plan for the following three years. Included in this process is a regular evaluation of all exercise activities and real world events. This allows DEM staff to address any immediate needs for additional training, improving the capabilities of resources.

Fiscal year 2017 was an extraordinary transition year for the Division of Emergency Management (DEM) Training Program. A tiered approach to training was developed to implement building blocks to Nevada DEM's training program. This required three components: an improved agenda of professional training courses; an instructor qualification process; and increase of Train-the Trainer course offerings.

The first component involved identifying and conducting increased types of professional course offerings focusing on more emergency management professional skills development and an increase of hazard-specific courses such as cyber security focused courses. DEM was successful in securing multiple offerings of the cyber security training such as the AWR 136-Essentials of Community Cyber Security; MGT 384-Community Preparedness for Cyber Incidents; MGT 135-Promoting Community Cyber Security; and MGT-385 Community Cyber Security Exercise Planning throughout July and August 2017.

The next component focused on developing an instructor qualification process to vet our instructors. This required reaching out to all past, current, and potential instructors to review their credentials, recent training, and training they have delivered. This recruitment and evaluation is on-going and will continue to grow. The instructors are now required to teach twice in a two year period, and renew their application every two years. The vision is to find relevant instructors with the knowledge, skills, and experience and get them through Train the Trainer (T-t-T) courses so they can teach classes in not only their agency, county, or tribe but to teach classes statewide to support the DEM training program.

The third and final component consisted of increasing the number of Nevada instructors qualified for the Incident Management System, Emergency Management profession, and hazard-specific courses. Nevada was very successful in this endeavor by being selected by FEMA's training institution, the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), to host the National Emergency Management Professional Program's Basic Academy T-t-T and the Position-specific Planning Section Chief T-t-T. Together, these two courses will greatly expand and enhance the development of a robust cadre of instructors throughout the state.

The DEM Training Program conducted 18 training classes facilitated by both Nevada and qualified contracted instructors that hosted 812 students. The applications of more than 300 students from Nevada were processed to attend off-site courses offered by the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. Additionally, several consortium schools were scheduled to bring training to Nevada for remote training in rural and urban areas; specifically, The Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium for delivery of Rural Railcar incident Response; Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) for delivery of cyber-security and Sport and Large Venue Emergency Response; National Disaster Preparedness Training Center (NDPTC) for delivery of Public Information Officer (PIO) training; The National Center for Biomedical Research and Training at Louisiana State University (NCBRT-LSU) for delivery of Tactical Operations, and the Center for Domestic Preparedness for delivery of an onsite course remotely for PIO. The DEM Training Program has worked with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to expand the statewide Active Shooter training in both southern and northern Nevada and the DHS Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) to take over the Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP) training program.

DEM also supported the county and local jurisdictions with instructors, registration, announcements, certificates and supplies across the state. These courses range from Incident

Command System, Public Information, Tactical Operations, Public Utility Security, Cyber-Security and Sport and Large Venue Emergency Response and are being offered in northern and southern Nevada. Sport and Large Venue courses include: AWR 167-Sport Event Risk Management; MGT 404-Sports and Special Events Incident Management; MGT-412-Sport and Special Event Evacuation Training and Exercise; and MGT440-Enhanced Sports and Special Events Incident Management.

The training program is working with a group to certify its Technical Large Animal Emergency Rescue (TLAER) course. This is a highly sought after, very technical training to assist with all large animals; domestic and wild. The training includes animal roping, confined space and swift water rescue training. The DEM training program assisted in a successful grant application for this program to get another horse mannequin as part of their training and is working on additional equipment.

DEM rolled out a new version of WebEOC and conducted several on-site training courses to local, county and state personnel. This long awaited multi-use software assists with training and exercises to manage resources and document after-action report needs. The training program is reviewing the options of using this program or another vendor to manage instructor qualification records, classes and materials for statewide training.

The DEM training program invited two community Training Officers to attend the National Training Symposium for situational awareness and to assist in a statewide effort to have all agencies work together and coordinate training. This successful training effort led to the Nevada Training Working Group (NTWG). This group comprised of state, county (urban and rural), tribal and city Training Officers meets quarterly and is developing a platform to have a single training page and calendar for all agencies and jurisdictions to access for a "one stop shop." The partnerships and products of the training program were recognized by FEMA which resulted in Nevada DEM receiving an invitation to participate on the National ICS Working Group for the "Refresh" and roll out of an updated ICS training program. This update will incorporate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) into all levels of ICS training and will require instructor gap training. As a result of the working groups, the DEM Training Program is participating and presenting in several online formats through the FEMA E-FORUM training; including Training Challenges and Instructor Qualification.

A large undertaking that is near completion is the Position Specific Task Books (PSTB) for DEM personnel and statewide use. The DEM training program contacted several western regional states and surveyed their ability to certify or qualify their staff to hold positions in the EOC. These results and the reviews of our State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP), State Operation Guide (SOG), and field Task Books led to the development of our Nevada PSTB series. These books will be the documented training for EOC staff to fill positions in any EOC across Nevada. The task books are by General Staff Section, except for technically specific positions. The PSTB include: Logistics Section, Communications and Technology, Operations Section, Planning Section, Finance/Administration Section, EOC Manager, PIO, Mass Care and General ESF. Each PSTB user receives training to the personnel that will work to complete the book and will have exercises designed to complete the sections of the task book.

The PSTB will develop a level of professionalism that has led to a cooperative agreement with the Nevada Emergency Preparedness Association (NEPA) to create three tiers of professional

recognition and eventually a Nevada Certified Emergency Manager. Specific FEMA training courses are being grouped to establish tiers of training and experience to be certified at a level of knowledge, experience and training. The Nevada PSTB development has also led to FEMA recognition and appointment to National Working Groups to assist in national standards and training for PSTB. FEMA has taken copies of Nevada's PSTB to review and incorporate into a National platform.

DEM follows the guidance and structure of the National Incident Management System, and many of the regular course offerings provide essential emergency response customers with basic command and control skills. In support of DEM's responsibility to operate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), DEM has aggressively engaged in an internal training program that provides training to staff and Emergency Support Function (ESF) personnel when the SEOC is activated.

The DEM State Training Officer has taken over oversight of the radiological preparedness, prevention and response to radiological and nuclear events. The program is the lead for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO), the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) and Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) coordination, training and exercise planning. DEM is working with agencies, cities, tribes and counties statewide for a single Concept of Operations, Strategy and Sustainability Plans.

The State Training Officer manages a cadre of over 100 qualified instructors across the state, ready to provide a wide variety of courses to meet the needs of Nevadans. This critical position and program helps DEM meet the response needs of all Nevadans.

Exercise Overview

Exercise is the foundational activity which verifies, tests, and validates emergency management and homeland security policies and programs, such as: the National Preparedness System, Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), and the Community Cyber Security Maturity Model, that DEM is actively engaged in.



The National Preparedness Figure illustrates where exercises, simulations, and other assessment activities, as part of *Validating Capabilities*, are an integral component in the nation's overall preparedness effort, as well as Nevada's preparedness activities. DEM's State Exercise Officer aims to ensure that the Whole Community has a strong foundation in emergency response through routine exercise activities. Directed by the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), the State Exercise Officer routinely assists agencies and organizations across Nevada in structuring quality exercise activities which appropriately test a wide range of core capabilities and plans.

During the last fiscal year, formal and informal exercise program technical assistance was provided to local, state, tribal, and private sector stakeholders over 40 times. At any given time

the State Exercise Officer is involved in a multitude of exercises at various stages of development, conduct, evaluation, and corrective actions implementation. This fiscal year alone, DEM was involved directly or indirectly with 32 workshops, discussion based exercises, tabletop exercises, functional exercises, or full scale exercise events that included well over 2000 active participants. In 22 of those events DEM participated as a major partner in the design and production of the events, allowing DEM to provide other jurisdictions, agencies, and tribes, a realistic gauge as to the overall preparedness of Nevada. The comprehensive review and analysis of these events then form the foundation for further planning and training efforts, and set the foundation for the steady improvement Nevada has shown in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disaster.

The Vigilant Guard 2017 (VG-17) Full-Scale Exercise along with the several State EOC Drills leading up to this major one-week exercise conducted in November 2016 was the State's major exercise led by the efforts of DEM, state agencies, local jurisdictions, and private sector staff. This series of exercises, working with our various partners including FEMA Region IX (R-IX) Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT), became essential in preparing DEM and its partners for the three real-world Winter Storm and Flooding Events of 2017 with continuous 24/7 SEOC activation, coordination, and field deployment across many jurisdictions. This included full integration of the IMAT into our State's SEOC activities as well as integration and support by DEM with Joint Field Office (JFO) organizations. Key exercise/real-world accomplishments include:

- Development of short-term but necessary plans (Flooding and Mosquito Abatement);
- Updates and improvements to key planning and training documents (SCEMP, SEOC SOG, and SEOC Position Specific Task Books);
- Implementation of new Damage Assessment Hardware/Software, and Damage Assessment Training across numerous jurisdictions;
- Hands-on experience of personnel deployed to jurisdictions as part of the DEM Liaison Program;
- Integration of short-term, but necessary, mitigation processes/projects; and
- Successfully engaging the State Legislature in emergency funding.

DEM began work on the development of its Continuity of Operations (COOP) Full Scale exercise to be held in November/December 2017 as its capstone exercise for calendar year 2017. Several build-up SEOC drills and position-specific training were identified to be conducted prior to this major exercise. In addition, DEM began preparatory activities to participate in the National Mass Care Full-Scale Exercise hosted by the State of Arizona.

Several unanticipated After-Action Reports/Improvement Plans (AAR/IP) linked to real-world events of 2016-2017 were completed. The three major Winter Storm and Flooding events of the first six months of 2017 have monopolized DEM's time, delaying the AAR/IP process for those three disasters. Completion of that AAR/IP is expected to be accomplished by the end of July 2017.

The result of the several exercises conducted throughout 2016-2017 has identified improvement in both the Operational Coordination and Operational Communication core

capabilities. This is partially due to the repetition of real-world events of long duration, during a compressed timeframe, included “just-in-time” corrections and improvements of processes to occur and repeatedly refined. Public Information and Warning remains a core capability that was identified needing more testing. During the real-world events the Joint Information Systems (JIS) performed well, but the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC) was not demonstrated. Other core capabilities identified by the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security as priority capabilities needing to be tested are: Cybersecurity and Intelligence and Information Sharing.

Grant Administration Overview

Preparedness is not only about Planning, Training, and Exercise (PT) for DEM. DEM also builds preparedness capacity by managing numerous grants which support DEM’s functions and also support preparedness efforts for local, tribal, and state jurisdictions. These grants support a wide array of emergency management and homeland security activities throughout the state.

DEM is responsible for applying for federal funding, and is the designated State Administrative Agency (SAA) for the distribution of these federal funds. This provides funding for equipment, organization, planning, training, exercise, management and administrative funding to emergency prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery personnel in Nevada. These grants also provide funding to local governments for our critical infrastructure, which is defined as food and water systems, agriculture, health systems and emergency services, information and telecommunications, banking and finance, energy (electrical, gas and oil, dams), transportation (air, road, railways). An overview of each grant administered by DEM is provided below.

Department of Energy Grants

DEM administers three grants through the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE): Agreement in Principal (AIP), Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG), and Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).

Agreement in Principal – Department of Energy Five-Year Agreement

The intent of the Agreement in Principal (AIP) is to work cooperatively to assure residents and visitors of Nevada that the public’s health and safety, as well as the environment, are protected. It is voluntarily entered into between the National Nuclear Security Administration and the Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO). The following coordination of emergency management capabilities and participation in emergency response and preparedness activities may be performed under the terms of the AIP consistent with specific priorities agreed upon between DEM and Assistant Manager for Safety and Security (AMSS) officials: develop procedures and operational capabilities ensuring compatibility between the state, local, and NNSA/NSO Emergency Operations Center (EOC); incorporate compatible communication systems, including computers, telephones, and radios, between DEM, local, and NNSA/NSO EOCs so that required contact can be maintained during

emergency situations; ensure compatibility and integration of emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities that provide for a comprehensive approach to hazard identification, consequence assessment, resource identification, and preliminary damage assessment; develop comprehensive training programs relative to preparedness, response, and recovery activities in conjunction with NNSA/NSO related emergencies; develop and conduct exercises that will test the preparedness and readiness capabilities of participating Nevada communities; and coordinate to prepare emergency management agreements incorporating mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities with Nevada communities and government agencies in close proximity to the NNSA.

Emergency Preparedness Working Group

The purpose of the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) is to provide a forum for coordination of the Low Level Waste Grant Program between National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO), DEM, and the Counties of Clark, Elko, Esmeralda, Lincoln, Nye, and White Pine. The purpose of the grant program is to provide assistance to the counties located along the low-level waste transportation routes in Nevada in developing an operational level emergency response capability.

Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

The purpose of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) grant is to provide the State of Nevada with the capability to carry out activities needed to ensure the safe and uneventful transportation of transuranic waste within Nevada. Funds are provided to the State of Nevada by the Western Governors' Association (WGA) for activities related to the planning, preparation, and oversight of shipments of transuranic waste within Nevada.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Grants

FEMA provides a number of grants to states around the country and DEM coordinates several of them for state, local and tribal jurisdictions. Much like some of these other grants, the FEMA grants are primarily used to build capacity at the state and local level to respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters. An overview of the FEMA grants is provided below.

Emergency Management Performance Grant

Title VI of the Stafford Act authorizes the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) through FEMA to make grants for the purpose of providing a system of emergency preparedness for the protection of life and property in the United States from hazards and to vest responsibility for emergency preparedness jointly in the Federal Government, states, and their political subdivisions. The purpose of the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program is to provide Federal grants to states to assist state, local, territorial, and tribal governments in preparing for all hazards. EMPG grants support the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the

National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nevada. Delivering core capabilities requires the combined effort of the whole community, rather than the exclusive effort of any single organization or level of government. The EMPG Program's allowable costs support efforts to build and sustain core capabilities across the Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery mission areas.

The EMPG Program supports a comprehensive, all-hazard emergency preparedness system by building and sustaining the core capabilities contained in the Goal. Either the SAA or the state's emergency management agency are eligible to apply directly to FEMA for EMPG Program funds on behalf of state, local and tribal emergency management agencies, however, only one application is accepted from each state or territory. Funding guidelines for this grant are as follows:

- EMPG Program focuses on planning, operations, equipment acquisitions, training, exercises, construction, and renovation to enhance and sustain the all-hazards core capabilities of state, local, tribal and territorial governments.
- A cost match is required under this program. The federal share shall not exceed 50% of the total budget. The 50% cost share requirement is graciously met through an agency outside of the State of Nevada system.
- 50% of the budget funding from this grant is used to support DEM staff and operating expenses, the other 50% supports local jurisdictions and tribal nations Emergency Management Programs.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program – Post Disaster

The purpose of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is to help Nevada communities implement hazard mitigation measures following a Presidential major disaster declaration. Hazard mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long term risk to people and property from natural hazards. The HMGP is authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and administered by FEMA.

HMGP provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters. The program enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

HMGP funds may be used to fund projects that will reduce or eliminate the losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage.

Homeland Security Grant Program

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) was established as a funding mechanism to build and sustain national preparedness capability by enhancing the ability of states, local governments, and tribal governments to prepare, respond, and recover from terrorist attacks and other disasters. Funding received from the HSGP was applied to preparedness activities including Planning, Organization, Equipment Purchase, Training, and Exercise (POETE) in addition to management and administration costs. There has been significant improvement to the HSGP based on stakeholder input and risk assessments allowing the program to move from a completely competitive process to a national allocation wherein funding streams within HSGP are allotted specific amounts of funding based on on-going risk assessment methodology.

Presently, the HSGP plays an integral role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System through the support of building, sustaining, and delivering core capabilities that are essential in achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation. To do this requires the combined effort of Whole Community in lieu of any exclusive effort on the part of single organizations or levels of government. Based on allowable costs, HSGP is designed to support efforts to sustain and build core capabilities across five mission areas including Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery.

The HSGP is currently comprised of the following interconnected grant programs:

- **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP):** Provides assistance with state, local, and tribal preparedness activities addressing high-priority gaps in preparedness across all mission and core capability areas where a nexus to terrorism may exist.
- **Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI):** Provides assistance for unique capability-based and risk-driven POETE needs of high-density, high-threat Urban Areas on the basis of capability targets identified through the THIRA process and other associated assessment efforts. Additionally, assistance is provided to build sustainable and enhanced capacity to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from acts of terrorism.
- **Operation Stonegarden (OS):** Supports enhanced coordination and cooperation among the United States Border Patrol, Customs and Border Protection, and local, state, tribal, territorial, and Federal law enforcement agencies. Funding supports joint effort investments to secure borders and travel corridors between the United States and bordering countries of Mexico and Canada in addition to states and territories that are within international water borders.

It is important to note that although Nevada does currently qualify for both the SHSP and UASI funding streams, the guarantee of funding is never absolute. In 2013, Nevada lost the UASI funding due to the drop in ranking as a result of the Metropolitan Statistical Analysis (MSA) received for Nevada's Las Vegas Urban Area. As a result, considerable and collaborative outreach efforts were put forth on a statewide basis to assess, review, and rebut any inaccuracies in information affecting future year funding. This effort included outreach to commissions, delegate members, and high ranking members of FEMA to ensure data provided was accurate and properly vetted.

Over the course of the past eight years, the national HSGP funding allocation has declined significantly as the process for allocation transitioned from a reactive and competitive basis to a risk-based methodology used to allocate funding for state's preparedness activities. DHS uses comprehensive risk methodology with a focus on threat, vulnerability, and consequence to determine the relative risk of terrorism faced by a particular area. The risk is calculated on population affected, critical infrastructure, and the security of the economy. A noticeable trend in declining and stagnant HSGP allocations is seen from 2008 to 2017 equating to nearly a 39% drop in funding to 50 states and eligible territories. Figure 1 illustrates this declining trend in the HSGP program allocations including the SHSP, UASI, Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS), Citizen Corps Programs (CCP), and OPSG:

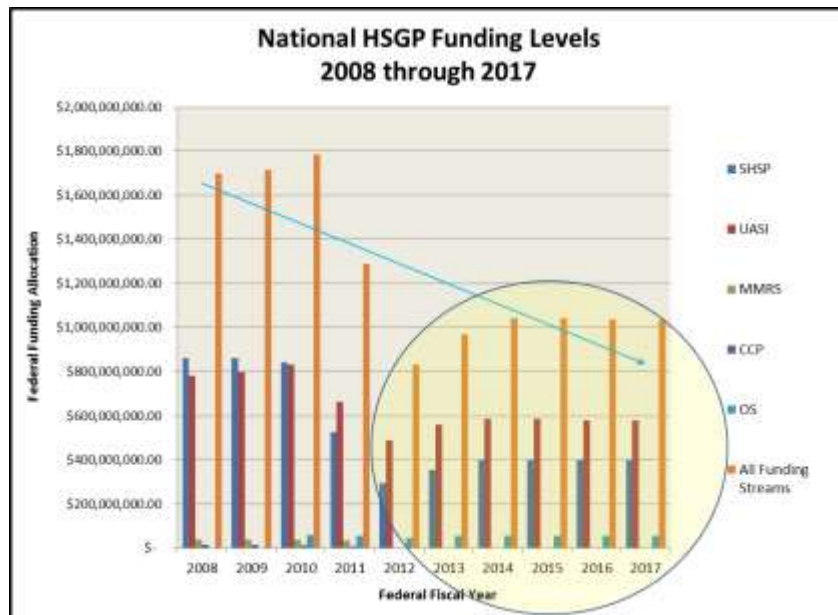


Figure 1. National HSGP Funding Levels 2008-2017

Although the methodology for funding the SHSP remains based on minimum amounts established under legislative mandate in addition to DHS's risk methodology, the same cannot be said of the UASI methodology for funding. Eligible HSGP urban areas under the UASI funding stream are determined through analysis of the relative terrorism risk faced by the 100 most populated MSA within the United States. As relative risk is assessed, in part, in a classified manner, predicting where a state will fall in the annual funding allocation remains a mystery. With the lack of knowing whether UASI funding will be available for Nevada, there is a constant threat that Nevada may receive only its SHSP funding allocation which significantly impacts the Las Vegas Urban Area and subsequently the ability to fund statewide projects as SHSP funding then must be further spread to cover urban area projects with statewide impact.

Overview of the SHSP/UASI Preparation Process

Nevada is uniquely collaborative and transparent with the HSGP process, specifically in the selection of SHSP and UASI projects requesting federal funding. As the process of administering the HSGP lies with DEM acting as the SAA, preparation for the process begins

in the fall as DEM conducts a Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) which is a multifaceted process by which all states identify the events or conditions under which state capabilities are planned for and measured. Though not specific to those events with a terrorism nexus, the THIRA is a federal requirement in obtaining HSGP funding, and input for the THIRA can come from a multitude of sources including after action reports, improvement plans, multi-year training and exercise plans, surveys, quarterly reports, and other THIRA assessments. Completion of the THIRA involves statewide participation and outreach to federal, tribal, state, county, city, regional, non-profit, and private sector partners. The THIRA is the foundational assessment, under which the State Preparedness Report (SPR) is conducted. The SPR enhances this process by measuring the state's core capabilities contained in five mission areas against the events identified in the THIRA, with the requirement of each state to identify the top 5-6 events from the THIRA to measure capability against. This process has the ultimate goal, in theory, to build capability for the top 5-6 events identified in the THIRA.

In January, the results from the Nevada THIRA are translated to a visual tool referred to as the "Nevada Heatmap" showing increases, decreases, or static change in each of the 32 core capabilities established by DHS. As foundational reports for the HSGP process, both the THIRA and SPR are integral in the creation of Nevada's capability priorities and ultimately the drivers of the final grant award for the state including the SHSP and UASI funding streams.

With the completion of the THIRA and SPR, the standard process moves in an administrative direction over the course of the next three months with the management of the HSGP Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) release and subsequent open meeting schedule allowing for the preparation, submission, vetting, and ultimate submission of the HSGP Grant Application to DHS. The allowable process time to complete these tasks ranges typically from 45-60 days. During this time, significant effort is placed on HSGP messaging, timelines, grant guidance, stakeholder outreach, project submission and review, and committee approvals necessary and required of the process.

Administration of the HSGP in Nevada

Nevada has a legislative mandate to provide a comprehensive state oversight structure for the coordination of domestic preparedness for acts of terrorism and related emergencies. Per Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 239C.160, the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) is tasked with making recommendations with respect to actions and measures that may be taken to protect residents and visitors of the state from potential acts of terrorism and related emergencies in addition to serving as the public body serving in review capacity for the State's applications to the Federal Government for homeland security grants and related programs.

Upon release of the THIRA and SPR data, the NCHS reviews and approves a selected number of core capabilities to be used in consideration of HSGP project proposals for the current fiscal year. HSGP project proposal solicitations are sent out through DEM, collected, reviewed, and summarized. The HSGP projects submitted for those projects with statewide impact are presented to the Nevada Homeland Security Working Group (HSWG) for review, vetting, technical review, and ultimately rank-prioritization for funding consideration. The HSGP projects submitted for those projects with Las Vegas Urban Area impact are presented to the

Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) in a similar and parallel process. Those projects with communication components are reviewed by the Nevada Public Safety Communications Committee, and those projects with a cyber security component are reviewed by the Cyber Security Committee. Advisory committees provide recommendation to the HSWG, and recommendations from the HSWG and UASI are forwarded to the NCHS Finance Committee for additional review, and then final funding recommendations are put before the NCHS for approval in submitting the final HSGP Grant Application to DHS. In 2017, this process entailed 10 open meetings conducted in just eight weeks. Figure 2 illustrates the 2017 HSGP process:

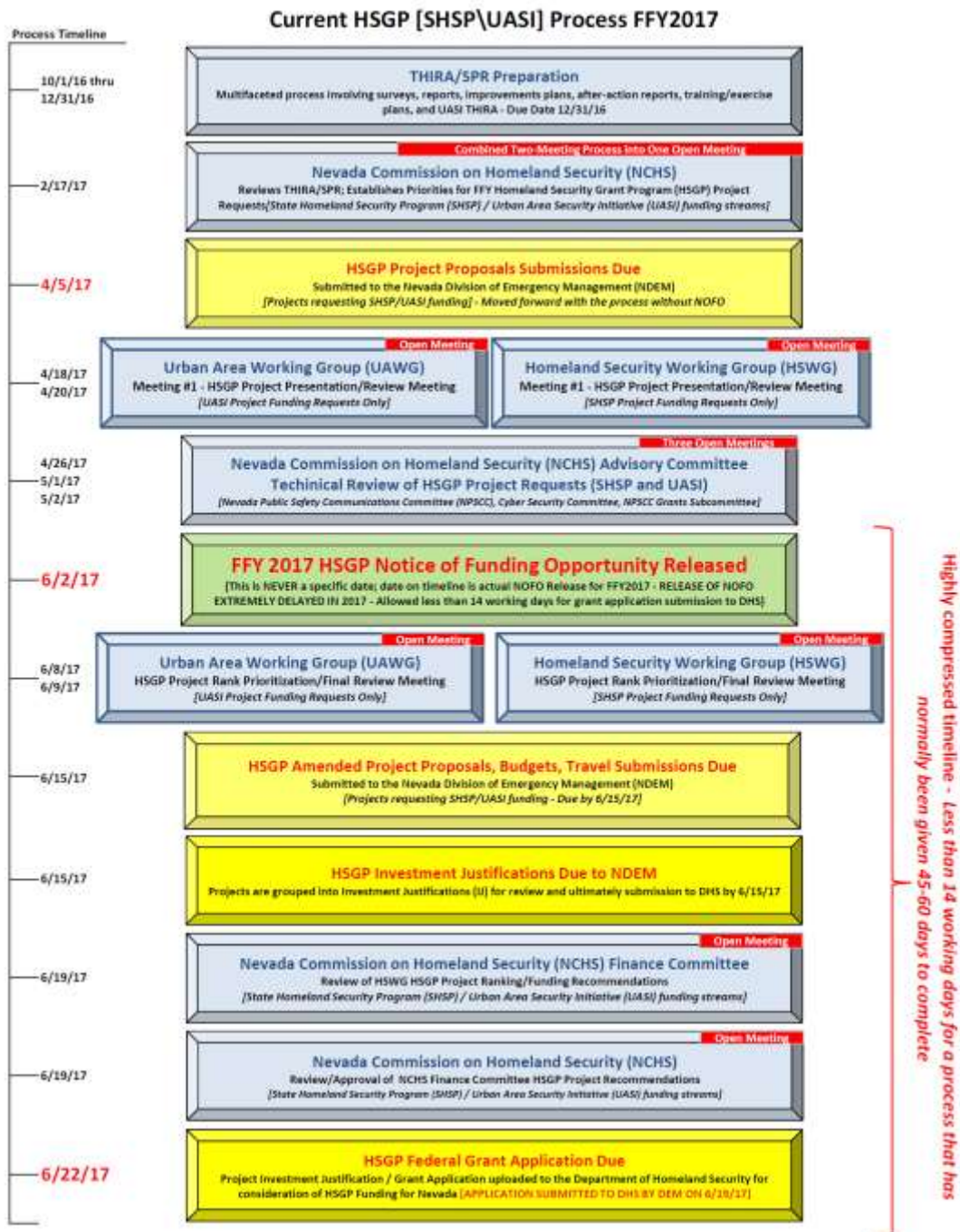


Figure 2. 2017 HSGP Process Timeline

History of SHSP/UASI Funding

Of particular significance to Nevada is the continued downward and stagnant trend of both the SHSP and UASI funding allocations seen nationally. From the 2008 to 2017, the SHSP has seen a decline of over 53% in funding allocation, and the UASI has seen a similar decline of nearly 26%. Both funding streams have remained at a stagnant rate of increase since 2014. As funding allocations decrease, the ability to impact the creation and sustainment of statewide, urban, and blended statewide/urban projects becomes increasingly difficult. Figure 3 illustrates the SHSP/UASI national funding trend and associated funding levels:

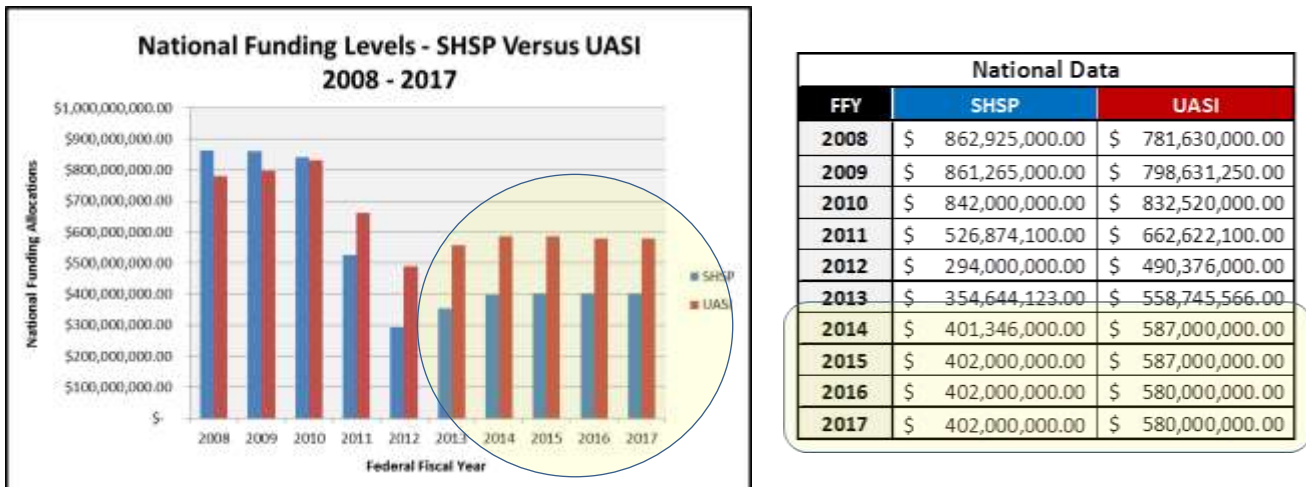


Figure 3. National Funding Trends SHSP/UASI

In review of the allocations specific to Nevada in both the SHSP and UASI funding streams between 2008 and 2017, the downward trend is more alarming translating to nearly a 60% decline in funding in the SHSP, and a similar decline of 69% in UASI funding as shown in Figure 4 below:

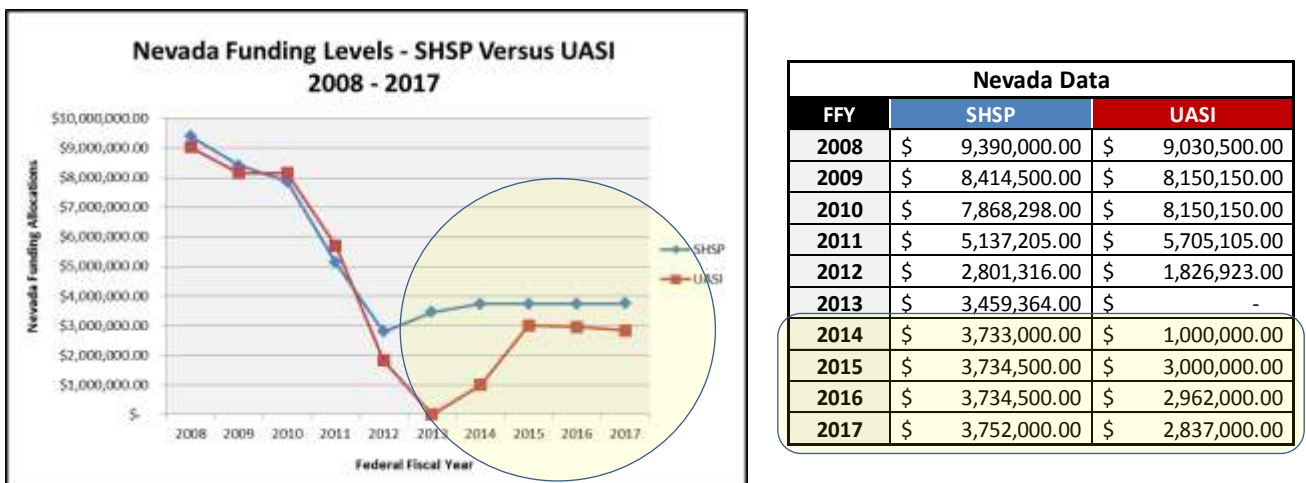


Figure 4. Nevada Funding Trends SHSP/UASI

National Special Events Data Call (SEDC)

The Department of Homeland Security SEDC is an annual event relying on the voluntary participation of local, state, tribal, and territorial stakeholders nationwide to collect information on events occurring within their jurisdictions. The 2017 SEDC encompasses those events occurring between December 1, 2016, and November 30, 2017. Event information collected during the Data Call is reviewed and analyzed to compile a risk-informed ranked list based on a Special Event Assessment Rating (SEAR) level which can be used for planning and resource allocation purposes. Although there is no funding attached to the SEAR process itself, nor specific SEAR levels, a SEAR ranking is used as an evaluative criterion for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant decisions. Why this is important to Nevada is because the SEAR ranking may be considered as a factor for the approval of requests to reprogram funding tied to the Homeland Security Grant Program's Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) and State Homeland Security Program (SHSP).

Special events are those pre-planned events not designated as National Special Security Events (NSSE) that have been submitted to the National Special Events Data Call. More specifically, as defined in DHS Management Directive 111-04, a special event is "an organized, pre-planned occurrence that causes people to gather together in sizeable numbers. Special events typically include sporting events and other contests, festivals, parades, conventions, dedications, memorials, high-profile federal meetings, visits by government officials, and visits by international dignitaries or heads of state.

The Homeland Security Advisor (HSA), through the Division of Emergency Management's Office of Homeland Security, acts as the State's single coordination point for this information, disseminating the data call guidance, retrieving the information from key stakeholders, and uploading the information for review and event ranking to DHS as directed. The Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC), Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center (SNCTC), the Northern Nevada Regional Intelligence Center (NNRIC), and statewide Emergency managers play a key role in populating the Special Event list for Nevada annually. On September 8, 2016, the HSA approved the upload of special event submissions to DHS ahead of the established deadline. As of June 30, 2017, 257 special events have been catalogued and rated by DHS as a result of the 2017 SEDC. The 2018 SEDC will begin August 1, 2017, and run through September 12, 2017, for those events occurring between December 1, 2017 and November 30, 2018.

National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP) Data Call

The Department of Homeland Security NCIPP Data Call is an annual event aimed at the identification and prioritization of critical infrastructure, of which the destruction, or disruption of, could result in catastrophic national or regional consequence. Information received from this data call provides foundational support for infrastructure protection and risk reduction programs and/or activities as executed by DHS, public, and private partners.

Historically, this process is executed through the annual NCIPP data call to sector, State, and territorial partners, using criteria developed by the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis' (OCIA) National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NCIPP). The resultant list of critical infrastructure is prioritized into two categories (Level 1 and Level 2), and that

information is used to inform DHS's infrastructure protection plans and programs ensuring risk mitigation efforts are applied in the most effective way possible including funding matrices for preparedness grants.

The Homeland Security Advisor (HSA), through the Division of Emergency Management's Office of Homeland Security, acts as the State's official submission point for this information, disseminating the data call guidance, reviewing information from key stakeholders, and submitting the information for review to DHS as directed. The Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC) and the Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center (SNCTC), play a key role in the annual nomination process. On April 28, 2017, the HSA approved the annual submission of critical infrastructure nominations to DHS adhering to the established deadline. As of June 30, 2017, Nevada is currently in the Reconsideration Phase of the Data Call in which DHS re-reviews additional information provided by the state in consideration of initial nomination submissions. That phase will end July 12, 2017, and final publication is expected in the Fall of 2017.

Nevada Homeland Security Working Group Report

The Nevada Homeland Security Working Group (HSWG) was reestablished on November 16, 2015, per Executive Order (EO) 2015-32, as an advisory body to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) to ensure statewide collaboration in the development and implementation of security and emergency management preparedness initiatives. As a provision of the EO, the HSWG shall deliver a report to the Governor on or before June 30 and December 31 each year detailing the activities of the body. The current EO is preceded by EO 2011-31 that expired on June 30, 2015, and the initial EO creating the HSWG on March 3, 2008.

The HSWG met twice during the first reporting period on April 20, 2017, and June 9, 2017. Both meetings were video-conferenced between Carson City and Las Vegas, with the State Emergency Operations Center as the primary venue for both meetings.

The HSWG membership comprises not more than 35 voting members as stipulated in EO 2015-32, and in 2016, a total of 32 designated voting members were seated to the body. The Chief of DEM (State Administrative Agent, SAA) and the Urban Area Administrator (UAA) participated as non-voting members and co-chairs of the HSWG. The role of the HSWG is to bring together subject matter experts from state agencies, law enforcement, tribal representatives, first responder organizations, local government, and private sector partners to participate in an open and collaborative vetting process to select projects eligible to receive Homeland Security Grant Program funding (HSGP) for the current federal fiscal year (FFY). Under the HSGP, and for the HSWG process, two funding streams including the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) are considered when funding Nevada's HSGP projects.

Although the HSWG primarily focuses on projects with statewide impact requesting SHSP funding, it also considers UASI funding requests having similar statewide impact. The HSWG makes a project funding recommendation to the NCHS Finance Committee, and in turn, the Finance Committee reviews project recommendations and after consideration passes the final project recommendations to the NCHS for final consideration and approval. The NCHS met on

June 19, 2017, and approved the final recommendation of the Finance Committee to fund FFY 2017 HSGP projects as recommended by the HSWG with one project funding amendment. See Figure 6 for reference.

The Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Process FFY 2017

The NCHS set five priorities for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2017 HSGP process on February 17, 2017. Figure 5 illustrates these priorities below:

NCHS Priorities for FFY 2017		
Mission Area	Core Capability	Rank
Protection	Cybersecurity	1
Prevention/Protection	Intelligence and Information Sharing	2
All	Public Information and Warning	3
All	Operational Coordination	4
Response	Operational Communication	5

Figure 5. NCHS Priorities for FFY 2017

Upon release of the HSGP Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) on June 2, 2017, Nevada received an allocation of \$3,752,000 through the State Homeland Security Program in addition to \$2,837,000 through the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). Per unprecedented grant guidance, Nevada was given until June 22, 2017, to submit its final HSGP Grant Application to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Historically, states have been allocated 45-60 days to accomplish this task.

The HSWG met first on April 20, 2017, prior to the release of the FFY 2017 HSGP guidance and federally established grant allocation for Nevada to review a total of 46 projects consisting of SHSP, UASI, or SHSP/UASI combined project requests totaling \$9,641,534. Project requests were submitted by project managers representing various state agencies, local government, tribal entities, and non-profit agencies. All projects represented were presented as having statewide, urban area, or combined statewide/urban area impact. As an additional requirement, projects with a cyber security component were directed for technical advisory review and ranking by the NCHS Cyber Security Committee, those projects with a communications component were directed to the Nevada Public Safety Communications Committee (NPSCC), and the NPSCC Grants Subcommittee, for technical advisory review and ranking. This process ensured the submitted projects fit within the technical parameters of the proposed core capability. In a parallel and separate process for reviewing those projects with a UASI funding component, the Urban Area Working Group reviewed a total of 24 UASI or UASI/SHSP combined project requests totaling \$4,853,269. As a final request from both of the HSWG and UAWG meetings, project managers were asked to make voluntary reductions or to withdraw projects that did not require FFY 2016 funding. Following are summaries of agendized items for HSWG meeting on April 20, 2017:

- Discussion on the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and Nevada Homeland Security Working Group (HSWG) status, process, and timeline to include the current status of HSGP guidance, award, and federal application timelines and deadlines with additional overview of the HSWG process to include project proposals, requirements for line-item detailed budgets and investment justifications. Additionally, discussion was presented on advisory inputs from the Nevada Public Safety Communications Committee and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security's Cyber Security Committee, and lastly those compliance requirements, timelines, deadlines, and strategic objectives both integral and required by the HSGP process for Nevada;
- Review of the HSGP and investment justification (IJ) process including the review of both current and historical issues to include current HSGP grant balances, grant de-obligations, grant compliance, timely reporting, extensions, and sub-grantee monitoring pertaining to the use of HSGP funds. In addition, an overview of the IJ process was given to include potential IJ groupings, inputs, quality of the IJ presentation, associated deadlines, and identification of IJ leads to write the final IJ for the purpose of submitting the final Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grant application;
- Review of the April 18, 2017, Urban Area Working Group meeting including an update on funding breakouts for Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) only and UASI/State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) split projects. Included in the discussion were strategies applied to the process, updates available on the current status of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) rankings, and potential funding consequences due to changes in both MSA ranking and/or state funding allocations; and,
- HSGP Project Proposal presentations and discussion of the current summarized funding request status.

The HSWG met for a second and final time on June 9, 2017, to hear from project managers who had voluntarily reduced or withdrawn projects for consideration. In addition, the advisory rankings from the NCHS Cyber Security Committee and the NPSCC were provided for consideration. Upon review and discussion of proposed changes, and taking into consideration the advisory recommendations as presented, the HSWG rank prioritized a total of 26 projects representing both SHSP and combined SHSP/UASI funding requests. Each voting member participated in a recorded voting process selecting 21 projects staying within the \$3,564,400.00 allowable SHSP funding allotment. In a parallel and separate process for reviewing and rank-prioritizing those projects with UASI funding stream requests, the Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) recommended funding 17 additional projects comprised of three UASI/SHSP projects and 14 UASI-only projects totaling \$2,965,150.00 falling within the allowable UASI funding allotment. Both the HSWG and UAWG recommendations were forwarded to the NCHS Finance Committee on June 19, 2017, for review. Following are summaries of agenda items for HSWG meeting on June 9, 2017:

- A summary review of the June 8, 2017, UAWG meeting;
- Communications-specific review of HSGP communications projects for FFY 2017 discussed during both the April 26, 2017, NPSCC Grants Subcommittee meeting and the NPSCC meeting on May 1, 2017, to include advisory rankings for consideration;

- Cybersecurity-specific review of HSGP cybersecurity projects, or those projects with a cybersecurity element, for FFY 2017 during the NCHS Cybersecurity meeting on May 2, 2017, to include advisory rankings for consideration;
- Allowance of the HSWG members, the SAA and UAA (and their respective staffs), an opportunity to ask questions of each project proposer on their respective project proposal focusing on any modification(s) made to proposed projects since the previous HSWG meeting and budget reduction potential based on financial information submitted;
- Individual project evaluation and ranking by HSWG members for each project proposal to create a prioritized list and funding recommendation for the NCHS Finance Committee; and,
- A vote to accept the prioritized and finalized FFY 2017 HSWG Recommended Project and Funding List with the direction to the SAA to submit the list to the NCHS Finance Committee.

With recommendation approval granted by the NCHS Finance Committee on June 19, 2017, and concurrent approval by the NCHS on the same day, the submission of Nevada’s 2017 HSGP Grant Application to the Department of Homeland Security was completed on June 19, 2017, ahead of the federal deadline. The HSWG successfully completed its duties for FFY 2017.

The HSWG recommendations for the allocation of SHSP and SHSP/UASI combined funding requests totaled \$4,552,908.00, and the UAWG recommendations for the allocation of UASI-only funding requests totaled \$1,706,642.00. A combined total of \$6,259,550.00 in HSGP funding recommendations is summarized below in Figure 6 including HSWG rankings and funding allocation recommendations:

FFY 2017 HSGP			
SHSP and SHSP/UASI Combined Project Ranking			
Rank	Project Name	SHSP Allocation	UASI Allocation
1	Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center	\$636,050.00	\$544,008.00
2	Nevada Threat Analysis Center	\$610,625.00	\$-
3	Washoe County Sheriff’s Office Cybersecurity	\$84,000.00	\$-
4	Homeland Security Working Group	\$29,600.00	\$-
5	Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps CERT Program	\$65,157.00	\$-
6	Washoe County Sheriff’s Office Citizen Corps Program	\$92,149.00	\$-
7	Cyber Security Capabilities	\$250,000.00	\$-
8	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)	\$59,641.00	\$-
9	Douglas County CERT Program	\$21,000.00	\$-
10	Statewide NIMS**	\$401,868.00	\$-
11	North Central Nevada Mobile Command Vehicle Mobile Dispatch	\$78,576.00	\$-
12	Statewide Continuity of Operations Sustainment	\$115,000.00	\$-
13	Public Warning and Public Information	\$185,000.00	\$-
14	Southern Nevada Community Emergency Response Team CERT	\$66,135.00	\$225,000.00

15	Northern Nevada Bomb Technicians Task Force Operational Coordination Training Exercise	\$58,532.00	\$-
16	Consolidated Bomb Squad	\$18,703.00	\$-
17	Tahoe Douglas Fire District Radio Program	\$72,368.00	\$-
18	CBRNE Response and Exploitation	\$230,000.00	\$219,500.00
19	Pyramid Lake Emergency Response Radio Equipment	\$104,345.00	\$-
20	Nevada Tribal NIMS	\$99,898.00	\$-
21	Regional Aviation Enforcement RAVEN	\$242,210.00	\$-
23	Nye County Unmanned Aircraft System and Support Vehicle**	\$43,543.00	\$-
Subtotal of SHSP and SHSP/UASI Ranked Projects:		\$3,564,400.00	\$988,508.00
Combined Subtotal of SHSP and SHSP/UASI Ranked Projects:		\$4,552,908.00	
FFY 2017 HSGP			
UASI Only (*Not ranked by the HSWG)			
Rank	Project Name	UASI Allocation	
*	Southern Nevada SCADA System Cybersecurity Assessment	\$121,072.00	
*	Mesquite Network Security	\$18,620.00	
*	Public Health Analytical SNCTC FTE	\$85,780.00	
*	Clark County Emergency Operation Center Enhancements	\$293,000.00	
*	North Las Vegas Office of Emergency Management Vehicle and Establishment of MCI Vehicle	\$70,000	
*	Las Vegas Bomb Squad EOD Tactical Integration	\$120,670.00	
*	CBRNE Monitoring	\$285,500.00	
*	Enterprise Surveillance System	\$200,000.00	
*	Emergency Management Operational Coordination	\$60,000.00	
*	Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$125,000.00	
*	Clark County Emergency Communication Project	\$32,000.00	
*	School Radio Interoperable Communication	\$200,000.00	
*	Southern Nevada Health District Infrastructure Security	\$35,000.00	
*	Enhanced Communications for emergency Call Center Activities	\$60,000.00	
Subtotal of UASI Only Projects:		\$1,706,642.00	
Combined Total of SHSP, SHSP/UASI, and UASI-Only Projects for FFY 2016 HSGP:		\$6,259,550.00	

**On June 9, 2017, the HSWG recommended the Statewide NIMS funding allocation of \$401,868. This was amended through approval of the NCHS on June 19, 2017, to include an additional \$43,543 as a result of the withdrawal of the Nye County Unmanned Aircraft System and Support project.

Figure 6. FFY 2017 HSGP Recommendation Summary

Of the total HSGP projects initially submitted in the 2017 process, 36 out of 46 projects submitted were approved for consideration of funding by DHS, either at the originally requested amount, or at a reduced amount that significantly affects the capacity of the projects to provide capability change within Nevada. The limitations and complexity of the current HSGP process continues to have an impact on the capability of Nevada to sustain required capabilities in addition to restraining the development of new and innovative projects.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP) provides funding support for target hardening and other physical security enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack and located within one of the urban areas receiving funding under the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). The program seeks to integrate the preparedness activities of nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack with broader state and local preparedness efforts. The NSGP also serves to promote emergency preparedness coordination and collaboration activities between public and private community representatives as well as state and local government agencies. The NSGP supports the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Mission to Strengthen National Preparedness and Resilience. Each non-profit organization may apply for up to \$75,000 and must apply through their respective State Administrative Agency (SAA).

State and Local Implementation Grant Program

The State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP) was created under the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012. SLIGP is designed to provide resources to assist regional, state, local and tribal government entities as they plan for the nationwide public safety broadband network (PSBN) developed by the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet). It is funded by the National Telecommunications & Information Administration (NTIA), United States Department of Commerce

The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 created FirstNet as an independent authority within NTIA to provide emergency responders with the first nationwide, high-speed, broadband network dedicated to public safety. FirstNet has been obligated by Congress to take all actions necessary to ensure the building, deployment and operation of the nationwide public safety broadband network.

NTIA awarded \$116.5 million in grants to 54 U.S. states and territories. This funding provides recipients with the resources to work with stakeholders throughout the state or territory to identify needs, gaps, and priorities for public safety wireless broadband. This work will also help recipients prepare for consultation with FirstNet.

Public Information and Outreach Overview

The Public Information Officer (PIO) contributes to fulfilling the DEM mission and meeting strategic objectives and program goals. This is accomplished by organizing and implementing public information activities in order to provide the partnering agencies, public, and media with timely and accurate information during an incident and in matters of public interest and to provide a positive organizational image.

One of the priorities for the PIO is to educate and prepare residents through relevant, prompt, and authoritative emergency information. Internally communication systems and networks are essential for protecting lives and property in the event of any kind of significant disaster or emergency. The media and the public seek information and

guidance during times of natural and manmade disasters and emergencies; therefore, the DEM PIO has an inherent obligation to protect its citizens by disseminating this information.

Due to the importance of disseminating information quickly and accurately in times of crisis, DEM has several operational documents outlining policies, procedures and protocol. Dependent on the size of the incident and the division's activation level, the PIO determines the execution of the appropriate action plan to include the Joint Information Center (JIC).

PIOs are often referred to as crisis communicators. They obtain information from various sources, compile the pertinent details in a concise manner and disseminate the specifics to pertinent parties internally and externally. Information is provided on warnings, alerts, shelter, evacuation orders, and the general progress of events. All facts must be reported as accurately as possible and in a timely manner as the incident unfolds.

Communication may occur through a number of avenues, including press conferences, phone calls, email, media outlets, and through social media platforms. (Many federal and state agencies provide timely updates and information through Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, for example.) Further, external affairs are often involved in developing public outreach materials, such as handbooks and flyers, web site development and media materials, such as press releases/advisories.

Within the emergency management framework, PIOs are responsible for supporting the agency's incident command structure. These professionals advise the incident command on all matters related to public information. As such, public information officer jobs involve the following duties:

- Coordinating the agency's public information system before, during, and after an emergency – See *Figure 1 below*;
- Developing and updating a comprehensive public information program, which includes educating and increasing awareness of emergency preparedness and response;
- Creating and distributing weekly information reports and maintaining an Internet presence through social media, blogging, and website updates;
- Overseeing public outreach events and programs;
- Emergency Support Function 15 (Public Information) is a component of the SEOC and plays the primary role of coordinating information for the state in support of local jurisdiction incident response – See *Figure 2 below*; and
- DEM PIO establishes a Joint Information Center (JIC) (a location where personnel with public information responsibilities perform critical emergency information functions, crisis communications, and public affairs functions) using the Joint Information System (JIS) (the structure for ensuring that PIO functions are coordinated and integrated).



Figure 1. Continuous 4-Step Process

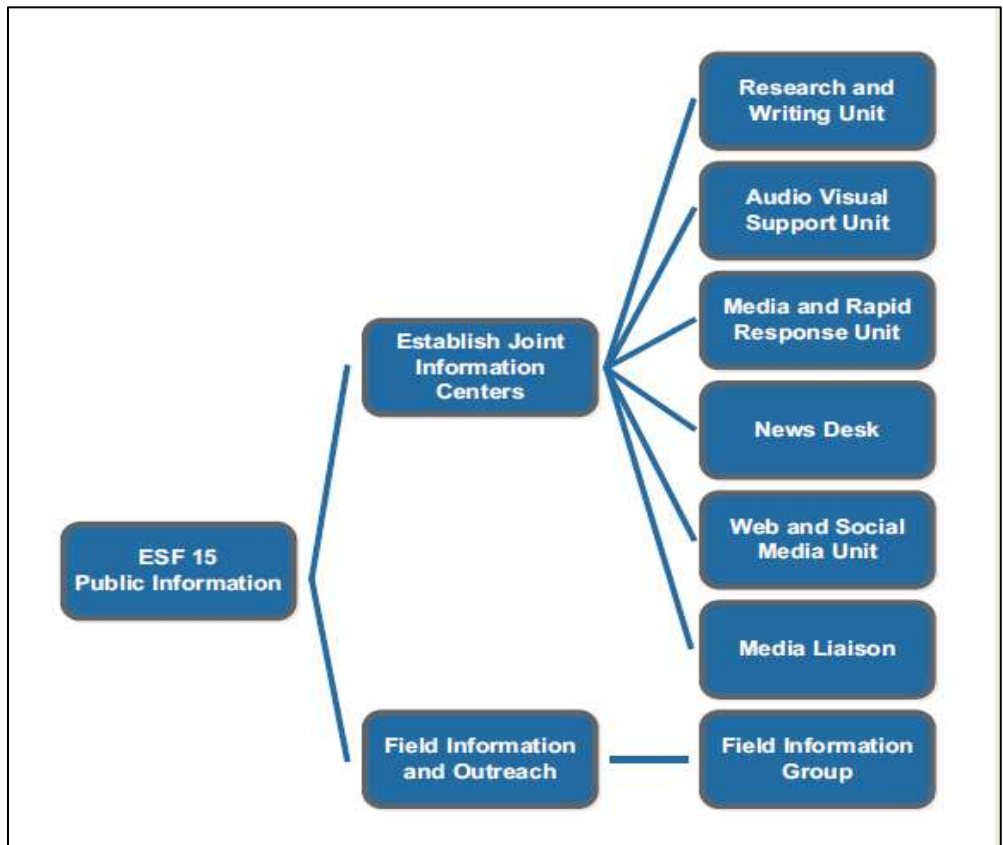


Figure 2. ESF 15 Organization Chart

Response

Response describes how entities and agencies around the state seek to stabilize a situation following an emergency or disaster. DEM is responsible for ensuring the state is properly prepared to deal with, and assist with, large-scale emergency response, and it is also responsible to coordinate resources and information through the Duty Officer Program and the State Emergency Operations Center in a statewide response to such incidents. This includes the coordination of support to private sector organizations, local jurisdictions, county and state organizations, tribal governments, and regional incidents as requested.



Duty Officer Program

The DEM Duty Officer (DO), in many cases, is the first contact that local government, adjoining states and the Federal government has with the State of Nevada when a disaster/emergency (All Hazard Incidents) occurs. When first contacted by an affected jurisdiction, the Duty Officer will assign an Incident Mission Number, respond to the requests from the affected jurisdiction and begin the documentation of his or her actions. The professionalism, knowledge, and assistance provided by the DO and the cooperation between the state and local jurisdictions will assist in bringing an event to a successful conclusion. The Duty Officer rotation changes every week.

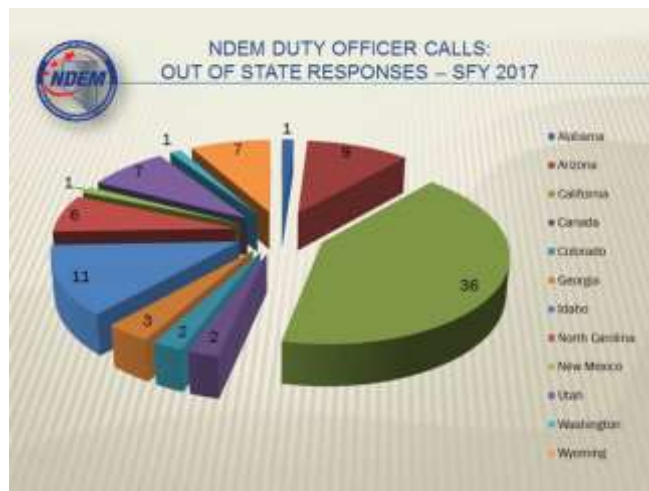
DEM Duty Officers were involved in 119 incidents in FY2017. Those incidents resulted in the Duty Officers being involved in 17 different types of incidents, assisting 14 of the 17 Nevada Counties, and coordinating resources with 10 other states. Duty Officers also participated in multiple training events and exercises throughout the year. Duty Officer calls vary in significance from mere notifications to events that could very well result in local, tribal, state, or federal declarations. Over the last year, DEM has fielded countless calls through the Duty Officer program, and a breakdown of the calls by type and region follows:



Duty Officer Call Breakout - By County			
County	# of Incidents	Primary Incident Type	Secondary Incident Type
Carson City	14	Flood / Winter Storm	Wildfire
Churchill	11	Flood / Winter Storm	Hazardous Materials
Clark	25	Security (CST Support)	Transportation
Douglas	13	Flood / Winter Storm	Wildfire
Elko	14	Hazardous Materials (UPRR Regulatory Reporting)	Search & Rescue
Esmeralda	1	Search & Rescue	n/a
Eureka	2	Search & Rescue	Winter Storm
Humboldt	8	Wildfire	Search & Rescue
Lander	4	Search & Rescue	Wildfire
Lincoln	5	Explosion	Hazardous Materials
Lyon	12	Flood/Winter Storm	Search & Rescue
Mineral	2	Flood/Winter Storm	Earthquake
Nye	6	Search & Rescue	Flood
Pershing	2	Search & Rescue	n/a
Storey	9	Flood/Winter Storm	Wildfire
Washoe	26	Wildfire	Flood/Winter Storm
White Pine	3	Wildfire	Hazardous Materials
Total Incidents:	157		
Total Counties:	17 out of 17		



General Statistics	
# of Training Exercises	4
# of Real Incidents	219
# of NDEM Staff Activations/Deployments (Not Counting Duty Officers)	50
# of NDEM Staff Activations/Training	11
Top 3 incident Categories:	
Category	Qty
Wildland Fire	106
Hazmat (*Regulatory Reporting Requirements)	35
Search & Rescue	27
Total number of DEM Duty Officer calls	223
All categories (including Top 3 categories):	223



Duty Officer Call Breakout - By State		
State	# of Responses	Type
Alabama	1	Wildfire
Arizona	9	Wildfire
California	25	Wildfire
	1	Civil Disturbance
	2	Flood
	6	Hazardous Materials
	2	Transportation
Canada	2	Search & Rescue
Colorado	2	Wildfire
Georgia	3	Wildfire
Idaho	11	Wildfire
North Carolina	6	Wildfire
New Mexico	1	Wildfire
Utah	7	Wildfire
Washington	1	Wildfire
Wyoming	7	Wildfire
Total Responses	86	
Total States	12	

The State of Nevada uses NIMS incident typing criteria. The incident types range from a simple event requiring minimum response requirements, to an event requiring complex local, tribal, state, and federal involvement. As the potential severity of the incident, the geographic area impacted, or the demand on local resources changes, the DEM Duty Officer, DEM Chief or designee, or the SEOC Manager will alter emergency response and coordination activities to meet the emergency needs.

Typically, activation of the SEOC occurs when the Duty Officer confers with the DEM Chief indicating a level of activity that is overwhelming, or the need associated with the type emergency is complex and better suited for a multi-agency response. Catastrophic emergencies will prompt activation just by the nature of the conditions typically associated with the type of incident. Activation of the SEOC is based upon a decision process and is not automatically done due to any particular conditions.

Criteria for activation includes, but is not limited to: a local ECC/EOC activation/declaration of emergency; protracted duration of assistance initially provided by the Duty Officer; loss of or impending loss of life/mass casualty event; DEM management decision; and/or a request by the Governor.

Search and Rescue Overview

Within Nevada, the Sheriff is responsible for searches and rescues within their county as directed by Nevada Revised Statute 248.092. When an incident requires further assistance with either resources or coordination of operations, they often turn to the DEM. Under Nevada Revised Statutes 414, DEM maintains the position of the State Search and Rescue Coordinator and provides resource assistance and training opportunities to search and rescue operations and resources throughout the state. SAR Policy and the State Search and Rescue Plan are developed through the State Board for Search and Rescue to assist local jurisdictions in search and rescue operations, provide guidance and direction to State SAR Coordinator, and carry out specific duties.

The State SAR Coordinator, through the DEM Duty Officer Program, is the primary link to acquire Department of Defense (DoD) resources that are used for search and rescue operations. From specific air and ground assets, to state-of-the-art cell phone forensics, radar data and forensic evaluation, and through the Virtual Search Planning process developed in Nevada, DEM has repeatedly brought assets to the local community and helped locate lost persons.

The State SAR Coordinator is responsible for the inventory of search and rescue resources throughout the state, part of the broader responsibility DEM has for the maintenance of resource management. The dynamic nature of volunteer teams brings challenges to the effort; however DEM continues to build a strong partnership with counties and community partners. In this effort, the State SAR Coordinator looks for funding and grants opportunities as part of their responsibility under NRS 414, and they coordinate assistance and mutual aid between counties, other states, and the federal government.

Search and rescue operations remain the third most frequent call for assistance from jurisdictions, just behind wildfire and hazardous material response incidents. As you may imagine, SAR incidents are some of the most diverse and unusual calls received by DEM, requiring anything from simple coordination of resources, the ordering and deployment of local, state, or federal SAR assets, to highly skilled and complex management and planning efforts within an active search effort or technical assistance during a multi-day operation.

The State SAR Coordinator is the primary developer of what has come to be known as Virtual Search Planning (VSP), a process now used by four states as part of their statewide search and rescue programs. Based upon the analysis of very complex factors related to a missing person, VSP collects and reviews data on lost person behavior, historic and current weather patterns and components, terrain analysis and human flow dynamics, physiological, psychological, and pharmacological factors related to the missing person, and statistical data drawn from ISRID, the International Search and Rescue Incident Database, a body of work encompassing more than fifty-thousand lost person events from around the world. Trained

VSP Analysts across the country then compare the specific data and compose a one or two scenario solution that is then provided to the requesting agency. After more than 70 plus cases, the VSP process has resolved the missing person event in 82% of those cases where it has been applied. The process and results stand alone as the most effective capability for planning and resolving search operations, bringing lost persons home.

In FY 2016-2017, DEM sponsored and taught two primary search and rescue courses based on FEMA Wilderness Land Search standards and “best practices” to Nevada SAR responders, the Nevada Wilderness Search and Rescue Technician. Course and the Nevada Land Search Management Course, and they continue to be the foundational courses in Nevada for search and rescue. When requested, the State SAR Coordinator working with the division training staff, fill requests for specialized courses as needed. DEM continues to be a force multiplier, assisting Nevada Sheriff’s in search and rescue operations, planning, and training. DEM has set a national standard in the VSP process and looks to the future to develop and implement even greater capabilities for SAR.

Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)

As a result of recommendations received from the public safety community, the federal Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) enhanced the National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) with the inclusion of an objective requiring states and territories to identify a central point of coordination for interoperable emergency communications efforts. In Nevada, as in most states, the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) is assigned a diverse set of responsibilities including:

- Overseeing daily operations of Nevada’s interoperability efforts;
- Coordination of interoperability and communications projects;
- Maintenance of governance structures;
- Assembly of working groups to develop and implement key initiatives;
- Updating, implementing, and management of the Statewide Community Infrastructure Program (SCIP); and
- Continuous outreach efforts working with local, county, state, tribal, and territorial partners on communications projects and policy development throughout Nevada.

Recovery

The declaration process is a key aspect of the four phases of emergency management. The principle that guides response efforts states that emergencies and disasters begin and end at the local level, and only escalate to higher levels of government when local resources are overwhelmed and additional support is necessary. This principle is observed nationally and is defined in the National Incident Management System. The declaration process is outlined below:



1. **Emergency or Disaster Event and Response:** The event occurs. Local first responders (e.g., Fire, Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services) respond utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS). Depending on the extent of the emergency, the local jurisdiction activates their Emergency Operations Center and initiates their Emergency Operations Plan.
2. **Local Jurisdiction Declaration:** If the situation exceeds the capabilities of the local community, a local emergency declaration can be issued by the municipality. A declaration enables a jurisdiction to respond to the event and provide resources for use in the emergency/disaster. Declarations remain in effect as long as necessary to ensure an effective response.
3. **State Disaster Request:** A local community that has declared an emergency can request assistance from the state. DEM coordinates support requests with state agencies that may be able to assist based upon their authorities, capabilities and resources. When the magnitude of the emergency warrants consideration of a Gubernatorial Declaration, DEM coordinates a Preliminary Damage Assessment with the affected community at the county level. The jurisdiction's request for State assistance with DEM's recommendation is forwarded to the Governor for a decision.
4. **Gubernatorial Declaration:** When approved, a Governor's Declaration of Emergency is an administrative function that authorizes the use of state resources (e.g., state personnel, equipment and funding) in support of local emergency response and recovery efforts. If the Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDA) confirm impacts that meet federally-established thresholds for an Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration, the State would request a Joint PDA with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA). If the damages meet the federal threshold, DEM will prepare a State request and application for a federal disaster declaration for the Governor to send to the President via FEMA Region IX.
5. **Federal Disaster Declaration:** FEMA examines damage and disaster declaration requests and makes their recommendation to the President. Presidential approval of the declaration activates eligible programs (i.e., Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation).
6. **Small Business Administration Disaster Declaration:** Once the Governor makes a request to FEMA for Presidential declaration FEMA notifies SBA that the declaration is approved. The SBA can make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace homes, personal property or businesses that sustained damages not covered by insurance.

DEM manages the declaration process on behalf of the state. Through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, and through all aspects of the agency's function, DEM is constantly engaged in this process and related efforts. As noted in the process outlined above, it begins with an emergency or disaster event, which results in an immediate decision: is this event a local or state emergency requiring a declaration of emergency or disaster at any level, coordination of resources, or activation of the local, state, or other Emergency Operations Center.

Conducting damage assessments are often a key step to managing events as they transition from the response phase to the recovery phase. In order to determine the level of damage and

whether personal or public damages qualify for state or federal grant assistance, DEM will activate State Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Teams upon request of the affected jurisdiction(s) to complete an assessment. The State PDA Team operates under NRS414.080 Mobile Support Unit. DEM has approximately 20 members located statewide with varying degrees of expertise, and it is responsible for coordinating, planning, training and conducting exercises for this team.

In 2016, the following PDA training opportunities were provided:

- 12/6/16 – Statewide Training Conference in Reno
- 12/20/16 – Clark County PDA Training

In January of 2017 DEM worked with the Nevada Division of Forestry to develop a more efficient way to document damages. NDF uses a GIS application to map fires and deployed personnel. They graciously assisted the State PDA team lead by modifying the app to capture damage assessment data using FEMA criteria. “Just in Time” PDA training on ArcGIS Collector App was provided to PDA team members so all could use the app.

GPS coordinates, photos, categories, estimates and notes were all captured in the field using cell phones. All the while, the data was being calculated and updated while teams were still in the field. The recovery staff was able report daily on damage estimates to leadership.

This application made it possible to complete over 25 PDAs in less than two months. The recovery staff was saved weeks of work crunching the numbers and verifying information. This collaboration with NDF was vital to the process of requesting a major disaster declaration.

The State was already in the process of procuring a damage assessment product that could be used statewide. This was a great opportunity to see how this new process could help the state to verify disaster damages.

Statewide PDA Training and Orion Application Trainings:

The State of Nevada has recently adopted an online cloud-based damage assessment solution that will improve and standardize the process of collecting and reporting data and damage assessments to the State and FEMA. This system is called the Orion Damage Assessment Solution and utilizes both hand-held devices to collect the damage information and a web-based dashboard where the information is aggregated and forms are automatically produced.

Training on the Orion Damage Assessment Solution application was held in Las Vegas (May 10), Carson City (June 1), Elko (June 8), and Reno (July 12). This training was geared toward emergency managers, first responders, public works personnel, inspectors and CERT members.

The DEM recovery staff is working with the vendor to refine the application using best practices learned in the field this winter.

There are two primary programs administered by FEMA that may be of assistance during disaster recovery:

- **Individual Assistance:** FEMA may provide financial assistance and direct services to eligible individuals and households who, as a direct result of a major disaster, have necessary expenses and serious needs and are unable to meet such expenses or needs through other means. FEMA's programs are designed to help meet essential needs and assist individuals and their households in taking the first steps toward recovery. FEMA programs are not intended to return all homes or belongings to their pre-disaster condition. Currently Nevada does not have a designated Individual Assistance Officer. This is a shared responsibility between the State's Recovery Manager and the State's Emergency Management Programs Manager.

Although FEMA uses several criteria to determine the need for individual assistance, in states with a population the size of Nevada's an average of 582 homes must be majorly damaged or destroyed in order to receive this assistance.

In January and February, dozens of Nevada homeowners experienced uninsured losses that were considered to be minor by FEMA's criteria. The state requested Individual Assistance in the February disaster and appealed the rejection. SBA was able to provide low-interest loans to homeowners who qualified for this assistance. Nevada had no program to assist these citizens without the ability to qualify for SBA.

After multiple damage assessments in towns and neighborhoods affected by flooding, where homeowners expressed their frustration and disappointment with the help available, PDA teams were wishing for an alternative program. In 2005, there was such a program.

- Description and History of the HDAP Program:

In order to assist persons whose homes were damaged in a disaster the 2005 Legislature enacted AB572. Section 5 of this bill tasks the Department of Public Safety's, Division of Emergency management to establish a revolving account within the State General Fund for grants to persons who own and occupy homes damaged by a locally declared emergency or disaster. HDAP grants may only be used for actual expenses incurred by a homeowner for the recovery or repair of a home. Additionally, HDAP grant awards may only be used for those costs not able to be covered by personal assets, flood insurance or homeowner's insurance policies, with the exception of reimbursement of insurance deductible expenses.

- **Public Assistance:** The Public Assistance Program provides grants to state, local, and federally recognized tribal governments and certain private non-profit entities to assist them with the response to and recovery from disasters. Specifically, the program provides assistance for debris removal, emergency protective measures, and permanent restoration of infrastructure. This is the responsibility of the State's Recovery Manager and the State's Emergency Management Programs Manager.

State Of Nevada successfully requested a presidential declaration in January and February of 2017. FEMA opened a joint field office in Carson City in March and the Public Assistance program has been implemented since then. FEMA has a staff of about 50 employees working in the PA program.

State recovery staff has been augmented by two contracted administrative assistants and an Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Public Assistance Specialist from Arizona. On average DEM has 5 staff working in the JFO to review and approve project worksheets (PWs), which are the individual disaster grants that cover each jurisdiction's damages. Currently the projected number of PWs is about 300. State will need to augment staff in order to manage over double the live grant awards that the agency currently manages.

The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) can make federally subsidized loans to repair or replace homes, personal property or businesses that sustained damages not covered by insurance. The SBA can provide three types of disaster loans to qualified homeowners and businesses:

- Home disaster loans to homeowners and renters to repair or replace disaster related damages to home or personal property. Renters are eligible for personal property losses, including automobiles. Regulations limit these loans to \$20,000.
- Business physical disaster loans to business owners to repair or replace disaster-damaged property owned by the business, including real estate, inventory, supplies, machinery and equipment. Regulations limit these loans to \$2,000,000. This limit may be waived if a business is a major source of employment.
- Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDLs) are working capital loans to help small businesses, small agricultural cooperatives and most private, non-profit organizations of all sizes meet their ordinary and necessary financial obligations that cannot be met as a direct result of the disaster. These loans are intended to assist through the disaster recovery period. EIDL assistance is available only to entities and their owners who cannot provide for their own recovery from non-government sources, as determined by the SBA.

Change to Tribal Presidential Declaration Threshold:

FEMA consulted with federally recognized tribal nations on a separate process for tribes to request and receive presidential disaster declarations under the Stafford Act, and the process does not incorporate a disaster deductible. The draft pilot guidance adopted a \$300,000 damage amount to establish a level of damage that that must occur before FEMA will consider a PA declaration, eliminating the \$1 million minimum part of the "Estimated Cost of Assistance." Also, federally recognized tribes have the option of applying for assistance through the state as a sub-recipient, which means that Nevada may see an increase in federal declarations for tribes and increased costs to administer recovery programs for tribes.

One significant change includes:

The public assistance minimum damage amount for tribal governments is now \$250,000, for eligible estimated damage and costs, to request a joint preliminary damage assessment. When that amount is met or exceeded, FEMA will then evaluate a tribal government's request for a disaster declaration based on the impacts of the disaster and the tribal government's capabilities, to determine the actual need for federal assistance.

In January and February disasters there were six tribal declarations. For various reasons, these tribal partners chose to submit for FEMA assistance as subgrantees of the State of Nevada. Tribes are not eligible for assistance through the State Disaster Relief Account. All other applicants to the Public Assistance program for both disasters are eligible to the DRA for 50% of their match for federal assistance.

FEMA's Proposed Disaster Deductible Concept and Increase to Public Assistance Per Capita Indicator

In 2016, FEMA Administrator Craig Fugate introduced the Disaster Deductible Concept, a policy change intended to ensure that states participate financially in the recovery process. Under this proposed concept, following receipt of a major disaster declaration authorizing the Public Assistance Program, states would be required to demonstrate they have satisfied a predetermined deductible amount before FEMA would provide assistance through a Project Worksheet for eligible Public Assistance work. The deductible, which is intended to be provided by the state, not local or other jurisdictions, would need to be satisfied before any project is deemed eligible for assistance.

Under this proposed policy change, FEMA could provide credit toward the deductible for:

- States that adopt standardized and enhanced building codes;
- Planning and adoption of risk-informed mitigation strategies;
- Funding emergency management programs and individual assistance programs;
- Funding specifically reserved for disaster response and recovery;
- Adoption of proactive fiscal planning such as establishing a disaster relief fund or a self-insurance fund;
- Investment in programs of assistance available when there is not a federal declaration; and
- Self-funding of FEMA-eligible projects.

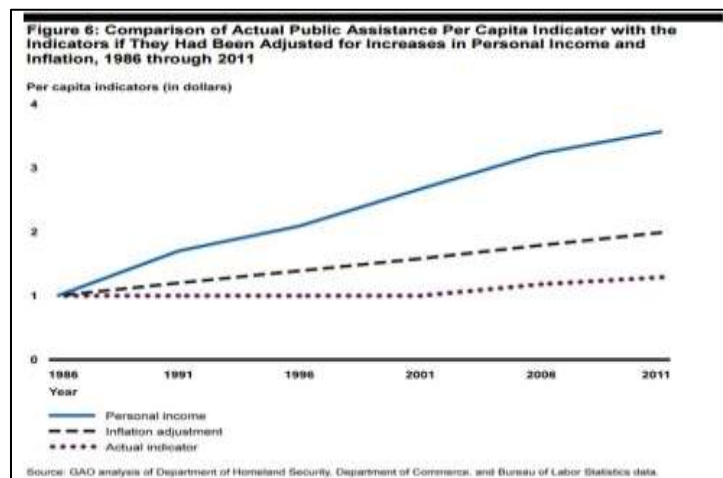
If this policy is changed at the national level, DEM believes that the state should anticipate increased investments recovery programs and an increase in applicants to Nevada's Disaster Relief Account, described below.

In addition to these two proposed changes, the DHS Inspector General (IG) issued a report in May 2012 which noted that FEMA had been using a \$1 per capita damage amount since 1986 to determine its recommendation (during its preliminary damage assessment process) to the President whether an event warranted federal assistance. The DHS IG also explained that

FEMA did not begin adjusting that number for inflation until 1999. The DHS IG pointed out that if the inflation adjustment had been occurring over that 13-year period, from 1986 to 1999, fully 36% fewer disasters would have qualified for a presidential declaration based on that factor.

Currently Nevada’s statewide per capita impact indicator will remain at \$1.41 for all disasters declared on or after October 1, 2015. Nevada’s statewide threshold is \$3.8 million. If, as proposed, it was adjusted for inflation, it would be closer to \$2 raising statewide total to approximately \$7.6 million. Alternately, if adjusted for personal income, that amount would be closer to \$4, raising the statewide threshold to \$15.2 million.

FEMA is considering basing the statewide per capita impact indicator on a state’s total taxable resources or another measurement that more accurately reflects a state’s financial capacity for recovery without federal assistance. Nevada can anticipate an increase to the threshold for presidentially-declared disasters resulting in greater reliance on state and local resources for recovery.



Statewide Disaster Recovery Framework Overview:

The Nevada EM Disaster Recovery Project is guided by the principles outline in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and the Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The project is intended to engage Nevada communities in the development of a State Disaster Recovery Plan that supports local and tribal partners in better understanding the principles of disaster recovery and providing tools to support developing their own plans.

Recovery begins with pre-disaster preparedness and includes a wide range of planning activities. The NDRF clarifies the roles and responsibilities for stakeholders in recovery, both pre- and post-disaster. It recognizes that recovery is a continuum and that there is opportunity within recovery. It also recognizes that when a disaster occurs, it impacts some segments of the population more than others.

The ability of a community to accelerate the recovery process begins with its efforts in pre-disaster preparedness, mitigation and recovery capacity building. These efforts result in a resilient community with an improved ability to withstand, respond to and recover from disasters. Timely decisions in response to disaster impacts can significantly reduce recovery time and cost.

The NDRF describes key principles and steps for community recovery planning and implementation. It promotes a process in which the impacted community fully engages and considers the needs of all its members. A key element of the process is that the impacted community assumes the leadership in developing recovery priorities and activities that are realistic, well-planned and clearly communicated.

Disaster recovery activities in Nevada include:

- Short-Term Recovery focuses on stabilizing communities and includes care and shelter, debris removal and damage assessments.
- Intermediate Recovery focuses on rebuilding and includes repair of critical infrastructure and deliver of public and individual disaster assistance.
- Long-Term Recovery focuses on revitalizing the community and includes enhancement of systems and long-term strategies for resiliency.

In 2016, the following meetings were held:

- 3/15/16 – Task Force Meeting in Reno
- 4/14/16 – Task Force Meeting in Las Vegas
- 9/21/16 – Task Force Meeting in Reno
- 10/12/16 – Task Force Meeting in Las Vegas

In 2016, the following training opportunities were provided:

- 5/11/16 – Regional Training in Henderson
- 6/22/16 – Regional Training in Elko
- 7/13/16 – Regional Training in Reno
- 12/6/16 – Statewide Training Conference in Reno

In 2017 the State Recovery staff will work with local jurisdictions other state agencies to refine the Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework and put a focus on successful disaster recovery in Nevada.

Declared Emergencies and Disasters

In addition to the events that DEM monitored or supported through the Duty Officer Program, there were numerous declared emergencies and disasters at the local and state level throughout the last fiscal year. Following the declaration process described above, these events began locally and arose to the state level when additional support was needed. They were primarily related to flooding and public safety events, some were in response to significant events and others were preemptive, and several resulted in a significant recovery process. The significant events from the last fiscal year are described in detail below.

Panaca Explosion County and State Declaration July 13 through July 15, 2016

On Wednesday, July 13, 2016, at approximately 8:30PM, the DEM Duty Officer received notification from the State Fire Marshal of a large explosion occurring in the residential area of Panaca, Nevada. By the first thing Thursday morning, the Director of the Department of Public Safety, the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management, and representatives from nearly every other Department of Public Safety Division were on the ground. The response period for this incident would last through the weekend and would involve local, state, and federal agencies.

According to open source information, the incident included powerful explosive placed in a vehicle in front of a home, and an additional explosive placed within the home. While members of the family were in the home at the time, they were able to escape uninjured. The man who placed the explosives was the only casualty in the attack on the local community.

Response efforts were led by Lincoln County Sheriff Kerry Lee, and included representatives from various local, state, and federal agencies from Wednesday through the weekend. Evidence teams and bomb squads from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms supported efforts to manage the crime scene. Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and Las Vegas Fire Department supported, providing immediate assistance as well. Finally, Nevada Task Force 1, the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue Team headed up by Deputy Chief John Steinbeck of the Clark County Fire Department provided site assistance, engineers, and other support that was not immediately available locally.

Significantly, this event resulted in the deployment of nearly every Division under the Nevada Department of Public Safety. Director Wright was on the ground, as were representatives of the Nevada Highway Patrol, State Fire Marshal, Emergency Management, and the Division of Investigations. The Nevada Threat Analysis Center, the State Fusion Center, provided crucial intelligence updates throughout the response period and beyond, resulting in numerous significant leads as well. The Governor's Office of Economic Development also provided a Public Information Officer throughout this period in order to assist Sheriff Lee with the enormous media presence in Panaca, and the Nevada Division of Forestry provided inmate crews and supervision for community cleanup.

On Friday, July 15, 2016, Governor Sandoval and his senior staff members arrived in Panaca for a site visit. Following a situation briefing, Governor Sandoval toured the scene of the explosion and addressed the state through a press conference. By late morning, several hundred members of the community showed up for a town hall meeting where they were able to address their questions and concerns to local and state leaders.

While this town hall event was favorable and signaled the end of the local response phase, concerns still remained elsewhere. Open source reporting stated that the Arizona police had discovered significant explosives and explosive devices within the home and property of the man who conducted the attack in Panaca. These explosives were carefully removed and the site was eventually cleared.

Because of this overwhelming support from local, state, and federal agencies to the Lincoln County community, local leaders signed a county declaration for this event on Friday, July 15, 2016. By July 21, 2016, Governor Sandoval also signed a state declaration of emergency for this event. In it, he directed that “all agencies of the State of Nevada continue to assist and supplement the efforts and resources of Lincoln County to protect the health, safety, and welfare of persons and property of this state.”

Virginia Mountain Complex Fire **July 29 through August 6, 2016**

Beginning on July 28, 2016, five separate fires started near the structures and other property on and adjacent to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in northern Nevada. The Fires, named the Rock Fire, Tule Fire, Anderson Fire, Sage Fire, and Seven Lakes Fire, all merged into one complex, referred to as the Virginia Mountain Complex Fire. After over a week of suppression, the Virginia Mountain Complex Fire scorched over 60,000 total acres and resulted in coordinated response between Tribal, County, State, and Federal resources. Each of the five fires, shown in the map here provided by Washoe County Emergency Management, burned the approximate acreage described below:

- Rock Fire – 2,293 acres
- Sage Fire – 4,238 acres
- Seven Lakes Fire – 3,063 acres
- Anderson Fire – 16,284 acres
- Tule Fire – 36,142 acres

The Virginia Mountain Complex Fire caused considerable damage to the area. Mandatory evacuations for the Sutcliffe community were ordered on Saturday, July 30, due to shifting wind patterns and the persistent intensity of the fire. These evacuations totaled about 350 homes and 600 people, and Tribal leadership reported evacuations for beaches at Pyramid Lake numbered approximately 200 people. Late on the afternoon of Sunday, July 31, Tribal police also began conducting a mandatory evacuation of Big Canyon drainage area.

In addition to these evacuations, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Reservation experienced significant power, water, and sewer service outages. Additionally cell services were lost as a cell phone tower was destroyed. The Pyramid Highway State Route 445 and 446 were shut

down for several days while fire crews were fighting the fires. Tribal officials reported on Saturday that three mobile homes, two vehicles, and one home were destroyed, and the fires also destroyed six unoccupied historic structures at the Hardscrabble Ranch. Tribal families and friends were encouraged to seek shelter at the gymnasium in Nixon, Nevada and approximately, and approximately 40 families were sheltered.

These fires and the damage caused resulted in numerous declarations and other types of response. FEMA approved two separate Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG); one each for the Rock Fire and the other for the Tule Fire. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council signed Resolution No. PL 49-16 declaring a state of disaster on the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation; Washoe County declared a state of emergency on August 1; and on August 8, Governor Sandoval signed an emergency declaration as well, directing “all agencies of the State of Nevada continue to assist and supplement the efforts and resources of Washoe County and the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe to protect health, safety, and welfare of persons and property of this State.”

During the response phase, the total fire suppression resources on the fires, mostly local, tribal, and federal, remained at the following levels: 7 helicopters, 23 engines, 26 crews, 3 dozers, and 800 personnel. In addition to these resources, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe received extensive goods donated to the community, and requested additional support for clean-up of homes damaged by the fire suppression. Firefighters met their goal of containing the fires by Saturday, August 6, 2016.

During both the response and the recovery phases, the Division of Emergency Management coordinated multiple briefings with local, state, tribal, and federal officials to ensure situational awareness and that resource needs were being met. The Chairman of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe specifically requested that a Burn Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team be brought in to assist with vegetation concerns on the burn area as well as a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Team. Federal representatives from the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) coordinated the BAER team, which was available nearly immediately after crews had suppressed the fire.

The PDA team visited the site of the damage on August 9, 2016, consisting of various representatives from the Division of Emergency Management’s Recovery Section, leadership from the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the BIA, FEMA Region IX, and the U.S. Small Business Administration. The PDA team, with the assistance of Tribal leadership, identified total estimated direct economic loss to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of approximately \$42,404.75 due to the fire, which is below the federal indicator for Tribal Nations of \$1,000,000 for Federal Fiscal Year 2016.

The Division of Emergency Management continued to monitor this event throughout August and after. Although the damage did not qualify the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe for a federal disaster declaration through FEMA, the Division remained engaged to ensure that state-level and other services were available. On September 2, 2016, the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management provided a presentation and overview to the members of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council to ensure continued communication as well.

Little Valley Fire
October 14 through October 18, 2016

The Little Valley Fire started in the Franktown Road area of Washoe Valley at approximately 2:00AM on Friday, October 14, 2016. The fire was driven by strong winds out of the southwest, ranging from 35 MPH and gusting up to over 70 MPH in the hills. The fire spread quickly, burning a total of 2,291 acres. There was also a secondary fire near Mount Rose highway called the Rolling Hills Fire, which burned 10 acres and was contained within three hours. Heavy rains helped with the firefight but caused minor flash flooding in the fire area. The fire was 100% contained on October 19, but firefighters continue to monitor and patrol the fire perimeter. Throughout the period, an estimated 550 residences were threatened by the Little Valley Fire alone.

On October 14, emergency declarations were made by Washoe County, the City of Reno, and the State of Nevada. Emergency Operations Centers were opened in Washoe County and Storey County and the State Emergency Operations Center was activated as well. Also, On October 14, a FEMA Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) was approved for this fire.

On the morning of the fire, Interstate 580 was closed from South Reno through Washoe Valley. Highway 877 and 395A in the Washoe Valley were closed as well as the roads in and out of the Franktown area. In the Mount Rose area Highway 431 was closed during the firefight of the Rolling Hills fire. Mandatory evacuations were enacted for Franktown Road and voluntary evacuations were enacted for west Washoe Valley and areas in the Mount Rose area of south Reno threatened during the Rolling Hills fire. Shelters were opened at Depoali Middle School (people and small animals) and large animal shelters were opened at the UNR Equestrian Center and Fuji Park in Carson City. Approximately 76 large animals, 17 small animals, and 25-30 residents were sheltered during the duration of the fires.

The Little Valley Fire resulted in significant economic losses in the Franktown Road area, including the following:

- 23 homes were destroyed
- 17 outbuildings were destroyed
- 1 home sustained major damage
- 2,291 acres of land burned.

A Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) was conducted in the Franktown area of Washoe Valley by County and State officials on Wednesday October 19, 2016. During this assessment a total of 26 sites were assessed. The homes and structures were covered by insurance and adjusters had already assessed much of the area. The Joint Team used the established FEMA Individual Assistance Damage Assessment Level Guidelines in determining levels of damage.

The Burn Area Emergency Response (BAER) team, made up of hydrologists, soil scientists, engineers, biologists, vegetation specialists, and archeologists were requested following the response phase. They immediately began evaluating the burned area and prescribe emergency stabilization treatments. Several federal, state, and local agencies also began to rapidly evaluate the burned area and prescribe emergency stabilization treatments.

January Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides
January 5 through January 14, 2017
FEMA-4303-DR-NV

Between the dates of January 5, 2017, and January 14, 2017, Nevada was impacted by a severe weather event caused by series of atmospheric rivers, resulting in record rainfall and record snowfall in northern Nevada. During this event, northern Nevada received half of its annual average rainfall, totaling 4.6 inches of 7.5 inches annually, and according to records, the eastern front of the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Lake Tahoe received 358 inches of snow when the average January snowfall is 74 inches. The combination of melting snow and unusually heavy rains resulted in widespread flooding along the rivers and urban flood prone areas in northern Nevada. The flooding affected residents in the counties of Washoe, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, the City of Carson City, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. The flooding caused damage to homes, property, and businesses, including areas within tribal jurisdictions. Water and debris damaged dozens of homes and businesses. It flooded or washed out 88 county transportation routes and 20 state transportation routes, engaging first response emergency agencies at all levels of government.

Many residents were instructed to shelter in place for multiple days due to closed transportation routes from the effects of flooding as well as the effects of unmanageable quantities of snow, including avalanche danger. Use of heavy equipment was necessary for debris removal, snow management, and the delivery of water, food, and various survival supplies to families who lost access to roads.

The counties of Washoe, Douglas, Lyon, Storey, the City of Carson City, the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California declared local emergencies, and in turn, requested assistance from the State of Nevada. A State Declaration of Emergency was issued on January 7, 2017, and amended on February 2, 2017, pursuant to state law, for the above listed city, counties, and tribes. This Declaration activated state resources to assist local and tribal governments through the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), in accordance with Section 501(a) of the Stafford Act.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (FEMA Region IX) provided a team to assist Nevada in conducting local, state, tribal, and federal technical assistance and preliminary damage assessments (PDA). A joint team was assembled to conduct damage assessment on the affected areas. The joint damage assessment team met from January 30, 2017, through February 3, 2017, to survey the damaged areas and to estimate the costs to return the communities back to pre-disaster conditions.

The initial PDA analysis revealed that severe damage occurred to public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, culverts, buildings, equipment, utilities, and parks. At least 36 homes were seriously damaged throughout all of the counties and tribal jurisdictions assessed, and portions of 108 roads were damaged and needed to be repaired or cleared to allow for emergency responder access. There were permanent repairs, debris removal efforts and emergency protective measures on county roads as well as state and federal highways. Damages created by the severe winter storm, and resulting flooding, were of such severity and magnitude that effective response and recovery was beyond the capabilities of the State of Nevada and the affected communities. Federal assistance was necessary.

Response and Recovery

The response by public and private partners to the January 2017 winter storm event, and resulting flooding, reflected a well-coordinated, Whole Community approach to assisting disaster-impacted areas in Nevada. Local, state, and tribal officials issued emergency declarations and activated emergency operations plans. Public information announcements were coordinated utilizing television, radio, newspaper, and social media. Public safety organizations transmitted emergency and other data to ambulance crews, fire departments, law enforcement, public works, and other response units. State and local health departments provided technical assistance to ensure safe drinking water. Law enforcement, in conjunction with transportation officials, determined traffic movement restriction and coordinated safety support. Public works crews closed and flagged roads, and also determined the extent of damages. Fire crews and engineers assisted with impact assessments. Emergency managers coordinated resource requests and damage assessments in their respective communities, while the Division of Emergency Management coordinated support from State, Federal, and Volunteer agencies.

Nevada agencies provided the following support:

1. Governor's Office – Staff members have conducted site visits, monitored conditions, and coordinated with federal, state, local, and tribal partners to identify recovery and mitigation measures.
2. Division of Emergency Management (DEM) – DEM participated in National Weather Service, federal, state, local, and tribal briefings, and posted information on WebEOC, which is Nevada's online incident management system. State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) staff coordinated 113 resource requests by local jurisdictions, tribal reservations, and state agencies to save lives, protect property, and to initiate short-term recovery measures. State Emergency Operations Center staff also disseminated impact analyses and daily situation reports. Additionally:
 - State Technical Assistance and Response Teams conducted damage assessments, organized the PDA in coordination with FEMA, and provided recovery program guidance.
 - DEM provided a communications network for receiving and transmitting emergency and warning information among all levels of government and also provided support to emergency operations staff.
3. Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) – NDOT collaborated with the Nevada Highway Patrol to issue travel alerts and advisories as storm conditions intensified. NDOT road maintenance crews were out in force prior to and during the heavy rains and flooding, clearing state freeway drainages. NDOT contractors staged heavy equipment at dozens of state road bridges from Reno south to the Carson Valley to remove flood-related debris, etc. In addition, more than 50 NDOT staff volunteers were mobilized to man state road closures. NDOT assisted with redirecting traffic closed roads and initiated immediate repair of the roads listed above, which was necessary to provide access for emergency responders and ensure public safety.

4. Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP) – NHP coordinated with NDOT to assess conditions, close roads, re-route traffic, escort essential personnel through restricted areas, and issue advisories to the Nevada Trucking Association and the traveling public. NHP Troopers also responded to traffic accidents that resulted from hazardous driving conditions.
5. Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) – NDF assigned 555 personnel to this event to assist with life/safety protection, critical infrastructure preservation and protection, home/property protection, evacuation, and cleanup efforts in impacted areas. NDF also provided technical assistance and support through their Geospatial Information Systems capability, to track deployment of resources and damages resulting from the weather event.
6. Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) – NDHHS provided technical assistance to emergency managers, who helped assist residents, and to responders addressing safe drinking water issues. NDHHS also applied for and received two emergency waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to assist the Sutcliffe community in recovering from the weather related emergencies.
7. Nevada National Guard (NVNG) – NVNG provided personnel and high water trucks for transportation of responders and evacuees in the flood damaged areas, as well as heavy equipment and personnel to assist with sandbag efforts and snow removal. NVNG also provided potable water to vulnerable areas.

Federal agencies provided the following support:

1. National Weather Service (NWS) – NWS provided emergency personnel with analysis of severe storm watches and warnings.
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – FEMA dispatched an Incident Management Assistance Team during the response period, as well as a survey team to support damage assessment efforts during the initial recovery phase.
3. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – BIA dispatched emergency personnel, to assist in the coordination of resources on tribal land.

Volunteer organizations provided the following support:

1. The American Red Cross (ARC) – ARC opened three shelters that provided 289 overnight stays, as well as 4,211 meals and 19,280 light meals. Additionally, the ARC provided 1,160 meals and 1,224 cases of water to the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe in Sutcliffe, Nevada. ARC volunteers assessed 517 homes and provided 51 clean up kits.
2. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) – Volunteers from the Nevada VOAD, in particular Washoe County Medical Reserve Corp and the Washoe County Sheriff's Office Citizen Corps Program provided support to the ARC shelters, EOC operational support, operated the 211 Call Center, conducted traffic control, and ARES

provided amateur radio services. Civil Air Patrol also provided personnel for Emergency Support Function 9 in the State Emergency Operations Center, and provided flyover support for Douglas, Washoe, and Storey Counties to provide situational awareness and document damage.

FEMA-4303-DR-NV	
Public Agencies Requesting Assistance	41
Estimated Repair Projects	217
<i>Large Projects</i>	51
<i>Small Projects</i>	166
Cost Estimate (100%)	\$20,243,423
Federal Share (75%)	\$15,182,567
State Share (25%)	\$5,060,856

January Storms (SBA NV 15055) SBA Declaration

On February 23, 2017, low-interest federal disaster loans were made available to Nevada businesses and residents affected by the severe winter storms, flooding, and mudslides that occurred January 5-14, 2017. SBA acted under its own authority to declare a disaster in response to a request in response to a request SBA received from Governor Brian Sandoval on February 22, 2017. This disaster declaration made SBA assistance available in Churchill, Humboldt, Lyon, Pershing, Storey and Washoe counties and Carson City in Nevada; Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer and Sierra counties in California; and Harney and Lake counties in Oregon.

Clark County Avalanche Threat **January 24 through January 14, 2017**

On Tuesday, January 24, 2017, DEM was notified of a severe threat of an avalanche in the Kyle and Lee Canyon communities on Mt. Charleston in Clark County (Incident # 01242017-153). The National Forest Service had begun avalanche controls 5 days prior due to the amount of snowfall in the area. It was found that after the most recent blasting prior to January 24th that the avalanche zone yielded a D5 level threat of avalanche (D5 being the largest type of avalanche with the most possibility of destruction to property and life).

Due to this, the Clark County Office of Emergency Management (CCOEM) was activated at Level 1 status, and an emergency was declared by the County Manager, which included a voluntary evacuation order for the area as well as the closing of schools. The snow levels were similar to conditions in 2005 and 2010, where the 2005 avalanche resulted in the death of a teenager at a local ski resort. Due to development in the area in and around Kyle and Lee Canyons, it was determined that the risk to life and property was much greater in this instance. This was especially true for the Kyle Canyon area as they are unable to do avalanche control measures due to the amount of development in the area since 2010.

In response to the emergency declaration, volunteers went door to door to inform residents in

the area of the danger posed by the potential avalanche, reaching 216 homes out of the 554 in the area. Local authorities, with assistance from the American Red Cross opened a shelter for residents at the YMCA off of Buffalo Drive in Las Vegas. During this time no one utilized the shelter so it was decided that they would stand down, with the equipment to be kept on site for quicker activation if needed.

Following the declaration, DEM continued to monitor the situation and assist wherever possible, including PIO coordination with the State and County. On January 25th, Clark County requested technical assistance from DEM with providing an avalanche Subject Matter Expert (SME) to come down and provide an overview of the situation. This request was fulfilled on January 26, 2017 when DEM was able to provide the CCOEM with an avalanche SME from the Sierra Avalanche Center. DEM was also able to coordinate aerial assessments and mapping, including a survey of the residential areas of Kyle and Lee Canyons with the Civil Air Patrol. During those missions, the Civil Air Patrol was able to provide over 100 geotagged photos of the area which was able to assist the avalanche SME identify areas of interest during the inspection of the area.

While the possibilities of an avalanche from the recent snowstorms remained, Clark County cancelled their voluntary evacuation order and declaration of emergency on January 30, 2017 due to decreased threat to the residential areas of Kyle and Lee Canyons.

February Flooding Event
February 5 through February 21, 2017
FEMA-4307-DR-NV

February 2017 continued the trend of sustained above normal precipitation, especially for western and northern Nevada. Beginning on February 5, 2017, above normal precipitation continued across western Nevada including the Carson City, Reno, and Tahoe areas, and stretching across the northern quarter of the state. The northwestern portion of the state had precipitation totals of 150 percent of normal, with many areas exceeding 200-300 percent of normal precipitation, or more. Across the northern quarter of the state, most areas received up to 150 percent of normal precipitation, with a few areas exceeding 200 percent. Across much of western and northern Nevada, February has been one of the top 10 percent wettest periods for the same month on record since 1895. Since the beginning of January, much of the state has seen above normal precipitation. Except for the southeastern portion of the state, much of Nevada has experienced precipitation amounts in excess of 150 percent of normal for the two month period. Areas near and around the Carson City, Reno, and Tahoe region have seen precipitation totals of 200-400 percent of normal for the two month period. Across much of western and northern Nevada, this two-month period is the wettest January/February on record (since 1895). The continued very heavy rain and rapid succession of atmospheric river events came quickly after significant precipitation occurred throughout much of January. As a result, rivers, creeks, and streams swelled, and saturated soils that did not have time to recover. Response efforts associated with these declared events are ongoing.

Heavy snowfall also impacted higher elevations near Lake Tahoe, causing multiple avalanches that blocked roads and buried homes. Flooding affected residents in the counties of Washoe, Elko (including the South Fork Band of Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone), Humboldt,

Douglas (including the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California), and the independent city of Carson City. It caused damage to homes, property, and businesses, including areas within tribal jurisdictions. Water and debris damaged dozens of homes and businesses. At least 98 county transportation routes and 18 state transportation routes were flooded or washed out, engaging first response emergency agencies at all levels of government.

Many residents were impacted for multiple days due to closed transportation routes from the effects of flooding as well as the effects of unmanageable quantities of snow, including avalanche danger. Across northern Nevada, over 22 thousand homes were affected by 411 power outages of varying durations. Use of heavy equipment was necessary for debris removal, snow management, rock slides, and the delivery of water, food, and various survival supplies to families who lost access to roads.

The counties of Washoe, Douglas, Elko, and Humboldt, and the independent city of Carson City declared local emergencies, and in turn, requested assistance from the State of Nevada. A State Declaration of Emergency was issued on February 10, 2017, pursuant to state law, and was amended on March 2, 2017, for the above listed city and counties. This Declaration activated state resources to assist local and tribal governments through the State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), in accordance with Section 501(a) of the Stafford Act.

A request for Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) in the form of technical assistance; de-watering/unwatering of inundated areas; protective action measures to address identified areas of concern throughout the affected area; mass care support for the survivors and impacted communities that may need to be evacuated and/or sheltered as direct result of the continued and forecasted impacts; the environmental impacts of the contaminated waters, vector and health issues of the actively rising flood waters in Lemmon Valley; and support for the various animals, including livestock and pets, was included in the request for a Federal Major Disaster Declaration from FEMA. Also requested was Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation. A request for a Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Declaration was submitted to make low interest disaster loans available.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The United States Department of Homeland Security (FEMA Region IX) deployed a team to provide technical support and assist Nevada in responding to ongoing flooding in the Lemmon Valley area of Washoe County. An additional team was deployed to assist in conducting local, state, tribal, and federal technical assistance and preliminary damage assessments (PDA). A joint team was assembled to conduct damage assessment on the affected areas, which met from February 27, 2017, through March 3, 2017, to survey the damaged areas and to estimate the costs to return the communities back to pre-disaster conditions.

The PDA analysis revealed that severe damage occurred to public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, culverts, buildings, equipment, utilities, and parks. At least 38 homes were seriously damaged throughout all of the counties assessed, and portions of 185 roads were damaged and needed to be repaired or cleared to allow for emergency responder access. The transportation damages include the following major roadways: in Douglas County, US-395, Muller Lane (SR-757), US-50, and Genoa Lane (SR-206); in Elko County, US 93, SR 233, IR-

80, and SR 225; and in Washoe County, SR-431, I-80, and SR-341.

There were permanent repairs, debris removal efforts and emergency protective measures on county roads as well as state and federal highways.

The repairs, along with debris removal, emergency response, and other protective measures are ongoing, and resulted in substantial costs.

Response and Recovery

The response by public and private partners to the February 2017 winter storm event, and resulting flooding, emphasized the protection of lives, property, critical infrastructure, and the welfare of responders and reflected a well-coordinated, Whole Community approach to assisting disaster-impacted areas in Nevada. Local, state, and tribal officials issued emergency declarations and activated emergency operations plans. Public information announcements were coordinated utilizing television, radio, newspaper, and social media. Public safety organizations transmitted emergency and other data to ambulance crews, fire departments, law enforcement, public works, and other response units. State and local health departments provided technical assistance to ensure safe drinking water. Law enforcement, in conjunction with transportation officials, determined traffic movement restriction and coordinated safety support. Public works crews closed and flagged roads, and also determined the extent of damages. Fire crews and engineers assisted with impact assessments. Emergency managers coordinated resource requests and damage assessments in their respective communities, while the Division of Emergency Management coordinated support from State, Federal, and Volunteer agencies.

Nevada agencies provided the following support, some of which is ongoing:

1. Governor's Office – Staff members have conducted site visits, monitored conditions, and coordinated with federal, state, local, and tribal partners to identify recovery and mitigation measures.
2. Division of Emergency Management (DEM) – DEM participated in National Weather Service, federal, state, local, and tribal briefings, and posted information on WebEOC, which is Nevada's online incident management system. State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) staff coordinated 56 resource requests by local jurisdictions, tribal reservations, and state agencies to save lives, protect property, and to initiate short-term recovery measures. Additionally:
 - State Technical Assistance and Response Teams conducted damage assessments, organized the PDA in coordination with FEMA, and provided recovery program guidance; and
 - DEM provided a communications network for receiving and transmitting emergency and warning information among all levels of government and also provided support to emergency operations staff.
3. Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) - NDOT collaborated with the Nevada

Highway Patrol to issue travel alerts and advisories as storm conditions intensified. NDOT used staff and emergency contracts to repair roads across northern Nevada to regain access to communities cut off by washed out transportation routes. NDOT road maintenance crews were out in force prior to and during the heavy rains and flooding, clearing state freeway drainages. NDOT assisted with redirecting traffic closed roads and initiated immediate repair of the roads listed above, which was necessary to provide access for emergency responders and ensure public safety.

4. Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP) – NHP coordinated with NDOT to assess conditions, close roads, re-route traffic, escort essential personnel through restricted areas, and issue advisories to the Nevada Trucking Association and the traveling public. NHP Troopers also responded to traffic accidents that resulted from hazardous driving conditions.
5. Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) – The Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) activated 5 supervised crews consisting of 24 inmates and 2 supervisors to be redeployed as needed around the effected region to assist with life/safety protection, critical infrastructure preservation and protection, home/property protection, evacuation, and cleanup efforts in impacted areas for the duration of the event. So far, these crews have filled 50 requests to aid in sandbagging efforts and drainage ditch clearing. NDF also deployed a helicopter in assistance of residents from the Montello community in Elko County, delivering food and water and for joint damage assessments. NDF also provided technical assistance and support through their Geospatial Information Systems capability, to track deployment of resources and damages resulting from the weather event.
6. Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) – NDHHS provided technical assistance to emergency managers, who helped assist residents, and to responders addressing safe drinking water issues. NDHHS also applied for and received emergency waivers for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to assist Elko and Lemmon Valley communities in recovering from the weather related emergencies.
7. Nevada National Guard (NVNG) – NVNG provided personnel and high water trucks for transportation of responders and evacuees in the flood damaged areas. NVNG also provided potable water to vulnerable areas.

Federal agencies provided the following support, much of which is ongoing:

1. National Weather Service (NWS) – NWS provided emergency personnel with analysis of severe storm watches and warnings.
2. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – FEMA dispatched an IMAT team to provide technical assistance and support to continuing flood fighting efforts in Washoe County and a survey team to support damage assessment efforts during the initial recovery phase.

Volunteer organizations provided the following support:

1. The American Red Cross (ARC) – ARC provided assistance during this disaster by opening two shelters in Elko County to house 14 evacuees on the night of February 12, 2017. These evacuees had to leave their residences due to rising flood waters. In addition to the shelters, the ARC set up 3 fixed feeding sites, 4 bulk distribution sites, and 1 emergency aid station. The ARC was also able to support 3 regional Emergency Operations Centers. During the course of the disaster the ARC served 664 meals and 1,626 light meals. The ARC distributed 191 clean-up kits, 127 comfort kits and 5,065 bulk items. At least 56 staff members, both regular staff and volunteers, from ARC were activated during this disaster. An estimated 217 clients were served by the ARC during this disaster, including 7 that needed financial assistance, 3 that needed services and 2 that were ill or injured. The American Red Cross also performed Preliminary Damage Assessments of the affected areas on February 18, 2017. The ARC damage assessments found 20 inaccessible properties in Douglas County. In Elko County the ARC damage assessment found 27 properties with major damage, 43 properties with minor damage and 40 affected properties.
2. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) – As a part of additional volunteer efforts through Nevada VOAD, the Nevada Wing of the Civil Air Patrol provided flyover support to provide situational awareness and document damage.

FEMA-4307-DR-NV	
Public Agencies Requesting Assistance	45
Estimated Repair Projects	82
	<i>Large Projects</i> 21
	<i>Small Projects</i> 61
Cost Estimate (100%)	\$15,112,502
Federal Share (75%)	\$11,334,377
State Share (25%)	\$3,778,126

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

The State of Nevada requested all Individual Assistance programs for all affected counties due to the continued unprecedented series of weather events and impacts. Although multiple preliminary damage assessments resulted in the damages below, particularly in Elko and Washoe Counties, the initial request for Individual Assistance was denied. Governor Sandoval appealed the initial denial of Individual Assistance for these two counties, but his appeal was also denied.

County	City	Destroyed	Major	Minor	Affected	Inaccessible	Total	Owner
Washoe	Lemmon Valley	0	0	2	5	34	7	6
Elko	Elko	6	9	14	21	0	50	38
Elko	Wells	0	4	2	1	0	7	7
Elko	Montello	0	4	3	0	0	7	7
Elko	Ryndon	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL		6	17	21	28	34	72	59

HAZARD MITIGATION

The weather events from January and February of 2017 represented an unprecedented series of emergencies and disasters for communities within Nevada, and there remained a high likelihood for additional significant weather events throughout the rest of the year due to floods resulting from snow runoff. While support through the public assistance program was helpful in restoring infrastructure to pre-disaster conditions in Nevada, community and state partners remained determined to ensure that work on public infrastructure is not destroyed by similar flooding or other emergency events in the future. Governor Sandoval requested and was approved for hazard mitigation efforts in conjunction with public assistance in order to ensure that projects took into consideration mitigation measures that make Nevada's infrastructure more resilient. Nevada also has an Enhanced Mitigation Plan, which not only means that the communities listed in this declaration request have plans prepared for mitigation projects, but also that through DEM, Nevada can coordinate a robust hazard mitigation effort during the recovery process if this program is approved.

Washoe County Only (SBA NV 15092) SBA Declaration

On March 21, 2017, low-interest federal disaster loans were made available to Nevada businesses and residents affected by severe storms and flooding that occurred February 1-25, 2017. This disaster declaration made SBA assistance available in Washoe County.

STATISTICS (as of 7:00 am PDT, July 10, 2017)

Applications	Applications Issued	Applications Received	Loans Approved	Dollars Approved
Home	6	6	3	\$120,700
Business/EIDL	2	2	2	\$162,200
TOTAL	8	8	5	\$282,900

SBA Declaration NV 15142

On May 25, 2017, low-interest federal disaster loans were available to Nevada businesses and residents affected by severe storms and flooding that occurred February 5-22, 2017. SBA acted under its own authority to declare following the May 22 denial of the state's request for a major disaster declaration for individual assistance. This disaster declaration made SBA assistance available in Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander and White Pine counties in Nevada; Cassia, Owyhee and Twin Falls counties in Idaho; and Box Elder and Toole counties in Utah.

STATISTICS (as of 7:00 am PDT, July 10, 2017)

Applications	Applications Issued	Applications Received	Loans Approved	Dollars Approved
Home	12	12	9	\$576,100
Business/EIDL	3	3	3	\$679,500
TOTAL	15	15	12	\$1,255,600

Spring Thaw
February 21 through June 30, 2017

The record setting snow pack from storms in early February, combined with the saturated ground following the storms and flooding in January, has set up conditions for a record amount of water to be flowing when the snow melts in the spring months.

- Record snowpack (Sierra snowpack in Carson River Basin: 227% of normal)
- Soil saturation and standing water
- Prolonged high water and major flooding once snowmelt begins
- Peak runoff predicted in late May/early June
- A severe spring rain event or Atmospheric River would create record level flooding
- The amount of warning that can be expected is:
 - Heat waves: **5-10 days** of warning
 - Atmospheric rivers: **5-8 days** warning
 - River flood forecasts: start **5 days** out
 - Spring heavy rains from “cutoff lows”: **1-3 days**
 - Thunderstorms and flash flooding: **1-3 days**

Areas at Risk:

- An extensive study was conducted by the Nevada National Guard planning unit to determine the areas of major concern, and the impacts of the potential flooding. The biggest threat was determined to be the Carson River at Fallon below the Lahontan Reservoir, and the Walker River at Yerington and Schurz. A Spring Flood Plan was developed in cooperation with FEMA, NVNG, the counties, and DEM to develop trigger points and courses of action to respond to the flooding should it take place.
- The Counties and Tribes threatened by the tremendous snow pack instituted Emergency Protective Measures in an attempt to prevent the predicted damages from occurring. DEM worked to coordinate state support of these efforts, supplying coordination through weekly coordination calls, as well as equipment and resources.

Churchill County:

- Worked with Truckee Carson Irrigation District to install a weir to divert water from Lahontan spillway, allowing larger releases.
- Worked with NDOT to install 3 major culverts under US-95 to allow for the water to flow into the Carson Lake area without having to close the highway.
- Developed unprecedented cooperation with local farmers, water districts, state agencies and county entities to protect homes and construct mitigation measures to protect the community.
- Big Dig – almost 17 miles of drainage ditch constructed to drain the Carson Lake into the Stillwater area before it starting flooding the community.
- Although the Lahontan Reservoir is an irrigation structure and not designed for flood control, The TCID has carefully controlled the releases from the reservoir to mitigate flooding.
- Due to all the above measures, major flooding was completely avoided in Churchill County despite record snow runoff.

Lyon County:

- Worked with Walker River Irrigation District to clean drainage and irrigation ditches to handle flood waters.
- Provided equipment to constantly keep bridges clear of debris so water could flow without backing up.
- Built many berms to control the high flows in the Walker River, especially where there is a history of flooding.
- Did an outstanding job of keeping their residents informed and aware.
- Used some of the DEM Hesco baskets to protect an area with a history of flooding during high river flows.

Yerington Paiute Tribe:

- Opted in to the NRS-414A State Mutual Aid. This is only the second tribe to opt in.
- Was very proactive working with the Walker River Irrigation District and Lyon County to clean irrigation ditches to handle high water flows.
- Did a great job of informing their tribal members of the issues.
- Volunteered their resources to help with flood fighting if necessary, especially the use of their facilities as a staging area.

State of Nevada:

- NDOT did millions of dollars in mitigation work to protect roads and access to communities.
- State Health worked with the local jurisdictions to ensure planning was done, and to stage resources such as the Eureka County Casualty Bus for the transportation of patients.
- DEM maintained weekly coordination calls to keep everyone informed and coordinated.
- NVNG provided an extraordinary amount of support for planning, and staged High Clearance Vehicles several times when it appeared there would be imminent flooding.

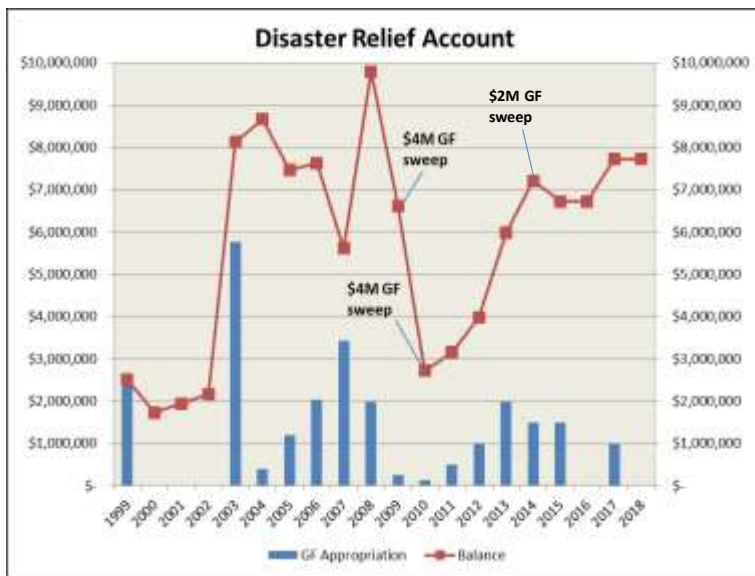
Disaster Relief Account (DRA)

The Disaster Relief Account (DRA) was created during the 1997 Legislative Session and was subsequently incorporated into law as Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 353.2705-2771. The account is administered by the Legislative Interim Finance Committee and requires submission of requests for assistance from the fund to the State Board of Examiners for recommendation to the Interim Finance Committee.

The DRA is intended to assist state agencies and local government with grants/loans when necessary to assist with emergency/disaster related costs exceeding the financial capabilities of the applicant and may also be applied for to assist with match requirements that are a condition for receipt of federal disaster assistance funds.

DEM is responsible for facilitating the State emergency declaration process. As part of the emergency declaration process, DEM may provide resources (technical assistance teams) to assist local jurisdictions with preliminary damage assessments, which assist in the determination of their amount of damages. DEM is responsible for the processes and procedures associated with the DRA as well as assisting jurisdictions navigate the various federal, public, and individual assistance programs.

The charts show the historical balances of the DRA. The account is funded periodically through a direct Legislative appropriation averaging approximately \$1.5 million per State Fiscal Year. However, there have also been several sweeps of the account over the years; most notably in 2009 and 2010 when the State made adjustments as a result of the economic downturn, and another sweep as recent as 2015. Interest income over the life of the account has averaged approximately \$220,000 per State Fiscal Year; but, this amount has decreased drastically over the most recent years, averaging only about \$21,000 in interest income per State Fiscal Year from 2010 to 2016. The amount of interest income that the account generates is significant because, the interest income earned is transferred annually to the Emergency Assistance Account which is administered by DEM in accordance with NRS 414.135.



Disaster Relief Account		
SFY	GF Appropriation	Ending Balance
1999	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$ 2,515,428.00
2000	-	1,732,628.81
2001	-	1,944,299.18
2002	-	2,171,804.95
2003	5,772,144.55	8,131,640.52
2004	402,291.00	8,670,672.97
2005	1,205,686.16	7,466,142.83
2006	2,043,219.00	7,631,057.02
2007	3,427,042.00	5,613,835.15
2008	2,000,000.00	9,791,288.31
2009	253,006.40	6,616,777.72
2010	126,503.20	2,716,990.83
2011	500,000.00	3,158,121.83
2012	1,000,000.00	3,981,893.63
2013	2,000,000.00	5,989,129.02
2014	1,500,000.00	7,208,510.45
2015	1,500,000.00	6,720,753.30
2016	-	6,726,138.66
* 2017	1,000,000.00	7,729,714.97
2018	Projected	7,729,715.00

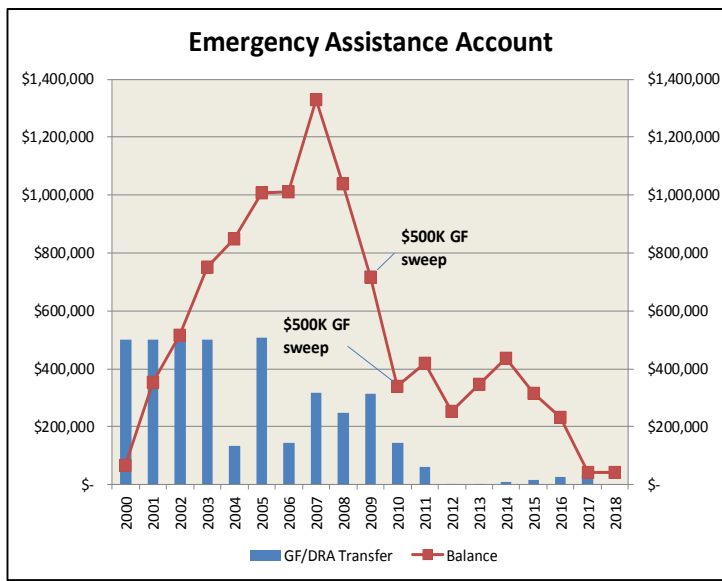
* balance as of July 17, 2017

Emergency Assistance Account (EAA)

The Emergency Assistance Account (EAA) was created during the 1997 Legislative Session as a sub-account within the Disaster Relief Account, and was subsequently incorporated into law as Nevada Revised Statute, Chapter 414.135. In addition, regulations were developed and adopted into Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 414. NRS 414 establishes the division, and provides DEM with the authority to administer the EAA.

The funds in this account are to be used to provide supplemental emergency assistance to state and local governments that are severely and adversely affected by a natural, technological or man-made disaster. The EAA can provide small grants to state agencies and local government when necessary to assist with emergency/disaster costs exceeding the financial capabilities of the applicant. Additionally, these funds are available to assist DEM with the administrative costs associated with administering an emergency/disaster.

The charts below show the historical balances of the EAA. The account is funded annually through a transfer of the interest income from the DRA. Interest transfers over the life of the account have averaged approximately \$220,000 per State Fiscal Year; but, this amount has decreased drastically over the most recent years, averaging only about \$21,000 in interest income per State Fiscal Year from 2011 to 2017. And similar to the DRA, the EAA also had sweeps from the account in 2009 and 2010. The sweeps coupled with the reduced interest transfers have left the balance at the lowest level since creation of the account. This greatly limits the state's ability to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters throughout the state for the foreseeable future.



Emergency Assistance Account		
SFY	Transfer from DRA	Ending Balance
2000	500,000.00	66,517.79
2001	500,000.00	353,148.55
2002	500,000.00	517,234.60
2003	500,000.00	750,523.53
2004	134,097.00	847,304.87
2005	506,913.24	1,008,072.85
2006	144,696.91	1,012,298.34
2007	317,382.93	1,329,680.93
2008	249,170.08	1,037,749.78
2009	314,891.52	717,884.62
2010	143,984.84	340,129.72
2011	60,478.47	419,576.39
2012	1,609.30	252,353.15
2013	1,308.74	344,887.43
2014	8,544.76	434,925.43
2015	15,709.21	315,248.16
2016	27,951.51	232,703.68
* 2017	33,336.17	40,388.92
2018	Projected	40,389.00

* balance as of July 17, 2017

Regulatory Changes Affecting DEM

In 2016, several regulatory changes took place affecting DEM business operations involving the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and the coordination of the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System.

Chapter 493 of the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) was amended on June 28, 2016, to reflect specific public purpose for the use of UAVs in accordance with section 22 of Assembly Bill 239. *Please reference Appendix A for further detail.*

Chapter 414A of the NAC was amended on December 21, 2016, to reflect the addition of provisions set forth enhancing the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System regulatory terminology, policy and procedure, outreach, and reporting requirements. *Please reference Appendix B for further detail.*

Disaster Response and Recovery Account

The Disaster Response and Recovery Account was re-established in State Fiscal Year 2017 to account for the federally-declared disaster grants related to the winter storms and flooding incidents in January and February 2017, along with the preparedness efforts for the spring run-off of the record-setting snow pack. This non-executive budget account serves as a pass-through account for federal disaster funds received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. It also records disaster related expenditures for the Division of Emergency Management and allows for the transfer of associated management costs for the disasters.

Recommendations

Capturing a year's worth of activity of a state agency always inherently brings about suggestions and recommendations for improvement. After Action Reviews (AAR) and other assessments are a formal part of the DEM approach to improvement and evolution as an organization. This year, given its unprecedented number of emergencies and disasters for local, state, and tribal partners, produced even more opportunities to examine policy, processes, and partnerships and we wanted to capture a brief list of the most obvious recommendations that come from this report. This is certainly not an exhaustive list, though this list, combined with previous reports, AARs, the division strategic plan, and other documents can provide a baseline for measures that may require some changes in the future.

1. As described in the Individual Assistance section of the report, the State of Nevada no longer has a state-level individual assistance program. The state should consider reestablishing the previous Individual Assistance model established in 2005.
2. As described in the section titled, "Changes to Tribal Presidential Declaration Threshold," Nevada's tribal nations are not eligible to be reimbursed through the Disaster Relief Account. The state should consider changes to the NRS that would allow tribal nations to pursue reimbursement for emergencies and disasters through this program.
3. Regarding the FEMA Disaster Deductible Program concept, DEM believes that this potential change in the future could have an incredible impact on the State's ability to receive reimbursement from FEMA. The state should anticipate an increase to the national threshold in the event of approval of this concept, and it should take measures to offset the deductible.
4. Regarding the Emergency Assistance Account, 2017 proved that this account needs to not only have more available money in order to allow the state to adequately and efficiently respond to statewide emergencies and disasters, but also, that this account needs to have mechanisms that allow the account to be replenished more easily. The state should consider changing the statute in order to allow the Emergency Assistance Account to receive funds directly from the Disaster Relief Account more than annual interest payments, and it should also consider allowing the Emergency Assistance Account to spend below a zero balance during specific periods of declared emergencies and disasters.

APPENDIX A

Chapter 493 NAC Regulatory Changes

ADOPTED REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

LCB File No. R016-16

Effective June 28, 2016

EXPLANATION – Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets ~~(omitted material)~~ is material to be omitted.

AUTHORITY: §1, Section 22 of Assembly Bill No. 239, chapter 327, Statutes of Nevada 2015, at page 1776 (NRS 493.118).

A REGULATION relating to unmanned aerial vehicles; prescribing the public purposes for which a public agency may operate an unmanned aerial vehicle that is registered with the Department of Public Safety; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides that a public agency in this State may operate an unmanned aerial vehicle only if the agency registers the unmanned aerial vehicle with the Department of Public Safety and operates the unmanned aerial vehicle in accordance with any regulations adopted by the Department. (Section 21 of Assembly Bill No. 239, chapter 327, Statutes of Nevada 2015, at page 1776 (NRS 493.115)) Existing law requires the Department to: (1) prescribe the public purposes for which a public agency may operate an unmanned aerial vehicle that is registered with the Department; (2) establish and maintain, to the extent money is available for this purpose, a registry of unmanned aerial vehicles that are operated by public agencies in this State; and (3) include on its Internet website the information contained in the registry. (Section 22 of Assembly Bill No. 239, chapter 327, Statutes of Nevada 2015, at page 1776 (NRS 493.118)) This regulation prescribes the public purposes for which a public agency may operate an unmanned aerial vehicle that is registered with the Department.

Section 1. Chapter 493 of NAC is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

A public agency which has registered an unmanned aerial vehicle with the Department of Public Safety in accordance with section 22 of Assembly Bill No. 239, chapter 327, Statutes of Nevada 2015, at page 1776 (NRS 493.118), may operate the unmanned aerial vehicle for one or more of the following public purposes:

1. *Fire services;*
2. *Emergency medical services;*
3. *Protection of a critical facility that is public property;*
4. *Search and rescue operations;*
5. *Preparation for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters;*
6. *Communications relay and delivery;*
7. *Surveying and mapping;*
8. *Inspection of public land and infrastructure;*
9. *Inspection and testing of hazardous materials;*
10. *Inspection and evaluation of natural resources;*
11. *Inspection and evaluation of wildlife;*
12. *Inspection and evaluation of agricultural and environmental conditions;*
13. *Training of employees of a public agency;*
14. *Research and development of unmanned aerial vehicles;*
15. *Maintenance and testing of unmanned aerial vehicles;*
16. *Air quality testing; and*
17. *Evaluation of meteorological conditions.*

APPENDIX B

Chapter 414A NAC Regulatory Changes

**ADOPTED REGULATION OF THE CHIEF OF
THE DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

LCB File No. R138-16

Effective December 21, 2016

EXPLANATION – Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AUTHORITY: §§1-7, NRS 414A.100.

A REGULATION relating to emergency management; imposing certain duties on the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety; imposing certain duties on the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

During the 78th Regular Session, the Nevada Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 90 which created the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System within the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety to coordinate requests for mutual aid among various public agencies of this State and certain Indian tribes and nations in this State. (Chapter 414A of NRS) Assembly Bill No. 90 also created the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee to: (1) advise and assist the Chief of the Division with the implementation and evaluation of the System; and (2) develop comprehensive guidelines and procedures regarding, among other things, requests and recordkeeping for intrastate mutual aid. (NRS 414A.110)

Section 5 of this regulation requires the Division to adopt policies and procedures regarding the coordination of responses to requests from other states for mutual aid pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. (NRS 415.010)

Section 6 of this regulation imposes on the Division certain annual duties and reporting requirements relating to the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System.

Section 7 of this regulation requires the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee to annually review policies and procedures for the administration of the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System and to make recommendations to the Chief of the Division for improvements in that administration.

Section 1. Chapter 414A of NAC is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 7, inclusive, of this regulation.

Sec. 2. *As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 and 4 of this regulation have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.*

Sec. 3. *“Committee” means the Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee created by NRS 414A.110.*

Sec. 4. *“Emergency Management Assistance Compact” has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 415A.070.*

Sec. 5. *The Division, with input from the Committee, shall adopt policies and procedures regarding the coordination of responses to requests from other states for mutual aid pursuant to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. The policies and procedures must include, without limitation:*

- 1. Receipt of requests for mutual aid;*
- 2. Requirements for training and exercises for participants;*
- 3. Deployment of resources in support of a request for mutual aid; and*
- 4. Redeployment of resources to this State following the support of a request for mutual aid.*

Sec. 6. 1. *Not later than January 1 of each year, the Division shall:*

(a) Coordinate with county and tribal emergency managers to evaluate the status of participation in the System; and

(b) Conduct outreach regarding updates to policies and procedures as recommended by the Committee pursuant to section 7 of this regulation.

2. Not later than June 30 of each year, the Division shall submit to the Committee a report which includes, without limitation:

(a) Information relating to declared emergencies and disasters in this State during that fiscal year;

(b) Information relating to undeclared emergencies and disasters in this State that were monitored by the Division during that fiscal year;

(c) Resources that were requested through the System and fulfilled within this State during that fiscal year and the status of those requests;

(d) An update, in the form of a financial report, on the status of reimbursements of the costs of requests described in paragraph (c);

(e) Resources that were requested through the System by other states and fulfilled through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact during that fiscal year and the status of those requests; and

(f) Information relating to the status of this State's inventory of resources for responses to emergencies.

Sec. 7. *Not later than September 30 of each year, the Committee shall:*

1. Review policies and procedures for the administration of the System; and

2. Make recommendations to the Chief of the Division for improvements in the administration of the System.