



Meeting Minutes

Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Attendance	DATE	September 10, 2019			
	TIME	9:00 A.M.			
	LOCATIONS	Nevada Department of Transportation 1263 S. Stewart Street Carson City, NV 89701			
		Nevada Department of Transportation 123 E. Washington Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89101			
	METHOD	Video-Teleconference			
RECORDER	Meagan Werth-Ranson				
Advisory Committee VotingMember Attendance					
Member Name	Present	Member Name	Present	Member Name	Present
Justin Luna	X	Jeremy Hynds	X	Chris Tomaino	ABS
John Steinbeck	X	Aaron Kenneston	X	Rachel Skidmore	X
Roy Anderson	X	Graham Kent	X	Corey Solferino	ABS
Solome Barton	X	Annette Kerr	X	Malinda Southard	X
James Chrisley	X	Mary Ann Laffoon	X	Mike Wilson	X
Cassandra Darrough	ABS	Chris Lake	X	Stephanie Woodard	ABS
Craig dePolo	X	Bob Leighton	X	Tennille Pereira	X
Michael Dietrich	ABS	Carolyn Levering	X	Christina Conti	X
Dave Fogerson	ABS	Connie Morton	X		
Jeanne Freeman	X	Todd Moss	X		
Mike Heidemann	X	Shaun Rahmeyer	ABS		
Eric Holt	ABS	Ryan Miller	X		
David Hunkup	X	Misty Robinson	X		
Advisory Committee Non-VotingMember Attendance					
Bunny Bishop	X	Melissa Friend	X	Jill Hemenway	X
Felix Castagnola	X	Kacey KC	ABS	Elizabeth Breeden	X
Bart Chambers	ABS	Rebecca Bodnar	ABS	Catherine Nielson	X
Legal Representative			Entity		Present
Samantha Ladich – Sr. Deputy Attorney General			Nevada Attorney General's Office		X
Analyst/Support Staff			Entity		Present
Karen Hall			Nevada Division of Emergency Management - North		X
Meagan Werth-Ranson			Nevada Division of Emergency Management - North		X
Kendall Herzer			Nevada Division of Emergency Management - South		X

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

Chief Justin Luna, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEM/HS), called the meeting to order. Roll call was performed by Meagan Werth-Ranson, DEM/HS. Quorum was established for the meeting. Chief Luna noted that member Carlito Rayos has resigned from the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC) effective as of August 31, 2019. Chief Luna thanked the membership for their understanding regarding changes in venue and time limitations.

2. Public Comment

Chief Luna opened the discussion for public comment in all venues. Dr. Darcy Davis, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) spoke to the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis results from the NRAC meeting that occurred in July, 2019. Comments that were made by the membership and other stakeholders were summarized. The takeaway was to focus on local communities, the state to provide structure and best practices, and utilize experience of stakeholder partnerships. Dr. Davis has been working with the Disaster Technical Center. Dr. Davis requested that the membership read over the document titled “Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis for Behavioral Health Response Planning” and be prepared to provide necessary feedback at the October 2019 meeting. Carolyn Levering, City of Las Vegas, spoke to the Everbridge System noted in the analysis document and who within the state was utilizing this resource. Malinda Southard, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, advised that currently DPBH is the only division using this system and is hoping to have the system become department wide soon within the Department of Health and Human Services. Dr. Graham Kent, University of Nevada Reno, spoke of adding the discussion of potential state of disrepair of important access roads to mountain tops across the state to future agendas. Road access is poor, and there are numerous instances of important infrastructure critical to the Department of Public Safety (DPS). Ms. Levering noted that there is a lack of anything related to the Area 51 event on the agenda. Chief Luna indicated DEM’s support of Lincoln County and Nye County regarding this event. Preparations are currently being made. Roy Anderson, Washoe County School District, indicated that this event has been cancelled per social media outlets and is now being advertised to move closer to Las Vegas. Jeremy Hynds, City of Henderson, noted that his Emergency Operation Center is available as a future venue for the NRAC meeting moving forward. Chief Luna spoke to the reasons that the NRAC meeting has been moved from the previous locations. This is due to restricted access to the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) and not allowing open access to a public meeting. No comment was noted for phone participants.

3. Approval of Minutes

Chief Luna called for a motion to amend or approve the draft minutes from the August 13, 2019, NRAC meeting. A motion to approve the minutes as presented was provided by Dr. Craig dePolo, University of Nevada Reno, and a second was provided by Dr. Aaron Kenneston, Washoe County. All were in favor with no opposition. Motion passed unanimously.

4. Seismic Risk Recommendations

Dr. dePolo opened the discussion on the seismic risk of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (URMB) in Nevada. The presentation included an overview of what an URMB is, what the seismic vulnerability is, URMBs in Nevada, what has been done to reduce the seismic risk of URMBs in Nevada, what needs to be done, and NRAC’s possible recommendations. URMBs are buildings made of brick or stone that lack steel rebar or other reinforcement. These buildings commonly have structural deficiencies beyond the construction style. The seismic problem of these types of buildings include; little lateral resistance with smooth-faced bricks, old lime-based mortar disintegrates and loses bonding, lack structural tying together, dangerous crowning concrete beams, rubble wall infill and foundation, and made quickly, cheaply, and sometimes without skill. 30%-40% of URMBs can have partial to total collapse during strong shaking. In regards to the 2008 Wells Earthquake, there were 10 of 15 commercial URMBs moderately to severely damaged, 3 of 15 commercial URMBs had partial to total collapse, 1 of 15 commercial URMBs had the potential of death if the occupant had stayed inside, and 15 of 33 commercial URMBs exits had potentially deadly debris. Dr. dePolo discussed pictures that were included in the presentation of a building in Christchurch, New Zealand. These pictures show the progression of building damage from September 4, 2010 to June 13, 2011 after numerous earthquakes ranging from magnitude 7.1 to 5.5. Dr. dePolo provided a thought question to the NRAC. The question was does time matter in this progressive damage to URMBs with multiple earthquakes. Dr. dePolo cited Barry Welliver, Utah

Engineer, who stated that the fragility of URMBs goes up once damage has occurred. In other words, once the bond between brick and mortar has been broken, the assumed strength of the assembly has been compromised. Dr. dePolo spoke to URMB's being the most seismically vulnerable buildings in Nevada. One third of URMBs are expected to have failures in areas of strong shaking. In regards to URMBs in Nevada from 2011-2012, County Assessor's data was used, and sorted with numerous filters and placed into this category. The results of this study resulted in a total of 23,597 buildings being classified as potential URMBs in Nevada. It was noted there could be discrepancies in the findings due to the lack of knowing which buildings were included and if the buildings were still standing.

A study conducted by the Clark County Building Department showed that in 2012 there were a total of 14,359 potential URMBs in Clark County alone. The contemporary projections show there are 300-500 commercial URMBs and 600-1,000 residential URMBs. Dr. dePolo stated that starting in 1974, the building codes were corrected to include implementation and enforcement of buildings having to have reinforcement. This is now a requirement. Field studies show there are an estimated 1,400 URMBs in Reno, 100 possible URMBs in Carson City, and 170 possible URMBs in Elko. Chief Luna noted the number of URMBs in Las Vegas had changed significantly and questioned if similar efforts are being done to reduce the number of URMBs in the Reno/Sparks' area. Dr. dePolo noted there are field studies being conducted to get more accurate numbers and believes there will be changes to all of the estimated numbers.

Dr. dePolo stated that Nevada is taking steps to reduce the seismic risk. Building code seismic provisions have been adopted by all Nevada Counties, many state URMBs have been retrofitted, there are about zero to six buildings that are being rehabilitated each year, thousands of URMBs have been torn down, and the URMB Committee has developed a risk reduction roadmap. URMBs are the most difficult contemporary challenge in creating an earthquake-resistant society. These challenges include; social challenges with owners, tenants, neighbors and communities, money is needed that is rarely available, and the risk is not always compelling. There is a high risk with low probability. Another challenge is the cost of seismic retrofitting which can cost anywhere from \$100,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00. This is a large ticket item, especially to individual owners who might doubt an earthquake will ever occur and damage their building. The URMB Committee has created a roadmap for reducing the seismic risk of URMBs in Nevada. This roadmap includes a URMB survey, initiate broad education efforts on the hazards of URMBs, motivate action that reduces the risk, provide incentives for retrofitting, develop and/or summarize effective seismic retrofit methodologies, conduct a decade of URMBs with potential grant funding, and rehabilitate or remove vulnerable URMBs and other URMBs structures.

Dr. dePolo advised that Nevada has made modest progress in reducing its overall URMB seismic risk mostly through tearing down URMBs and not letting them be built anymore. Thousands of URMBs exist throughout the state and many have been damaged by past Nevada earthquakes. Many of these buildings are in fragile and dilapidated states. There does not exist a broad consciousness or effort to reduce the URMB seismic risk. At this point, Nevada lacks a group to promote this risk. The next window of opportunity for action will probably be the next damaging Nevada earthquake. Dr. dePolo asked the NRAC to consider making recommendations regarding the following statement: " The NRAC recognizes unreinforced masonry buildings as dangerous earthquake risks and encourages actions within Nevada to reduce this risk, with the result of saving lives, reducing injuries, and reducing property loss from earthquakes."

Dr. Kenneston concurs that earthquakes are one of the top hazards and is a possible cascading event. Dr. dePolo likes the approach of crafting an official statement from the NRAC about the earthquake threat. Annette Kerr, Elko County, advised that the state is currently going through the Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA) process and agrees a statement needs to be included in the THIRA and the Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) along with recommendations. Ms. Kerr noted that Clark County, Washoe County, and Elko are going through this process now. Ms. Kerr asked if there were any difficulties with historical/preservation societies when looking at tearing down or modifying older URMBs. Dr. dePolo indicated

that if they want to limit what can be done, preserving the buildings is the goal. Everyone has to work together to reach this goal. Dr. Kent, University of Nevada Reno, indicated there was resistance to this exact idea in regards to Lincoln Hall. He appreciates historical value but not the danger intrinsic with these old buildings. Ms. Kerr stated that other critical structures such as dams could be tied into this effort in regards to the THIRA and SPR. Mr. Hynds inquired how many have gone into their hazard mitigation plans to address seismic risk. Dr. dePolo indicated that few projects came through the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant (PDM) for seismic projects to date. This may be one of the best avenues to use. Dr. Kent spoke to the largest resilience project in Nevada being on the University of Nevada Reno (UNR) campus, but there is reluctance to identify the retrofits for what they are. Dr. dePolo noted that social queuing needs to increase. If an entity is doing something about earthquakes, it should be shared. Chief Luna called for a motion to address the action item on the agenda. Dr. Kent motioned to adopt the statement “The NRAC recognizes unreinforced masonry buildings as dangerous earthquake risks and encourages actions within Nevada to reduce this risk, with the result of saving lives, reducing injuries, and reducing property loss from earthquakes” with respect to URBMs and a strategy to address mitigation and inclusion. A second was provided by Ms. Kerr. Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Clark County Fire Department, spoke to the possible inclusion of a list of specific recommendations to go along with this statement. Dr. Kent indicated the desire for the state as a whole to do something regarding this issue. There has to be funding applied to the issue. Deputy Chief Steinbeck asked if there is a specific strategy that can be adopted, government entities will look to the NRAC. Dr. dePolo spoke to recommendations and reports done by the URMBC Committee earlier as a source. The NRAC can advocate change and the PDM program can be utilized for the time it is still in place. Deputy Chief Steinbeck indicated that perhaps work could be done with stakeholders and Dr. dePolo can come up with recommendations. Chief Luna asked Dr. Kent and Ms. Kerr if they would like to table their motion/second based on this discussion. Dr. Kent wants to keep the motion and Ms. Kerr agreed to accept the statement with the understanding that Dr. dePolo will bring back additional recommendations to add onto that statement.

Mike Wilson, Clark County School District, indicated to add an “s” to encourage in the statement. All were in favor with no opposition to the changes. The motion passed unanimously. Chief Luna noted that updates will be provided at the next meeting.

5. Briefing on the Nevada State Citizen Corps Program

Mary Ann Laffoon, Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps/Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), provided an overview of CERT activities. Ms. Laffoon started her presentation by thanking Bunny Bishop, Nevada Division of Water Resources, and Carlos Rendo, Nevada Division of Water Resources, for handouts they were able to provide to be utilized at community outreach events. Ms. Laffoon also thanked Stephanie Parker, DEM/HS, for being the point of contact for this program to receive additional materials. Ms. Laffoon spoke to the CERT program continuing to provide volunteers as force multipliers in non-emergency and emergency events, involvement in CERT classes, and participating in preparedness fairs and booth events. Ms. Laffoon spoke to recent CERT events. One big event is for the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe (PLPT). The PLPT was able to hold their first CERT class in recent years. The class had 9 people enrolled and all 9 were able to graduate. A highlight from this training was a request for more training. This feedback helps programs grow. Ms. Laffoon praised Ms. Parker and DEM/HS staff for work on the Nevada CERT Newsletter. This Newsletter is a way to share information among the different programs and highlight events. Ms. Laffoon spoke to upcoming events to include; continued training and recruitment of volunteers, and participation in multiple community outreach opportunities.

Michael Perry, Washoe County Sheriff’s Office, provided a presentation on the Washoe County Sheriff’s Office Citizens Corp Program. The Washoe County Citizens Corp Program is comprised of multiple teams. These teams include the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), Citizens Homeland Security Council (CHSC), and Rail Auxiliary Team (Rat Pack). Everyone in these sub teams has to go through the CERT training. This

expands the number of volunteers available. CERT members received training and partnered with Washoe County Health District to operate Points of Distribution (POD) and establish Alternate Care Facilities. During the flu season, CERT volunteers were assigned to every position except for injections. Building on partnerships, CERT works with the Medical Reserve Corp (MRC) to establish effective Flu PODs. These Flu PODs serve the community at multiple locations. Training also included sheltering and the notification process. CERT, with the assistance of the American Red Cross, worked to establish shelters and performed knock and talk drills during the Sound the Alarm exercise. This is to ensure community safety and that localized evacuations can be effectively performed. The Sound the Alarm exercise produced 375 door knocks in a three hour period.

The Washoe County CERT also focuses on traffic training. Volunteers are taught traffic management. This is more in depth than just basic traffic training. There have been numerous training advancements. CERT members are trained in lighting spotting, helicopter landing and takeoff, and operations at the Regional Emergency Operation Center (REOC). CERT members are also trained in WebEOC functions. The Washoe County CERT team is comprised of 5 basic teams. CERT members receive training and enhanced knowledge in radio communications, medical operations, programs such as Stop the Bleed, Be the Help, carries, and cribbing. CERT held an All Hands Exercise in June, 2019. This exercise was created solely from volunteers. CERT partnered with the Amateur Emergency Radio Services (ARES) and with the Salvation Army to add the element of realism. This exercise had 62 CERT volunteers, 22 live role players, and 22 mannequins. There was also live video feed that was provided to the REOC.

CERT focuses on giving back to the community. During the time period of January through July 2019, CERT participated in over 38 events across the valley to include; Incline Fourth of July, Christmas in July, Earth Day, and Moms on the Run. CERT reaches out to everyone they can. These events do not have to be large, extravagant events. Mr. Perry spoke to events of the CHSC. The CHSC is developed to expand the communities understanding of threats locally and internationally as well as Law Enforcement Operations. An overview of activities of the Rat Pack include; working with Union Pacific, AMTRAK, and Operation Rail Safe. These partnerships are to provide eyes out in the field, yard control during events, and suicide awareness. In conclusion, there are a total of 202 active volunteers, 3 CERT Academies, 92 volunteers CERT trained, 57 volunteers retained, 26 volunteers RAT trained, 26 RAT volunteers retained, and a total of 13,250.00 hours of training.

Dr. Jeanne Freeman, Carson City Health and Human Services, asked Ms. Laffoon about Citizen Corp activities outside of CERT in the activity reports. Dr. Freeman noted there are useful updates included in that report. Ms. Laffoon is aware of including that information and will work with Ms. Parker to compose that information. Ms. Laffoon would like those that have expertise in specific programs to be able to speak to those programs. Medical Reserve Corps of Southern Nevada is a good example of a program that can be brought to the table. Ms. Parker will reach out to all the previous groups and compile reporting information and updates. If there are other inclusions, please reach out to her. Misty Robinson, Southern Nevada Health District, spoke to a monthly newsletter that can be distributed that contains the type of information that Dr. Freeman is requesting. This newsletter can be forward out the NRAC group for situational awareness.

6. Briefing on the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center

Tennille Pereira, Vegas Strong Resiliency Center, provided an overview of the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center (VSRC) activities. The VSRC was established after the family assistance center for Route 91 was shut down. This was a transition to long term support services for the victims of Route 91. The VSRC is funded under the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP). This is a federal grant that is administered through the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The OVC supports victims and jurisdictions that have experienced incidents of terrorism or mass violence. The AEAP is designed to supplement the available resources and services of entities responding to acts of terrorism or mass violence in order to ensure that a program's

resources are sufficient and/or not diverted to these victims to the detriment of other crime victims. This is a supplemental program for communities to allow communities to continue to serve their regular population and be able to handle the influx of needs. This helps build infrastructure and on-going resilience for current and future needs. The application is drafted by consultants from the OVC by looking at community needs. They provide assistance and advice throughout the grant process. Ms. Pereira provided photos of the VSRC. The goal is to provide victim centered services, this includes the décor. The VSRC is a multi-agency collaborative service. In the beginning this was a Clark County project that is now operating under the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada. The center provides victim advocacy and support, grief counseling and spiritual care referrals, technical assistance accessing online resources, referral and resource hub and assistance with websites to include; resourcing, coping tips, contact information, and news releases.

The Route 91 event had an international impact. This event had impacts on 46 states and five countries. Unfortunately, there is no master list of victims or their families. This has been a challenging aspect of the Route 91 event. However, through information sharing with other agencies, there are now 11,000 names in the database. There were a total of 22,000 concert attendees, 851 people were injured and 58 people who have passed on. Through this effort, there were a number of areas that can be improved in regards to victim services. The goal is to always provide victim-centered services, but the services and the statutory structure was not built from the viewpoint of victims. Legislative changes include a streamlined process that is online, coordinates all victim services through one application process, removed the requirement that they have a “physical injury” to be considered a victim eligible for benefits, increased deadline to apply for benefits from 12 months to 24 months, changed appeal process to not be held at a public hearing, took the Victims of Crime Program (VOCP) discretion in determining if the victimization was the fault of the victim in order to deny them benefits, required to incorporate victim advocates at every stage of emergency planning at each level of government from the planning stages all the way through the long-term response, enabled the Governor in the state of an emergency to permit providers of emergency services and mental health services from other state to provide emergency services, and finally requires that our medical and mental health licensing boards gather information about the ability for them to provide emergency services (specifically dealing with trauma).

The VSRC has a long-term goal of community resilience. The goal is to transition into a long-term resiliency center, become Nevada’s first victim’s rights center, become engrained in emergency response and planning, be prepared to deploy anywhere in the state in a mass casualty event, provide assistance and support for other communities during and after a mass casualty event, and continue to be the victim’s voice. Ms. Pereira spoke to the handout titled Family Assistance Center Planning: Victim Services. This document is a rough draft at building infrastructure into the family assistance center using lessons learned. This document is basic infrastructure of positions that are currently filled and is the basis of current operations. Christina Conti, Washoe County Health District, inquired on what the actual process would be as a deployable resource. Ms. Pereira would like to see a similar center in the north as well, but would be a deployable unit in the future. Events that the North deals with are very different events than the South deals with, but could still operate under the resiliency model. Chief Luna asked about the capabilities of the team currently. Ms. Pereira advised that this team is under the planning phase. Deputy Chief Steinbeck inquired on what is needed to make this a deployable resource. Ms. Pereira advised that funding is a priority. Her legal team is looking into the grant resources, private resources, and integration into the Emergency Management world. Clark County is working closely with the center and working on switching the mindset to integrate victim services in a different way.

7. Briefing on School Safety Activities

Roy Anderson, Washoe County School District, and Mike Wilson, Clark County School District, provided a joint briefing on Clark and Washoe County School District’s Emergency Preparedness. The topics of this presentation include; important statistics, need for an all-hazard approach, update from the Clark County

School District, update from the Washoe County School District, State-wide school Administrator Training Plan and ideas moving forward. Mr. Anderson noted that for this presentation the definition of a school shooting is less than four deaths and the definition for a mass school shooting is four or more deaths. The first school shooting predated the Civil War. The first mass school shooting occurred in 1891 with 5 victims. The two deadliest attacks in schools were not due to firearms. In 1958, a school fire in Chicago killed 95 students and staff. In Michigan during 1927 there were 44 students, staff, and town officials who were killed by dynamite that was detonated in the basement. When officials arrived, the subject detonated himself and his vehicle. This was the first known suicide bomber in United States history.

Mr. Anderson briefly spoke to a chart that was provided in the handouts. This graph shows there were more deaths in the 1990s than there are today, in fact, there were four times more students killed in the early 1990s than today. Mr. Anderson spoke to school and lone-wolf terrorists making up 32% of all mass public shootings. This makes up 75% to 80% of all media coverage. Research suggests excessive mass public shooting coverage has increased fear, perceived risk of victimization, and the perception of an epidemic. Excessive mass media attention given to school shootings has resulted in ineffective security measures that intensify anxiety and may actually increase the likelihood of copycat crimes. Less than 1% of the annual youth homicides (age 5-18 years old) occur at our schools. Mr. Anderson noted that from Columbine High School in 1999 to Huffman High School in 2018, approximately 200 children were shot and killed at school. The chance of a student being shot to death at school is roughly 1 in 614,000,000 on any given day. There is a higher risk of death from travelling to and from school, catching a potential deadly disease, and life-threatening injury from playing sports. Mr. Anderson dove into more statistics stating from 1999 to 2017 approximately 234 children died from eating hotdogs and approximately 360 died from high school football. Attacks occur worldwide. This is not a United States issue. These attacks are done by firearms, knives, gasoline, swords, clubs, hatchets, explosives, and other weapons. Knives are the most common weapon in our schools. This shows the importance for an all-hazard approach. After 9/11, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was created and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) was included. The focus turned to terrorism. Then in 2005, Hurricane Katrina happened and the whole community was not as prepared. This again proves the importance of an all-hazard approach.

Mike Wilson provided a briefing on the Clark County School District. Every year, every staff member and substitute is trained in how to secure and evacuate a building through required videos. Principals hold training for staff members on the School Based Emergency Operations Plan. The School Based Emergency Operations Plan is updated annually. Students are taught by their teachers how to do emergency procedures. These procedures include; hard lockdowns, soft lockdowns, shelter in place, and evacuations. Shadow Ridge High School has developed a student video that will help expand training to students. This video demonstrates the correct procedures to follow if confronted with a violent situation. The focus is on lockdown, independently evacuate, be vigilant, and evaluate your options (LIVE). As a last resort, every school will have a radio that they can contact a school police dispatcher. Every school is also taught how to Stop the Bleed. The Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funding was able to provide Bleeding Control Kits (7 pack) to every school. In 2018 Southern Nevada Fire Departments and the State Fire Marshall met to discuss lessons learned from Parkland. There is a three-minute hold for buildings with sprinklers while the administration investigates the cause of the alarm. Clark County School District Police, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, and the Mesquite Police Department will be responding to fire alarms.

Roy Anderson provided a briefing on the Washoe County School District. With the passage of Senate Bill (SB) 89, the schools now have to have after school activity emergency action plans and large event emergency action plans. The Washoe County School District will follow the Regional Emergency Medical Services Authority (REMSA) and FEMA format for these reports. Using this format will make it easier to follow and understand. Washoe County School District is also providing training for Stop the Bleed. Grant funding from DHS went to provide one stop the bleed pack at every school. There are eight personal kits per pack. Grant

funding that was received from the Washoe County Health Department went to provide 170 emergency buckets. These emergency buckets contain necessary supplies for emergency situations. Gerlach, Natchez Elementary School, and North Valleys High School have all already been trained for Stop the Bleed. The goal is to teach McQueen Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and have them teach other local ROTCs to create a cascading effect. Further training also includes; developing an Incident Command System (ICS) training program for administration and district leadership, create a teen CERT club at North Valleys High School, and more training for the School Emergency Operations Plan. There will also be a table-top exercise for the district Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in October 2019, and continuing individual training at schools. As far as safety, Washoe County School District will have single points of entry at all elementary and middle schools. There will also be an implementation of lobby guards at all schools by the end of the school year. This will help with visitor control and keeping track of who is in the school in case of an emergency.

In regards to the State-wide School Administrator Training Plan, Mr. Anderson spoke to the current partners. Current partners include; Nevada Emergency Preparedness Association (NEPA), Nevada Association of School Administrators (NASA), and Washoe School Principals Association (WSPA). Looking at potential partners the Nevada Department of Education and Clark County Association of School Administrators and Professional-Technical Employees (CCASAPE) would both be a great fit. This program has tremendous support from DEM/HS. Mr. Anderson spoke to the desire of NEPA to develop a training program to teach emergency plan development and ICS to K-12 and higher education. Moving forward, there needs to be continued support from the state and community partners. There needs to be special caution that all school districts are different and have different needs. The FEMA model starts local and ends local.

Mike Wilson spoke to challenges. Nevada Revised Statutes 388.243 requires that each Development Committee established by the board of trustees of a school district shall develop one plan to be used by all the public schools other than the charter schools in the school district in responding to a crisis, emergency, or suicide. This Development Committee is made up of the following membership; at least one member of the board of trustees or of the governing body that established the committee, at least one administrator of a school in the school district or of the charter school, at least one licensed teacher of a school in the school district or of the charter school, at least one employee of a school in the school district or of the charter school who is not a licensed teacher and who is not responsible for the administration of the school, at least one parent or legal guardian of a pupil who is enrolled in a school in the school district or in the charter school, at least one representative of a local law enforcement agency in the county in which the school district or charter school is located, at least one school police officer, including, without limitation, a chief of school police of the school district if the school district has school police officers, and at least one representative of a state or local organization for emergency management. SB 89 added a counselor of a school in the school district or of the charter school, a psychologist of a school in the school district or of the charter school, and a licensed social worker of a school in the school district or of the charter school. The Development Committee consults with social services agencies, emergency managers, resource officers, school police of the district, director of the local organization for emergency management, and mental health services. SB 89 added a Nevada State Fire Marshal and representative of local government responsible for enforcement of ordinances, codes, and other regulations governing fire safety. Another set of challenges is that each school committee shall, when reviewing the plan, consult with the local social services agencies and law enforcement agencies in the county, city or town in which its school is located and the director of the local organization for emergency management of, if there is no local organization for emergency management, with the Chief of the DEM/HS or his designee. There is a working group that has been established to look at these challenges and find a solution that everyone can agree on. Deputy Chief Steinbeck question if these issues were all legislation based. Mr. Wilson advised that is correct, and these cannot be looked at until 2021. The other issue is to change the perspective from an active shooter mindset to an all hazard approach.

8. Briefing on the Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack Exercise “Silver Crucible”

Jon Bakkedahl, DEM/HS, provided an overview of the slide deck presented regarding the Silver Crucible Exercise. This overview included updates on the three phases of the event to include an intelligence day, a full scale response day, and a recovery day. Mr. Bakkedahl also noted DEM/HS's key objectives for this exercise. Mr. Bakkedahl noted there are numerous players participating in this event. These players include Carson City, Washoe County, Henderson, Las Vegas and Clark County agencies along with the Sam Boyd Stadium located at the University of Nevada Las Vegas. There was special recognition to FEMA for providing personnel and assistance throughout this whole exercise process. Mr. Bakkedahl wrapped up the presentation with review of the planning schedule and a breakdown of grant support.

9. Public Comment

Chief Luna opened the discussion for public comment in all venues. No public comment was provided in Carson City. Connie Morton, Southern Nevada Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) , spoke to the state VOAD. Ms. Morton spoke to the broader organization of the VOAD and provided historical background. The National VOAD has worked tirelessly with communities during disasters and this continues with Hurricane Dorian. Ms. Morton noted that the Nevada VOAD has consisted of regional organizations with inconsistent membership. Cheryl Nagy, Clark County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, has been of great assistance and has offered input from the California VOAD point of view. Unfortunately, the VOAD had a misstep regarding the VOAD meeting that was supposed to take place in August 2019; a decision was made by the National VOAD to cancel this meeting abruptly. Ms. Morton noted that the Southern Nevada VOAD will be meeting on Thursday. Ms. Morton anticipates increased participation with the upcoming Silver Crucible Exercise and the National VOAD conference in Phoenix, Arizona in 2020. Ms. Morton thanked the NRAC for the inclusion of VOAD in the ongoing discussions. Ms. Levering was disappointed to not see the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) on the agenda, and hopes to see the EMPG return to the agenda. Chief Luna, spoke to the decision to not include EMPG on the agenda and advised that EMPG will be discussed at future meetings. The NRAC will receive information on EMPG in the near future. No public comment was noted on the phone.

10. Adjourn

Chief Luna called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. A motion to adjourn was presented by Christina Conti and a second was provided by Solome Barton, City of North Las Vegas. Motion passed unanimously. Meeting adjourned.