STATE OF NEVADA
MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
NEVADA RESILIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of Organization: Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Date and Time of Meeting: Friday, January 29, 2021 – 9:30 a.m.

Teleconference Access: 888-273-3658, Access Code: 1453277

Pursuant to Section 1 of the Declaration of Emergency Directive 006 signed March 22, 2020, as extended by Declaration of Emergency Directive 029, signed July 31, 2020, the requirement contained in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 241.023(1)(b) that there be a physical location designated for meetings of public bodies where members of the public are permitted to attend and participate is suspended due to the COVID-19 emergency. Please see Attachment A. This meeting will be teleconferenced beginning at 9:30 a.m.

The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (Committee) may take action on items marked "For Possible Action." Items may be taken out of the order presented on the agenda at the discretion of the Chair. Items may be combined for consideration by the Committee at the discretion of the Chair. Items may be pulled or removed from the agenda at any time.

Please Note: Witnesses wishing to have their complete testimony/handouts included in the permanent record of this meeting should provide a written or electronic copy to the Committee administrative support staff. Minutes of the meeting are produced in a summary format and are not verbatim.

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call** – Chair, David Fogerson, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief Billy Samuels, Urban Area Administrator (UAA).

2. **Public Comment** – (Discussion Only) – No action may be taken upon a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action may be taken. Public comments may be limited to three minutes per person at the discretion of the Chair. Comments will not be restricted based on viewpoint.

3. **Approval of Minutes** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Chair, David Fogerson and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief Billy Samuels. The Committee will discuss and review the minutes of the December 14, 2020, Committee meeting. The Committee may vote to amend and approve or approve the minutes as provided.

4. **Review of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)** – (Discussion Only) – Melissa Friend, Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM). The Committee will be provided an overview of the IPAWS. The IPAWS is the federal program used to alert the public of emergency incidents. Discussion will include how jurisdictions participate in the program.

5. **Review of Project Submission for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Mitigation Grant Program** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Susan Coyote, DEM, and Janell Woodward, DEM. The Committee will review an executive overview of the FFY 2020 BRIC Program applications and State Hazard Mitigation Officer recommendations, including information on Nevada's allocation, type of eligible projects, grant, and program requirements. The Committee will have the opportunity to ask questions regarding the BRIC applications and may provide a recommendation to the Chief of DEM on the submittal of the overall State BRIC application to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

6. **Annual Review of the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee Bylaws** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Chair, David Fogerson and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief Billy Samuels. The Committee will discuss and review the Committee Bylaws. The Committee may vote to amend and approve or approve the Bylaws as provided.

7. **Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee Annual Report** – (Discussion Only) – Chair, David Fogerson and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief Billy Samuels. The Committee will review the annual report that will be submitted in accordance with Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 239C.480 which is provided to the Governor, Legislative Counsel Bureau, and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security.

8. **Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council (NTECC) Updates** – (Discussion Only) – Jon Bakkedahl, DEM, Crystal Harjo, DEM, and Ryan Gerchman, DEM. The Committee will be presented with the FFY 2020 NTECC Annual Report. This report is a requirement of NRS 414.165(5)(c) and is being provided to the Committee for visibility. In addition, NTECC staff will discuss emergency management and public health concerns for Nevada's Tribal communities.

9. **Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 Strategies to be Maintained and Emerging Strategies** – (Discussion Only) - Chair, David Fogerson and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief Billy Samuels. The Committee will review the FFY 2021 emergency management and homeland security strategies selected to be maintained for public safety planning and grant funding purposes, as well as, those that are emerging as potential public safety threats to determine future project needs, which were voted on in December 2020 by the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee, Committee on Finance, and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security.

10. **Overview of the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Process** – (Discussion Only) – Kelli Anderson, DEM. The Committee will be provided an overview of the HSGP process to include HSGP timelines, release of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO), Metropolitan Statistical Analysis (MSA) rankings, meeting timelines, reporting requirements, and potential deliverables from the State Administrative Agent (SAA), Urban Area Working Group, Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee, Committee on Finance, and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security.

11. **Public Comment** – (Discussion Only) – No action may be taken upon a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action may be taken. Public comments may be limited to three minutes per person at the discretion of the Chair. Comments will not be restricted based on viewpoint.

12. Adjourn – (Discussion/For Possible Action)

This is a public meeting. In conformance with the Nevada Public Meeting Law, and pursuant to Sections 3 and 4 of the Declaration of Emergency Directive 006 signed March 22, 2020, as extended by Declaration of Emergency Directive 029, signed July 31, 2020, this agenda was posted or caused to be posted on or before 9:00 a.m. on January 26, 2021, at the following:

- Nevada Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Public Meeting Notifications/Information Website: DEM Public Meeting Website at https://dem.nv.gov/DEM/2021_Nevada_Resilience_Advisory_Committee/
- Nevada Public Notice Website: www.notice.nv.gov

We are pleased to make reasonable accommodations for members of the public who have a disability or access requirements. If special arrangements for the meeting are necessary, or if you need to obtain meeting materials, please notify Sherrean Whipple, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, 2478 Fairview Drive, Carson City, Nevada 89701 or (775) 687-0300. 24-hour advance notice is requested. Thank you.

Meeting Minutes
Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Attendance	DATE	December 14, 2020
	TIME	9:00 a.m.
	METHOD	Teleconference
	RECORDER	Karen Hall

Appointed Voting Member Attendance					
Member Name	**Present**	**Member Name**	**Present**	**Member Name**	**Present**
David Fogerson – Chair	X	Kelly Echeverria	X	Tennille Periera	X
Billy Samuels – Vice Chair	X	Andrea Esp	X	Matthew Petersen	X
Andy Ancho	X	Jeanne Freeman	X	Shaun Rahmeyer	X
Roy Anderson	ABS	Mlke Heidemann	X	Misty Robinson	ABS
Travis Anderson	X	Eric Holt	ABS	Rachel Skidmore	X
Noah Boyer	X	David Hunkup	ABS	Corey Solferino	X
Elizabeth Breeden	X	Jeremy Hynds	ABS	Malinda Southard	X
James Chrisley	X	Graham Kent	ABS	Chris Tomaino	X
Jason Danen	X	Mary Ann Laffoon	X	Mike Wlson	X
Cassandra Darrough	X	Chris Lake	ABS	Stephanie Woodard	ABS
Bob Dehnhardt	X	Carolyn Levering	X		
Craig dePolo	X	Ryan Miller	X		
Appointed Non-Voting Member Attandance					
Bunny Bishop	X	Melissa Friend	X	Kasey KC	ABS
Rebecca Bodnar	ABS	Sheryl Gonzales	ABS	Aaron Kenneston	ABS
Kate Callaghan	ABS	Mojra Hauenstein	ABS	Selby Marks	X
Felix Castagnola	X	Jill Hemenway	X	Catherine Neilson	ABS
Mike Dyzak	ABS	Patricia Herzog	X		
Legal/Administrative Support Attendance					

Representative	Entity	Present
Samantha Ladich – Senior Deputy Attorney General	Office of the Nevada Attorney General	X
Karen Hall – Management Analyst/Support	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	X

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call**

   Chief David Fogerson, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEM/HS), called the meeting to order. Roll call was performed by Karen Hall, DEM/HS. Quorum was established for the meeting.

2. **Public Comment**

   Chief Fogerson opened the first period of public comment for discussion. Bob Dehnhardt, Nevada Department of Administration, informed the Committee that during the past weekend, a vulnerability was discovered in the Solar Winds Orion Management Tool whereby a software stream had been compromised and continues to compromise all users. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) has advised to take the tool offline until it can be patched. Mr. Dehnhardt also urged to pass this information on to any of the member's information technology departments. This issue was discovered in the United States Treasury and Commerce Departments and is wide-reaching. Chief Fogerson indicated this alert went out in the DEM/HS listserv platforms as well.

3. Approval of Minutes

Chief Fogerson called for a motion to amend or approve the draft minutes of the November 30, 2020, Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC) meeting. Dr. Jeanne Freeman, Carson City Health and Human Services, asked that a correction to the spelling of her first name be made to not include an "i" throughout the document, and motioned to approve the minutes with those changes. Mike Heidemann, Churchill County, seconded the motion. All were in favor with no opposition. Motion passed unanimously.

4. Discussion of Identified Preparedness Gaps in the State of Nevada

Matthew Williams, DEM/HS, provided an overview of recent Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) efforts statewide. Mr. Williams oversees the THIRA'S creation for the state and works with the Las Vegas Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) to assist them in preparation for their THIRA. In 2018, FEMA changed their way of formatting the THIRA to be more robust. In a county by county outreach effort, Mr. Williams worked with Lori DeGristina, DEM/HS, to get the THIRA completed. In 2019, Randy Brawley, Wise Oak Consulting, LLC., formerly with FEMA Region IX, was hired as a contractor to assist with regional THIRA workshops in southern, eastern, and western Nevada. In 2020, due to the COVID-19 emergency, the workshops were performed online.

Chief Fogerson spoke to the THIRA challenges and electronic delivery issues with identifying capability gaps in 2020. In 2019, 54 individuals participated in that process; however, in 2020, only 18 individuals participated including the UASI. Chief Fogerson presented highlights of the slide presentation titled Nevada Gap Analysis. *Please refer to Attachment A – Nevada Gap Analysis for specific topic details*. Topics of discussion, and any additional discussion pertaining to the report topics during the presentation included:

- Key findings for the State and UASI;

    o Chief Fogerson emphasized that the large capability gaps for Fatality Management Services and Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services on the State level. There has been a lot of discussion at the State level on filling these gaps given the current pandemic situation. Progress has been made by embedding Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Every emergency has a public health component.
    o Chief Fogerson expressed some concern on the report of capability loss in Public Information and Warning in the UASI noting it also had the largest investment. This may be worth investigating further; however, this is based on results from a very limited feedback dataset.
    o There are nuance differences between the State and UASI processes.

- 2020 THIRA/Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR) requirements;

    o Chief Fogerson spoke to these requirements tying into strategic capabilities.

- Threats and Hazards of most concern for the State and UASI;

    o Chief Fogerson emphasized concern on the deemphasis of Wildland fire in FEMA's 2020 risk methodology. A large wildland fire in Lake Tahoe would cause significant evacuation, resource, and economic recovery challenges in the north. Similar fires such as the recent Walker fire have devastating consequences. The state will keep this as a priority.

- 2020 SPR significant observations for the State and UASI;
- Capability investments lost, sustained, and gained in the State and UASI;
- Relative 2020 Planning, Organization, Equipment, Training, and Exercise (POETE) gaps and gaps versus priority for the State and UASI;
- Core capabilities with general, medium priority, and high priority quantitative gaps for the State and UASI;

- Additional core capability POETE element gaps for the State and UASI;
- Core capabilities with the most progress and in most danger of losing ground in 2020 for the State and UASI;
- Quantitative gains for the State and UASI in 2020; and
- Capability lost for the State and UASI in 2020.

Chief Fogerson thanked all involved in the provision of information and creation of the Nevada Gap Analysis, and opened discussion on the presentation.

- Deputy Chief Billy Samuels, Clark County Fire Department, referred to the Active Shooter hazard listed in the report, and courses critical to close that gap. Deputy Chief Samuels is concerned about making Active Shooter a threat with a statewide response. This specific threat is addressed in the rurals and in southern Nevada differently than it may be addressed at the State level. Efforts to try and have a standard response statewide will prove very difficult. Chief Fogerson indicated that he is not looking at creating a single statewide response, but rather to improve capabilities between the State, rural areas, and southern Nevada as it pertains to processes. If there are issues that can be addressed to enhance support between these jurisdictions, that is the goal. Deputy Chief Samuels indicated that the south does incorporate state law enforcement in their processes and in trainings/exercises. Chief Fogerson indicated that at the state level, that process needs to be improved in the North.

- Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, emphasized that as these assessments take place, she is noting these issues and decisions will be included in the grant application. DEM/HS is required by the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) to ask the question and ensure everyone receiving HSGP funding participates in the THIRA process, and if that was not the case, that jurisdiction would not be eligible for HSGP funding.

- Dr. Freeman expressed appreciation for the work put into this analysis, and having the information pulled in such a way so that it is more understandable. Many commonalities need to be addressed, and that can often feel overwhelming because there are many gaps identified. It may be difficult to know how to close such gaps. Participation in the THIRA is important; however, we need to make sure that the results do not dictate how we strategically address these issues. Perhaps one of the things that this group can agree on, regardless of what region of the state represented, is to start talking about some of the gaps that are not large which can be leveraged against the larger gaps. All these gaps are interconnected. Chief Fogerson indicated this is a good point to consider moving forward, and it is important to address on how the grant applications are graded in the upcoming months. Kelli Anderson indicated that when DEM/HS submits the grant application, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) asks how Nevada is buying down risk and using the funding to close gaps. Ms. Anderson indicated agreement with Dr. Freeman, and that it is not necessary to have to choose all capabilities that are in the red, yellow, or green, but rather to have a strategy on communicating how Nevada is approaching this process.

- Chief Andy Ancho, Reno Fire Department, spoke to the Active Shooter discussion earlier and wanted clarification on what was being asked for regarding common terminology. In the hazardous materials arena, common terminology is standard. Chief Fogerson indicated that understanding common terminology between jurisdictions is critical and even includes equipment needs. Active Shooter exercises or initiatives place key partners together which helps everyone understand the overall process in the longer term. Chief Ancho spoke to the courses needed to accomplish that task, and the difficulty of getting that type of training put together. Perhaps this type of training can be included annually during regional Triad hazardous material (HAZMAT) training as a benefit. Chief Fogerson used the example of the SEOC as a unified group with very different roles but working together to solve issues.

- Deputy Noah Boyer, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, spoke to issues pertaining to the Consolidated Bomb Squad. It is a unique situation in the next 15 months in that the squad will be 15 technicians

down. The education center is shut down due to COVID-19. Every technician must be certified prior to attending bomb squad school, and it is difficult to get them to a class currently. As the classes become available, technicians would like to participate.

▪ Matthew Petersen, Elko County, spoke to the conversation on Triad training, and he will need that expertise as his region is starting its own Triad soon.

▪ Dr. Freeman spoke to training requirements not fitting solely on the shoulders of DEM/HS, and it would be powerful for DEM/HS to leverage other jurisdictions for training expansion. Dr. Freeman congratulated Lanita Magee, DEM/HS, on her efforts to head the training effort. Chief Fogerson agreed with this idea, and Dr. Freeman indicated this is another way to bridge relationships and capability.

▪ Mike Heidemann spoke to the importance of outreach to improve training on the Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is supported in the urban areas, but it is used much less in rural jurisdictions. Mutual aid is often misunderstood. Promotion of training and using ICS is crucial. Jon Bakkedahl, DEM/HS, spoke to the need for end-user training, but emphasized the need to educate policy groups to create accurate and effective objectives. Whatever that looks like, through modification of process/training, it must be done on a state, local, regional, and tribal level. This will result in more compatibility between jurisdictional processes, and instructors can be used in a multi-jurisdictional and multi-modal way. Mr. Heidemann agreed, and offered his support to promote this message.

5. **Determine Recommendations for the Strategic Capacities to be Maintained for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)**

Chief Fogerson opened discussion on the determination of Strategic Capacities to be Maintained (SCTBM) for FFY 2021 and referred the NRAC members to the current SCTBM approved for FFY 2020 in addition to FEMA core capability worksheets for reference. The current SCTBM are as follows, and in no ranked order: Fusion Centers, Citizen Corps, National Incident Management System, Chemical Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE), Operational Communications, Public Information and Warning, Recovery, Cybersecurity, and Planning. The NRAC reviewed these nine existing SCTBM for any necessary modifications needed in the FFY 2021 HSGP process. Discussion highlights included:

▪ Deputy Chief Samuels proposed adding a strategic capacity addressing the elections. Additional training may make the process better. Chief Fogerson indicated that elections could potentially be tied to the Cybersecurity SCTBM. Deputy Chief Samuels indicated that he was fine with elections fitting into the SCTBM for Cybersecurity. Kelli Anderson indicated that the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) guidance is not yet known and wanted to clarify if Deputy Chief Samuels may be speaking about the priority investments. Nevada will likely see the priority investment requirements again in 2021. Deputy Chief Samuels clarified that he would like Election Security listed as a stand-alone SCTBM.

▪ Deputy Boyer spoke to the Northern Nevada Regional Intelligence Center (NNRIC) project not being included as a program in the Fusion Center SCTBM. This has caused issues with funding by placing that program into the competitive process. The NNRIC has been crucial in investigations and is an integral program in Washoe County. Kelly Echeverria, Washoe County, spoke to her understanding on the limitations of fusion centers allowed in the state, and that may be why the NNRIC cannot be included as a SCTBM. Kelly Anderson spoke to the historical reason there are only two recognized fusion centers in Nevada. Initially, there were three fusion centers in Nevada, but the areas of responsibility for two of the centers overlapped. The Nevada Threat Analysis Center's area of responsibility included Washoe County. That overlap is why there are only two recognized fusion centers now, and why the NNRIC is not considered a recognized fusion center. Ms. Anderson indicated the need to be very careful to not to supplant in this instance. If Washoe County has already covered expenses for the NNRIC in its budget, funding from this grant cannot be pushed to the NNRIC without understanding where the funding will

be applied. Chief Fogerson indicated that due this issue's complexity, it may be best to keep the Fusion Center SCTBM as it is, and conversation can continue how to best address the NNRIC. Lieutenant Corey Solferino, Washoe County Sheriff's Office (WCSO), indicated the NNRIC is no longer a fusion center. The former Northern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center (NNCTC) had analysts embedded in the Nevada Threat Analysis Center (NTAC) prior to the existence of the NNRIC, and the NNCTC no longer exists. The NNRIC is specifically directed towards threats and intelligence, and crime reduction strategies for northern Nevada and the greater Washoe County area. The NNRIC has analysts from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), WCSO, Reno Police Department, Sparks Police Department and other agencies. Under former Governor Sandoval, the direction was made to recognize two fusion centers, so the two recognized fusion centers remain the NTAC and the Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center (SNCTC).

▪ Chief Fogerson would like to add additional HAZMAT teams under the CBRNE SCTBM.

▪ Chief Ancho indicated it is important to remember the civil unrest issues that have occurred this year. Efforts to prepare for those events were costly, and resources were difficult to obtain. Chief Fogerson indicated that there might be a possible nexus to terrorism tied to aspects of civil unrest, so that case could be made. The question is whether there are core capabilities that could be added that could assist with that support.

▪ Chief Fogerson asked if there were additional capacity modifications that the NRAC would like to have made. Carolyn Levering, City of Las Vegas, spoke to the identification of public health gaps, and if there was any interest in pursuing public health as a SCTBM recommendation. Dr. Freeman expressed interest in adding a public health component to the SCTBM, but beyond the provision of medical supplies and personal protective equipment (PPE), there are large gaps that need to be addressed. Capability should be more than having a PPE or equipment storage location, but rather a collaboration with partners who have resources that can be used when necessary and moved across the state as needed. Ms. Levering is looking at shifting Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) capability in that direction as well, with a tie to public health. Dr. Freeman indicated there is activity throughout the state, and there are four coalitions statewide that bring together not only hospital and emergency medical services, but other dynamics that have been highlighted during the COVID-19 response with home health and dialysis among others. This may open doors for the planning process to address healthcare facilities' challenges in moving patients from acute to skilled nursing. Ms. Levering indicated that tying this to a terrorism nexus is the challenge, but it is still possible to identify issues and start to work towards avenues to address the gaps. Dr. Freeman believes there is a nexus to terrorism in several areas within this element. Dr. Malinda Southard, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, likes this opportunity to break down the silos between agencies, and would like to be involved in these conversations. It is important to include a rotation plan and how to best utilize these resources. Andrea Esp, Washoe County Health District, agrees with Dr. Freeman and Dr. Southard in adding a rotation plan. Healthcare has made strides but continues to run into barriers.

▪ Kelli Anderson indicated it would be extremely helpful to review the SCTBM individually and move down the list to make any changes ensuring that all capacities are covered moving into the FFY 2021 HSGP process.

▪ Chief Fogerson likes the idea of including SCTBM that may not fit the HSGP grant specifically but having them identified even if another funding stream must be used to address the gaps. This SCTBM document could be used to identify not only HSGP-specific priorities, but other priorities needed to address statewide gaps. FEMA shows Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Management Services as one of the strategic capabilities to address, and Fatality Management showed up on the gap analysis. Carolyn Levering indicated the UASI funded fatality management in past years and did not know that

this needs to be made a priority this year. There has been significant turnover in the Coroner's office. The other capabilities are a good direction to look at currently. Ms. Levering indicated that Misty Robinson, Southern Nevada Health District, could not be on the call today because the first delivery of COVID-19 vaccinations came in this morning. Dr. Freeman indicated that it may be wise to take Fatality Management off the list or to separate Fatality Management from the Public Health capability.

- Chief Fogerson reviewed each SCTBM to denote any changes requested. Changes noted as follows:

  o *Fusion Centers* – No changes.
  o *Citizen Corps* – No changes.
  o *National Incident Management System* - No changes.
  o *Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive* – Chief Fogerson wants the addition of the Urban/Rural Frontier HAZMAT (Triad, Quad, New Program in Eastern Nevada) under Programs, and inquired if southern HAZMAT teams need to be included in the programs as well. Carolyn Levering indicated that Henderson and Las Vegas HAZMAT teams are included under the Urban Area HAZMAT core capability. Ms. Levering recommended that this stays as a core capability rather than a specific program so that specific counties or programs do not have to be specified. Chief Fogerson asked Chief Ancho or Chief Petersen if that may be the way they would like to approach their programs, with Chief Petersen indicating he would support moving from program to core capability as long as it did not affect the potential for funding the capability. Chief Ancho also had no issues with moving his program to the core capability instead. Chief Fogerson asked Kelli Anderson if there would be any issue with moving these out of the program category, with Ms. Anderson indicating it would be much easier if they were listed under rural and urban HAZMAT in the program area. This is a way to screen applications to see if they are compliant with what the NRAC directs. If CBRNE is opened as a core capability, it would be hard not to open the other core capabilities. Chief Fogerson clarified it would be best then to just add the rural and urban HAZMAT programs as initially discussed.
  o *Operational Communications* – No changes. Kelli Anderson indicated that those programs would have to be in the competitive category if there are any other programs other than the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) program. It is the same thing with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). If that is the case, it is fine, and Ms. Anderson just wants to ensure she understands the list's intent. Dr. Freeman spoke to this being addressed a previously in that the communications element was meant to be broader than just making sure radios were available. It does not mean that this cannot be changed. Chief Fogerson indicated that as Nevada advances as a state, the program should not focus on the equipment. Equipment gets recycled, and repeated requests come in to replace outdated equipment. Programs must be leveraged long term.
  o *Public Information and Warning* – No changes. Dr. Freeman spoke to lessons learned through past events, whether there is anything that can be identified that is not listed which should be included. Emergency Alert System (EAS) is important, but those that are border counties are affected frequently by those alerts. Chief Fogerson indicated he would agendize communities not covered by a Collaborative Operating Group (COG). Melissa Friend, DEM/HS, spoke to the use of COGS and the bleed-over that Dr. Freeman mentioned regarding EAS. Many times, there are no options to address bleed-over, and it is primarily an educational issue. Ms. Friend believes this does fit under the capacity as currently written. Chief Fogerson spoke to numerous COGs that exist and some major metropolitan areas that are currently not covered in an existing COG. There is clean-up that can be done in this area to add capacity.
  o *Recovery* – Kelli Anderson would like to add the Preliminary Disaster Assessment (PDA) tool as a program in Recovery. The Recovery Framework will be updated due to 2020 events and assistance will be provided to local jurisdictions with updating their local frameworks. The PDA tool's contract has been issued, which will take the pressure off local jurisdictions to use HSGP

funding instead of Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) funding for the PDA tool use.
   o *Cybersecurity* – No changes.
   o *Planning* – No changes.
   o *Election Security* – Chief Fogerson would like this added to the SCTBM list.
   o *Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services* – Chief Fogerson would like this added to the SCTBM list.

Kelli Anderson indicated that the HSGP grant allows for only ten investment justifications per funding stream, and our list currently has nine SCTBM. Adding two more capacities may prove problematic, so capacities may need to be merged to fit the IJ parameter. Chief Fogerson called for a motion to adopt the SCTBM as discussed. Samantha Ladich, Nevada Office of the Attorney General, indicated that it needed to be clear to all members what they are voting on. Dr. Freeman asked if Karen Hall, DEM/HS, could read into the record the existing SCTBM list and any changes. Ms. Hall read into the record the list with changes noted. Dr. Freeman motioned to adopt the SCTBM list as presented with the noted changes, and Administrator Shaun Rahmeyer, Office of Cyber Defense Coordination, seconded the motion. All were in favor with no opposition. Motion passed unanimously.

6. **Discussion on Items to Include in the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee Annual Report required under Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 239C.480**

Chief Fogerson opened the discussion for items to be included in the NRAC Annual Report. Dr. Freeman spoke to the budget formula collaboration for EMPG benefitting the state and highlighting that effort on the report. Dr. Freeman also would like to include the strategy undertaken to address the SCTBM, and why those priority capabilities were chosen. While the grants themselves are important, tying into the federal mission areas and showing how the state's priorities are driven is important. Chief Fogerson will also include the COVID-19 response, earthquake recommendations, election security, and the Citizen Corps program. Mary Ann Laffoon, Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps, wants to highlight how many agencies have worked through the past year on COVID-related issues. Chief Fogerson asked that anyone wanting to send him additional ideas is welcome to, and to please not violate Nevada Open Meeting Law in doing so.

7. **Discussion on 2021 Meeting Topics**

Chief Fogerson opened discussion to address topics moving forward in 2021. Included in the meeting packet is an example of how meeting topics are managed, and Chief Fogerson praised former Chief Caleb Cage's forethought in combining committees to create a body with expertise to make necessary changes and push through important initiatives. Dr. Freeman would like to see brief presentations continue pertaining to different agencies and topics. As time is valuable, she does not want to just hear information for multiple hours, but rather wants the role to support actions that benefit resilience. A reestablishment of what the NRAC's role is may be important moving forward. Chief Fogerson emphasized the importance of presentations coming with an "ask". Dr. Freeman asked that the expectation comes from the Chair and Vice-Chair for members to come ready for the meeting and engaged regardless of what the topic may be.

8. **Public Comment**

Chief Fogerson opened discussion on the second period of public comment. No public comment was presented.

7. **Adjourn**

Chief Fogerson called for a motion to adjourn. A motion to adjourn was presented by Dr. Freeman, and a second was provided by Administrator Rahmeyer. All were in favor with no opposition. Meeting adjourned.

Nevada Gap Analysis

Data and Details from Wise Oak Consulting, LLC

Planning	• Planning was the healthiest POETE element in 2020 • Largest increase in investment • Smallest capability gaps
Training & Exercises	• Largest loss in investment in 2020 • Largest capability gaps in 2020 (tied with Organization) • Highly affected by COVID-19
Organization	• Largest capability gap (tied with Exercises) • Also increased in investment
Fatality Management Services and Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	• Largest capability gaps • Also increased in investment • Highly affected by COVID-19
Public Information & Warning & Economic Recovery	• High priority and multiple gaps

Key Findings: State

Training & Exercises	• Largest loss in investment in 2020 • Largest capability gap in 2020 • Highly affected by COVID-19
Equipment	• Equipment was the healthiest POETE element in 2020
Public Information & Warning; and Operational Coordination	• Largest in crease in investment **AND** largest loss of capability • Also significant core capability gaps • Highly affected by COVID-19
High priority core capabilities with multiple POETE element gaps	• Cybersecurity • Intelligence & Information Sharing • Physical Protective Measures • Fatality Management • Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment

Key Findings: UASI

2020 THIRA / SPR Requirements

Mission Area	#	Core Capability
Cross-Cutting	1	Public Information and Warning
	2	Operational Coordination
Prevention/Protection	3	Intelligence and Information Sharing
Protection	4	Access Control and Identity Verification
	5	Cybersecurity
	6	Interdiction and Disruption
	7	Physical Protective Measures
	8	Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
	9	Screening, Search, and Detection
	10	Supply Chain Integrity and Security
Mitigation	11	Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
Response	12	Fatality Management Services
	13	Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services
Recovery	14	Economic Recovery
	15	Health and Social Services

- No THIRA required for 2020
- Address a pandemic
- SPR only fully addresses 15 core capabilities
- SPR address gaps in all 32 core capabilities

4

Pandemic	• New COVID-19 Scenario
Active Shooter	• Largest driver of core capabilities
Earthquake	• M6.9 Mt. Rose Fault Fault
Cyberattack	• Infrastructure attack
Flood	• 1,000-year flooding event
Wildfire	• Significant hazard • Deemphasized in FEMA's 2020 methodology

Threats / Hazards of Most Concern: State

Pandemic	• New COVID-19 Scenario
Mass Casualty Attack	• Largest driver of core capabilities
Earthquake	• M6.9 Frenchman Mountain Fault Fault
Cyberattack	• Infrastructure attack
Flood	• 500-year flooding event

Threats / Hazards of Most Concern: UASI

2020 SPR Significant Observations: Statewide

Nevada is generally maintaining its 15 core capabilities for 2020

- Most significant losses were in training & exercises

Most Core Capabilities have qualitative gaps

- Largest gap – Exercises & Organization (tied)
  - Organization also had a gain in Public Information & Warning
- Smallest gap - Equipment
  - Planning had the smallest gap with an investment gain in Public Information & Warning

In general, additional funding is needed to increase capabilities further

The greatest potential for losing capabilities are:

- **Planning:** Loss of trained staff
- **Organization:** Loss/turnover of trained staff, especially with respect to COVID-19 related core capabilities
- **Equipment:** Wear and tear on equipment, especially with respect to COVID-19 related core capabilities
- **Training:** Resources needed to maintain sufficient trained staff in all core capabilities affected by COVID-19
- **Exercises:** Strain from the COVID-19 response, especially in Public Information & Warning, and Operational Coordination

2020 SPR Significant Observations: UASI

Las Vegas UASI is generally maintaining its 15 core capabilities for 2020

- Most significant losses were in training & exercises

Most Core Capabilities have qualitative gaps

- Largest gap - Training
- Smallest gap - Equipment

In general, additional funding is needed to increase capabilities further

The greatest potential for losing capabilities are:

- **Planning:** Loss of trained staff
- **Organization:** Loss/turnover of trained staff and Federal SNCTC staff; insufficient PIO staff
- **Equipment:** Wear and tear on equipment / outdated systems / access to Federal USIC at SNCTC
- **Training:** Resources needed to maintain sufficient trained staff in all core capabilities
  - **Affected by COVID-19**
- **Exercises:** Funding needed for a robust exercise program
  - **Affected by COVID-19**

Capability Investments Lost/Sustained/Gained Statewide

Core Capability	Threat/Hazard	Planning			Organization			Equipment			Training			Exercises		
		Capability Lost	Sustaned Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustaned Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustaned Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustaned Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustaned Investments	Buidling Investments
Public Information & Warning	Pandemic	1	3	5	1	3	5	2	4	3	5	1	3	5	1	3
Operational Coordination	Mass Casualty Attack	1	6	1	1	7	0	0	5	4	3	4	1	3	2	1
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Mass Casualty Attack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Access Control & Verification	Mass Casualty Attack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Cybersecurity	Cyberattack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Interdiction & Disruption	Mass Casualty Attack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Physical Protective Measures	Mass Casualty Attack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	Mass Casualty Attack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Screening, Search, and Detection	Mass Casualty Attack	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Earthquake	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Earthquake	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Fatality Management Services	Pandemic	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	4	1
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	Pandemic	1	2	4	1	2	4	0	4	3	1	2	4	1	2	4
Economic Recovery	Earthquake	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	4	0	1	4	0
Health & Social Services	Earthquake	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	5	0	2	4	0	2	4	0

* Numbers are survey responses

Training & Exercises saw the largest capability loss

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Capability Investments Lost/Sustained/Gained UASI

Core Capability	Threat/Hazard	Planning			Organization			Equipment			Training			Exercises		
		Capability Lost	Sustained Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustained Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustained Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustained Investments	Buidling Investments	Capability Lost	Sustained Investments	Buidling Investments
Public Information & Warning	Pandemic	3	5	3	0	9	2	1	7	3	6	3	2	7	3	1
Operational Coordination	Mass Casualty Attack	1	6	3	0	9	1	2	7	1	7	2	1	6	3	1
Intelligence and Information Sharing	Mass Casualty Attack	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0
Access Control & Verification	Mass Casualty Attack	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	4	0
Cybersecurity	Cyberattack	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0
Interdiction & Disruption	Mass Casualty Attack	1	3	1	0	4	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
Physical Protective Measures	Mass Casualty Attack	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	Mass Casualty Attack	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Screening, Search, and Detection	Mass Casualty Attack	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	Earthquake	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fatality Management Services	Pandemic	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	Pandemic	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Economic Recovery	Earthquake	2	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	3	0	1	3	0
Health & Social Services	Earthquake	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Totals		8	37	11	2	48	8	5	42	10	21	29	4	20	32	2

* Numbers are survey responses

Training & Exercises saw the largest capability loss

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Relative 2020 POETE Gaps: Statewide

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap
Public Information & Warning	6	6	5	9	8
Operational Coordination	6	4	5	5	6
Intelligence and Information Sharing	0	1	0	0	0
Access Control & Verification	1	1	1	1	1
Cybersecurity	0	0	0	0	0
Interdiction & Disruption	0	1	0	1	1
Physical Protective Measures	0	0	0	0	0
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	0	0	0	1	1
Screening, Search, and Detection	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	1	0	0	0	0
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	0	1	0	0	0
Fatality Management Services	0	5	5	2	3
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	2	5	5	2	4
Economic Recovery	6	6	1	6	6
Health & Social Services	6	5	5	6	5
Total	28	35	27	33	35

* Largest POETE element gap is Training.   * Healthiest POETE element gap is Equipment.

Relative 2020 POETE Gaps: UASI

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap
Public Information & Warning	7	3	6	9	9
Operational Coordination	5	5	5	9	9
Intelligence and Information Sharing	2	2	0	1	1
Access Control & Verification	1	1	1	2	1
Cybersecurity	3	2	2	3	3
Interdiction & Disruption	1	3	0	2	2
Physical Protective Measures	2	2	3	3	2
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	2	1	1	1	1
Screening, Search, and Detection	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	1	0	0	1	1
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	0	1	0	1	0
Fatality Management Services	2	2	1	1	1
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	2	3	3	3	2
Economic Recovery	1	1	1	2	1
Health & Social Services	2	1	2	2	2
Total	31	27	25	40	35

* Largest POETE element gap is Training.   * Healthiest POETE element gap is Equipment.

Relative 2020 POETE Gaps vs. Priority: Statewide

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap	Priority		
						Low	Medium	High
Public Information & Warning	6	6	5	9	8	0	4	5
Operational Coordination	6	4	5	5	6	1	6	0
Intelligence and Information Sharing	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Access Control & Verification	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Cybersecurity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Interdiction & Disruption	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Physical Protective Measures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Screening, Search, and Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fatality Management Services	0	5	5	2	3	2	3	2
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	2	5	5	2	4	1	3	3
Economic Recovery	6	6	1	6	6	1	2	3
Health & Social Services	6	5	5	6	5	1	4	1
Total	28	35	27	33	35	7	25	19

Nine (9) of the 15 core capabilities ranked as a high priority.

Relative 2020 POETE Gaps vs. Priority: UASI

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap	Priority		
						Low	Medium	High
Public Information & Warning	7	3	6	9	9	0	7	3
Operational Coordination	5	5	5	9	9	0	5	6
Intelligence and Information Sharing	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	1
Access Control & Verification	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Cybersecurity	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	3
Interdiction & Disruption	1	3	0	2	2	1	0	3
Physical Protective Measures	2	2	3	3	2	0	1	2
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	2	1	1	1	1	0	3	0
Screening, Search, and Detection	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fatality Management Services	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	2	3	3	3	2	0	1	2
Economic Recovery	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Health & Social Services	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	3
Total	31	27	25	40	35	5	26	29

Nine (9) of the 15 core capabilities ranked as a high priority.

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Public Information & Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Intelligence & Information Sharing		Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Economic Recovery
Interdiction & Disruption			Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	Health & Social Services
Screening, Search, & Detection				
Access Control & Identity Verification				
Cybersecurity				
Physical Protective Measures				
Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities				
Supply Chain Integrity & Security				

5 of 15 Core Capabilities with Quantitative Gaps: UASI

Prevention	Protection	Mitigation	Response	Recovery
Public Information & Warning				
Operational Coordination				
Intelligence & Information Sharing		Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	Fatality Management Services	Economic Recovery
Interdiction & Disruption			Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	Health & Social Services
Screening, Search, & Detection				
Access Control & Identity Verification				
Cybersecurity				
Physical Protective Measures				
Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities				
Supply Chain Integrity & Security				

Four of Seven High Priority Core Capabilities with Quantitative Gaps: State

Core Capability	Gap
Public Information and Warning	Gaps with people with limited English proficiency and people with access and functional needs.
Cybersecurity	The State can address approximately 10% of the 1,830 facilities per year
Physical Protective Measures	The State is able to address approximately 80 of 1,830 facilities per year
Economic Recovery	COVID-19 has shown that government assistance to re-opening businesses is challenging – exact numbers not yet available for 2020

One of Nine High Priority Core Capabilities with Quantitative Gaps: UASI

Core Capability	Gap
Cybersecurity - Plans	Can accomplish a review of 100 of the estimated 500 facilities of interest.

Two of Seven Medium Priority Core Capabilities with Quantitative Gaps: State

Core Capability	Gap
Risk Management for Protection Programs & Activities	The State can only address approximately 80 of 1,830 facilities per year
Fatality Management Services	100 of a 550 target

Four of Five Medium Priority Core Capabilities with Quantitative Gaps: UASI

Core Capability	Gap
Public Information & Warning	10% of desired target for AFN and limited English proficiency populations - gaps of 455K for AFN and 800K for limited English proficiency populations
Economic Recovery	Can accomplish 15,169 of 18,612 - 82%
Health & Social Services	Can recover 17 of 87 facilities in the target timeframe.
Fatality Management Services	100 of a 550 target

Additional Required Core Capability POETE Element Gaps: State

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap
Public Information & Warning	11	13	5	13	7
Operational Coordination	24	23	14	15	17
Intelligence and Information Sharing	0	4	0	4	4
Access Control & Verification	3	3	3	3	3
Cybersecurity	8	8	8	8	8
Interdiction & Disruption	0	2	2	2	2
Physical Protective Measures	4	4	4	4	4
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	6	0	0	0	0
Screening, Search, and Detection	0	5	5	4	4
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	5	0	0	0	0
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	0	1	0	1	0
Fatality Management Services	7	11	7	11	8
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	26	26	27	23	24
Economic Recovery	46	43	10	43	24
Health & Social Services	54	43	22	35	35

- Largest POETE element gap are Planning and Organization
- COVID-19 was very disruptive

* Healthiest POETE element gap is Equipment

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Additional POETE Element Gaps: UASI

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap
Public Information & Warning	15	14	17	25	18
Operational Coordination	19	19	14	34	28
Intelligence and Information Sharing	4	8	0	7	11
Access Control & Verification	8	6	7	7	7
Cybersecurity	15	14	14	15	15
Interdiction & Disruption	3	3	0	4	4
Physical Protective Measures	7	2	1	8	7
Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities	5	5	5	5	5
Screening, Search, and Detection	2	6	8	17	15
Supply Chain Integrity and Security	5	1	0	6	6
Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment	0	1	0	1	0
Fatality Management Services	3	4	1	4	3
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services	7	6	7	6	8
Economic Recovery	23	15	3	17	9
Health & Social Services	31	29	14	25	24

* Largest POETE element gap is Training.   * Healthiest POETE element gap is Equipment.

Additional POETE Element Gaps: State

Planning	36	29	9	21	15
Forensics & Attribution	0	9	4	9	9
Community Resilience	4	5	0	1	2
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	3	3	0	1	1
Threats and Hazards Identification	0	4	0	0	0
Critical Transportation	24	9	10	14	12
Environmental Response / Health & Safety	26	16	16	22	12
Fire Management and Suppression	18	15	15	18	15
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	36	30	22	28	28
Mass Care Services	39	32	31	32	32
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	20	17	17	20	16
On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	10	5	6	3	3
Operational Communications	18	17	18	19	18
Situational Assessment	7	12	1	8	4
Infrastructure Systems	43	25	26	25	20
Housing	33	26	0	23	0
Natural & Cultural Resources	9	6	0	12	0

- Largest POETE element gap are Planning and Organization
- COVID-19 was very disruptive

* Healthiest POETE element gap is Equipment

Additional POETE Element Gaps: UASI

Core Capability	Planning Gap	Organization Gap	Equipment Gap	Training Gap	Exercises Gap
Planning	30	31	6	19	7
Forensics & Attribution	3	18	3	3	3
Community Resilience	3	5	0	5	0
Long-term Vulnerability Reduction	2	4	2	4	2
Threats and Hazards Identification	2	4	2	4	2
Critical Transportation	9	5	5	3	3
Environmental Response / Health & Safety	18	14	11	14	6
Fire Management and Suppression	6	5	8	8	5
Logistics & Supply Chain Management	13	13	10	10	8
Mass Care Services	11	10	8	9	8
Mass Search and Rescue Operations	11	10	5	3	2
On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement	7	3	4	5	2
Operational Communications	6	6	10	13	11
Situational Assessment	4	6	3	8	7
Infrastructure Systems	18	14	19	18	11
Housing	11	7	2	6	0
Natural & Cultural Resources	3	3	0	3	0

* Largest POETE element gap is Planning & Organization.   * Healthiest POETE element gap is Exercises.

2020 SPR Most Progress / Significant Danger: State

Core Capabilities with the most progress in 2020

Public Information & Warning (Planning & Organization)

Fatality Management (Planning)

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services (Planning)

Core Capabilities in greatest danger for a loss

Public Information & Warning (Training. & Exercises)

Operational Coordination (Exercises)

* Note that while investments were assessed to have increased for Public Information & Warning in Planning, the disruption of COVID-19 also led to a loss in training and exercises

2020 SPR Most Progress / Significant Danger: UASI

Core Capabilities with the most progress in 2020

Public Information & Warning (Planning)

Operational Coordination (Planning)

Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services

Core Capabilities in greatest danger for a loss

Public Information & Warning (Training. & Ex..)

Operational Coordination (Training. & Ex.)

Cybersecurity

Interdiction & Disruption

* Note that while investments were assessed to have increased for Public Information & Warning in Planning and Operational Coordination: these core capabilities are also assessed to in danger of a loss in Training & Exercises.

Three Topics Requiring Training

1. General education and training regarding risk management so that participants tie together gap analysis with actions with progress assessment

2. Elected / senior leader-focused education and training on using this process to inform their decisions

3. Law enforcement-focused education and training on using this process to methodically build capabilities based on a risk assessment

Three Courses Needed but Difficult to Obtain

Senior leader-focused exercises such as the MEP done by the Naval Postgraduate School

HAZMAT - the training is available, but high turnover and a desire to increase capabilities drives and increasing requirement

Intelligence analysis and information sharing. High turnover and a desire to increase capabilities drives and increasing requirement

Three Courses Critical to Close Capability Gaps

- More training and less "death by PowerPoint"
- Fatality management for a catastrophic event
- Triage and emergency medical services for an Active Shooter event

Other Significant Comment

- Deaths related to wildland fires require us to validate current evacuation procedures to ensure that we continue to maintain safest procedures and evacuation planning strategy, including other jurisdictional AAR/IP.

Capability Gained in 2020

STATE

Quantitative gains in 2020

- Public Information and Warning
- Fatality Management Services
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services

Planning: 3 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Organization: 1 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Equipment: 0 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Training: 0 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Exercises: 0 of 15 core capabilities showed a gain in 2020

Capability Gained in 2020

UASI

Quantitative gains in 2020

- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Fatality Management Services

Planning: 3 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Organization: 2 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Equipment: 2 of 15 core capabilities showed gains in 2020

Training: 1 core capability showed a gain in 2020

Exercises: 0 of 15 core capabilities showed a gain in 2020

Capability Lost in 2020

STATE

Planning: 0 of 15 core capability with a loss in capability in 2020

Organization: 0 of 15 core capability with a loss in capability in 2020

Equipment: 0 of 15 core capability with a loss in capability in 2020

Training: 1 of 15 core capability targets with a loss in 2020

- Public Information & Warning

Exercises: 3 of 15 core capability targets with a loss in 2020

- Public Information & Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities

Capability Lost in 2020

UASI

Planning: 3 of 15 core capability with a loss in capability in 2020

- Public Information & Warning
- Economic Recovery
- Operational Health & Social Services

Organization: 0 of 15 core capability with a loss in capability in 2020

Equipment: 1 of 15 core capability with a loss in capability in 2020

- Cybersecurity

Training & Exercises: 6 of 15 core capability targets with a loss in 2020

- Public Information & Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Cybersecurity
- Interdiction & Disruption
- Fatality Management Services
- Public Health, Healthcare, & EMS Services

Exercises: 1 additional core capability loss in 2020

- Intelligence & Information Sharing

Planning	• Planning was the healthiest POETE element in 2020 • Largest increase in investment • Smallest capability gaps
Training & Exercises	• Largest loss in investment in 2020 • Largest capability gaps in 2020 (tied with Organization) • Highly affected by COVID-19
Organization	• Largest capability gap (tied with Exercises) • Also increased in investment
Fatality Management Services and Public Health, Healthcare, & Emergency Medical Services	• Largest capability gaps • Also increased in investment • Highly affected by COVID-19
Public Information & Warning & Economic Recovery	• High priority and multiple gaps

2020 Key Findings: Statewide

Training & Exercises	• Largest loss in investment in 2020 • Largest capability gap in 2020 • Highly affected by COVID-19
Equipment	• Equipment was the healthiest POETE element in 2020
Public Information & Warning; and Operational Coordination	• Largest in crease in investment **AND** largest loss of capability • Also significant core capability gaps • Highly affected by COVID-19
High priority core capabilities with multiple POETE element gaps	• Cybersecurity • Intelligence & Information Sharing • Physical Protective Measures • Fatality Management • Risk & Disaster Resilience Assessment

Key Findings: UASI

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survey in 2020
Or build the scenarios in 2018/2019

BRIC FFY2020 Applications

Rank Number	Application Type	Jurisdiction	Name of Project	Hazard	Base Federal Amount	Mgmt Costs added to Federal Amount (paid at 100%)	Total Federal Amount	Required 25% non-federal amount	Additional Over-Match added	Total Non-Federal Amount	Total Project Amount	Description of Project
Nationally Competitive Projects (all projects)												
6	Project	State	Hobart Creek Reservior Dam Resilient Infrastructure Project	Multiple Hazards	$ 9,460,555.00	$ 560,800.00	$ 10,021,355.00	$ 3,153,518.33	$ 765,405.67	$ 3,918,924.00	$ 13,940,279.00	Seismic retrofit the existing earthen dam based on technical analysis from advance assistance grant from PDM 2018. Hobart Dam is part of the Marlette water system that supplies Virginia City (Storey Co), part of Carson City, and affects Lyon County as well.
7	Project	Carson City	Maxwell Basin Flood Mitigation Improvements	Flood	$ 1,465,548.53	$ 96,700.00	$ 1,562,248.53	$ 488,516.18	$ -	$ 488,516.18	$ 2,050,764.71	Completion of design and creation of flood basins and creation of detention basins.
8	Project	Henderson	City of Henderson Generator Project	Multiple Hazards	$ 2,172,397.50	$ -	$ 2,172,397.50	$ 724,132.50	$ -	$ 724,132.50	$ 2,896,530.00	Emergency Generators for critical infrastructure and shelters
				Subtotals	$ 13,098,501.03	$ 657,500.00	$ 13,756,001.03	$ 4,366,167.01	$ 765,405.67	$ 5,131,572.68	$ 18,887,573.71	

Rank Number	Application Type	Jurisdiction	Name of Project	Hazard	Base Federal Amount	Mgmt Costs added to Federal Amount (paid at 100%)	Total Federal Amount	Required 25% non-federal amount	Additional Over-Match added	Total Non-Federal Amount	Total Project Amount	Description of Project
Set-Aside Applications for $600K (includes Planning and Project Scoping)												
4	Project Scoping	Carson City	Sutro Terrace Storm Drain and Basins Scoping, Carson City, Nevada	Flood	$ 117,948.75	$ 7,351.75	$ 125,300.50	$ 39,316.25	$ -	$ 39,316.25	$ 164,616.75	Further refine plan from 10-year to 100-year solution. Formulate complete project subapplication for future funding opportunity.
3	Project Scoping	Clark	UMC Resiliency Project Scoping	Earthquake	$ 211,218.20	$ 1,393.60	$ 212,611.80	$ 70,406.07		$ 70,406.07	$ 283,017.87	Develop actionable plans to secure long-term power for UMC's life-saving functions.
3	Project Scoping	Reno	City of Reno Microgrids Project Scoping	Multiple Hazards	$ 103,498.46	$ -	$ 103,498.46	$ 34,499.49	$ -	$ 34,499.49	$ 137,997.95	Planning to evaluate renewable energy based back-up power systems, including energy storage. (Microgrids)
1	Project Scoping	Mesquite	Mesqute Virgin River Flood Control Project Scoping	Flood	$ 139,258.00	$ 9,945.94	$ 149,203.94	$ 46,419.33	$ 13,262.67	$ 59,682.00	$ 208,885.94	Gather data to determine cost-effectiveness of flood project including a floodwall and detention basin as well as prepare geotechnical evaluation supporting design of the floodwall and detention
2	Plan	Lincoln	Lincoln County HM Plan Update	Multiple Hazards	$ 28,076.59	$ 1,403.95	$ 29,480.54	$ 9,358.86		$ 9,358.86	$ 38,839.40	Update of Lincoln County Hazard Mitigation Plan - Required by FEMA
				Subtotals	$ 600,000.00	$ 20,095.24	$ 620,095.24	$ 200,000.00	$ 13,262.67	$ 213,262.67	$ 833,357.91	
				Total	$ 13,698,501.03					$ 5,344,835.35	$ 19,720,931.62	
								State Management Costs			$ 1,972,093.16	
	State Set-Side Amount	$ 600,000.00										
	Applications	$ 600,000.00										
	Difference	$ -										

Rank Number	Application Type	Jurisdiction	Name of Project	Hazard	Prioritization Criteria	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Subtotal Criteria points/2	Additional Considerations	A	B	C	D	E	F	Considerations Total	Criteria + Considerations
Nationally Competitive Projects (all projects)																							
1	Project	State	Hobart Creek Reservior Dam Resilient Infrastructure Project	Multiple Hazards		10.00	0	0	1.44	10	10	10	10	25.72		10	10	0	10	10	0	40	65.72
2	Project	Carson City	Maxwell Basin Flood Mitigation Improvements	Multiple Hazards		5.00	0	0	4.83	10	10	10	10	24.92		10	10	0	10	0	0	30	54.92
3	Project	Henderson	City of Henderson Generator Project	Multiple Hazards		0.00	0	0	1	5	10	0	10	13.00		10	5	0	10	0	10	35	48.00
Set-Aside Applications for $600K (includes Planning and Project Scoping)																							
4	Project Scoping	Carson City	Sutro Terrace Storm Drain and Basins Scoping, Carson City, Nevada	Flood		0	10	0	0	5	10	0	0	12.5		10	10	0	10	0	10	40	52.5
3	Project Scoping	Clark	UMC Resiliency Project Scoping	Earthquake		0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	15		10	10	0	10	0	10	40	55
3	Project Scoping	Reno	City of Reno Microgrids Project Scoping	Multiple Hazards		0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	15		10	10	0	10	0	10	40	55
1	Project Scoping	Mesquite	Mesqute Virgin River Flood Control Project Scoping	Flood		0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	15		10	10	0	10	10	10	50	65
2	Plan	Lincoln	Lincoln County HM Plan Update	Multiple Hazards		10	5	10	15	5	10	0	0	27.5		10	10	0	10	0	5	35	62.5
n/a	Plan	State	State HMP Update	Multiple Hazards		10	10	10	15	0	10	10	0	32.5		10	10	0	10	10	10	50	82.5

Prioritization Criteria for HMA Applications

A   Population Affected

B   Public Perception of Need

C   Emergency Access and Public Inconvenience

For planning applications- Performance of current plan maintencance activitiese & implementation of mitigation activities

D   Cost Effectiveness of the Project (BCA=1) (10 pts)

For planning applications: (15 pts)Understanding of the planning process and a methodologyfor completing the proposed mitigation plan.

E   Availability of Other Funding Sources

F   Timing and Implementation

G   Environmental Enhancement (10 pts)

For planning applications: (0 pts)

H   Resilience, Maintenance & Sustainability of Project (10 pts)

For planning applications: (15 pts)The description of unique or innovative outreach activities

Additional Prioritization Considerations

A   Consistent with State & Local Mitigation Plan

B   Detrimental Impact if Not Taken

C   Greatest Impact to Reduce Future Disaster

D   Mitigate Multiple Hazards and/or AccomplishMultiple Objectives

E   Optimize Total Funds Available

F   Local Level of Interest & Degree ofCommitment to Project

The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Bylaws

I.   Authority

The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee ("Committee") is established in Chapter 239C of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), which was passed and approved through Senate Bill 35 of the 80th Session of the Nevada State Legislature in 2019. It was previously established as the Resilience Commission under Executive Order 2018-4, entitled, "Implementation of Nevada's Statewide Resilience Strategy," signed by Governor Sandoval on March 12, 2018, and under the authority of the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management ("DEM") as permitted by NRS Chapter 414.

II.   Purpose and Mission

The Committee was established to streamline Nevada's existing emergency management and homeland security public body structure, grant allocation processes, as well as, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. The Committee will ensure statewide collaboration in the development and implementation of all homeland security and emergency management preparedness initiatives and propose balanced allocation of grant funding to address statewide needs.

The Committee serves in an advisory role to the Chief of DEM. Therefore, the mission of the Committee will be to provide recommendations, and as a result, will not usurp the power of the State Administrative Agent ("SAA") to manage the multiple grant funding streams that enter the State of Nevada.

The Committee will serve in the capacity of, and complete the functions of, the State Senior Advisory Council, the Homeland Security Working Group, the State Interoperability Executive Board, the State Interoperability Governance Board, Emergency Management Coordinating Council, Nevada Hazards Mitigation Planning Committee and Subcommittee, Nevada Earthquake Safety Council, and the Citizens Corps Council.

III.   Membership

The Chief of DEM shall appoint no more than thirty-four (34) voting members to the Committee that are determined to be an appropriate cross section of emergency management and homeland security professionals within Nevada, while representing the rural, urban, and tribal communities throughout the state. The voting membership, excluding the Chair, will serve two (2) year terms and may be reappointed without limitation.

IV. Officers and Duties

The Officers of the Committee shall consist of the Chair, Vice Chair, the SAA, and the SAA's designee. The Chair will appoint a Vice Chair annually.

The Committee will provide a report to the Governor, the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security, and the Legislative Counsel Bureau on or before February 1st of each year detailing the activities of the Committee.

V. Meetings

Committee meetings will be called at the discretion of the Chair but not less than once per month.

Committee meetings are subject to the Nevada Open Meeting Law contained in NRS Chapter 241.

VI. Subcommittees

The Committee may appoint no more than two (2) subcommittees under the Committee at any given time. Each subcommittee established under the Committee will have six (6) months to complete its assigned task. If the subcommittee is unable to complete its assigned task within six (6) months, the subcommittee will be terminated unless extended by vote of the Committee for an additional three (3) months.

Subcommittee membership will be established by the Chair.

Subcommittee meetings are subject to the Nevada Open Meeting Law contained in NRS Chapter 241.

VII. Voting

A majority of voting members of the Committee constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business and a majority of those voting members present at any meeting is sufficient for any official action taken by the Committee.

VIII. Attendance

Attendance is critical to achieving quorum, having balanced input, and conducting business of the Committee. Any member who misses more than two (2) consecutive meetings may be removed from the Committee at the discretion of the Chair.

IX. Administrative Support

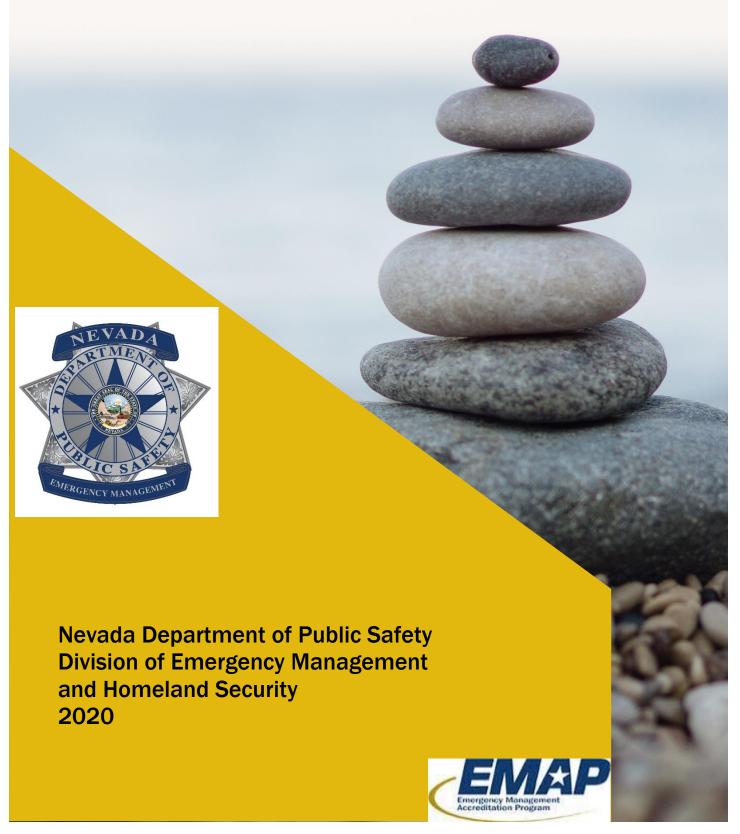DEM shall provide administrative support to the Committee.

X.   Amendments

1. April 9, 2019: The Commission identified a typographical correction in paragraph 2 of the "Purpose and Mission" section of the Bylaws.

2. July 9, 2019: The Bylaws were updated to include requirements of SB35 (2019), which include the name of the public body, the size of the public body's membership, the titles of the Officers, and the reference to subcommittees under the public body.

3. October 8, 2019: The Bylaws format was changed to include all updates as amendments under Section X in addition to identifying and removing a parenthetical reminder in Section IV, paragraph 1.

4. January 22, 2020: The Bylaws were updated to more specifically reference requirements of SB35 (2019) regarding membership terms and reappointments, changing Section III.

5. August 17, 2020: The Bylaws were updated to add the year of the Legislative Session in Section I, to add recipients and change the due date of the Committee's annual report in Section IV to match NRS, to change the frequency of Bylaws review, and to remove the specific names of the Chair and Vice Chair in the signature approval block.

The Bylaws will be reviewed as frequently as required as determined by the Chair, but not less than once a year and may be amended when necessary by a vote of the Committee and subsequent approval by the Chair.

Chair

Vice Chair

Approved as of August 17, 2020

Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management
and Homeland Security
2020

INTRODUCTION

What is Resilience?

Nevada's Resilience Advisory Committee was born from a desire to make tomorrow's Nevada better prepare to react to emergencies and disasters. Originally formed by an Executive Order, it is now legislatively required through NRS 239C.400. This committee is designed to provide sage advice and counsel to the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security who serves as Nevada's State Administrative Agent and Governor's Assigned Representative for emergencies and disasters.

Resilience is difficult to pragmatically explain but easy to describe or demonstrate with a picture. The COVID pandemic provided a great example of resilience: a three year old baby being held by her grandmother while awaiting for her grandmother to obtain her COVID immunization. The young girl is watching Grandma's iPhone, wearing a face

Teams of Public Health, Emergency Management, Firefighter/Paramedics, and Law Enforcement work to vaccinate Nevada against the COVID pandemic – our largest disaster in State History as

covering, in grandma's arms while standing in line to get immunized. The little girl was unfazed by all going on around her with wearing a face covering second nature to her. She was upset when it came to their turn that she did not get a shot like grandma did, something the child's parents took advantage of by getting her 3-year-old immunizations the next day while the child was desiring them. The young child demonstrated what resilience is: adapting to an incident so the outcome is better than the situation prior to the incident.

Committee Membership

Committee membership is provided in Appendix A along with their attendance at meetings.

Meeting Topics

A recap of each meeting is provided in Appendix B.

Nevada Division of Emergency Management along with the following partners are EMAP Accredited as Emergency Management Programs:
- Washoe County
- City of Henderson

Nevada Division of Emergency Management is Nevada's Essential Emergency and Disaster Coordinating Partner

Resilient Actions

The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness

The ability of a substance or object to spring back into shape

Buying Down Risk

Risk management is a common term utilized by many career fields. Emergency management and homeland security commonly utilizes the phrase "buy down your risk." This builds resilience as the risk mitigation process works. This term really utilizes the risk management processes to place the risk in the right box. Six ways exist to address risk:

- Avoid
- Reduce
- Transfer
- Accept/Manage/Retain
- Exploit
- Ignore

Each of these tactics have a place and time. One might see the "exploit" option of risk management with shock, until realizing some financial markets strive on exploiting risk. Ignoring risk may sound like poor judgement, but after an assessment, the risk might be so low that one ignores it. Volcanic activity is such a risk that is frequently ignored in Nevada: it ranks high in hazard vulnerability reports, but professionals consider the odds of it occurring are so low, the risk is ignored by emergency managers.

We transfer risk in emergency management through insurance: earthquake and flood insurance are two great examples of this process. The National Flood Insurance Program is federally subsidized to provide insurance for homeowners in flood prone areas. This helps our community rebuild after a disaster.

Local governments can also transfer the risk by requiring permits for public gatherings that may impact public safety. The permitted host is now responsible to provide for law enforcement, fire, emergency medical response, and public health preparations. Adoption of regulations, such as a wildland urban interface code, is a practical model to buy down risk.

These risk management structures work well for individual events or community members with the resources to do so. Emergency Management and Homeland Security professionals must buy down risks for a larger area, including our socioeconomically disadvantaged, access and functional needs, and at-risk community groups that do not have the means to buy down risks individually. Much like emergency medical services, emergency management and homeland security are our community's last line of defense.

Through investing in actions to reduce disaster impacts, the career field works along the following lines to reduce the threat and the impacts to:
- Prevent
- Protect
- Mitigate
- Respond
- Recover

Nevada's Resilience Advisory Committee has started this process by advising the Division of Emergency Management Chief in the following areas:
- Earthquakes
- State Homeland Security Grant Program goals
- Emergency Management Grant Program goals
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program projects

This advice comes from an annual review of the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) results. Each year, through a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) process, a THIRA is conducted for the entire state and for our Urban Area Security Initiative Area (UASI) of Clark County. Local partners participate in a discussion to define their threats, hazards, and risks along with how long it will take for them to respond to these issues. Previous years saw groups of partners brought together by the State to discuss these concerns, establishing some specific disaster types to use as examples. The COVID pandemic moved this to an on-line survey platform for 2020.

These reports are rolled up into a State Preparedness Report (SPR) that is submitted to FEMA and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The review of these documents by subject matter experts on the Committee coupled with staff and public comment led the Committee to develop or approve goals.

Earthquakes
The earthquake recommendations and goals are:
- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee will identify mechanisms to develop and promote local earthquake awareness, preparedness, and seismic risk mitigation. These efforts could include using the Great Nevada Shakeout, whole communities, and windows of opportunities (such as earthquake events) when people are more receptive to engaging and preparedness
- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee 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
- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee endorsed the effectiveness of Earthquake Early Warning Systems and identified ways of increasing related all-hazards systems

- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee endorses earthquake hazard studies in and around Nevada communities as a foundation for the seismic provisions in building codes. Building codes are the largest investment society makes in creating earthquake resilient communities. The earthquake input for building codes is based on the National Seismic Hazard Map produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. The earthquake hazard of a fault is considered in this map if it has been explored and characterized through geologic studies. Many communities in Nevada have not had their local faults studied and thus, the earthquake hazard input is underestimated. At the current pace of study, it will take many decades to complete these investigations. Meanwhile, communities are potentially under-designing buildings for earthquake resistance. The study of faults in and near Nevada communities needs to be greatly accelerated so the proper levels of seismic input can be used in building design
- Major earthquakes pose unique risk and emergency response settings that require specialized training and resources, such as responding to and managing structural collapses, especially in unreinforced masonry buildings. The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee recommends training for firefighters, incident commanders, and emergency operations center managers in responding to post-earthquake structural collapses. Further, emergency planning should specifically address obtaining Type 3 level urban search-and-rescue resources to rural and frontier firefighters. The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee recommends the development of a statewide strategy to identify resources and funding for training opportunities for response and recovery to seismic risk

State Homeland Security Grant Program Goals

In terms of Homeland Security, the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee reviews the THIRA and SPR along with the previous year's goals for the grant program. In 2020, specific strategic capabilities were desired to be maintained. These capabilities are areas which Nevada has provided a significant investment to reduce our hazards. These capabilities assist in making Homeland Security Grant Program funding decisions. This process starts at the Committee but continues through the chain to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security's Finance Committee and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security.

In 2020, Nevada's Resilience Advisory Committee recommended the following programs or strategic capabilities to be maintained to reduce the threat of terrorism in Nevada:
- Fusion Centers
- Citizens Corp
- National Incident Management System

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
- Operational Communications
- Public Information and Warning
- Recovery
- Cyber Security
- Planning

Emergency Management Preparedness Grant Program Goals

Emergency Management goals are a bit tricker due to the geographic, population, and political differences of Nevada. A federal grant program allows for funding these programs are shared between the State and our local communities, including our Tribal nation partners. Division of Emergency Management allows local governments to establish their own goals in this program as long as they fit within the notice of funding opportunity from FEMA.

Much work was given to select a fair and equitable funding stream for local governments to conduct their own emergency management programs. Great discussions were held in the meetings to establish a breakdown that is represented later in this report. The philosophy of annual planning for this grant may change in 2021 with FEMA requirements for a statewide strategy to utilize dollars to affect the risks of the state and our region. The funds are still intended to be sent to locals as the Committee recommends but a more cohesive strategy will have to be developed to fund the various programs. The Committee co-chairs are meeting in early 2021 to discuss how to utilize this future strategy to the best efforts of our state.

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program Recommendations

The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee provides recommendations to the Division of Emergency Management Chief to buy down risk through the pre-disaster mitigation program as it was known in 2020. FEMA provides a set amount of funds for the state to invest in programs that will lower risk from the natural hazards identified in the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan. The top six hazards identified to address are:
- Earthquake
- Wildland fire
- Flood
- Severe storms
- Extreme heat
- Drought

The Committee reviewed several proposals and suggested to the Chief the following programs be supported through these funds:
- A seismic retrofit for Reno City Hall in the amount of $6,558,677.61

- A generator project for the City of Henderson in the amount of $2,839,735

Ultimately only the Reno City Hall seismic retrofit project was approved by FEMA. It is currently undergoing the environmental and historic preservation review process.

In addition to these projects, staff was able to support the following under a FEMA set-aside for Nevada which were discussed at NRAC but the Committee was not requested to provide advice and counsel to the Chief upon:
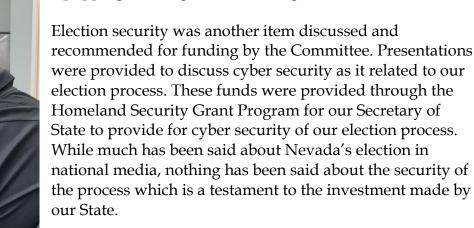
- Hazard Mitigation Plan updates for Carson City, Churchill County, and Clark County in the combined amounts of $497,000
- Generator for Douglas County in the amount of $144,000
- Flood wall construction assistance for Caliente in the amount of $94,250 of assistance towards a project cost of $500,000 local match

2021 has seen changes in this program, now referred to as BRIC or Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities. A discussion with FEMA Region 9 Administrator indicates a strong desire to expand this program while making it more user friendly for local governments who may be short staffed in grant writing personnel. The future of the BRIC program holds great promise for Nevada to make investments, coupled with other programs such as Fire Adapted Communities, to reduce the natural hazard risks to our communities.

Major Incidents and Events

Nevada's Resilience Advisory Committee is brought up to speed on any emergency or disaster that affects us at a level which could impact our resilience. Obviously the COVID pandemic was the number one disaster of the year. The Committee heard from subject matter experts as the pandemic was starting. This enables Committee members to start plans in their community prior to the outbreak spreading while understanding the potential scope that was known at the time. Since then, the scope and breadth of the pandemic has spread further than anyone could have imaged at the start. This is a key focus of resilience: oftentimes we plan for what we can handle. If we desire resilience, we must plan for things we cannot handle. This takes funding and staffing to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from the incident through planning, organizing, equipping, training, and exercising.

Election security was another item discussed and recommended for funding by the Committee. Presentations were provided to discuss cyber security as it related to our election process. These funds were provided through the Homeland Security Grant Program for our Secretary of State to provide for cyber security of our election process. While much has been said about Nevada's election in national media, nothing has been said about the security of the process which is a testament to the investment made by our State.

A planned special event was held in some rural counties started by social media: Storm Area 51. Local government lacked a special event permitting process that would require event promoters to buy down risk as stated in previous sections. This caused pain to local government needing to stand up additional personnel, supported by the State of Nevada, in the event the predicted large crowds did converge on Area 51. The Committee heard updates on the planning process and the Division supported the Department of Public Safety in their law enforcement functions. The Division also supported local government by coordinating information and providing personnel from other local governments to support them.

The future of homeland security and emergency management was also discussed by the Committee: Cyber-security. Cyber has a tie to two of the three previous incidents discussed. The Committee heard from the State Cyber Security Administrator regarding concerns that exist in our infrastructure. Homeland Security Grant Program funding was allocated to buy down these risks over time. At the end of 2020, SolarWinds became a discussion within the career fields but not had at the Committee. It is a great example of how easily a cyber incident will cause widespread affects to each of us.

While these new and emerging threats caused great concern of the Committee in 2020, the regular old wildland fire also caused great concern. Nevada saw __ acres burn with the loss of __ houses. While much of Nevada is owned by the federal government and thus management of wildland fires is their concern, it is a local and state emergency management concern as seen by disaster declarations made by the City of Reno and Washoe County. Nevada Division of Forestry attended a meeting of the Committee to provide us a projection of wildland fire risk for 2020. The wildland community does an unbelievable job of fighting the fires, but emergency management is key to the other components of evacuation centers, joint information centers, continuity of government, resources, and mitigation. Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF) handles the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) determination process with FEMA for DEM, but DEM handles the mitigation grant process of these declarations after the fact to reduce future risk from all-hazard incidents, such as flooding or debris flow following the loss of ground cover.

Each FMAG comes with a __% match for mitigation or emergency actions to reduce future threats such as flooding or debris flow. The problem is much of this money goes unspent as local governments are unfamiliar with the process. Following the City of Reno disaster declaration, a meeting was held with City of Reno, Washoe County, and DEM to discuss utilization of the funds. Efforts NDF is making with the Fire Adapted Communities and using partnerships with NvEnergy to pay fire departments to reduce the risk of an electrically started wildland fire is key to the resilience of our state. It is another way of transferring the risk to others.

Funding

Funding is essential towards resilience. Most emergency management and homeland security agencies in Nevada are predominantly grant funded. Nevada Division of Emergency Management is 95% plus grant funded as an example. Any discussion about funding changes creates huge anxiety in emergency managers statewide. Two federal grant programs fund a majority of emergency management and homeland security statewide:
- Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)
- State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHGP)

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

EMPG is funding from FEMA to carry out emergency management programs with the explicit desire to buy down our risks. This funding stream is for staffing, programs, and materials that do just that task. Previous years saw the funding formula split between the state and local jurisdictions in a very arbitrary and capacious manner. The funding formula was determined by a previous body that provided advice to the Division of Emergency Management Chief which predates Open Meeting Law requirements. The Committee spent a great amount of time and effort discussing, reviewing, debating, and finally agreeing upon a funding formula. The new formula is reproducible and documented. While some jurisdictions saw an increase, the formula selected provided for the least amount of impact to those jurisdictions who lost money.

The new funding formula provided for the next three federal fiscal years, beginning October 1, 2020 is:
- 50% to the State of Nevada
- 50% to Tribal and Local governments
  - Tribal allocations remained at the previous levels
  - Local governments are provided an amount based upon a series of factors that includes a tiered base allocation coupled with a population allocation.

It is important to note that no changes were made to the Tribal allocations. These funds were kept as is from the previous process. Also, not all communities have joined into the EMPG program as requirements do exist from both FEMA and DEM. While these requirements are minor in the world of a full-time emergency manager, for personnel who perform the task of emergency management as a second or third responsibility from their primary position, it is understood they may be arduous. All the training requirements are conducted on-line. Future years should evaluate the ability to increase these requirements with an increase in funding.

Federal Fiscal Year 2020 awarded _____ in EMPG funding to Nevada. Federal Fiscal Year 2021 award is for ___.

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)

HSGP funding derives from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security following the September 11th attacks on our country. They come with specific limitations for utilization such as 25% much go towards law enforcement, the state may only retain 20% of the grant, and specific capabilities, such as a Fusion Center must be maintained. Each state gets a base amount of HSGP funding with additional amounts provided based upon ___. In addition to the funds sent to the state for distribution to local governments, certain higher risk metropolitan survey areas may gain status as an Urban Area Security Initiative Area (UASI). In Nevada, Clark County is designated as a UASI. UASI's receive funding separate from the state allocation to local government to address their specific, localized issued. Since federal fiscal year ___, the Clark County UASI received funds specifically for them. A change announced in January of 2021 indicates these funds will be competitive with all UASI's nationally starting FFY 2022. This will create a workload and concern the Committee needs to address early in 2021.

The strategic capabilities to maintain that was previously discussed under *Buying Down Risk* are those used by the State to seek funding for projects. Some programs, such as the Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center, the Nevada Threat Analysis Center, or AmeriCorp programs are so essential to Nevada's Homeland security they are in the maintain funding level: that is they do not compete for the level funding from the previous year with new programs. New programs and ideas are essential for consideration by the Committee to address emerging threats faced in Nevada. The Committee reviews all competitive or new programs wishing to be funded by HSGP dollars. The Committee provides a recommendation to the Division of Emergency Management Chief as the State Administrative Agent and the Co-Chair, Deputy Chief Billy Samuels, as the Urban Area Administrator. These two positions bring forth the Committee's recommendations to the Commission on Homeland Security's Finance Committee and the Commission on Homeland Security for review. 2020 saw the agreement between all three of these groups on which new programs should receive funding in a ranked order.

Federal Fiscal Year 2020 saw HSGP funding awarded to Nevada at $_____: shared between the State and our Tribal, County, and City partners. Our UASI was specifically awarded $__.

Behavioral Health Resources

Last but by absolutely no means least is behavioral health resources. The Committee discussed behavioral health at multiple meetings due to its strong tie to the resilience of both disaster survivors and responders. The behavioral health of a community has strong ties to its ability to bounce back stronger after a disaster. Each person is touched in different ways by any incident. We must prepare for how to include improving behavioral health in an effort to provide for resilience.

Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) was designated responsible to develop a response plan for behavioral health in the 2019 legislative session. The Division utilized the expertise and wide-reaching subject matter experts of the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee to develop ideas and review drafts of the plan. DPBH used the Committee to gain a starting momentum of thoughts for the plan. Revisions of the plan were shared at following meetings. Many members of the Committee individually offered advice directly to the plan writers from their experiences. The plan was ultimately provided to DEM as the State's Behavioral Health Response Plan in December of 2020.

The behavioral health response plan is utilized in conjunction with the State Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan to outline how Nevada responds to incidents. Specifically, this plan is utilized within the State Emergency Operation's Center (SEOC). The SEOC has a contact point specifically for behavioral health, known as Emergency Support Function 8.1. The emergency support function title comes from FEMA but in Nevada, DEM prefers to consider them Essential Support Functions for the actions of the SEOC would not work without the presence of all state agencies providing their emergency roles to assist our local and non-profit partners.

The behavioral health response plan and the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee's advice in its development is a first which will hopefully be repeated through the years.It is a great example of the reason why the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee was created.

Summary

It is hoped the reader will see the work placed into resilience by Committee members and recognize the daunting task of creating a more resilient Nevada. The COVID pandemic has shown the need for resilience as indicated by the opening story of the small child performing resilience. Emergency Management and Homeland Security is key to the coordination of this resilience. Emergency Management is the key coordinating agency regardless of what type of incident or event is occurring. Emergency Management must continue to buy down risk in our need for resilience to all-hazard incidents through the prevent, protect, mitigate, respond, and recover framework.

Funding streams will remain a concern for emergency management given the Nation's economy and our tie to grant funding. Staffing levels affect the ability of emergency managers to gain sufficient grant funds to build their community's resilience. Efforts should be made to work more cooperatively and collaboratively, especially with our health partners as done with the COVID pandemic. It is only through the work of each of us that we can increase Nevada's resilience.

Future work using the Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities (BRIC) is essential to increase our resilience. Working cooperatively with the Nevada State Fire Marshal Division, Nevada Division of Forestry, and the Nevada Division of Insurance is essential to ensure we have the correct codes adopted and barriers removed to increase Nevada's resilience.

As our final thought, what have YOU done to increase your personal resilience? It cannot be up to the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee alone to increase Nevada's resilience. Each Nevadan must be prepared with a disaster kit, basic training to turn off natural gas/propane and electricity to your home, basic first aid training, and a desire to make tomorrow better than today. Please obtain your COVID vaccine and your flu shot to increase our resilience against future pandemics.

Appendix A: Committee Membership

The membership of the Committee has changed throughout the year with retirements and promotions. The listing below reflects current voting membership as of January 2021.

Name	Organization
David Fogerson / Chair	Chief, Nevada Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEM/HS)
Billy Samuels / Vice Chair	Deputy Chief, Clark County Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management
Andy Ancho	Emergency Manager, City of Reno
Roy Anderson	Emergency Manager, Washoe County School District
Travis Anderson	Deputy Fire Chief, Emergency Manager, City of North Las Vegas
Noah Boyer	Deputy, Consolidated Bomb Squad, Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Elizabeth Breeden	Emergency Management Administrator, NV Energy
James Chrisley	Deputy Director of Aviation, Operations, Clark County Department of Aviation
Jason Danen	Deputy Emergency Manager, Carson City Fire Department
Andrea Esp	Public Health Preparedness EMS Program Manager, Washoe County District Health Department
Cassandra Darrough	Pyramid Lake Fire Rescue EMS, Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
Dr. Craig dePolo	Research Geologist, University of Nevada Reno
Robert Dehnhardt	State Chief Information Security Officer, Nevada Department of Administration
Kelly Echeverria	Emergency Manager, Washoe County Emergency Management and Homeland Security
Dr. Jeanne Freeman	Public Health Preparedness Manager, Carson City Health and Human Services
Mike Heidemann	Emergency Manager, Churchill County Office of Emergency Management
Eric Holt	Emergency Manager, Lincoln County Office of Emergency Management
David Hunkup	Emergency Services Manager, Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
Jeremy Hynds	Emergency Manager, City of Henderson
Dr. Graham Kent	State Seismologist, University of Nevada Reno
Mary Ann Laffoon	CERT Program Coordinator, Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps
Dr. Christopher Lake	Executive Director, Community Resilience, Nevada Hospital Association
Caroline Levering	Emergency Management Administrator, City of Las Vegas
Ryan Miller	Deputy Chief, Nevada Department of Public Safety, Investigation Division
Tennille Pereira	Consumer Litigation, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada/ Vegas Strong Resiliency Center
Matthew Petersen	Emergency Manager, Elko County
Shaun Rahmeyer	Administrator, Nevada Office of Cyber Defense Coordination
Misty Robinson	Senior Public Health Preparedness Planner, Southern Nevada Health District
Rachel Skidmore	Emergency Manager, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Corey Solferino	Lieutenant, Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Dr. Malinda Southard	Public Health Preparedness Program Manager, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health
Chris Tomaino	Captain, Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center
Mike Wilson	Director, Office of Emergency Management, Clark County School District
Dr. Stephanie Woodard	Senior Advisor on Behavioral Health, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health

The listing below reflects current non-voting membership as of January 2021.

Name	Organization
Bunny Bishop	State Floodplain Manager, Nevada Division of Water Resources
Rebecca Bodnar	Environmental Scientist, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Kate Callahan	Chief of Administration, Nevada Housing Division
Felix Castagnola	Colonel (Ret.), Nevada National Guard
Mike Dyzak	Fire Marshal, Nevada State Fire Marshal's Office
Melissa Friend	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator, DEM/HS
Sheryl Gonzales	Executive Director, Western Nevada Development District
Mojra Hauenstein	Director of Planning/Building, Washoe County Community Services Department
Jill Hemenway	Disaster Program Manager, American Red Cross of Northern Nevada
Patricia Herzog	Director, Rural Economic/Community Development, Governor's Office of Economic Development
Kacey KC	State Forester/Fire Warden, Nevada Division of Forestry
Dr. Selby Marks	Deputy Director, Nevada Department of Public Safety, Investigation Division
Catherine Nielsen	Projects Manager, Nevada Governor's Council on Developmental Disabilities

The work of the Committee would not have been possible without the contributions of the following individuals who have left the Committee's membership in 2020.

Name	Organization
Solome Barton	Emergency Manager, City of North Las Vegas
Bart Chambers	Fire Marshal (Ret.), Nevada State Fire Marshal's Office
Christina Conti	EMS Oversight Program Manager, Washoe County Health District
Dr. Darcy Davis	Statewide Emergency/Disaster Behavioral Health Coordinator, Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health
Dr. Aaron Kenneston	Emergency Manager, Washoe County Emergency Management and Homeland Security
Annette Kerr	Emergency Manager, Elko County
Bob Leighton	Emergency Manager/Reno Fire Department, City of Reno
Justin Luna	Chief (Former) Nevada Division of Emergency Management/Homeland Security
Connie Morton	Chair, Southern Nevada VOAD
Todd Moss	Assistant Chief (Ret.), Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District
John Steinbeck	Chief, Clark County Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management

Appendix B: Meeting Dates and Topics

2020 MONTHLY MEETING TOPICS

January 22, 2020

Bylaws Review, Final Report on Seismic Risk Recommendations, Statewide Cybersecurity Initiatives, Nevada Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) Briefing, Northern Nevada Peer Support Network Overview, FFY 2020 Strategic Capacities to be Maintained (SCTBM) Status Update, FFY 2020 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Next Steps, FFY 2019 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program Submissions Review, Nevada State Citizen Corps Program Update, Nevada Disaster Recovery Update, HSGP Financial Update for FFY 2016-2018, and an Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Funding Allocation Formula Discussion.

February 19, 2020

Statewide COVID-19 Preparedness Brief, FFY 2016-2018 HSGP Programmatic Update, FFY 2016-2018 HSGP Financial Update, FFY 2019 HSGP Project Summary Review, FFY 2020 HSGP Next Steps, FFY 2020 HSGP Project Summary, and an EMPG Funding Allocation Formula Discussion.

March 11, 2020

FFY 2020 HSGP Status, Process, and Timeline, Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) Brief for FFY 2020 UASI Funding Recommendations, HSGP Financial Update FFY 2016-2018, FFY 2019 HSGP Summary of Final Project Submissions, FFY 2020 HSGP State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) Project and Budget Proposal Presentations, FFY 2020 HSGP Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) Recommendation/Rank-Prioritization of Communication-Related Project Submissions, FFY 2020 HSGP Office of Cyber Defense Coordination (OCDC) Recommendation/Rank-Prioritization of Cybersecurity-Related Project Submissions, FFY 2020 HSGP Project Proposal Funding and Modifications Discussion, Review and Ranking of FFY 2020 HSGP Project and Budget Proposals, HSGP Investment Justification (IJ) Review, FFY 2020 HSGP Next Steps, Discussion on Statewide COVID-19 Preparedness Efforts, and an EMPG Funding Allocation Formula Discussion.

April 8, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED

May 13, 2020

FFY 2020 HSGP Status Update, FFY 2020 EMPG Supplemental Award Status Update, Overview of Behavioral Health Resources Available During the COVID-19 Emergency, and Statewide Recovery Efforts Including the Nevada COVID-19 Recovery and Resiliency Framework and Recovery Efforts Related to the COVID-19 Emergency.

June 29, 2020

Fire Season Hazard Brief, ALERTWildfire Camera System Overview, and a Seismic Activity Briefing.

July 8, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED AND RESCHEDULED

July 28, 2020

Mitigation Grant Program Update, HSGP Financial Update for FFY 2017-2018, HSGP Programmatic Update for FFY 2016-2019, and an Overview of Current EMPG Allocations.

August 17, 2020

Bylaws Review, Building Consistency in Threat and Hazard Terminology/Threat and Hazard Guide Review, and an EMPG Funding Allocation Formula Discussion.

September 9, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED AND RESCHEDULED

September 21, 2020

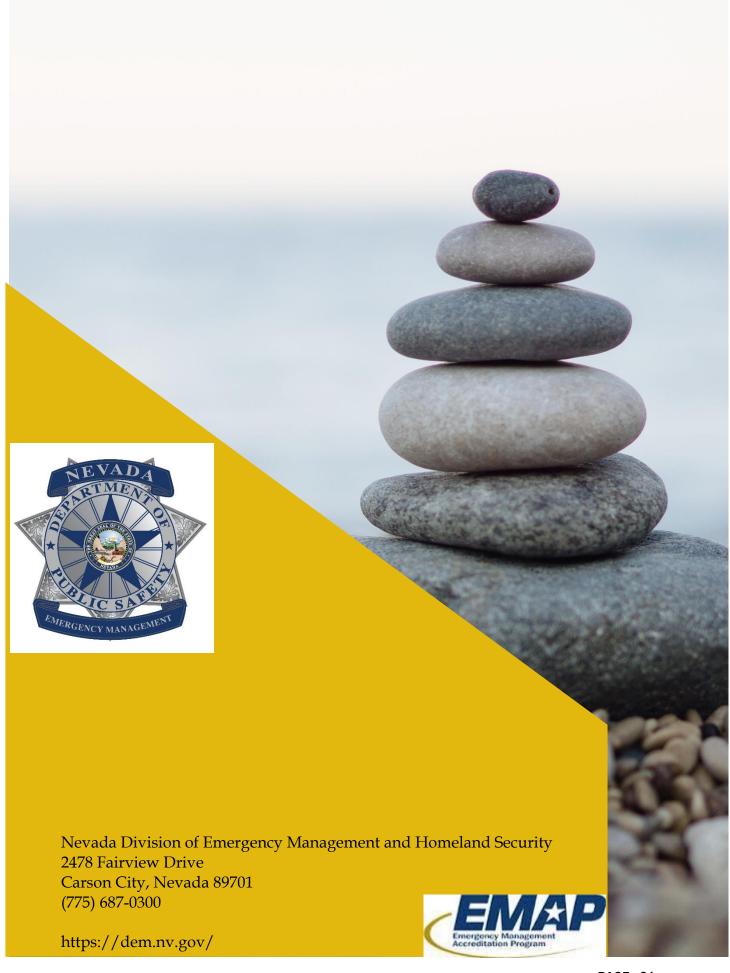Final Review/Ranking of the EMPG Funding Allocation Formula, and an Overview of Current HSGP Process.

October 14, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED

November 30, 2020

Review of the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) Project #166 Funding Reallocation Request for Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) SHSP FFY 2019, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program Update, Overview of Behavioral Health Resources by the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Overview on Nevada Citizen Corps Program Updates, Overview on the current HSGP Process, and a FFY 2021 SCTBM Review.

December 14, 2020

Review of the 2020 Nevada Gap Analysis Report, and Development of Final Recommendations for FFY 2021 SCTBM.

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**State of Nevada and Las Vegas UASI:
Strategic Capacities to be Maintained and Emerging Strategic
Capacities for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021**

Background

During 2018, the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) voted to approve changes to the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). Previously, the NCHS members would vote to establish the five priority Core Capabilities from the Department of Homeland Security's list of 32. These five priority Core Capabilities would drive the grant process for both grant streams under HSGP, the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP) and the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).

Current Process

The current process requires the State Administrative Agent and the Urban Area Administrator to develop a list of strategic capacities to be maintained to recommend priorities for funding in the upcoming cycle. Given the historic nature of 2020, two emerging capacities were included for consideration. These priorities may be funded through avenues other than HSGP but are significant enough that they are addressed in this document as well. These strategic capacities were developed with input from the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC), NCHS Committee on Finance, and the NCHS in anticipation of the FFY 2021 HSGP process.

Strategic Capacities Defined

A strategic capacity is defined as the outcome of a program or system developed by a Nevada jurisdiction that would have a significant negative effect on Nevada's safety and stability if lost.

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained

The NRAC, NCHS Committee on Finance, and the NCHS approved nine strategic capacity recommendations for maintenance in the FFY 2021 HSGP process. These capacities continue to be gaps in State and UASI assessments or would create a gap if funding was not provided to the programs.

Emerging Strategic Capacities

The NRAC, NCHS Committee on Finance, and the NCHS approved two additional strategic capacities for consideration as emerging gaps in the FFY 2021 HSGP process. Through annual State and UASI assessments, these capacities appear to present gaps that need to be discussed in current and succeeding years. Funding may come from sources other than HSGP but these capacities may impact homeland security preparedness efforts.

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained

Strategic Capacity:	**FUSION CENTERS**
	Programs: • Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center • Nevada Threat Analysis Center **Core Capabilities**: • Intelligence and Information Sharing • Planning • Interdiction and Disruption • Screening, Search, and Detection

Strategic Capacity:	**CITIZENS CORPS**
	Program(s): • City of Las Vegas • Douglas County • Carson City • Washoe County • Elko County • Statewide Tribal **Core Capabilities:** • Public Information and Warning • Mass Care • Search and Rescue • Operational Communication • Health and Social Services • Housing

Strategic Capacity:	**NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**
	Program(s): • State of Nevada DEM • Tribal NIMS **Core Capabilities:** • Operational Coordination • Situational Assessment

Strategic Capacity:	**CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE)**
	Program(s): • Tahoe-Douglas Bomb Squad • Elko Bomb Squad • Consolidated Bomb Squad (Washoe, Reno, and Sparks) • Las Vegas Bomb Squad • Las Vegas ARMOR • Urban/Rural Frontier HAZMAT (Southern Nevada, Triad, Quad, New Program in Eastern Nevada) **Core Capabilities:** • Forensics and Attribution • Interdiction and Disruption • Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services • Urban Area Hazardous Materials Program (UASI)

Strategic Capacity:	**OPERATIONAL COMMUNICATION**
	Program(s): • Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) **Core Capabilities:** • Operational Communication

Strategic Capacity:	**PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING**
	Program(s): • Emergency Alert System **Core Capabilities:** • Planning • Operational Communication

Strategic Capacity:	**RECOVERY**
	Program(s): • Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework • Nevada Preliminary Disaster Assessment (PDA) Tool (shared with State, Local & Tribal) **Core Capabilities:** • Community Resilience • Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction • Public Information and Warning • Operational Coordination • Infrastructure Systems • Critical Transportation • Environmental Response/Health and Safety • Fatality Management • Fire Management and Suppression • Logistics and Supply Chain Management • Mass Care Services • Mass Search and Rescue Operations • On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement • Operational Communication • Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services • Situational Assessment • Planning

Strategic Capacity:	**CYBER SECURITY**
	Program(s): • Incident Response Plan • Education and Awareness • Threat Identification **Core Capabilities:** • Intelligence and Information Sharing • Forensics and Attribution • Planning • Access Control and Identity Verification • Physical Protective Measures • Supply Chain Integrity and Security • Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment • Infrastructure Systems • Operational Communications • Training

Strategic Capacity:	**PLANNING**
	Program(s): • Continuity of Operations • Mass Fatality • Community Resilience • Metropolitan Medical Response System (UASI) **Core Capabilities:** • Planning

Emerging Strategic Capacities

Strategic Capacity:	**ELECTION SECURITY**
	Program(s): • **Core Capabilities:** •

Strategic Capacity:	**PUBLIC HEALTH, HEALTHCARE, AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**
	Program(s): • **Core Capabilities:** •

FFY 2021 NEVADA HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM
DELIVERABLES AND MEETING TIMELINE

Meeting or Deliverable	Description of Meeting/Deliverable	Meeting or Deliverable Due Date	Meeting Time or Deliverable Due Time
Completion of the 2020 THIRA/SPR	THIRA/SPR data is captured and used to identify gap changes in capability statewide - Used by the NCHS to establish HSGP priorities for the following year.	12/31/2019	**COMPLETE**
FFY 2021 HSGP NOFO Released	Release of the FFY 2021 HSGP NOFO indicates allotment of funding applied to SHSP and UASI funding streams - This is the money Nevada projects will compete for.	Potentially February 2021	TBD
Release of FFY21 HSGP Project Proposal requirements for Nevada's Grant application.	FFY21 HSGP Project Proposal submission into ZOOM Grants	Potentially February 2021	TBD
Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC) Meeting #1	FFY21 HSGP project submission overview	Potentially February 2021	TBD
Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) Meeting #1	FFY21 HSGP project review for UASI and UASI/SHSP split projects – *UASI only and UASI/SHSP split project presenters MUST attend.*	Potentially February 2021	TBD
Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) Meeting #1	FFY21 Discussion of HSGP timeline and overview	Potentially March 2021	TBD
Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) Meeting #2	FFY21 UASI Project Prioritizing	Potentially March 2021	TBD
Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC) Meeting #2	FFY21 HSGP project review for SHSP or SHSP/UASI projects - *Project presenter(s) for SHSP-only and SHSP/UASI split project submissions MUST attend.*	Potentially March 2021	TBD
Nevada Office of Cyber Defense Coordination (OCDC) Review	Review of FFY21 cybersecurity-specific project submissions, prioritization, and recommendation to the Co-Chairs of the NRAC	Potentially March 2021	TBD
Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) Review	Review of FFY21 communications-specific project submissions, prioritization, and recommendation to the Co-Chairs of the NRAC	Potentially March 2021	TBD
Urban Area Working Group (UASI) Meeting #3	UAWG meeting tentative (if necessary, to revise any FFY21 UASI project requests/strategies, etc.)	Potentially March 2021	TBD
Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) – Finance Committee Meeting	Review of FFY21 NRAC recommendations for SHSP-only and SHSP/UASI split funded HSGP projects and to hear informational only UAWG recommendations for UASI-only HSGP funding; *Project presenter(s) with projects recommended for funding should attend.*	Potentially April 2021	TBD
Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC) Meeting	Monthly Scheduled Meeting – In the event anything needs to be addressed with the FFY21 HSGP process, it will be added to this meeting agenda.	Potentially April 2021	TBD
Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) Meeting #2	Review and Approval of FFY21 NRAC and UAWG recommendations; *Project presenter(s) with projects recommended for funding should attend.*	Potentially April 2021	TBD
Final State Application due to FEMA DHS	**Submission by DEM/HS of the final 2021 HSGP Grant application to DHS for consideration of project funding**	**Potentially April 2021**	**To DHS by required time**