STATE OF NEVADA
MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
NEVADA RESILIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of Organization: **Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee**
Date and Time of Meeting: Tuesday, July 9, 2019 – 9:00 A.M.

Carson City venue:	**Carson City address:**
Nevada Department of Transportation	1263 S. Stewart Street
Conference Room #302	Carson City, NV 89701
Las Vegas venue:	**Las Vegas address:**
Clark County Fire Administration Building	575 E. Flamingo Road
2nd Floor Multi-agency Coordination Center	Las Vegas, NV 89119
Elko venue:	**Elko address:**
Nevada Department of Transportation	1951 Idaho Street
Main Conference Room	Elko, NV 89801

This meeting will be video conferenced and/or teleconferenced between the locations above beginning at 9:00 A.M.

A call in line has been set up for this meeting. Call in number: 775-888-7994, Call ID 8016#, Security Pin 1394#.

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 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.

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, Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, 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, Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Urban Area Administrator (UAA). The Committee will discuss and review the minutes of the June 11,

2019, Commission meeting. The Committee may vote to amend and approve or approve the minutes as provided.

4. **Quarterly Review of Current Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee Bylaws** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Chair, Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Urban Area Administrator (UAA). The Committee will review the bylaws adopted on October 25, 2018, as a quarterly requirement denoted in the current bylaws. The Committee may vote to amend the bylaws based on issues identified during the review.

5. **Review and Discussion of Emergency Management Strategic Plan** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Chair, Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Urban Area Administrator (UAA). The Committee will discuss the strategic planning efforts for the statewide emergency management program, which was approved during the February 19, 2019, Commission meeting. The Committee will discuss performance measures and possible changes to the plan to be made immediately or through the annual review and update. The Committee may vote to approve changes to the strategic plan.

6. **Briefing on Implementation Plan for Recent Legislative Efforts Associated with the Statewide Resilience Strategy** – (Discussion Only) – Chair, Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Urban Area Administrator (UAA). The Committee will discuss the implementation plan for the legislation recently passed in support of the Statewide Resilience Strategy. This brief may include the action plan for implementing provisions included in the following bills:

    - Assembly Bill 71: Makes various changes concerning expenditures related to disasters and emergencies;
    - Assembly Bill 206: Revises provisions related to emergency management;
    - Senate Bill 15: Provides for the establishment of incident management assistance teams;
    - Senate Bill 34: Revises provisions related to emergency management;
    - Senate Bill 35: Creates the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee;
    - Senate Bill 66: Revises provisions relating to emergency management;
    - Senate Bill 67: Revises provisions governing local emergency management;
    - Senate Bill 68: Provides for the expedited granting of certain provisional registrations to volunteer providers of health or veterinary services during an emergency declaration; and,
    - Senate Bill 69: Revises provisions relating to emergencies and cybersecurity.

7. **Discussion on the State Behavioral Health Disaster Plan** – (Discussion Only) – Dr. Stephanie Woodard, Senior Advisor on Behavioral Health, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and Dr. Darcy Davis, DHHS. Drs. Woodard and Davis will provide an overview of the new requirement for DHHS to maintain a Behavioral Health Disaster Plan for the state. The Committee will discuss similar planning activities that are underway at the organizational and jurisdictional level that may be helpful in developing the state plan.

8. **Discussion of Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Allocations –** (Discussion Only) – Chief Caleb Cage, SAA, and Kelli Anderson, Emergency Management Program Manager, DEM. The Committee will discuss the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program, its allocations for statewide programs, and historical

information for how this allocation model was developed. The Committee will also discuss the current EMPG allocation model in order to assist in establishing an improved allocation model.

9. **Major Incident Response Vehicle Resource Transfer –** (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Chair, Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and Vice-Chair Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Urban Area Administrator (UAA). The Committee will discuss the applications from seven jurisdictions that are interested in receiving a Major Incident Response Vehicle resource as a property transfer from the state. Committee members will individually rank the resource requestors and the results will be combined for an overall ranking. The Committee may vote to approve a recommended ranking list to the SAA for consideration.

10. **Statewide Bomb Squad Capability Overview** – (Discussion Only) – Battalion Chief Todd Moss, Bomb Squad Commander, Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District. Chief Moss will provide an informational overview of the five bomb squads in Nevada, including training and equipment requirements, capabilities, recent activities, availability for mutual aid requests, and models from other states. The Committee will discuss the development of bomb squad-specific recommendations to be included in the annual assessment and report to be completed in December of 2019.

11. **Seismic Risk Recommendations** – (Discussion Only) – Dr. Craig dePolo, Research Geologist, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, Reno, Mackay School of Mines. The Committee will discuss the development of earthquake-specific recommendations to be included in the annual assessment and report to be completed in December of 2019.

12. **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.

13. **Adjourn –** (Discussion/For Possible Action)

This is a public meeting. In conformance with the Nevada Public Meeting Law, this agenda was posted or caused to be posted on or before 9:00 A.M. on **July 3, 2019**, at the following locations:

Las Vegas Governor's Office, 555 E. Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, NV;
Carson City Governor's Office, 101 N. Carson Street, Carson City, NV;
Nevada State Emergency Operations Center, 2478 Fairview Drive, Carson City, NV,
Clark County Fire Department, 575 E. Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV;
Nevada Department of Transportation, 1263 S. Stewart Street, Carson City, NV
Nevada Department of Transportation, 1951 Idaho Street, Elko, NV; and,

Posted to the following websites:

- Nevada Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Public Meeting Notifications/Information Website: DEM Public Meeting Website at http://dem.nv.gov/DEM/2019_Resilience_Commission/
- Nevada Public Notice Website: www.notice.nv.gov

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

Draft Minutes – For approval at the July 9, 2019 Resilience Commission Meeting

Meeting Minutes
Resilience Commission

Attendance		
	DATE	June 11, 2019
	TIME	9:00 A.M.
	LOCATION	Nevada Division of Emergency Management State Emergency Operations Center 2478 Fairview Drive Carson City, NV 89701
	METHOD	Video-Teleconference
	RECORDER	Meagan Werth-Ranson

Commission Member Attendance

Member Name	Present	Member Name	Present	Member Name	Present
Caleb Cage	X	Melissa Friend	X	Connie Morton	X
John Steinbeck	X	Mike Heidemann	X	Todd Moss	X
Roy Anderson	ABS	Eric Holt	X	Shaun Rahmeyer	X
Solome Barton	X	David Hunkup	ABS	Ryan Miller	X
Bunny Bishop	X	Jeremy Hynds	X	Carlito Rayos	ABS
Felix Castagnola	X	Kacey KC	ABS	Misty Robinson	X
Bart Chambers	ABS	Aaron Kenneston	ABS	Chris Tomaino	X
James Chrisley	X	Graham Kent	ABS	Rachel Skidmore	ABS
Cassandra Darrough	X	Annette Kerr	X	Corey Solferino	X
Craig dePolo	X	Mary Ann Laffoon	X	Malinda Southard	ABS
Michael Dietrich	X	Chris Lake	X	Mike Wilson	X
Dave Fogerson	X	Bob Leighton	X	Stephanie Woodard	X
Jeanne Freeman	X	Carolyn Levering	X		

Legal Representative	Entity	Present
Samantha Ladich – Sr. Deputy Attorney General	Nevada Attorney General's Office	X

Analyst/Support Staff	Entity	Present
Karen Hall	Nevada Division of Emergency Management - North	X
Meagan Werth-Ranson	Nevada Division of Emergency Management - North	X
Eric Wilson	Nevada Division of Emergency Management - North	X
Tom Seely	Nevada Division of Emergency Management - North	X
Kendall Herzer	Nevada Division of Emergency Management - South	X

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

Chief Caleb Cage, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEM/HS), called the meeting to order. Roll call was performed by Meagan Werth-Ranson, DEM/HS. Quorum was established for the meeting.

2. Public Comment

Chief Cage opened discussion for public comment in all venues. Public comment was not provided by the Carson City, Elko or Las Vegas venues.

3. Approval of Minutes

Chief Cage called for a motion to amend or approve the draft minutes from the May 14, 2019, Resilience Commission (Commission) meeting. A motion to approve the minutes as presented was provided by Annette Kerr, Elko County, and a second was provided by Carolyn Levering, City of Las Vegas. All were in favor with no opposition. Motion passed unanimously.

4. Monthly Review of Resilience Commission Annual Outlook

Chief Cage discussed the changes made to the Annual Outlook from the May 2019 meeting. A few changes consisted of moving the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator Overview discussion to the July 2019 meeting, adding a presentation by the Vegas Strong Resilience Center to July 2019 and again in October 2019, and changing the November 2019 meeting date due to a scheduling conflict with the Silver Crucible exercise. DEM/HS will continue to provide updates going forward. One of the most important updates will be to change the name of the Resilience Commission to the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee based on the passage of SB35. Looking forward to the July 9, 2019 meeting, the Committee will review the annual outlook, bylaws, Emergency Preparedness Working Group activities, and the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan update and review will include a discussion on recommendations for approval from the April 2019 meeting. The strategic plan requires a quarterly review and at that time, DEM/HS will present a set of metrics of how this process is going so far. Encompassed in this discussion, recommendations from other committees will be put forth. DEM/HS will use this to build towards the annual report at the end of the year.

5. Briefing on Current Legislative Efforts Affecting the Statewide Resilience Strategy

Chief Cage provided a brief overview on the current legislative efforts affecting statewide resilience including activities on the following legislation:

- Assembly Bill 71: Makes various changes concerning expenditures related to disasters and emergencies;
- Assembly Bill 206: Revises provisions related to emergency management;
- Senate Bill 15: Provides for the establishment of incident management assistance teams;
- Senate Bill 34: Revises provisions related to emergency management;
- Senate Bill 35: Creates the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee;
- Senate Bill 66: Revises provisions relating to emergency management;
- Senate Bill 67: Revises provisions governing local emergency management;
- Senate Bill 68: Provides for the expedited granting of certain provisional registrations to volunteer providers of health or veterinary services during an emergency declaration; and,
- Senate Bill 69: Revises provisions relating to emergencies and cybersecurity.

The legislative session ended on June 3, 2019. DEM/HS had eight bills this session with a ninth being carried by Assemblyman William McCurdy II. All nine bills passed through the legislature with some modifications. DEM/HS is still waiting on the final disposition for Assembly Bill (AB) 71. AB71 is currently with the Governor for signature. This process provides a foundation moving forward for DEM/HS to continue to evaluate what is working and not working and to continue to make recommendations moving forward. Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Clark County Fire Department, congratulated Chief Cage on the leadership that he has shown to get these bills through. This is a fantastic accomplishment and recognized how these bills are going to make emergency management better. Deputy Chief Steinbeck opened the discussion for how this Commission is going to be involved in the implementation phase of this process. Chief Cage advised that DEM/HS will work on getting these changes implemented properly and make changes if necessary. Deputy Chief Steinbeck questioned how the process relating to the State Disaster Identification Team was going to move forward. Chief Cage advised that implementation would be to change the language in statute to allow for incident management assistance teams and also trying to developing a funding source. AB71 is for the Disaster Relief Account and the Emergency Assistance Account. First, DEM/HS needs to reestablish the Homeowner Disaster Assistance Program. DEM/HS's legal counsel has been engaged to review regulations, policies and procedures that were in place to redevelop regulations, policies and procedures. AB71, Senate Bill (SB) 34, SB66, SB68 will all require regulations. The plan to implement these regulations is to combine all the regulations that are associated with the five bills and all the other regulations that are required; including Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee regulations, Emergency Assistant Account (EAA), Disaster Relief Assistance (DRA), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and, if possible, hold those

hearings all on a single day. On the regulatory and administrative side, this will be a heavy lift. In regards to SB35, this has already been implemented. Annett Kerr pointed out during the May 2019 Commission meeting that the name of the Commission needs to change from the Resilience Commission to the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee. These will be fairly cosmetic changes on the corresponding documentation. Also changing will be the number of voting members from 38 to 34. This Commission has discussed this in previous meetings. Chief Cage advised that the plan regarding this change is to look at state level partners and to change several memberships from voting to non-voting, as to not affect the makeup of this Commission. There are a total of eight entities that have a real interest in what the Commission is doing and would like to be represented. The Commission should take this into consideration, but the plan is to keep as many current members on as possible. The implementation process for SB66 is a little bit further behind than the others, as DEM/HS was waiting to the see the lineup. The committee needs to be established and gather input. A last minute amendment did occur. This amendment was to meet quarterly and not monthly. DEM/HS has been working with tribal partners to get the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council (NTECC) established. SB68, make sure DEM/HS is building regulations with public health partners. The biggest piece of SB69 in terms of implementation is doing outreach to DEM/HS's statewide partners; resorts, public utilities, and others. This outreach ensures knowledge of the reporting requirements and due dates. Implementation of AB206 will be to notify the members that the Search and Rescue Board and the Search and Rescue Training Committee have been combined. Our health and human services partners know this requirement is coming in regards to the Disaster Behavioral Health Plan. DEM/HS will continue to review and update our four plans that we administer for the state: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Chief Cage noted that he will make a presentation to the Commission at the July 2019 meeting on timelines for all of these pieces for the implementation process.

6. Presentation on Seismic Risk in Nevada

Dr. Craig dePolo, University of Nevada Reno, spoke about the seismic risk in Nevada. This Commission has a responsibility to address seismic risk due to the dissolution of the Nevada Earthquake Safety Council 9NESC). Dr. dePolo was able to provide the Commission with basic knowledge of why this risk is so important to Nevada. Nevada is the Basin and Range Province State and the location of the California Plate Boundary System increases the threat of earthquakes in Nevada. Nevada has more than 1,500 faults across the state; that is more than any other state in the Union. Dr. dePolo spoke to numerous graphs that were displayed during his speech. There are four main seismic belts that Nevada should be aware of. These faults include the Central Nevada Seismic Belt, Southern Nevada Seismic Belt, Walker Lane Seismic Belt, and Eastern California Seismic Belt. Dr. dePolo gave background history on the frequency of earthquakes from 1840 to a prediction of occurrence in 2020. There was a gap from 1960 to about 2000 where no earthquakes occurred. Scientists are unsure why that is, but Nevada took advantage of that down time and began to rehabilitate some buildings and the retrofitting project began.

The largest earthquake in Nevada history occurred in October 1915. The Pleasant Valley Earthquake magnitude was 7.3. Dr. dePolo was able to provide a timeline of the foreshock sequence of this event. The surface rupture of the 1915 earthquake was 35-37 miles long and had a maximum offset of 19 feet. There were numerous photos that were shared in regards to damage that was the consequence of this event. Such consequences include surface ruptures, damage to buildings, and liquefaction. Dr. dePolo also provided the history on the 1954 Churchill County Earthquake. Over a period of 6 months, there were five earthquakes that were 6.1 or greater magnitude in this region, four different valleys became seismically active, six different faults had surface ruptures, and there were sixteen reported injuries. There is not a single reported death from an earthquake in Nevada. Disaster Declaration 19 was the result of the 1954 Churchill County Earthquake. This was the first Presidential Disaster Declaration for the state of Nevada and was also the first federal declaration in the United States for an earthquake. $200,000 was allotted to repair the irrigation canals. There were numerous earthquakes that followed. The most recent damaging earthquake was the 2008 Wells Nevada Earthquake. This was a magnitude 6.0 with the epicenter coming within 1.2 miles of town. A total of 35 of 80 buildings were damaged, 10 of those buildings had severe or heavy damage, 3 out of 450 homes were severely damaged, and the estimated cost of

damage was around $11-15 million dollars. $200,000 was donated by Nevadans to the community of Wells after this earthquake.

Dr. dePolo spoke about the overall history of earthquakes in Nevada. There have been a total of 23 earthquakes since 1857 that have been magnitude 6 or greater; the average is one in every 6.9 years. There have been a total of 3 earthquakes since 1857 that have been a magnitude 7 or greater. 25 Nevada communities have had earthquake damage, at least 8 communities have had repetitive damage, and 15 out of 17 counties have experienced earthquake damage. The threat of earthquakes in Nevada consists of the following: occur without warning, worst damage within first few minutes, widespread comprehensive damage on many scales, compound disasters and short time to mount large multi-faceted, multi-day responses. The best ways to address earthquake threat include but are not limited to; people need to know how to react safely, development of safe places in rooms, emergency management needs to know how to properly respond, and support earthquake monitoring infrastructure and earthquake hazard investigations. Dr. dePolo advised that Nevada continues to combat this seismic threat, but there is always room for improvement and growth in the right direction.

Jeremy Hynds, City of Henderson, asked for the average annual occurrence of earthquakes in the state. Dr. dePolo advised that annually there are somewhere between 8,000-16,000 occurrences a year. Deputy Chief Steinbeck asked what the effects would be of a 6 or 7 magnitude earthquake on the high rises or big stadiums in Las Vegas. Dr. dePolo, advised that he is not an engineer and has a limited qualification to answer this question but would provide a reasonable answer. Modern construction is designed to withstand a magnitude 6.0 earthquake. There are two things in Las Vegas that are of concern, one being the local hazard with more high content damage and unreinforced masonry and the second being the Death Valley fault system. This is a long fault and can have an earthquake magnitude of 7.4, with that the Las Vegas basin can be excited like a drum. There is the potential for longer duration of activity and some stronger pulses in longer wave lengths. Earth filled dams can be affected because of this. Most of the damage could be more cosmetic than anything else. Deputy Chief Steinbeck, moving forward, inquired if the state is doing enough to mitigate those risks or does there need to be stricter codes and laws. Dr. dePolo noted that the state needs to be doing more and has to find a way to address the threats. People also need to be more informed of the hazard itself.

Break at 10:41 am, returned at 10:55 am*

Dr. dePolo began to present on possible Resilience Commission seismic policies and actions. The conversation focused on what policy is. The Nevada Earthquake Safety Council provided information on land planning and provided guidance for staying off of faults, community outreach, statewide adoption of building code seismic provisions, and most recently reducing seismic risk of unreinforced masonry buildings. There are targets for these polices. These targets could be Nevadans, business people, governments, or legislators. An example of Seismic Policy topics can include but are not limited to; increasing earthquake awareness, preparedness and mitigation, or even economic survival from a potentially damaging earthquake. The Commission can also take actions that are within the framework. These actions are participating in local events or advertising campaigns. Being prepared for an earthquake is the most important focus. Dr. dePolo ended his presentation with the topic of unreinforced masonry buildings. These buildings are outlawed in the state. A strategy needs to be developed to rehabilitate these buildings. Deputy Chief Steinbeck asked what exactly does retrofitting look like for these buildings. Dr. dePolo noted that retrofitting could be as simple as the engineers recommending to demolish the buildings. Another option is to strengthen buildings with rods, beams, or adding a framework. Chief Cage explained that since this agenda item is on the agenda for next month, the Commission take the time to consider recommendations and start to develop a next phase on how to proceed.

Bob Leighton, City of Reno, noted there are 1,200 unreinforced buildings in Reno, and of those 1,200 it is unclear how many of those are single family dwellings. Dr. dePolo, indicated that as a generalization most of those buildings are residential with a rubble foundation and a house on top. There is repurposing being conducted but

rehabilitation is more than likely not being done at the same time. Michael Dietrich, Nevada Department of Administration, asked if there was any effort to raise awareness for the owners of these buildings of the situations they are in. Dr. dePolo, advised that the simple answer is no. This is something that needs to be done and a roadmap needs to be developed to get this done whether it is a letter or a brochure. Community outreach needs to be done.

7. Presentation on the Nevada State Citizen Corps Program

Mary Ann Laffoon, Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps/Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Coordinator, gave a brief presentation on the CERT program. A few CERT updates included the following: the CERT programs requested FFY19 grant funding and were approved, numerous training opportunities have been completed , recruitment outreach, reengaging CERT volunteers in tribal jurisdictions as well as all other jurisdictions, and involvement in crowd control, point of entry security, traffic control and knock and talks. Ms. Laffoon provided section updates for Douglas County CERT, DEM CERT, Elko CERT, and Washoe County CERT. CERT in action included conversation on specific trainings that have been conducted. Such training includes Wild Fire Evacuation refresher, Lightning Spotter training, and partnering with the American Red Cross for the Sound the Alarm campaign. Upcoming CERT events will be to continue community outreach, continued training, table tops, and participating in multiple community events and fairs. Mary Camin, Southern Nevada CERT Program Coordinator, explained the CERT exercise that took place on Saturday April 13, 2019, at the City of Las Vegas Fire Training Center. A total of 62 students were trained and it took over 100 volunteers to pull this exercise off. This specific exercise focused on medical operations one, medical operations two, Incident Command System (ICS) structure, fire suppression, and psychological first aid. After lunch, the exercise officially began with the scenario being a 5.5 earthquake and emergency services were overwhelmed. CERT volunteers were requested at that time. Over 90 victims were staged around the facility. These included a shopping center, church, several single family homes, and a bus. CERT volunteers had their skills tested with moulaged patients, hysterical individuals, wounded victims, crash victims, and actual fires that needed to be suppressed. This was a complex training event. The next CERT exercise will be held on March 21, 2020, at the City of Las Vegas Fire Training Center.

Connie Morton, Southern Nevada VOAD, offered her support to both Dr. dePolo and Ms. Laffoon for their commitment to improving the states response to these events. Ms. Laffoon also expressed her gratitude for the different CERT programs, including Stephanie Parker with DEM/HS and how well they are all working together.

8. Presentation on the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council

Chief Cage provided a brief overview of the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council (NTECC). NTECC is the body formerly known as the Inter Tribal Emergency Response Commission (ITERC). DEM/HS was able to get this Council passed in law through SB67. NTECC met in March 2019, much in the same way the Commission meets. NTECC has been meeting for some amount of time now to ensure that it could meet regularly and get a head start on proceedings. During the March 2019 meeting, a set of bylaws was approved. There was a wide range of discussion as to what topics were of importance and how meetings should be conducted in the future. NTECC will meet quarterly with the next meeting be held in July 2019. In the meantime, the next step is to start implementing SB67. Interviews for support position were held on June 7, 2019 and DEM/HS hopes to be able to move forward with filling these positions. DEM/HS is working on sending out an assessment survey to our tribes to get a baseline assessment of where the tribes currently stand and develop a roadmap going forward. An Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS) toolkit needs to be developed for our tribal partners and let them know what it can/will do for them. This will open the opportunity for discussion. There has been a lot of great work done to create collaboration between this body and the Resilience Commission.

9. Presentation on the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee

Chief Cage, spoke to the status of the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee (IMAC). The IMAC's most recent meeting was in April of 2019.This Committee was established in 2015 and part of the requirement was that it must meet one time per year. The Committee did not feel that was enough so they have been meeting twice a year. At the April 2019 IMAC meeting, Deputy Chief Steinbeck was elected as Vice-Chair. During this meeting, bylaws were reviewed and a current update on operations for the State of Nevada was given by Kelli Baratti, DEM/HS. This meeting was a progress report with a full report to be discussed at the upcoming September 2019 meeting. The full report will include what the Committee has done as far as outreach, jurisdictions that have opted in, tribes that have opted in, and review of the Strategic Plan. The IMAC may have recommendations that will funnel up to the Resilience Commission for consideration.

*****Lunch break at 12:00 pm, return at 12:20pm*****

10. Presentation on the Nevada Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program

Janell Woodward, DEM/HS, opened the discussion on what grant opportunities are available for mitigation. Grant opportunities for mitigation include Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) 2019 that will be announced in August 2019. The application process will open October 1, 2019, and should be due back to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on January 31, 2020. There is also HMGP Post Fire funding opportunity. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a yearly funding opportunity that is based on Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG). At this point, Nevada has not had any FMAGs. This grant will go through the end of September 2019. PDM changes this year. It will change to Building Resilient Infrastructure Communities (BRIC). BRIC will start in 2020 and is basically the same program as PDM but has more of a focus on infrastructure. The focus will also be on the idea of more joint projects as they are considered to be more cost effective. Ms. Woodward spoke to the documents provided regarding open and closed grants as they currently stand. For PDM Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 14 the only open grant is for Douglas County State Route 88. Ms. Woodward has been working closely with FEMA in regards to this project. PDM FFY16, Lyon County only used about 7% of that grant and the rest was deobligated back to FEMA. The only open grant for FFY16 is for Truckee River Flood Management Authority for Home Elevations in Hidden Valley. FFY17, PDM is still a work in progress. Each of those projects are currently underway and being looked at. Annette Kerr had questions as to what the management costs go towards. Ms. Woodward noted those funds go to the mitigation program for staff time, mitigation projects, travel, and training. Carolyn Levering, City of Las Vegas, asked about the replacement of PDM and if the funding for Hazard Mitigation plan updates would still be considered an eligible cost. Ms. Woodward responded that, yes, the same types of projects will be accepted; just the way they are done will be a little different. Ms. Woodward spoke to the Enhanced Mitigation Program for the State of Nevada and the Hazard mitigation plan for the state. The next plan update is due in 2023. Typically, DEM/HS sets aside a timeline to work on this project over the 5 year period as to be better prepared for the due date. An overview from FEMA was given on the strengths and weakness of Nevada's plan. Dr. dePolo underscored the importance of going out to the rural counties and sharing our expertise with them to help them recognize mitigation opportunities. Making presentations County specific was beneficial and now with the absorption of certain boards and commissions there seems to be a lack of communication. It would be nice to get back to being more involved in the counties.

11. Overview of Nevada Preparedness Efforts

Chief Cage gave a brief update on DEM/HS preparedness efforts. Major changes in the preparedness arena include hiring Jon Bakkedahl in Jim Walker's old position, Jamie Borino was hired and has taken over Tim Cary's old position, and interviews for the Training and Exercise Supervisor position down in Las Vegas are scheduled. The DEM/HS duty officers completed Resource Ordering and Status Systems (ROSS) training and are currently working through the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) process. In reference to training, the 2019 Basic Academy just concluded with 20 graduates including two from the tribal jurisdictions. Also, the All Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT) training was completed. The Advance Academy is planned to start in

October 2019 and end in June of 2020 in Clark County. DEM/HS is working on the final steps for the Master Exercise Practitioner (MEP) delivery in Clark County in November of 2019 and May of 2020. The All Hazard position training and IMT training in Southern NV will continue in 2019-2020. Finally, a planning team has been established for the Preparedness Summit 2020 in Southern Nevada with Henderson being the host. From an exercise standpoint, DEM/HS is developing a team approach with stakeholders to design/develop, conduct/evaluate to prepare for discussion based seminars, workshops, tabletops, functional drills and full scale exercises. The Silver Crucible Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack (CCTA) Full Scale Exercise is scheduled for November 12-14, 2019. DEM/HS decided to continue to push forward with this exercise despite all the internal vacancies because this is a critical need. DEM/HS is also working with FEMA Region IX on a National Level Exercise for Cyber Security for May of 2020. Additionally, there is a Tri-State Cyber exercise to take place in May of 2020 between Arizona, California, and Nevada. From a planning perspective, the DEM/HS Statewide Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) project is underway and DEM/HS is providing technical assistance to cities, counties and tribal jurisdictions. The emergency response plans for hotels and resorts in Nevada are in the works as SB69 passed this legislative session. SB69 requires DEM/HS to provide a guide and reach out to those resorts to ensure their plans are submitted by the November 1, 2019 deadline. The guide should be done by the end of the month. Once the guide is completed DEM/HS will reach out to resorts. Once DEM/HS have reached out to resorts DEM/HS will reach out to utilities, then schools. DEM/HS has been working on the emergency operations and response plans with political subdivisions around the state. DEM/HS is working on a Nevada Energy Assurance Strategy and Fuel Disruption Operations Plan with the Nevada Office of Energy and the National Guard. This plan is expected to be completed in June 2020. DEM/HS will continue to work on building momentum in regards to the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) with an update to occur at the July 9, 2019, Commission meeting.

12. Grant Programmatic Update

Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, spoke to the grant programmatic update document that was included for the meeting regarding Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016, FFY 2017, and FFY 2018. This is the same document that this Commission has been receiving every other month. This is a comprehensive document that will be used to provide updates on the programmatic processes of different programs that DEM/HS is making progress on.

13. Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and Resilience Commission Status, Process, and Timeline

Chief Cage discussed the current status of the Homeland Security Grant Program. The Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) held their last meeting on May 28, 2019. At this meeting, the NCHS approved the Resilience Commission and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security Finance Committee (Finance Committee) final advisory recommendations pertaining to the funding of FFY19 HSGP project submissions. With the approval of the NCHS, DEM/HS submitted the FY19 HSGP application to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on Mya 29, 2019.May 29, 2019. DEM/HS will continue to make sure applications are in compliance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) guidelines. DEM/HS is presently looking at the process and reexamining ways to make it better. By the July 2019 Commission meeting, DEM/HS will have sent out a survey to all members as to provide After Action Report (AAR) comments regarding the HSGP process this year and ways to improve going forward. The Finance Committee has requested a meeting to understand/ define its role in this process as well. The Commission has a bit of time to consider ways to refine the HSGP process.

14. Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Reobligation Opportunity

Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, provided an explanation of the information included in the packets. There is State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) template information on the different grants that were allocated to the state of Nevada, how much money DEM/HS has received in claims and paid out, what the balances are, and the percentage spent. The form for FFY 2016 HSGP funds was updated on June 5, 2019. Currently there is only one funding stream that has deobligated funds to reobligate. The amount to reobligate is $27, 612. 27. All other

funding streams are allocated and there are no funds to deobligate. The same form is provided for FFY 2016 Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funds. This form was also updated on June 5, 2019. There was $43,926.17 allocated. One suggestion at the last meeting was to submit information through the Listserves to open up applications for deobligated funding twice a year. The timeline for this summer was not an acceptable timeline to get applications in and hear them in time for the June 2019 Commission meeting. These will be sent out. There is an extension pending submission to DHS and hope to have a three month extension on 2016 funding. Then DEM/HS will request a 2017 extension. This request will not be done until September 2019. Commission members will receive an email with parameters surrounding these purchases or application processes stating that the purchase can be accomplished in three months, and that it follows the core capabilities or maintenance capacities process. DEM/ HS will review applications and depending on time sensitive purchases and depending on extensions, applications will be brought back to this group for vetting. It is a possibility that the State Administrative Agent (SAA) or the Urban Area Administrator (UAA) may approve these applications. Annette Kerr had questions regarding the timing of the email and when the application process would open. Ms. Anderson advised that DEM/HS extension is pending and it depends on how much of an extension is granted by Department of Homeland Security (DHS). That extension will affect how much time DEM/HS can give for smaller or short term projects to be funded. Since this is FFY 2016 funding, DEM/HS is focusing on one and done projects; stop the bleed, tourniquets, one shot citizen corps, one shot radios, purchases that can be done quickly and efficiently. Ms. Kerr questioned the turnaround time for the applications to be submitted. Ms. Anderson advised the timeline would be 7-10 days.

15. Discussion of Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Allocations

Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, started her presentation with background information on the Certified Project Manager (CPM) deliverable that was received as a handout. This document was received as a group consulting project for the State of Nevada. The CPM program has been successful in the state for 18 months and is comprised of a group of state employees from different agencies that come together to achieve a certificate program for project management. This specific group of individuals requested information from DEM/HS as part of the project process.

DEM/HS was approached to participate in this program and submitted a project of the Emergency Management Program. Allocation has always been a challenge at DEM/HS. DEM/HS put out a project and asked the CPM group to review it and give ideas on how we can follow through and make good thoughtful decisions on the Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) and allocations. DEM/HS has $4,000,000.00 funding available for emergency management. This funding needs to be able to fund the State emergency management program at the state level. Local and Tribal jurisdictions also need to receive this funding for their respective emergency management programs. Ms. Anderson turned over the EMPG file from the last decade to the CPM group. An internal group met with the CPM group and answered questions. This CPM group took the information that was provided and tried to come up with a solution that would fit specifically for DEM/HS.

Ms. Anderson spoke to the power point presentation that was submitted to DEM/HS from the CPM Group in March. This included an overview of the problem statement, background, current state versus desired state, methodology, recommendations, and recommended solutions. The recommendation that was made was to cover salaries with risk and need allocations, allocations based on need that should be analyzed by DEM/HS staff, base rate for emergency managers, updated population numbers, and base salary risk and threat analysis.

Chief Cage made the decision to table this current agenda item due to technical issues. It was noted that DEM/HS is currently looking at other venues to hold this meeting going forward.

16. Public Comment

Misty Robinson, Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD), provided updates as they relate to the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Coordinating Council (SLTTGCC). FEMA is requesting feedback on the National Response Framework (NRF) and Emergency Support Function (ESF)-14 Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Annex. The next webinars are Thursday, June 13, 2019 at 12:00 p.m. PT and Tuesday, June 18, 2019 at 10:00 am PT. The FEMA National Integration Center released a Senior Leader Toolkit for elected officials and senior leadership to discuss roles and responsibilities during incidents. The toolkit can be found on the FEMA website in their media-library section. DHS Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) leadership will focus on soft targets/crowded places, specifically schools. A few more highlights include the following: CISA Cybersecurity Division NLE Cyber Storm in May 2020, the SLTTGCC working group is working on advising the Grant Programs Directorate on a funding formula revision, developing a cybersecurity resource map, developing a white paper on including IT Infrastructure in Disaster Response Planning, making recommendations to update the Critical Infrastructure Protection Capabilities for Fusion Centers Appendix to the Baseline Capabilities for Fusion Centers, SLTT Best Practices/Success Stories – looking for SLTT participation in identifying success stories, and updating Regional Snapshots. A survey will be sent to all State Homeland Security Advisors to refresh the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (as long as there is support from CISA), and conducting a comprehensive assessment of school safety initiatives. Deputy Chief Dave Fogerson, East Fork Fire and Paramedic District, expressed that this Commission has great group discussions and is doing more reporting out. It would be beneficial to move back into the discussion feedback position and not just presentation based. Chief Cage agreed that this is the way the Commission should be moving forward. Deputy Chief Steinbeck also agreed that it is the goal of the Commission to be more interactive and not just report driven. It was recommended by Chief Cage and Deputy Chief Steinbeck that the SLTTGCC conversation should be added to the July Meeting.

17. Adjourn

Chief Cage called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. A motion to adjourn was presented by Mary Ann Laffoon and a second was provided by Annette Kerr. Motion passed unanimously. Meeting adjourned.

The Nevada Resilience Advisory ~~Commission~~Committee

Bylaws

I. Authority

The Nevada Resilience Advisory ~~Commission~~ Committee ("~~Commission~~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. 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 ~~of the Nevada Revised Statutes~~.

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II. Purpose and Mission

The Committee~~Commission~~ 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~~Commission~~ 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~~Commission~~ serves in an advisory role to the Chief of DEM~~the Division of Emergency Management~~. Therefore, the mission of the Committee~~Commission~~ 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~~Commission~~ 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 ~~forty~~ thirty-four (~~40~~34) voting members to the Committee~~Commission~~ 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 membership will serve at the pleasure of the Chief.

IV. Officers and Duties

The Officers of the CommitteeCommission shall consist of Co-Chairsthe Chair, Vice Chair,; the SAA, and the SAA's designee. The Chair SAA will designateappoint a Vice Co-Chair annually. (Should be Chair/Vice Chair)

The Co-Chairs Committee will provide a report to the Governor on or before January 1st of each year detailing the activities of the CommitteeCommission.

V. Meetings

CommitteeCommission meetings will be called at the discretion of the Co-Chairs but not less than once per month. on a monthly basis.

CommitteeCommission meetings are subject to the Nevada Open Meeting Law contained in NRS Chapter 241 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

VI. Committees Subcommittees

The CommitteeCommission may appoint no more than two (2) subcommittees under the CommitteeCommission at any given time. Each subcommittee established under the CommitteeCommission 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 CommitteeCommission for an additional three (3) months.

Committee Subcommittee membership will be established by the Co-Chairs.

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

VII. Voting

A majority of voting members of the CommitteeCommission 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 CommitteeCommission.

VIII. Attendance

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

IX. Administrative Support

DEM shall provide administrative support to the CommitteeCommission.

X. Amendments

The Bylaws will be reviewed quarterly and may be amended when necessary by a vote of the Committee~~Commission~~ and subsequent approval by the ~~Co-~~Chair~~s~~.

These Bylaws were adopted by the Nevada Resilience Commission on October 25, 2018, and amended on ____, 2019.

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_____ _____

John C. Steinbeck, ~~Co-~~ Vice Chair Caleb S. Cage, ~~Co-~~Chair

Updates:

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

2. June 20, 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.

2017-2022 Strategic Plan
For the Statewide Emergency Management Program

Coordinated by:

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management

Version 3
April 9, 2019

Table of Contents

Introduction

The strategic plan that follows represents a continuation of the five-year strategic plan published by the Department of Public Safety's Division of Emergency Management (DEM) in 2017. The initial plan was intended to serve as a foundation for future evolution based on incidents and lessons learned that refined organizational knowledge and improved focus on objectives and outcomes. Although a continuation of the initial planning effort, this plan represents a complete update to the initial plan.

This update was necessary for three internal and external reasons. First, the original five-year strategic plan for 2017-2022 was based on input from Governor Sandoval's strategic planning framework from 2016, and while that plan was helpful in providing direction, this update to the plan is intended to conform to Governor Sisolak's vision for public safety in the state. Second, the extraordinary and unprecedented year of emergencies and disasters in 2017, and the transformation process pursued in 2018, resulted in a focus on building statewide resilience, a concept that had only been alluded to in the original plan. And finally, the original plan, and even the interim update preceding this plan did not fully represent the Statewide Emergency Management Program as much as they provided a strategic plan for only DEM. This rewrite of the plan intends to capture the changes required by these three factors.

As an update to the original five-year strategic plan, this version builds on the previous planning efforts while also evolving the vision and direction of the Statewide Emergency Management Program to align with the input from stakeholders and policy makers. This includes removing references to the strategic planning framework from the previous administration and replacing it with a focus on resilience. This is done through the input and oversight of the Resilience Commission, which developed and approved the definition of resilience, the Resilience Goal, and the Resilience Objectives in early 2019.

With the Resilience Goal and Objectives for 2019 established, the goals and objectives in the strategic plan were updated accordingly. This included not only references to and an adoption of the resilience paradigm as directed by the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security, but also the development of updated strategies and activities to carry out this effort. As with the Resilience Goal and Objectives, these updated strategies and activities were developed with input from statewide stakeholders, and are intended to be tied directly to DEM's performance measures, developed in accordance with the biennial budget process.

This update is also intended to expand the scope of this strategic plan from primarily a strategic plan for DEM to a plan that truly represents the interests and vision of the Statewide Emergency Management Program, and it does so in a number of ways. First, the goals, objectives, and strategies in this version are written for the broader community and not just a single state agency, and second, there are more opportunities for stakeholders to provide input in both the direction of the program and also the measurable outcomes that are pursued. In this version, DEM serves as the coordinating body for the Statewide Emergency Management Program.

As can be seen in the final section of this plan, this will not be the final effort to completely update this plan. This plan will be reviewed each quarter, and each year will provide a new opportunity to assess and update every aspect of this plan. And through such efforts, the Statewide Emergency Management Program will continue to work to build a more resilient and prepared Nevada.

Record of Change and Quarterly Review Tracking

Change Number	Date of Change	Page or Section	Summary of Change	Current Version Number

Resilience Framework

Following the unprecedented year of emergencies and disasters in 2017, the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) voted to approve a directive that required Nevada to pursue a resilience paradigm for emergency management and homeland security. This directive required the development of a Statewide Resilience Strategy, legislative recommendations, and budgetary recommendations. The strategy was approved by the NCHS in August of 2018.

There are various aspects of implementing the Statewide Resilience Strategy, all of which are discussed elsewhere. Critical to this process, though, is the development of a Resilience Commission, which in turn will develop a definition for resilience, a state Resilience Goal, and associated Resilience Objectives. The Resilience Commission began meeting in October of 2018, and by February of 2019 had approved the following definition, goal, and objectives. These are intended to provide a foundation for the update of the five-year strategic plan that follows.

Resilience Defined: Proactive, flexible, and unified leadership throughout all four phases of emergency management that allows for Nevada communities to adapt to and grow back stronger from disasters.

State Resilience Goal: Nevada will increase resilience across the whole community by focusing on collaboration in policy development, building operational capacity, and maximizing financial resources throughout all four phases of the emergency management cycle.

- Obj 1: Develop comprehensive policies for all levels of government in order to improve resilience across disciplines and hazards.
- Obj 2: Improve preparedness for response and recovery operations through a unified, statewide planning, training, and exercise effort, in order to improve resilience before, during, and after actual events.
- Obj 3: Distribute limited financial resources from various sources with maximum efficiency, predictability, and accountability, in order to best focus on improving statewide resilience.

With the development of a definition of resilience, a Resilience Goal, and Resilience Objectives, all aspects of the five-year strategic plan have been updated accordingly. This includes updates to the foundational elements of the strategic plan—the vision, mission, values, and goals—and also to the strategies and activities as well. All of these changes are detailed here.

Vision: Building Nevada resilience through coordination and partnerships.

Mission: Coordinating mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs and resources through partnerships to build resilient communities for Nevada's residents and visitors.

Values: Leadership, Accountability, and Teamwork

Goals:

- Goal 1: Efficient teamwork, strengthened by collaboration, communication, and leadership.
- Goal 2: Accountable partnerships in coordinating emergency and disaster resources for the Whole Community.
- Goal 3: Effective leadership in building and maintaining statewide emergency and disaster capacity.

Objectives, Strategies, and Activities by Goal:

Goal 1: Efficient teamwork, strengthened by collaboration, communication, and leadership.

Goal 1, Objective: Establish and implement an annual preparedness plan with input from state, local, and tribal stakeholders that includes an annual capstone exercise or activation for a real-world incident.

Strategy 1: Develop a combined, statewide threat and hazard assessment that informs a comprehensive, statewide preparedness program on an annual basis.

- Activity 1: Identify current threat, hazard, preparedness, and other assessments relevant to Nevada in order to understand gaps and overlaps between them.

- Activity 2: Develop common terminology, metrics, and outputs from current threat, hazard, and preparedness assessments to allow for consistent statewide application.

- Activity 3: Conduct studies on primary threats and hazards facing jurisdictions throughout Nevada.

Strategy 2: Develop a comprehensive planning strategy for the collection, review, and evaluation of required local, state, tribal, and industry emergency plans.

- Activity 1: Communicate statutory requirements, best practices, and deadlines for emergency response plans with school, utility, political subdivision, and resort partners.

- Activity 2: Review and update as appropriate mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery plans and framework based on exercises, real-world incidents, and stakeholder input on an annual basis.

- Activity 3: Maintain Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan and Enhanced Status by assisting local and tribal partners in developing plans and updating the state plan in accordance to the FEMA standard.

Strategy 3: Develop a comprehensive training and exercise program based on combined threat and hazard assessments and input from local, state, tribal, and volunteer organizations, non-profit agencies, and industry partners.

- Activity 1: Conduct annual Training and Exercise Planning Workshop with local, state, tribal partners, and volunteer agencies to establish an annual training and exercise calendar.

- Activity 2: Expand participation in the Nevada Certified Emergency Manager Program and encourage statewide adoption of position-specific task books.

- Activity 3: Incorporate Recovery efforts into statewide preparedness efforts, including training and exercises.

Goal 2: Accountable partnerships in coordinating emergency and disaster resources for the Whole Community.

Goal 2, Objective: Successfully coordinate resources and information during and after real-world emergencies or disasters.

Strategy 1: Utilize the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and other relevant response efforts in support of local, state, and tribal partners during emergencies and disasters.

- Activity 1: Maintain the State Duty Officer program, and increase coordination with other state agency duty officers.

- Activity 2: Coordinate notifications of local and tribal emergency and disaster declarations with the state and federal government.

- Activity 3: Develop elements of the State Disaster Identification Coordinating Committee in order to assist with patient tracking during mass fatality incidents.

Strategy 2: Encourage the adoption of the Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework to local, state, tribal partners, volunteer organizations, and industry partners.

- Activity 1: Implement the Statewide Recovery Framework model, to include developing the Recovery Support Functions and provide a forum for stakeholder input, coordinating teams, and delivering recovery tools.

- Activity 2: Identify short-, medium-, and long-term gaps in recovery capacity, and identify local, state, tribal, federal and non-profit resources to fill those needs and communicate policy and grant recommendations to the Resilience Commission.

- Activity 3: Develop preliminary damage assessment tools and capabilities for local, state, and tribal partners.

Strategy 3: Develop reserve capacities to assist local, state, and tribal partners in responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters.

- Activity 1: Establish deployable statewide incident management assistance teams, training support teams, and partnerships with Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster for both response and recovery operations.

- Activity 2: Establish contracts for strategic resources in order to rapidly deploy support to local, state, and tribal partners.

- Activity 3: Conduct education, awareness, and training efforts for the Intrastate Mutual Aid System and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

Goal 3: Effective leadership in building and maintaining statewide emergency and disaster capacity.

Goal 3, Objective: Align comprehensive emergency management and preparedness efforts with the statewide resilience initiative.

Strategy 1: Implement the statewide resilience strategy for the whole community.

- Activity 1: Create a state Resilience Goal and Resilience Objectives and update annually.

- Activity 2: Align grants and policies with Resilience Goal and Objectives through monthly meetings of the Resilience Commission.

- Activity 3: Publish an annual assessment of statewide emergency management program capabilities and preparedness activities in order to enhance awareness, communication, and stakeholder input around preparedness activities.

Strategy 2: Build capacity using statewide risk, threat, and hazard assessments and streamlining the grant allocation process.

- Activity 1: Invest in regional partnerships through the statewide emergency management and homeland security programs with a continued focus on prioritizing maintaining strategic capacities.

- Activity 2: Develop regulations to ensure accountability for statewide grant programs.

- Activity 3: Implement legislation following each session and communicate changes with local, state, and tribal partners.

Strategy 3: Ensure maximum coordination and collaboration with statewide partners for grants and capacity building.

- Activity 1: Establish and maintain the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council to provide oversight and input for tribal capacity building.

- Activity 2: Maintain partnership with the Nevada Emergency Preparedness Association to host an annual conference to share information and best practices.

- Activity 3: Develop and distribute information bulletins to local, state, and tribal partners regarding significant updates and changes to the statewide emergency management program.

Performance Measures: Metrics of Success

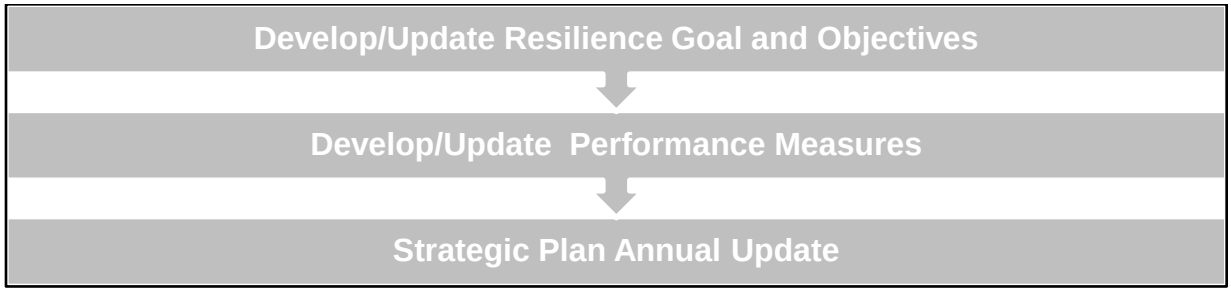
	State Fiscal Year 19							SFY19	
	July thru December		*Actual*	*Actual*	*Actual*	*Actual*	*Actual*		***Proj***
			FY14	*FY15*	*FY16*	*FY17*	*FY18*	**Actual**	***FY19***
1	% of jurisdictions participating in required emergency	capabilities at level	*43*	*56*	*56*	*56*	*45*	**39**	***56***
	preparedness assessments (counties, cities, and	# of capabilities	*62*	*62*	*62*	*62*	*62*	**62**	***62***
	tribal nations)	Rate	*69%*	*90%*	*90%*	*90%*	*73%*	**63%**	***90%***
	Planning - Thira	*17 counties, 18 cities, 27 tribes*							
2	% of jurisdictions participating in training & exercises	participants	*49*	*50*	*56*	*51*	*53*	**54**	***56***
	(counties, cities, and tribal nations)	Total Jurisdictions	*62*	*62*	*62*	*62*	*62*	**62**	***62***
	Training/Exercise	Rate	*79%*	*81%*	*90%*	*82%*	*85%*	**87%**	***90%***
		17 counties, 18 cities, 27 tribes							
3	% of timely deployment of assets coordinated within	Deployed within 1 hour	*52*	*149*	*231*	*219*	*278*	**219**	***173***
	15 minutes	Total requests	*52*	*149*	*231*	*219*	*278*	**219**	***173***
	Operations		*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	**100%**	***100%***
		(counting only events with an NDEM incident number assigned)							
4	% of training and exercise participant surveys with	Participant Surveys w/ 80%	*n/a*	*598*	*1100*	*97*	*1234*	**723**	***500***
	80% satisfaction	Participants Surveyed	*n/a*	*600*	*1200*	*600*	*1280*	**1280**	***600***
	Training/Exercise	Rate	*0%*	*100%*	*92%*	*16%*	*96%*	**56%**	***83%***
		Low because wasn't tracked in SFY17.							
5	% of sub grantees receiving compliance reviews	Sub Grantees Reviewed	*10*	*14*	*11*	*18*	*0*	**5**	***20***
	Grants	Sub Grantees	*60*	*60*	*60*	*60*	*60*	**60**	***60***
		Rate	*17%*	*23%*	*18%*	*30%*	*0%*	**8%**	***33%***
6	% of staff deployments beginning within	Staff deployed within 24	*52*	*89*	*73*	*50*	*276*	**137**	***77***
	24 hours of the request	Total # of staff deployments	*52*	*89*	*73*	*50*	*276*	**137**	***77***
	Operations	Rate	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	**100%**	***100%***
		(counting only events with an NDEM incident number assigned)							
7	% of licensed schools with current emergency	Emergency Plans	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*220*	**106**	***221***
	plans as required under various NRS chapters.	Licensed Schools	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*221*	**221**	***221***
	Planning - Schools	Rate	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*100%*	**48%**	***100%***
		New for SFY18							
8	% of FEMA approved state/local jurisdiction	# of FEMA approved HM plans	*n/a*	*21*	*21*	*21*	*21*	**21**	***21***
	hazard mitigation plans	# of Hazard Mitigation plans	*n/a*	*44*	*44*	*21*	*21*	**21**	***21***
	Recovery	Rate	*0%*	*48%*	*48%*	*100%*	*100%*	**100%**	***100%***
	FEMA approved Hazard Mitigation plans are updated on a five year rotation. All Nevada counties have approved plans. City & Tribal plans are annexes within the County plan.								
9	*% of state and local participation in public safety/*	*PS/1st Responders reached*	*331*	*750*	*229*	*116*	*110*	***0***	***0***
	first responder communication outreach	*PS/1st Responders*	*1375*	*1375*	*1375*	*1375*	*1375*	***1375***	***1***
	Comms	*Rate*	*24%*	*55%*	*17%*	*8%*	*8%*	***0%***	***0%***
10	Number of Communication Systems inspected each	# of Systems Inspected	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*4*	**4**	***4***
	fiscal year	Total # of Systems	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*n/a*	*4*	**4**	***4***
	Comms	Rate	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*100%*	**100%**	***100%***
		New for SFY18							

Method and Schedule for Evaluation, Maintenance, and Revision

Essential to the success of this strategic plan as a guiding document for the Statewide Emergency Management Program is its ability to evolve and improve over time. This evolution must be driven by input from the entire community of stakeholders, analysis of policies and plans following exercises and real emergencies, and as often as possible, actual data. In fact, this current version of the plan begins at Version 3, having been adapted from two previous iterations of the 2017-2022 Strategic Plan.

In order to allow for continued evolution and refinement over the remaining years of this planning period, this update of the plan, beginning with Version 3, includes the following method and schedule for evaluation, maintenance, and revision. By including this method and schedule, described below, this plan intends to incorporate feedback from statewide partners, identify sources of data, and assess progress towards the statewide goals and objectives using key metrics, namely the performance measures listed previously. Following the plan schedule and method outlined below, stakeholders will have multiple opportunities to provide input to DEM on an annual basis, and this input will result in an annual report to stakeholders, policymakers, and other statewide partners.

The process outlined below is intended to be carried out in an annual cycle that follows the calendar year. Beginning in January, the cycle begins with the establishment or revision of baseline information, namely the State Resilience Goal and Objectives as well as the baseline metrics included in DEM's performance measures. With this baseline information established, the strategic plan is reviewed and updated.

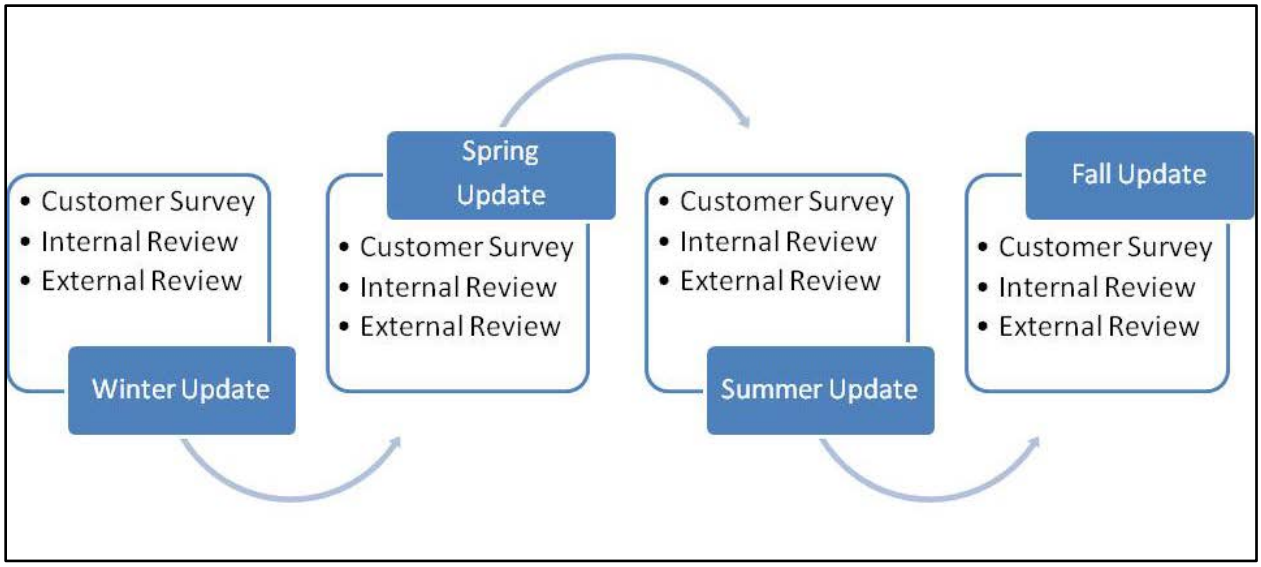


Annual Review Cycle Foundation: Develop or Update Baseline Information.

Following the initial development or annual updating of this baseline information, DEM, serving as the coordinating agency for implementing this strategic plan, will facilitate a quarterly review process. In order to provide a method for evaluating the strategic plan during the quarterly review process, DEM will develop a dashboard to measure progress toward each of the performance measures, as well as additional metrics that are identified as being useful.

During each quarterly review, the dashboard and the strategic plan will be presented both to DEM's internal staff and also to external partners. Internal staff and external partners will review the metrics on the dashboard and provide input for modifications to the plan as well as develop draft recommendations for improving the performance measures and more significant revisions to the plan during the following annual review process. Internally, this process will occur during all-staff meetings and externally it will occur during meetings of the Resilience Commission. The changes from these reviews will be communicated between internal and external partners, and updated in the Record of Change at the front of this plan.

An additional opportunity to gain input will come through various types of surveys distributed by DEM. One type of survey will be a quarterly survey on general customer service topics, where the same or similar questions are used for each quarter in order to provide data points that can be tracked and compared. Another type of survey will focus on specific challenge areas, such as a survey on customer service perspectives for partners receiving recovery support for active disasters. The results of these surveys will be reported out in both the internal and external quarterly reviews.



Quarterly Review Process: Develop minor modifications to the plan and develop recommendations for the annual update.

In December, the Resilience Commission will finalize the annual cycle through the Resilience Commission's annual report. The report will include an overview of activities of the statewide emergency management program, an assessment of accomplishments toward the established performance measures, as well as an overview of the changes and recommendations developed throughout the previous year. The recommendations developed throughout the year will be used to begin the annual cycle again in the following year, specifically by informing the update of the Resilience Goal and Objectives, the performance measures, and the annual update of the overall plan.

Conclusion

This updated format and focus to the Statewide Emergency Management Program's strategic plan provides a new baseline for resilience, risk reduction, and emergency management in Nevada. It represents an expanded vision for statewide partners, a refined underlying philosophy, and perhaps most important, measurable outcomes to track progress. All of this intended to build and maintain the Statewide Emergency Management Program around the values of leadership, accountability, and teamwork.

As with most plans, this update is intended to provide a broad framework for the way ahead. It provides a vision and goals to which the Statewide Emergency Management Program can aspire. It outlines how various jurisdictions throughout the state can work together to achieve the vision and goals that it provides. And it is intended to continue to evolve, while also providing a methodology for regular future reviews and updates.

Under this updated version, DEM serves as the coordinating organization for this plan within the Statewide Emergency Management Program. In doing so, DEM will manage the implementation of this plan through the strategies and activities included within. DEM will also develop metrics for determining success and provide updates to the Statewide Emergency Management Program on these metrics. Finally, as the coordinating organization for this plan, DEM will also manage the process to review, modify, and update through an annual process.

Through this plan, the Statewide Emergency Management Program can pursue unified efforts to build resilience within Nevada. This will be achieved through aligning policies and funding with the state Resilience Goal and Objectives and other efforts conducted through the Resilience Commission. It will also be achieved by continuing to evolve this plan going forward.

Brian Sandoval
Governor

Richard Whitley
Director

State of Nevada

Department of Health and Human Services

Division of Public and Behavioral Health

Developing an Effective Response and Deployment System for Disaster Behavioral Health

Stephanie Woodard, Psy.D.
DHHS Senior Advisor on Behavioral Health
July 9th, 2019

Helping People. It's who we are and what we do.

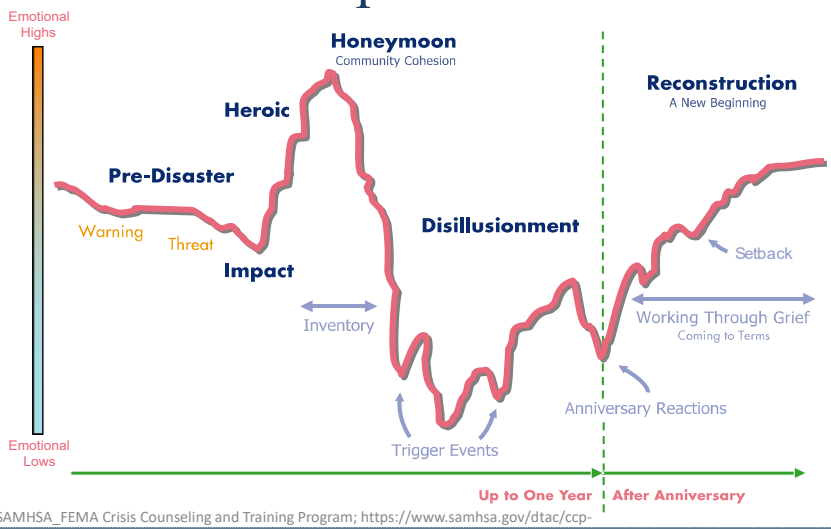
Key Points

- Disasters are often time unpredictable and can have far-reaching impacts; prepared systems as responsive systems
- People and the communities they live in are resilient
- Not all who experience traumatic events will develop Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- There are effective interventions communities and organizations can use to promote healthy coping, address needs, and provide on-going support
- The process of recovery for individuals, communities, and systems is a long process but is possible and can result in healthier places to live and work

SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program; https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp-

Helping People. It's who we are and what we do.

Phases of Disaster Response and Operations



SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program; https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp-

Helping People. It's who we are and what we do.

Disaster Response and Operations

- Every disaster is different.
- Trauma affects individuals and the community.
- Response strategy depends on disaster characteristics.
- A disaster causes disruptions and changes.

SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program; https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp-

4

Helping People. It's who we are and what we do.

Key Concepts of Disasters

- A disaster is "… a sudden event that has the potential to terrify, horrify, or engender substantial losses for many people simultaneously."

  Fran Norris, Ph.D., NCPTSD
- No one who sees a disaster is untouched by it.
- Affects individuals and communities.
- People pull together during and after.
- Stress and grief are normal reactions.
- People's natural resilience will support individual and collective recovery.

Events with Mental Health Implications

- Evacuation
- Ending Search & Rescue
- Death Notification
- Return to Impacted Area
- Funerals and Memorials
- Reopening of Public Facilities
- Anniversary & Trigger Events

Typical Outcomes of Disaster:

- Some will have severe reactions.
- Few will develop diagnosable conditions.
- Most do not seek help or treatment.
- Survivors often reject help.
- Most people recover fully from even moderate stress reactions within 6 to 16 months.
- Post-traumatic growth.

SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program; https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp-

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program Model (CCP)

- The CCP helps people foster their natural resilience and develop positive coping skills.
- Most disaster survivors have never received traditional mental health or substance abuse services.
- Overcoming stigma is a challenge in the CCP.

SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program; https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp-

The CCP Model

- Strengths based.
- Anonymous.
- Outreach oriented.
- Culturally competent.
- Conducted in nontraditional settings.
- Designed to strengthen existing community support systems.
- Assumes natural resilience and competence.

SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program; https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp-

Psychological First Aid

- Safety
- Calmness
- Connectedness
- Self and Community Efficacy
- Hope

8 Core Actions of PFA

- Contact and Engagement
- Safety and Comfort
- Stabilization
- Information Gathering
- Practical Assistance
- Information on Coping
- Linkage with Collaborative Services

Lessons Learned from 1 October

- Self-Deployed Providers
- Branding
- Messaging and Media
- Early Disaster Behavioral Health Response
- Resiliency Center/On-going Victim Support
- Disaster Behavioral Health Coordinator
- Crisis Standards of Care

Resiliency

AB 206 Enacted 2019

The Department shall develop a written plan to address behavioral health needs in an emergency or disaster.

- Prescribe a process for assessing the need for behavioral health resources during or after an emergency or disaster based on the estimated impact of the emergency or disaster and the estimated depletion of resources during the emergency or disaster;
- Ensure continuity of services for existing patients with a mental illness, developmental disability or intellectual disability during an emergency or disaster;
- Prescribe strategies to deploy triage and psychological first aid services during an emergency or disaster;
- Identify opportunities for the rendering of mutual aid during an emergency or disaster;
- Prescribe procedures to address the behavioral health needs of first responders during and after an emergency or disaster; and
- Prescribe measures to aid the recovery of the behavioral health system after an emergency or disaster.
- On or before December 31 of each year, the Department shall: Review the plan developed pursuant to subsection 1 and revise the plan as necessary; and Transmit the plan to the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety

Disaster Behavioral Health SWOT Analysis

- What are the strengths of the current disaster response planning efforts for developing/implementing a behavioral health response plan?
- What are the weaknesses of current disaster response efforts that may make a behavioral health plan challenging to develop/implement?
- Where are there opportunities to develop/implement an informed disaster behavioral health response plan?
- What are the threats to developing/implementing a disaster behavioral health response plan?

Questions

SAMHSA_FEMA Crisis Counseling and Training Program: https://www.samhsa.gov/dtac/ccp

DISASTER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RESPONSE PLANNING: SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Opportunities	**Threats**

NOTES:

1

Formula for Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Subrecipient Allocations

PRESENTED BY "THE FAIR VIEWERS": JENNIFER ROEBUCK, SUSANNA POWERS, AARON RYER, CHRIS THORSON, MICHAELA WOODBURN

3/1/2019

2

Overview

- Problem Statement
- Background
- Current vs. Desired State
- Methodology
- Recommendations
- Recommended Solution

3/1/2019

3

Problem Statement

- The Division of Emergency Management's formula used to allocate federal funds to state, local and tribal governments has not been revised in many years. A fair, equitable and justifiable update to the allocation method could help enhance emergency management capabilities across the state as a whole.

3/1/2019

NDEM Mission and Background

4

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

3/1/2019

EMPG Background

5

- EMPG Objective: FEMA grant to assist cities, counties and tribal entities for local emergency management planning.
- Five Mission Areas
  - Planning
  - Organization
  - Equipment
  - Training
  - Exercises

FEMA

3/1/2019

Subrecipent requirements

6

- State has minimum requirements to receive funding
- Subrecipents are required to opt in
- Requires 50/50 match from subrecipent
- Quarterly reporting and billing

3/1/2019

Current vs. Desired State

7

- Current State
  - 2010 Census Data
  - Been used for over 8 years
  - Doesn't reflect any other factors
- Desired State
  - Fair and Equitable
  - Verifiable and Justified
  - Stakeholder input and buy-in
  - Formula based decision matrix

3/1/2019

Methodology

8

- Background Research
- Initial Project Meeting
- Benchmark Research
- Brainstorm

3/1/2019

Recommendations

9

- Cover Salary with risk/need allocation
- Allocation based on need which is analyzed by DEM staff
- Base rate for emergency manager with additional funds
- Update population numbers
- Base salary + risk/threat analysis

3/1/2019

Current Salary with risk/need allocation

10

- Pros
  - A majority of the subrecipients would still receive the same funding since the majority of the funds are used to fund staff.
  - Extra funding could be distributed to the entities that are trying to update equipment, enhance the program or other items that would be supported by this grant.
- Cons
  - Some entities would lose some funding.
  - Chance for subrecipients to hide funding under personnel costs.
  - The state would have to audit these funds to ensure it was really used for salaries.

3/1/2019

Allocation based on need which is analyzed by DEM staff

11

- Pros
  - Money would be distributed to the subrecipients that have the greater risk or need for the funds.
- Cons
  - Some entities would lose some funding
  - The State could be considered as being biased.

3/1/2019

Base rate for emergency manager with additional funds

12

- Pros
  - By using this methodology, the subrecipients know how much money they would get for a position, and can plan accordingly with this set fund.
  - Additional funding may be available for all subrecipients to enhance their plan and equipment.
- Cons
  - Some of the subrecipients would have to adjust duties based on this allocation.
  - Some subrecipients might opt out of this program based on this cut.

3/1/2019

Update population numbers
Governor Certified Population estimate

13

- Pros
  - The agency would be utilizing the most up to date data.
- Cons
  - The subrecipients would have a harder time budgeting the matching funds.

3/1/2019

Recommended Solution

14

- Base + Risk Factor
  - Risk includes Threat x Vulnerability
  - Threat = # of Potential Threats in Local Jurisdiction/Total Threats in State
  - Vulnerability = # of Critical Infrastructure in Jurisdiction/ Total Infrastructure in State
  - Base would be the same value across the State.

3/1/2019

Base + Risk Factor Formula

15

- Pros
  - The base component covers the salary, which is the biggest component of the funds allowed.
  - The risk factor allocates additional funds to local jurisdictions with the greatest overall risk.
  - Could encourage more involvement from smaller entities due to additional base funding.
- Cons
  - Risk factor components, potential threat and critical infrastructure, can be subjective and subject to disagreement.
  - Some entities could lose some of their current funding.

3/1/2019

Recommended Solution (Continued)

16

This is already used as part of the SHSP an UASI Risk Assessment Score

Example provided in Appendix of Report

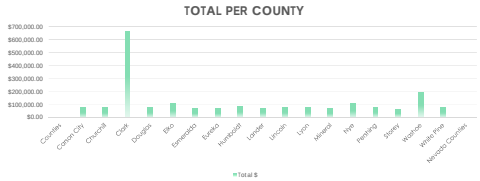
SHSP – State Homeland Security Program
UASI – Urban Area's Security Initiative

3/1/2019

Formula Example Results

Fictional Data

17



Total = Population (30%) +Area (10%) + Employment (10%) + Risk (50%)

3/1/2019

Stakeholder Acceptance

18

- Bring some of these options or ideas to the next Resilience Commission.
- Generate working group with the subrecipients to work on and finalize the new formula
- Conduct a survey on other factors or ideas that might be used.

3/1/2019

Questions

19

3/1/2019

Nevada Population
Census - 2010

Items in parantheses are grant award amounts from FFY12

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	County (FFY12 figure)	Pop	% of total pop	1,636,350.00	City	Pop	% of total pop	total $ based on population				
2	Carson City(72,274)	55,274	2.04%	33,378.61								
3					Carson City	55,274	2.04%	33,378.61				
4	Churchill (15,536)	24,877	0.92%	15,022.61					FFY12 - 5%	2216350.00		
5					Carson Sink	29	0.00%	17.51	Risk	580000.00		
6					Dixie Valley	170	0.01%	102.66	Left for pop $$	1636350.00		
7					Fallon (27,372)	24,678	0.91%	14,902.44				
8	Clark (529,000)	1,951,269	72.01%	1,178,323.23	Did not show up in 2010 Census Henderson (156,633) Mesquite (32,304) N Las							
9					Clark	179,324	6.62%	108,289.34		Henderson	257729	9.51%
10					Las Vegas (391,886	1,771,945	65.39%	1,070,033.89		Las Vegas	583756	21.54%
11	Douglas (57239)	46,997	1.73%	28,380.33						Mesquite	15276	0.56%
12					Gardnerville-Minden	30,220	1.12%	18,249.11		N Las Vegas	216961	8.01%
13					Genoa-Jacks Valley	8,232	0.30%	4,971.10		Total	1073722	39.62%
14					Pine Nut	958	0.04%	578.51				
15					Topaz Lake	2,185	0.08%	1,319.47		Clark	877,547	32.38%
16					Zephyr Cove	5,402	0.20%	3,262.13				
17	Elko (39,221)	48,818	1.80%	29,479.99								
18					Carlin	2,396	0.09%	1,446.89				
19					Elko (29,597)	36,944	1.36%	22,309.57				
20					Jackpot	1,285	0.05%	775.98				
21					Jarbridge	107	0.00%	64.61				
22					Montello	349	0.01%	210.75				
23					Mountain City	1,245	0.05%	751.82				
24					W Wendover (24,41	4,433	0.16%	2,676.98				
25					Wells	2,059	0.08%	1,243.38				
26	Esmeralda	783	0.03%	472.83								
27					Goldfield	307	0.01%	185.39				
28					Silver Peak	476	0.02%	287.44				
29	Eureka	1,987	0.07%	1,199.90								
30					Beowawe	636	0.02%	384.06				
31					Eureka	1,351	0.05%	815.84				
32	Humboldt	16,528	0.61%	9,980.85								
33					Golconda	1,579	0.06%	953.52				
34					McDermitt	1,099	0.04%	663.66				
35					Summit Lake	318	0.01%	192.03				
36					Winnemucca	13,532	0.50%	8,171.64				
37	Lander	5,775	0.21%	3,487.38								
38					Austin	528	0.02%	318.85				
39					Battle Mountain	5,247	0.19%	3,168.53				
40	Lincoln (23,592)	5,345	0.20%	3,227.71								
41					Alamo	1,398	0.05%	844.22				
42					Caliente	1,263	0.05%	762.69				
43					Pioche	2,684	0.10%	1,620.80				
44	Lyon (47,813)	51,980	1.92%	31,389.44								
45					Dayton	15,276	0.56%	9,224.80				
46					Fernley	19,519	0.72%	11,787.04				
47					Silver Springs	7,629	0.28%	4,606.96				
48					Smith Valley	1,670	0.06%	1,008.47				
49					Yerington	7,886	0.29%	4,762.16				
50	Mineral (20,723)	4,772	0.18%	2,881.69								
51					Hawthorne	3,789	0.14%	2,288.08				
52					Mina	233	0.01%	140.70				
53					Walker River	750	0.03%	452.91				
54	Nye (42,596)	43,946	1.62%	26,537.91								
55					Amargosa Valley	1,456	0.05%	879.24				
56					Beatty	1,032	0.04%	623.20				
57					Duckwater	228	0.01%	137.68				
58					Gabbs	525	0.02%	317.03				
59					Pahrump	36,583	1.35%	22,091.57				
60					Ralston Valley	48	0.00%	28.99				
61					Round Mountain	1,577	0.06%	952.31				
62					Tonopah	2,497	0.09%	1,507.88				
63					Yucca Flat	0	0.00%	0.00				
64	Pershing (12,500)	6,753	0.25%	4,077.97								
65					Imlay	1,914	0.07%	1,155.82				

Nevada Population
Census - 2010

Items in parantheses are grant award amounts from FFY12

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	County (FFY12 figure)	Pop	% of total pop	1,636,350.00	City	Pop	% of total pop	total $ based on population				
66					Lovelock	4,839	0.18%	2,922.15				
67	Storey (20,679)	4,010	0.15%	2,421.54								
68					Clark	1,123	0.04%	678.15				
69					Virginia City	2,887	0.11%	1,743.39				
70	Washoe (120,877)	421,407	15.55%	254,477.30								
71					High Desert	567	0.02%	342.40				
72					Incline Village	9,087	0.34%	5,487.42				
73					North Valleys	51,813	1.91%	31,288.59				
74					Pyramid Lake	1,654	0.06%	998.81				
75					Reno - N (142,130)	81,633	3.01%	49,296.16				
76					Reno - SE	69,660	2.57%	42,065.96				
77					Reno - SW	57,544	2.12%	34,749.40				
78					Sparks (80,225)	57,101	2.11%	34,481.89				
79					Sun Valley	20,337	0.75%	12,281.01				
80					Verdi	6,892	0.25%	4,161.91				
81					Warm Springs	52,378	1.93%	31,629.78				
82					Washoe Valley	12,741	0.47%	7,693.98				
83	White Pine(18,647)	10,030	0.37%	6,056.87								
84					Baker	363	0.01%	219.21				
85					Cherry Creek	72	0.00%	43.48				
86					Ely	5,941	0.22%	3,587.62				
87					Lund	538	0.02%	324.88				
88					McGill	1,447	0.05%	873.81				
89					Ruth	1,669	0.06%	1,007.87				
90	Tribal Nations	9,197	0.34%	5,553.84								
91		2,709,748	1	1,636,350		2,700,551	1	1,630,796				

County	major wildfire	major earthquake	major flood	chemical spill/release	pandemic influenza	severe thunderstorm	dam failure	radiological terrorism attack	drought	winter storm	landslide	totals	average	prioritized list	random $$ per risks
	3.60	3.55	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.65	2.65	2.50	2.45	2.30	71.50	2.55		
Carson City (72,274)	3.60	3.55	2.85		2.80			2.65				15.45	3.09	2	30000.00
Churchill (15,536)		3.55	2.85	2.80		2.75			2.50			14.45	2.89	7	20000.00
Clark (529,000)	3.60	3.55	2.85	2.80	2.80							15.60	3.12	1	30000.00
Douglas (57239)	3.60	3.55	2.85			2.75					2.30	15.05	3.01	5	30000.00
Elko (39,221)	3.60				2.80	2.75	2.65		2.50			14.30	2.86	8	20000.00
Esmeralda	3.60	3.55	2.85	2.80					2.50			15.30	3.06	3	30000.00
Eureka												0.00	0.00	11	5000.00
Humboldt												0.00	0.00	11	5000.00
Lander												0.00	0.00	11	5000.00
Lincoln (23,592)		3.55	2.85	2.80	2.80				2.50			14.50	2.90	6	20000.00
Lyon (47,813)												0.00	0.00	11	5000.00
Mineral (20,723)	3.60	3.55	2.85			2.75			2.50			15.25	3.05	4	30000.00
Nye (42,596)		3.55	2.85	2.80					2.50		2.30	14.00	2.80	10	20000.00
Pershing (12,500)												0.00	0.00	11	5000.00
Storey (20,679)	3.60	3.55	2.85			2.75			2.50			15.25	3.05	4	30000.00
Washoe (120,877)	3.60		2.85	2.80					2.50	2.45		14.20	2.84	9	20000.00
White Pine (18,647)												0.00	0.00	11	5000.00
															310000.00

1	5000.00
2	20000.00
3	30000.00

County: Not including Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander and Lyon	Pop	% of population receiving funds	Pop $	Risk $	Total	Consistent Allocation	diff between FFY12 and FFY17	personnel	contract	travel	supplies	equip	training	indirect	
Carson City*	55,274	2.102%	33,744	30000	63,744	72,274	-8,530	61,736.00		1,264.00	6,811.00		2,463.00		72,274.00
								85.42%	0.00%	1.75%	9.42%	0.00%	3.41%	0.00%	
Churchill5	16,271	0.619%	9,933	20000	29,933	15,536	14,397	15,000.00			536.00				15,536.00
								96.55%	0.00%	0.00%	3.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Fallon*	8,606	0.327%	5,254	20000	25,254	27,372	-2,118	37,307.80			64.20				37,372.00
								99.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Clark	877,547	33.379%	535,730	30000	565,730	529,000	36,730	518,500.00		1,500.00	9,000.00				529,000.00
								98.02%	0.00%	0.28%	1.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Henderson	257,729	9.803%	157,340	30000	187,340	156,633	30,707	91,325.55		2,396.48	12,857.80	49,753.17			156,333.00
								58.42%	0.00%	1.53%	8.22%	31.83%	0.00%	0.00%	
Mesquite	15,276	0.581%	9,326	30000	39,326	32,304	7,022					32,304.00			32,304.00
								0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Las Vegas*	583,756	22.204%	356,375	30000	386,375	391,886	-5,511	322,285.40	14,573.72		54,626.90	399.98			391,886.00
								82.24%	3.72%	0.00%	13.94%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	
N Las Vegas	216,961	8.252%	132,452	30000	162,452	151,407	11,045	70,425.52	30,743.87	825.87	30,687.83	11,949.00	6,775.00		151,407.09
								46.51%	20.31%	0.55%	20.27%	7.89%	4.47%	0.00%	
Douglas*	46,997	1.788%	28,691	30000	58,691	57,239	1,452		55,245.00		1,994.00				57,239.00
								0.00%	96.52%	0.00%	3.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Elko	26,111	0.993%	15,940	20000	35,940	39,221	-3,281	32,221.00					7,000.00		39,221.00
								82.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.85%	0.00%	
Elko, City of	18,297	0.696%	11,170	20000	31,170	29,597	1,573	25,597.00			4,000.00				29,597.00
								86.49%	0.00%	0.00%	13.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
W Wendover*	4,410	0.168%	2,692	20000	22,692	24,417	-1,725	24,417.00							24,417.00
								100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Lincoln	5,345	0.203%	3,263	20000	23,263	23,592	-329	18,250.00		796.00	3,750.00		796.00		23,592.00
								77.36%	0.00%	3.37%	15.90%	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	
Mineral	4,772	0.182%	2,913	30000	32,913	20,723	12,190	20,723.00							20,723.00
								100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Nye*	43,946	1.672%	26,828	20000	46,828	42,596	4,232	42,596.00							42,596.00
								100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Pershing	6,753	0.257%	4,123	5000	9,123	12,500	-3,377	6,000.00		175.00	600.00	5,600.00	125.00		12,500.00
								48.00%	0.00%	1.40%	4.80%	44.80%	1.00%	0.00%	
Storey*	4,010	0.153%	2,448	30000	32,448	20,679	11,769	20,679.00							20,679.00
								100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Washoe	105,922	4.029%	64,664	20000	84,664	120,877	-36,213	110,638.81			10,238.19				120,877.00
								91.53%	0.00%	0.00%	8.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Reno	225,221	8.567%	137,494	20000	157,494	142,130	15,364	137,026.00			5,104.00				142,130.00
								96.41%	0.00%	0.00%	3.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

County: Not including Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander and Lyon	Pop	% of population receiving funds	Pop $	Risk $	Total	Consistent Allocation	diff between FFY12 and FFY17	personnel	contract	travel	supplies	equip	training	indirect	
Sparks	90,264	3.433%	55,105	20000	75,105	80,271	-5,166	76,911.00	3,360.00						80,271.00
								95.81%	4.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
White Pine	10,030	0.382%	6,123	5000	11,123	18,647	-7,524	18,647.00							18,647.00
								100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
County totals	2,623,498		1,601,609	480000	2,081,609	2,008,901	72,708	1688399	103922	6957	140270	100006	17159	0	2,018,601.09
								83.64%	5.15%	0.34%	6.95%	4.95%	0.85%	0.00%	
Tribal (276,500) - Covering 20 Tribal entities: Ely, Ft McDermitt, Goshute, Ft Mojave, Duckwater, Las Vegas, Lovelock, Moapa, Fallon, Pyramid Lake, Reno-Sparks, Duck Valley, Summit Lake, Te-Moak (Battle Mountain, Elko, South Fork, Wells), Timbisha, Walker River, Washoe (Carson, Dresslerville, Stewart, Washoe Ranches), Winnemucca, Yerington, Yomba	5,554	0.211%	3,391	100000	103,391	Funding received in FFY12: Battle Mountain0 (9,863) Duck Valley4 (19,363) Duckwater4 (37,420) Elko Band4 (16,979) Ely Band 0(9,864) Fallon2 (27,185) Goshute0 (9,863) ITERC6 (67,027) Moapa0 (14,324) Pyramid Lake0 (20,613) RSIC4 (19,000) Washoe0 (22,000) Wells Band0 (3,000)	-173,109	166,368.00	5,354.00	22,576.00	12,637.18	27,049.99	10,986.00	31,529.80	276,500.97
	2,629,052	100.000%	1,605,000	580000	2,185,000	2,008,901	-100,401	60.17%	1.94%	8.16%	4.57%	9.78%	3.97%	11.40%	
			FFY12 - 5%	2185000											
CITIES			Risk	580000											
EPWG			Left for pop	1605000											

Group Consulting Projects

Department of Public Safety

Division of Emergency Management

March 1, 2019

Jennifer Roebuck

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Nevada CPM Class 16

I. Abstract

a. Problem

The Division of Emergency Management's formula used to allocate federal funds to state, local and tribal governments has not been revised in many years. A fair, equitable and justifiable update to the allocation method could help enhance emergency management capabilities across the state as a whole.

b. Methodology

Our group utilized various methods to gather and analyze the problem. We searched online for information about the Emergency Management Performance Grant, gathered state accounting data, federal grant data, and notice of grant awards, with the idea of obtaining information about the allocation method. The next day we met with the Division of Emergency Management's staff, who prepared handouts and a presentation of the problem. We asked various questions, requested additional documentation, and collaborated to brainstorm ideas with the group.

c. Findings

We learned there were no specific federal guidelines on the allocations from state to subrecipients, the current, but older population data is being used, and that not all jurisdictions participate in the grant program. Also, this problem is not simply about changing a formula, but also gaining stakeholder buy-in.

d. Recommendations

The group came up with several methods to allocate the federal funds to the various entities and included pros and cons for each method. In addition, other

recommendations were provided in order for the state to gain more insight from the entities and open discussion to facilitate support for a change to the allocation method.

II. Assessment

a. Agency Background

Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) is part of the Department of Public Safety. The division assists local and tribal authorities in response to emergencies and staffs the State Emergency Operations Center during emergencies in our state. The division applies for multiple grants through the Department of Homeland Security. Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) provides assistance for the development, maintenance, and improvement of state and local emergency management capabilities (dem.nv.gov). The division administers and passes the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) EMPG to assist cities, counties and tribal entities.

The EMPG is an allocation grant that requires a 50-50 match either in-kind or hard match for comprehensive emergency management. About 52% of the EMPG is allocated to local jurisdictions and the remaining allocation is retained by DEM. These local jurisdictions (subrecipients) are required to opt-in to participate. The subrecipients must adhere to minimum criteria in order to qualify for the grant. In addition to cost share or match, the local jurisdictions must participate in certain training programs, be compliant with required financial and programmatic reporting, and demonstrate compliance in the other areas such as

planning for potential threats and risks, operate day-to-day operations, and evaluate exercises conducted with grant funds.

b. Problem Statement/Current State

The CPM consulting project involves evaluating the current formula used to allocate the EMPG to local governments and tribal entities. The division expressed that the current formula is in need of revision. Currently, the division uses a method that utilizes allocation of funds based on population. One of the problems with this approach is that population-based approach does not always work or appear to be fair and equitable. The division is looking for a revision to the formula that is fair and equitable that maximizes the benefit of the funds to enhance the emergency preparedness throughout our state. The recommended formula should utilize a method that is verifiable and justifiable. An existing working group, Resilience Commission, may be used to approve the new grant allocation formula in an open meeting.

c. Methodology Used

After we received our assignment, our team researched the DEM website for information about the EMPG program. In addition, we looked at the FEMA website for program summary and general guidelines of the program. We also gathered state accounting system data, federal grant data, and notice of grant awards to gain an understanding how the money was allocated out of the program. We ended our first day calling our DEM contact person, Justin Luna, and made arrangements to meet the following day.

On the second day of the assignments, we first met with Justin Luna, Lorayn Walser, Kelli Anderson, and Sonja Williams. They were extremely prepared and demonstrated the exhaustive attempts and roadblocks encountered to solve the problem to date. We did not have to ask a lot of questions based on the initial meeting and the presentation of the required material. Their presentation was very detailed and comprehensive which allowed the consulting team to get up to speed on the problem at hand. Ms. Anderson gave us an overview of the background information and explained how the current formula allocated grant funds to subrecipients. We brainstormed multiple ways to distribute the grant money and had a follow-up meeting in the afternoon that provided a chance to ask follow-up questions.

We were given an excel spread sheet of the existing allocation formula to various local jurisdictions. The current formula is based on U.S. Census 2010 data, which was also provided to us. We received various documents including the FY 2018 EMPG Program FEMA Region IX Application Review Checklist, 2018 EMPG Grant Activities Outline, and EMPG FEMA Application.

The division said they had looked at other states (CA, AZ, CO, and OR) in order to look at the funding allocation ideas. We searched the internet for emergency planning grant allocation formulas and found two allocation methods used by the State of Colorado and Arizona. The allocation methods in both of these states are based on regions instead of local jurisdictions. Arizona allocates funds to regions based on a set base plus risk factor (Risk = Threat x Vulnerability x Population). Colorado's funding formula is a little more

complicated (Regional Formula = Threat (20%), Natural Hazards (10%), Vulnerability & Consequence (40%) and Baseline (30%).

d. Findings/Conclusions

We found out that the division is currently using 2010 U.S. Census population data and have a good understanding why the grant allocation is in a need of a revision. It is clear that the unique nature of Nevada's geography and population density creates a dilemma as to how to allocate funds in a fair and equitable manner. The problem is complex in nature. We concluded that at minimum, more recent population data could be used in the allocation formula.

III. Desired State

a. Discussion of Desired State

DEM is looking for a fresh perspective to analyze whether the existing funding formula meets the needs of the various state regions and best utilizes the available funds. The desire is to more appropriately match the actual needs, using updated population statistics and county self-assessment. Ideally, the goal is to ensure the potential funding available is disbursed appropriately to the needs of each subrecipient, taking the risks, hazards, area, population, and economy into account.

The funding formula should be verifiable, justifiable, fair and equitable, meeting the needs of each area's emergency management commensurate with the risks.

In addition, it would be desirable to ensure the smaller subrecipients receive enough funding to participate in the program without overly disturbing the funding of the other larger subrecipients.

b. Gap Analysis (Current v. Desired)

Upon evaluation of the EMPG funding formula used to allocate the funds to state, local and tribal governments, it was found that the local population was used as the basis for allocation. Because the various subrecipients' needs are as wide and varied as the population density, industries (mines, gaming, tourism, industrial), economic factors, terrain, land area, and regional hazards. Recent developments such as festivals and higher density industry areas impact the perception that higher risks come with higher transient populations. For example, funding for an area of higher density employment could be disproportionate in an area of less dense population. As a result, the formula was perceived to be weighted inadequately. At present, the subrecipients request and use the funding primarily for salaries, whether full time, part time, or portion of existing positions. Compounding the problem is the ability or inability of the subrecipients to match the award amounts.

The goal of the funding formula revision would improve the perception that each subrecipient is receiving and fully utilizing its fair share of the funding. To measure the success of the funding formula revision, DEM would track the participation levels and requested budget versus actual funding. In addition, specific analysis of dollars spent efficiently and effectively to assure accountability would be prudent. Further, a transparent funding formula revision as well as mutual accountability could further enhance mutual credibility and trust between the subrecipients and DEM.

IV. Recommendations

a. Recommendation for Desired State

The consulting team has devised several alternative funding formulas. These are listed below.

- Base Salary coverage plus extra pot of money for enhancements or extra needs.
    - Pros
        - A majority of the subrecipients would still receive the same funding since the majority of the funds are used to fund staff.
        - Extra funding could be distributed to the entities that are trying to update equipment, enhance the program or other items that would be supported by this grant.
    - Cons
        - Some entities would lose some funding.
        - Chance for subrecipients to hide funds under personnel costs. The state would have to audit these funds to ensure it was really used for salaries.
- Set salary amount for each subrecipient staff position. The salary amount varies significantly between jurisdictions. A flat position rate for each entity across the state would make this allocation more fair and equitable.
    - Pros
        - By using this methodology, the subrecipients know how much money they would get for a position, and can plan accordingly with this set fund.

        - Additional funding may be available for all subrecipients to enhance their plan and equipment.
    - Cons
        - Some of the subrecipients would have to adjust duties based on this allocation.
        - Some subrecipients might opt out of this program based on this cut.
- Provide a base amount and then add additional amount based on a risk formula (Base + Risk Factor).
        - Base (use a 3 year rolling average to cover salary costs)
        - Risk = Threat x Vulnerability
            - Threat = Number of Potential Threats in a County/Total Threats in the State of Nevada (Data source: the FBI)
            - Vulnerability = Number of Critical Infrastructure in a County/Total Critical Infrastructure in the State (Data source: List from Counties)
    - Pros
        - The Base component covers the salary, which is the biggest component of the funds allocated.
        - The Risk Factor allocates additional funds to local jurisdictions with the greatest overall risk.
    - Cons

        - Risk factor components, potential threat and critical infrastructure, can be subjective and subject to disagreement.
- State analyzes needs across the state on an annual basis and distributes funds to the subrecipients based on needs.
    - Pros
        - Money would be distributed to the subrecipients that have the greater risk or need for the funds.
    - Cons
        - Some entities would lose some funding.
        - The state could be perceived as being biased.
- Utilize the most recent governor certified population estimates from Department of Taxation and the workforce statistics from the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (DETR).
    - Pros
        - The agency would be utilizing the most up to date data.
    - Cons
        - The subrecipients would have a harder time budgeting the matching funds.

- We have prepared an example formula (Appendix, Table 1) which incorporates some of the above recommendations. For purposes of demonstration, the Nevada Counties are used, however the formula may be expanded to include the other jurisdictions. The population was obtained from the Population Estimates of Nevada's Counties effective 7/01/2018. The area in square miles was

obtained from the data provided in the spreadsheets. The Employed (3Q2018) is obtained from DETR. The Relative Risk Score is undefined and should be updated based on the Risk Factor Formula Example (Table 2). The Weight percentage should be determined by the expertise and collaboration of DEM and the Resilience Committee or other subject matter experts. By appropriately and fairly weighting these readily available factors, DEM may use the spreadsheet example as a starting point to achieve the desired funding formula revision goal.

Each of these funding options are similar, but promote the possibility of enhancing the state's overall emergency management program. This can be done by stretching these funds to cover more than just salary and utilizing the up to date population and employment data will help ensure that the amount for each entity is fair and equitable for all parties.

This is a very difficult problem to implement because the entities rely on a set amount of funding each year. It is difficult to change this norm. In order to do this DEM requires support from the subrecipients in order to make these changes. If the subrecipients opt out of this program, then the state is responsible for the emergency management of this subrecipient's area. This adds to the complexity of the problem at hand for DEM.

b. Other Recommendations

Below are some potential strategies to gain feedback and support from the subrecipients:

- The state could conduct a survey with the entities and see where they are running short. If money and salary was not an issue, what would help improve

the emergency management planning within your jurisdiction? Would this include purchasing updated technology or tools, additional personnel or other items?

- Generate a working group with the subrecipients to discuss and create a starting point on the negotiations for the updated formulas. This working group could discuss the above discussed factors.

V. Conclusion

DEM has put forth comprehensive analysis of the problem and has requested a fresh perspective to revise the funding formula to more appropriately allocate the grant funds for the purpose of emergency management and planning. We have provided several suggestions and other factors with pros and cons along with an example formula for consideration.

With these different options, DEM may consider more updated, accurate measures from reliable sources such as Department of Taxation Population Statistics, Department of Training and Rehabilitation employment numbers, and establishing a weighted risk factor. All of these factors will help formulate a fair and equitable formula. These different scenarios can be discussed at the next Resilience Commission meeting. The Resilience Commission is a great resource and the members can use their expertise and diversity to help determine the actual weighting used in the final formula. By working with this Commission, DEM can get outside feedback and gain the support of the key stakeholders throughout the state in preparation of the 2020 grant cycle.

APPENDIX

Table 1: Revision of Funding Formula Example

Revision of Funding Formula Example

Using more applicable data sources, determine weight percentage to apply to available funding for subrecipients.

Note: Tribal and other local jurisdictions not included; Risk Score is also for demonstration purposes only.

Note: Employment Data missing undefined county employment.

	Data				% of Totals			
Counties	7/1/18 Population	Area - sq miles	Employed Q3/2018	Relative Risk Score	7/1/18 Population	Area - sq miles	Employed Q3/2018	Relative Risk Score
Carson City	56,057	144.000	30,005	3	1.83%	0.13%	2.18%	5.88%
Churchill	25,628	4,929.000	8,374	3	0.84%	4.49%	0.61%	5.88%
Clark	2,251,175	7,873.000	998,327	3	73.63%	7.17%	72.46%	5.88%
Douglas	49,070	710.000	20,184	3	1.60%	0.65%	1.46%	5.88%
Elko	54,326	17,182.000	22,742	3	1.78%	15.65%	1.65%	5.88%
Esmeralda	969	3,589.000	279	3	0.03%	3.27%	0.02%	5.88%
Eureka	1,951	4,176.000	4,594	3	0.06%	3.80%	0.33%	5.88%
Humboldt	16,989	9,648.000	7,665	3	0.56%	8.79%	0.56%	5.88%
Lander	6,065	5,493.000	3,487	3	0.20%	5.00%	0.25%	5.88%
Lincoln	5,255	10,635.000	1,270	3	0.17%	9.69%	0.09%	5.88%
Lyon	55,551	1,994.000	12,282	3	1.82%	1.82%	0.89%	5.88%
Mineral	4,690	3,757.000	1,598	3	0.15%	3.42%	0.12%	5.88%
Nye	47,856	18,185.000	11,976	3	1.57%	16.56%	0.87%	5.88%
Pershing	6,858	6,009.000	1,984	3	0.22%	5.47%	0.14%	5.88%
Storey	4,227	263.000	18,490	3	0.14%	0.24%	1.34%	5.88%
Washoe	460,237	6,342.000	222,900	3	15.05%	5.78%	16.18%	5.88%
White Pine	10,678	8,877.000	4,281	3	0.35%	8.08%	0.31%	5.88%
Nevada Counties	3,057,582	109,806.000	1,377,837	51	100.00%	100.00%	99.46%	100.00%

Weighted Factor in %				% of Totals * Weighted Factor in %				Sum %	Example Award
30% 7/1/18 Population	10% Area - sq miles	10% Employed 7/2018	50% Relative Risk Score	Weighted 7/1/18 Population	Weighted Area - sq miles	Weighted Employed 7/2018	Weighted Relative Risk Score		$2,000,000
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.55%	0.01%	0.22%	2.94%	3.72%	$74,441.45
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.25%	0.45%	0.06%	2.94%	3.70%	$74,045.78
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	22.09%	0.72%	7.25%	2.94%	32.99%	$659,831.51
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.48%	0.06%	0.15%	2.94%	3.63%	$72,675.71
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.53%	1.56%	0.17%	2.94%	5.20%	$104,080.42
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.01%	0.33%	0.00%	2.94%	3.28%	$65,591.16
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.02%	0.38%	0.03%	2.94%	3.37%	$67,479.37
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.17%	0.88%	0.06%	2.94%	4.04%	$80,842.76
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.06%	0.50%	0.03%	2.94%	3.53%	$70,524.76
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.05%	0.97%	0.01%	2.94%	3.97%	$79,409.61
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.55%	0.18%	0.09%	2.94%	3.76%	$75,139.15
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.05%	0.34%	0.01%	2.94%	3.34%	$66,818.80
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.47%	1.66%	0.09%	2.94%	5.15%	$103,074.91
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.07%	0.55%	0.01%	2.94%	3.57%	$71,402.04
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.04%	0.02%	0.13%	2.94%	3.14%	$62,815.95
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	4.52%	0.58%	1.62%	2.94%	9.65%	$193,043.79
30.00%	10.00%	10.00%	50.00%	0.10%	0.81%	0.03%	2.94%	3.89%	$77,708.83
									$1,998,926.00

Sources:

Population https://tax.nv.gov/Publications/Population_Statistics_and_Reports/

Employment https://www.nevadaworkforce.com

Table 2: Risk Factor Formula Example

Counties	Potential Threat	Threat Share	Critical Infrastructure	Infrastructure Share
Carson City	5	2.4%	5	2.4%
Churchill	2	1.0%	2	1.0%
Clark	120	57.4%	120	57.4%
Douglas	6	2.9%	6	2.9%
Elko	2	1.0%	2	1.0%
Esmeralda	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Eureka	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Humboldt	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Lander	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Lincoln	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Lyon	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Mineral	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Nye	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Pershing	2	1.0%	2	1.0%
Storey	3	1.4%	3	1.4%
Washoe	60	28.7%	60	28.7%
White Pine	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
State Total	209	100%	209	100.0%

WORKS CITED

Arizona's Homeland Security Grant Program. https://www.azauditor.gov/sites/default/files/Homeland%20Security%20Grant%20Program%20October%202006.pdf

Colorado Division of Homeland Security & Emergency Management. Department of Public Safety. Appendix E. https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/dhsem/grant-guidance-and-forms

Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation. Employment Data. http://nevadaworkforce.com/

Department of Taxation. State Demographer Data. https://tax.nv.gov/Publications/Population_Statistics_and_Reports/

Counties	Potential Threat	Threat Share	Critical Infrastructure	Infrastructure Share
Carson City	5	2.4%	5	2.4%
Churchill	2	1.0%	2	1.0%
Clark	120	57.4%	120	57.4%
Douglas	6	2.9%	6	2.9%
Elko	2	1.0%	2	1.0%
Esmeralda	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Eureka	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Humboldt	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Lander	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Lincoln	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Lyon	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Mineral	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Nye	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
Pershing	2	1.0%	2	1.0%
Storey	3	1.4%	3	1.4%
Washoe	60	28.7%	60	28.7%
White Pine	1	0.5%	1	0.5%
State Total	209	100%	209	100.0%

Major Incident Response Vehicle Resource Transfer Ranking Form
Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee
July 9, 2019

	Interested Jurisdiction	Ranking
A)	Elko County	
B)	Clark County School District	
C)	Lyon County Sheriff's Office	
D)	Nye County	
E)	Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District	
F)	Washoe County Sheriff's Office	
G)	University Police Services, Southern Command	

Instructions: In the right column ("Ranking"), rank each of the jurisdictions from 1 to 7, where a 1 represents the jurisdiction's application that is most worthy of receiving the MIRV resource and 7 represents the least. Ensure that you rank each jurisdiction.

NRAC Member Name: _____

MAJOR INCIDENT RESPONSE VEHICLE (MIRV)

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

Entity: Elko County
Physical Address: 775 West Silver Street, Elko, Nevada 89801
Mailing Address: 775 West Silver Street, Elko, Nevada 89801
Phone/Fax Numbers: Phone: 775.777.2517 Fax: 775.753.9845
Primary Contact: Annette Kerr, County Emergency Manager
E-Mail Address: akerr@elkocountynv.net

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1. **Requesting Agency Name:**

Answer: Elko County

2. **Yes or No: Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership?**

Answer: Yes

3. **Yes or No: Do you have the support of the appropriate leaders within your jurisdiction to receive this vehicle?**

Answer: Yes

4. **Yes or No: If selected, would this vehicle be available for mutual aid?**

Answer: Yes

5. **Explain your proposed use of this vehicle:**

Answer: Elko County is the second largest county of the State and the fourth largest in the continental US, totaling over 17,203 square miles. Our whole community includes four tribal communities as well. It can take over two hours to travel from one county boarder to the next.

This will be a multi-use vehicle supporting all-hazards events and emergencies. This will be accomplished through deployment for emergency response and/or recovery operations. As stated above the vastness of this county, and many other rural counties, such a unit will provide a mobile location/facility for an emergency operations center, an incident command post, a communications center, enhance search and rescue operations, a shelter, surveillance operations, a transport vehicle and a community outreach center.

The City of Elko Fire Department would utilize this vehicle as a mobile command post for major incidents such as Hazmat, Fires and terroristic events. This vehicle would allow for a unified command to be gathered in one central location. In addition most incidents will happen in rural parts of our community and this vehicle would provide adequate command and control resources as well as lighting and have the ability to have eyes on the scene at all times.

6. Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource.

Answer: The vehicle will be stored at the Elko County Sheriff's Office and 24-7 facility and available anytime day or night. This is a central location for Northeastern Nevada; allowing for easy deployment throughout Elko County and other counties.

Identified as the Major Incident Response Vehicle for emergencies, any agency wishing to utilize the vehicle will be available based on the following:

1. Has completed proper training for safe operations.
2. Maintains a member with the Local Emergency Planning Committee. (LEPC)
3. Should an agency need assistance which does not have the proper training or is not a member of LEPC; Elko County Emergency Management/Sheriff's office will assist in deployment.
4. Additionally, as a participant with the Intrastate Mutual Aid System, any county can request the assistance.

7. Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism.

Answer: Interstate 80, U.S. 93 and UP Railroad are major transportation routes through Elko County. As a result, tremendous amounts of hazardous chemicals, toxic waste and various weapons travel these routes and could be used to disrupt commerce, not just locally but nationwide wide, and provide a release mechanism for airborne and waterway contamination.

This vehicle can assist with conducting various assessments to identify current threat situations, whether it be during a campaign stop for high level candidates, drug cartels or watching suspected individuals or groups in this area involved with domestic terrorism.

Allowing this vehicle to be located in the Northeastern part of the state can and will benefit many.

Thank you for your consideration.

Elko County Ambulance Service

Lee Cabaniss, Director
540 Court Street, Suite 101
Elko, Nevada 89801
(775)-397-7190
(775)-753-8535 Fax

lcabaniss@elkocountynv.net
www.elkocountynv.net

June 12, 2019

Annette Kerr
Elko County Emergency Manager
775 West Silver Street
Elko, NV 89801

Annette,

Please consider this letter of support for Elko County Emergency Management / Elko LEPC to obtain the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) that is available for permanent transfer from Nevada Department of Emergency Management.

As you are aware Elko County is geographically large and incidents or emergencies may happen at any location. We have historically seen incidents that have prolonged operational times from days to weeks inside of the County boundaries. Recently these incidents include multiple wildland fires and multiple hazardous materials incidents. Adding an apparatus such as the MIRV would only serve to increase our emergency response capacity and make our capabilities more robust.

I would envision that allowing the permanent transfer from NDEM to Elko County Emergency Management / Elko County LEPC would allow Elko County Emergency Response Agencies a mobile command post capability that would be temperature controlled, with integrated communications, and internet connectivity. This would allow Elko County to offer Emergency Response Agencies a substantial upgrade in interoperability between agencies and utilization of Unified Command and liaison sections, as needed.

Elko County Ambulance Service has a goal of expanding the emergency response capabilities of the agency, Elko County, and Northeastern Nevada. We have recently added a mass treatment and transport vehicle (ambulance bus), added training for personnel, and sent employees to NDEM ICS 300 and ICS 400 courses. Adding the MIRV to Elko County would help us achieve a goal of expanding the local and regional emergency response capabilities.

Law Enforcement agencies could utilize the MIRV to support Search & Rescue, SWAT, family reunification, and other long-term operations. Fire Departments could utilize the MIRV to support wildland fire operation, hazardous materials, and other major incidents. Emergency Medical Services could utilize the MIRV to support mass casualty incidents, mass evacuation support, and other major incidents. At the County wide perspective, the MIRV could be used to support interdepartmental command post operations including other community resources such as Northeastern Nevada Regional Hospital, Red Cross, or responding State Agencies and could be deployed on Mutual Aid request to other agencies that may need the resource that the MIRV provides.

Please let me know if you need any additional information or resources from Elko County Ambulance Service to support the Elko County Emergency Management / Elko County LEPC request for this apparatus.

Again, please consider this as a letter of support from Elko County Ambulance Service for Elko County Emergency Management / Elko LEPC to obtain the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) that is available for permanent transfer from Nevada Department of Emergency Management.

Respectfully,

Lee Cabaniss, NRP
Director
Elko County Ambulance Service

Mineral County Office of Emergency Management
Patrick Hughes - Mineral County Emergency Manager

June 12, 2019

Caleb S. Cage
Chief and Homeland Security Advisor
DPS Division of Emergency Management
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Chief Cage,

I am writing to you concerning the transfer and placement of the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) as recently identified as needing a new home. I was thinking of applying for this resource for Mineral County however, after carefully thinking on this and speaking with Annette Kerr, Elko County Emergency Manager, I wanted to write a letter of support for the MIRV to be transferred and place with Elko County.

Not only do I believe that it will be well used if placed with Elko County, I also believe that it will be properly maintained for its intended purposes. Elko County also faces numerous emergencies that would greatly benefit from an asset such as the MIRV, terroristic in nature or otherwise. I have also been assured that should the need arise the MIRV would be made available for use by other counties, such as Mineral County, and is not already deployed.

My final reason for writing this letter of support is because of all the locations in which this vehicle could pe placed Annette is the only one I am aware of that has reached to other counties in a collaborative, whole community approach, to the placement of this vehicle. Having gotten to know Annette over the last several months, I am sure she, and Elko County, will be true to their word and uphold any agreements associated with this endeavor.

I hope my meager words will lend at least a little weight in the Resiliency Commissions decision on the placement of this asset. Thank you for your time and consideration in reading this letter. Should you have any questions for me my contact information is located and the bottom of this letter.

Sincerely,

Patrick Hughes
Mineral County Emergency Manager

525 W 9th St. P.O. Box I 30 I Hawthorne, NV 89415 Ph: 775-302-0097 Fax: 775-302-0099 phughes@mineralcountynv.org www.mineralcountynv.us

ELKO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Ben Reed, Jr.
Police Chief

1448 Silver Street
Elko, Nevada 89801
775.777.7310
775.738.1415 Fax
www.elkocity.com

June 13, 2019

Nevada Department of Emergency Management
2478 Fairview Drive
Carson City, NV 89701

The Elko Police Department fully supports the Elko Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in its efforts to acquire a Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV).

Elko City and Elko County are remote frontier rural areas in Nevada, and as such must be semi self-sufficient when responding to critical incidents for initial responses. This fact also requires all local agencies to cooperate and mutually support one another. LEPC has facilitated this cooperation and mutual support and will continue to do so, acting as the agent of multiple entities in this area.

I have received multiple trainings from with respect to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) from the Center for Domestic Preparedness, and have been briefed on the many targets that exist in Elko County and surrounding area which are attractive for terroristic crimes. These include large amounts of both explosives and chemicals besides the normal terror targets in infrastructure.

While we, law enforcement and other LEPC members in this area, have acquired some tools to assist us in being prepared to address such threats, we have a need for a MIRV type vehicle to assist in providing Incident Command Center capabilities, support and transport for personnel and supplies, and power and communications support.

Based upon past incidents, we are confident that such an resource would not only prove critical, but would also be used by several emergency service providers in the Elko County area.

Respectfully,

Captain Ty Trouten
Elko Police Department
1448 Silver St.
Elko, NV 89801
(775) 777-7313

EUREKA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

"An Honor to Serve – A Duty to Protect"

Jesse J. Watts
Sheriff

James R. Clark
Undersheriff

June 13, 2019

Nevada Department of Emergency Management
2478 Fairview Drive
Carson City, NV 89701

The Eureka County Sheriff's Office, and I as Chair of the Eureka County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), fully supports the Elko County LEPC in its efforts to acquire a Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) from the Nevada Department of Emergency Management.

Elko County is a remote frontier rural area in Northeastern Nevada, and as such must be self-sufficient when responding to critical incidents for initial responses. These facts also require all local agencies to cooperate and mutually support one another. LEPC has facilitated this cooperation and mutual support and will continue to do so, acting as the agent of multiple entities in this area, to include into Eureka County.

While we, law enforcement and other LEPC members in this area, have acquired some tools to assist us in being prepared to address various threats or unlawful activity, we have a need for a MIRV type vehicle in Northeastern Nevada to assist in providing Incident Command Center capabilities, support and transport for personnel and supplies, and power and communications support to our first responders and command staff during these incidents.

Based upon past incidents, I am very confident the MIRV Vehicle would not only prove critical, but would also be used by several emergency service personnel in Northeastern Nevada, to include Eureka, Elko, White Pine and Lander Counties.

This regional asset would be instrumental in maintaining our ability to serve the citizens of Nevada to the highest level. I truly hope you give great thought to Elko County LEPC, in their application for the MIRV Vehicle.

Respectfully,

Jesse J. Watts
Sheriff-Coroner
Eureka County, Nevada

Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
Mike Allen, *Sheriff*

TEACHING KIDS TO NEVER TAKE DRUGS

June 18, 2019

Caleb Cage, Chief and Homeland Security Advisor
Nevada Division of Emergency Management
2478 Fairview Drive
Carson City, NV 89701

Chief Cage,

I am submitting this letter in support of Elko County's acquisition of the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV). The Humboldt County Sheriff's Office acquired a similar vehicle through the Nevada Department of Public Safety which has been outfitted and utilized as a Mobile Command Center. We have found this vehicle to be an asset to the Humboldt County Sheriff's Office and our partner agencies. During times of disaster it allows for redundancy in operational communications and supports our emergency response personnel.

I believe this vehicle would be an asset to Elko County and would benefit both first responders and the whole community. Humboldt County and Elko County share the challenges of managing large scale incidents in rural areas with limited resources, and often times these incidents are in areas with limited or non-existent support to maintain Continuity of Operations. The Major Incident Response Vehicle could be used across a broad spectrum of incidents to support emergency personnel in Elko County.

As a law enforcement administrator and emergency manager in rural Nevada, I am familiar with the challenges both agencies have in seeking funding to obtain this type of equipment. The opportunity for this vehicle to be placed in service in Elko County through this transfer would allow for them to obtain equipment that is not normally available within the limited parameters of a county budget. Because they are centrally located in northeastern Nevada, this vehicle will allow them to better serve their community and provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions, thus having a benefit that reaches beyond Elko County.

Sincerely,

#103

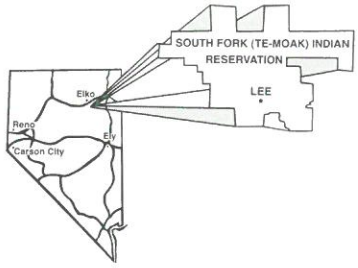
Sean Wilkin, Captain

OFFICE
50 West Fifth Street
(775) 623-6419

Winnemucca, NV 89445
Fax (775) 623-2192

DETENTION CENTER
801 Fairgrounds Road
(775) 623-6423

SOUTH FORK INDIAN RESERVATION
SOUTH FORK BAND COUNCIL
21 LEE, UNIT - 13
SPRING CREEK, NEVADA 89815
775-744-4273 FAX 775-744-4523
sforkcouncil.adm@gmail.com



14 June 2019

Annette Kerr, Manager
Elko County Emergency Division
Nevada Division of Emergency Management

Dear Ms. Kerr:

The South Fork Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada is submitting this letter of support for the Elko County Emergency Management's bid in acquiring the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) from NDEM.

It is well known that Elko County is a large county with many rural and isolated communities that do not have access to emergency response as do other bigger cities. There are numerous hazards that loom constantly especially with the mining industry, interstate commerce, flooding, wildland fires, and earthquakes as well as manmade hazards.

The Elko County Emergency Management in Elko County has recently assisted the South Fork Indian Reservation with supplies to control flooding and the partnership we have with NDEM has not only been welcome but greatly appreciated. The MIRV will not only benefit the outlying areas but the Indian Reservations as well.

With that being said, the South Fork Band Council fully and unequivocally supports the efforts of NDEM in obtaining this vehicle. Please do not hesitate to contact our Administration office at 775.744.4273.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter of support from the South Fork Band Council.

Regards,

Duane M. Garcia, Sr., Chairperson

cc: File

SOUTH FORK BAND COUNCIL

P.O. Box 219
Owyhee, NV 89832

Shoshone-Paiute Fire Dept.

June 12, 2019

Nevada Division of Emergency Management:

This letter is in support of the request by the Elko County Emergency Management / LEPC in their bid to acquire the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) from NDEM.

Elko County is one of the biggest counties in the nation and we have many all-risk/all-hazards due to the mining industry, interstate commerce, wildland fires, flooding, earthquakes among man-made hazards. They are a great candidate for the vehicle and will benefit all the cooperators and state if given to them. They have been great cooperators to the surrounding Tribes.

The Shoshone Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley fully support their efforts to obtain this vehicle. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions, thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Brent L. Hunter,
Tribal Emergency Response Commission
Fire Management Officer / Emergency Manager
Shoshone Paiute Tribes

Hunter.brent@shopai.org

Nathan Bacon
Fire Chief
Sho-Pai Fire Dept.
Shoshone Paiute Tribes

FireChiefBacon@gmail.com

Mr. Cage,

Chief James Ketsaa, of the Clark County School Police Department, has asked that I contact you regarding our interest in acquiring the Major Incident Response Vehicle which was previously owned by the DPS Division of Investigations.

Below is our response to the Resilience Commission's questions pertaining to the transfer of the Major Incident Response Vehicle.

If you have any questions, or if you need any additional information from our department, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Warren R. Hull, Executive Assistant
CCSD Police Department
120 Corporate Park Drive
Henderson, NV 89074
Office: (702) 799-7830 ext 5216
Cell: (702) 592-9605
hullwr@nv.ccsd.net

Applicant questions:

1. Requesting agency name:

Clark County School District Police Department

2. Yes or No: Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership?:

Yes

3. Yes or No: Do you have the support of the appropriate leaders within your jurisdiction to receive this vehicle?

Yes

4. Yes or No: If selected, would this vehicle be available for mutual aid?

Yes

5. Explain your proposed use of this vehicle (200 words maximum):

The MIRV unit will serve as a communication hub for the Clark County School District Police Department (CCSDPD) during man-made or natural disaster emergencies; including any terrorist attack to our schools. The MIRV will allow the CCSDPD to effectively respond to and manage significant disasters and critical incidents that take place in and around the Clark County School District's 360 schools. The MIRV will allow our staff to view information and surveillance of large-scale incidents immediately, increasing situational awareness during a given event. The unit will provide officers with a location to meet, plan, and brief during and after any given event.

The MIRV will also give the CCSDPD a multi-media platform, which will provide our department with a highly visible means to market our product: public security to our students, staff, parents, and public. The mere presence of an MIRV will help make our population feel safe by enhancing the perception of public safety wherever the unit is deployed.

The CCSDPD will routinely deploy the MIRV during at high-profile school and community events such as football games, political rallies, and any other high-visibility school and public events, all of which could be targeted by terrorists.

6. Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource (100 words maximum):

The CCSDPD works with emergency responders throughout the state and is an active participant in the Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center. The CCSDPD collaborates and partners with local law enforcement jurisdictions on a myriad of high profile law enforcement programs including the School Violence Initiative. Our

department will ensure the MIRV is available to assist other agencies during emergencies and we will continue to support dozens of community events and outreach programs such as the Communications Rodeo, National Night Out, Car Seats for Kids, Special Olympics, Cross Walk Safety and DUI task force events, to name but a few.

7. Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism (50 words maximum):

During the chaos of a critical incident such as an active shooter or terrorist attack, the immediate establishment of an on-scene incident command is vital for saving lives. Schools are a target of terrorists; obtaining this MRIV will help CCSDPD save lives in the event of a worst-case scenario situation.

Hello,

The Lyon County Sheriff's Office is interested in acquiring the MIRV from DPS Division of Emergency Management. Thank you for the consideration. Please see our below application.

Applicant questions:

1. Requesting agency name: Lyon County Sheriff's Office

2. **Yes or No:** Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership? Yes

3. **Yes or No:** Do you have the support of the appropriate leaders within your jurisdiction to receive this vehicle? Yes

4. **Yes or No:** If selected, would this vehicle be available for mutual aid? Yes

5. Explain your proposed use of this vehicle (200 words maximum): We would be using this vehicle as a mobile command vehicle. Primarily for SWAT/Negotiations call outs, but also as needed for any type of mobile command incidents such as Night in the Country concert, various community events (Fernley 4th of July, Lake Lahontan during holidays, etc), along with any other major events or emergencies. We have also developed a Drone program for both air and ground drones that could utilize this vehicle for operations.

6. Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource (100 words maximum): We currently have MOU'S with multiple surrounding agencies for emergency response (SWAT/Negotiations and Drone operations) and would be utilizing this vehicle for training, community events and emergency call out situations throughout the Northern Nevada region.

7. Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism (50 words maximum): With recent events in Las Vegas (Route 91 shooting), this vehicle would be utilized as a mobile command for our Night In The Country event, along with our MOU'S with Storey County and the growth at USA Parkway which could be a potential terrorist target.

Sergeant C. Bixby
Jail Sgt/CNT Team Leader/CIT Coordinator
Lyon County Sheriff's Office
775-463-6600/775-463-6615
cbixby@lyon-county.org

Nye County
Emergency Management
Scott F. Lewis
Director
1510 Siri Lane, Ste. 1
Pahrump, NV 89060
Phone (775) 209-5883
Fax (775) 751-4280

State of Nevada
DPS, Division of Emergency Management
Carson City, Nevada

Attention: Chief Caleb. S. Cage

Subject: **Major Incident Response Vehicle**

Chief Cage:

I write in regard to the availability of the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) that had recently served DPS Division of Investigations.

Nye County respectfully requests the transfer of the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) from the State of Nevada, DPS Division of Investigation to Nye County Department of Emergency Management.

Nye County Emergency Management (NCEM) is the perfect choice for the described vehicle. NCEM is devoid of a vehicle capable of responding to and acting as a platform for managing a major incident should such an incident occur within Nye County.

The State of Nevada is recognized as a top location for terrorist plotting including the October 1 shooting, activities of the terrorist pilots involved in 9/11, and other domestic terrorism activities.

From a terrorism standpoint, Nye County recognizes the importance for acute awareness of our rural and frontier challenges and embraces the necessary preparedness. Infrastructure, water, power, and food supplies are simply not available in sufficient amounts to sustain most rural areas.

Military and other sensitive installations are located in the heart of Nye County and coupled with other factors including underserved medical care and other emergency response impediments further cement the need for such a vehicle here.

Nye County infrastructure plays a significant role including access to major highway corridors serving Northern (RENO and Carson City) and Southern Nevada (Las Vegas),

which includes proximity to large neighboring Metropolitan Areas, telecommunications networks, as well as basic climate and geographical considerations.

A significant weak link includes our inability to respond to disasters, terrorist attacks, and/or manage major incidents in a vehicle designed for the purpose.

Therefore, I respectfully submit responses to the applicant questions for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Scott E. Lewis MS, CFEI, CFII
Director of Emergency Management

QUESTIONS:

1. **Requesting agency name**:

   The requesting agency is Nye County Department of Emergency Management.

2. **Yes or No: Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership?**

   Yes

3. **Yes or No: Do you have the support of the appropriate leaders within your jurisdiction to receive the vehicle?**

   Yes

4. **Yes or No: If selected, would this vehicle be available for mutual aid?**

   Yes

5. **Explain your proposed use of this vehicle.**

   Nye County is the largest county in Nevada and the third largest in the United States covering approximately 18,000 square miles.

   Nye County Emergency Management *does not have access* to a specialized vehicle for response to major incidents, including terrorist acts, that may occur within our county. A properly designed and equipped major incident response vehicle will most certainly enable our professionals the ability to manage and/or assist other agencies with incidents affecting critical infrastructure and resources located in and around Nye County.

Our proposed use of the MIRV includes responses for management of incidents related to terrorist events, school incidents, infrastructure damage, Mass Casualty incidents, significant fire and EMS events, HAZ Mat responses, and other emergency incident scenarios. Additionally, the MIRV would permit us the ability to command and control large incidents involving multiple agencies and response partners within our massive geographical response footprint. An example of this would be the U.S. Ecology explosion and fire that occurred on Hwy 95 in 2015.

The MIRV would be used in support of incidents occurring within Nye County related to US Ecology, Department of Energy (DOE), Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), Department of Defense (DOD) facilities/operations and low-level waste and other hazardous material materials that are transported daily to and from DOE facilities on roadways in Nye County.

Furthermore, Nye County Emergency Management and other Nye County response agencies provide mutual aid and works in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest, Death Valley National Park to help protect associated infrastructure managed by the federal government. Also included, are state managed lands overseen by the Nevada Division of Forestry. Further partnerships include Clark County, Southern Inyo County, CA and other surrounding Nevada Counties.

6. **Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource:**

The MIRV shall be maintained in a ready state for immediate deployment from a climate controlled station located in Pahrump. Nye County accepts responsibility for all maintenance and support related costs. ***Note: All operators shall be qualified through Nevada DMV endorsement to operate emergency response vehicles with annual driver safety certification training.***

7. **Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism:**

From a terrorism standpoint, Nye County Emergency Management oversees protection for water/sewer and electrical infrastructure and approximately 575 miles of local, state, and interstate roadways that dissect Nye County. Transportation infrastructure includes 240 miles of Hwy 95 (major North-South) between Las Vegas and Reno and Hwy 6 (major East-West) from the East Coast to California and Highway 160 which is used for HAZ Mat shipments to the NNSS. Additional considerations could include future shipments of nuclear waste to Yucca Mountain utilizing the same highways. Approximately 750 to 1000 commercial trucks currently travel these routes daily. All add significant risks for terroristic related activities.

TO: Chief Caleb Cage, Division of Emergency Management
FROM: Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District, Chief Charles Moore
DATE: June 2, 2019
RE: Major Incident Response Vehicle Acquisition

The Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District is seeking consideration for the receipt of the DEM's Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV). Below are the responses to the requested information for the application.

1. Requesting agency name: Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District

2. **Yes or No:** Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership?: *YES*

3. **Yes or No:** Do you have the support of the appropriate leaders within your jurisdiction to receive this vehicle? *YES*

4. **Yes or No:** If selected, would this vehicle be available for mutual aid? *YES, the District routinely participates in regional and statewide mutual aid requests, and this apparatus could be provided to any agency seeking its use. Our full-time staff would be ready to respond it any day or time.*

5. Explain your proposed use of this vehicle (200 words maximum): *The District has sought acquisition of a mobile command post vehicle for several years, but has not been unable to fund one and currently has no other similar equipment. The District responds to numerous large scale incidents/disasters each year (primarily wildfires) and would routinely utilize this apparatus to provide space for the IMT to function, enhance communications in remote areas, and gather intelligence that can be assessed and applied to mitigate the incident. The District serves over 100,000 permanent residents with over 12,000 calls for service each year. There is potential for the District to also respond to numerous other large-scale incidents including hazardous materials releases, natural disasters (earthquakes, flooding, etc.), MCI's, active shooters, pandemic response, etc. There are several large public events that occur within the District including the Reno-Tahoe Open golf tournament, the Hot Air Balloon Races, Burning Man, and many smaller events. Having the ability to stage this vehicle at*

these locations will dramatically enhance on-scene communications and provide essential resources for the affiliated command staff. The ability to equip this vehicle with map printers, scene lighting, whiteboards, rehab supplies, and other support equipment will provide for more safe and effective responses to these incidents.

6. Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource (100 words maximum): *If awarded this vehicle, it will be housed at one of our stations, with full-time staffing available to respond it at any time. Any large-scale incident within TMFPD's jurisdiction or upon a mutual aid request, would generate a response of the vehicle. It would be our intent to equip it with multiple 800 MHz radios, VHF radios, and possible mobile cell-site access to enhance communications between all regional agencies. In addition to disaster response, the vehicle could be staged at or near special events in the area as part of a pre-plan and IAP.*

7. Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism (50 words maximum): *Any terrorism related event in our region would likely include the potential for mass-casualties, and possible fire/rescue activities. TMFPD is an all-ALS agency with over 70 Paramedics and 130 full-time staff that would respond to provide medical and rescue to any victims.*

Thank you in advance for your consideration in this opportunity, and if we can further elaborate or provide additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Charles Moore
Fire Chief, TMFPD

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 14, 2019
To: Chief Caleb Cage and the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee
From: Lieutenant Phil Jones
RE: Major Incident Response Vehicle Request

Chief Cage and the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee,

The Washoe County Sheriff's Office is interested in the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) available for acquisition from the Nevada Department of Emergency Management.

1. ***Requesting agency name****:* Washoe County Sheriff's Office

2. ***Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership? - Yes:*** The Washoe County Sheriff's Office will assume ownership, maintenance and operation of the MIRV.

3. ***Do you have the support of the leaders within your jurisdiction to receive the vehicle - Yes:*** Chain of command with the Washoe County Sheriff's Office is extremely supportive in the acquisition of this vehicle. Support has been provided from the Washoe County Office Emergency Management and Washoe County Fleet Management to ensure that the MIRV is properly maintained and operated.

4. ***If selected, would the vehicle be available for mutual aid? - Yes:*** The Washoe County Sheriff's Office has numerous Memorandums of Understandings with surrounding agencies to include County, City, State, Tribal and Federal levels. This vehicle would also be available for mutual aid requests made by the Nevada Department of Emergency Management.

5. ***Explain your proposed use of this vehicle*****:** The MIRV would be assigned to the Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Special Operations Division (SOD). The SOD has multiple specialized teams, along with the Investigations Division. SOD teams include: Search and Rescue, SWAT, K9, EOD, HIDTA, Regional Aviation Unit, and ECT. These teams are routinely called upon throughout the 6700 square miles of Washoe County for a variety of serious calls, as well as aiding surrounding agencies. The vehicle itself will be primarily housed with Search and Rescue (SAR), which serves a large portion of Northern Nevada. Search and Rescue's mission is multifaceted and includes assisting any agency in our area with lost or endangered individual(s), as well as responding to all dive requests in Northern Nevada. The MIRV would provide a base of operation and shelter from the elements in times of unpredictable weather that arises in Northern Nevada. SAR is a 24/7 operation and would be responsible for deploying the MIRV for use to any one of the prior listed teams, critical incidents, active assailant or terrorist events that would need immediate assistance.

6. **Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource?** The MIRV's primary purpose would be to serve as a command vehicle for our Search and Rescue unit. The unit conducts search and rescue operations for lost and endangered community members. The Search and Rescue unit oversees several volunteer teams of community members that specialize in Technical Rescue, Backcountry Rescue, Swift water and Dive Rescue operations. Search and Rescue operates a Specialized Vehicle unit and an Air Squadron to assist in search operations for community members. Search and Rescue serves as a primary resource during our vast fire season for community evacuations.

7. ***Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism:*** The Washoe County Sheriff's Office Special Operations Division Bomb Squad, CRBNE, SWAT and Air Assets train for possible terrorist acts. Washoe County and Northern Nevada in general, have many infrastructures that could be possible terrorist targets. The MIRV would serve as a command center for response to a terrorist act.

Lieutenant Phil Jones
Washoe County Sheriff's Office
Special Operations Division
SWAT/K9/SAR/EOD/Civil/Raven
Bus 775-321-4940
Personal 775-843-1168
pjones@washoecounty.us

University Police Services, Southern Command
Adam Garcia, Associate Vice President & Director

June 13, 2019

Caleb S. Cage
Chief and Homeland Security Advisor
DPS Division of Emergency Management
2478 Fairview Drive
Carson City, NV 89701

RE: Resource Availability – Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV)

Mr. Cage,

Please accept the following on behalf of University Police Services, Southern Command, in regards to the MIRV asset.

On Page 2-3 you will find responses to the questions requested for the application.

If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at 702-895-5792 or via email, ariana.renick@unlv.edu.

Respectfully,

Ariana Renick

Project Title: Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) – Southern Command Acquisition

Proposing Agency: University Police Services, Southern Command

Project Manager: Adam Garcia, Associate Vice President & Director

Grant Contact: Ariana Renick, Publications Writer

1. **Requesting agency name:**

   University Police Services, Southern Command

2. **Yes or No: Is the agency applying for this resource the same that will assume ownership?:**

   Yes

3. **Yes or No: Do you have the support of the appropriate leaders within your jurisdiction to receive this vehicle?**

   Yes

4. **Yes or No: If selected, would this vehicle be available for mutual aid?**

   Yes

5. **Explain your proposed use of this vehicle (200 words maximum):**

   The institutions within University Police Services' jurisdiction regularly host national, state, and regional events which draw over a million visitors at over 200 events annually; including, the 2016 Presidential Debate, Nevada Supreme Court visits, National Finals Rodeo, and NBA Summer League. The Thomas & Mack Center served as an area of refuge during the 1 October tragedy and has been designated as a Mega-POD by Clark County and the Southern Nevada Health District. The addition of the Major Incident Response Vehicle (MIRV) as a local resource would help to ensure the safety of the campus and its surrounding community during all events and emergencies.

   University Police Services' jurisdiction spans four higher-education institutions valley-wide. Bolstering mobile resources will significantly reduce risks associated with high profile events and emergency response. University Police Services will be prepared on-site to respond and coordinate in the event of a critical incident, working in unified command with partner agencies and allowing the department to deploy emergency personnel and equipment where necessary, with on-site communications and support, once future configurations are completed.

   The MIRV would also support the department's community policing initiatives at the over 100 safety and awareness events annually on campus and throughout the valley.

6. **Explain your plan to maintain this vehicle as a community resource (100 words maximum):**

   In accordance with the consolidation of University Police Services, Southern Command, this equipment can be deployed for use on all College of Southern Nevada, Desert Research Institute, Nevada State College, and University of Nevada, Las Vegas campuses. University Police Services has established mutual-aid agreements with local partner law enforcement agencies

within southern Nevada, including partnerships with local organizations adjacent to our campuses. The MIRV would be available for mutual aid to support critical incidents during a multi-agency coordinated response, as a command post when working in unified command, or as a community resource when not in direct department use.

7. Describe how your plan for this resource has a nexus to terrorism (50 words maximum):

Las Vegas is host to over 40 million visitors annually. Historically and presently numerous threats are made to the Las Vegas Strip and valley through terrorist propaganda, making it the second most mentioned target. This equipment is a counter-terrorism measure ensuring adequate response and multi-agency coordination during critical incidents.

Public Safety Bomb Squad Background

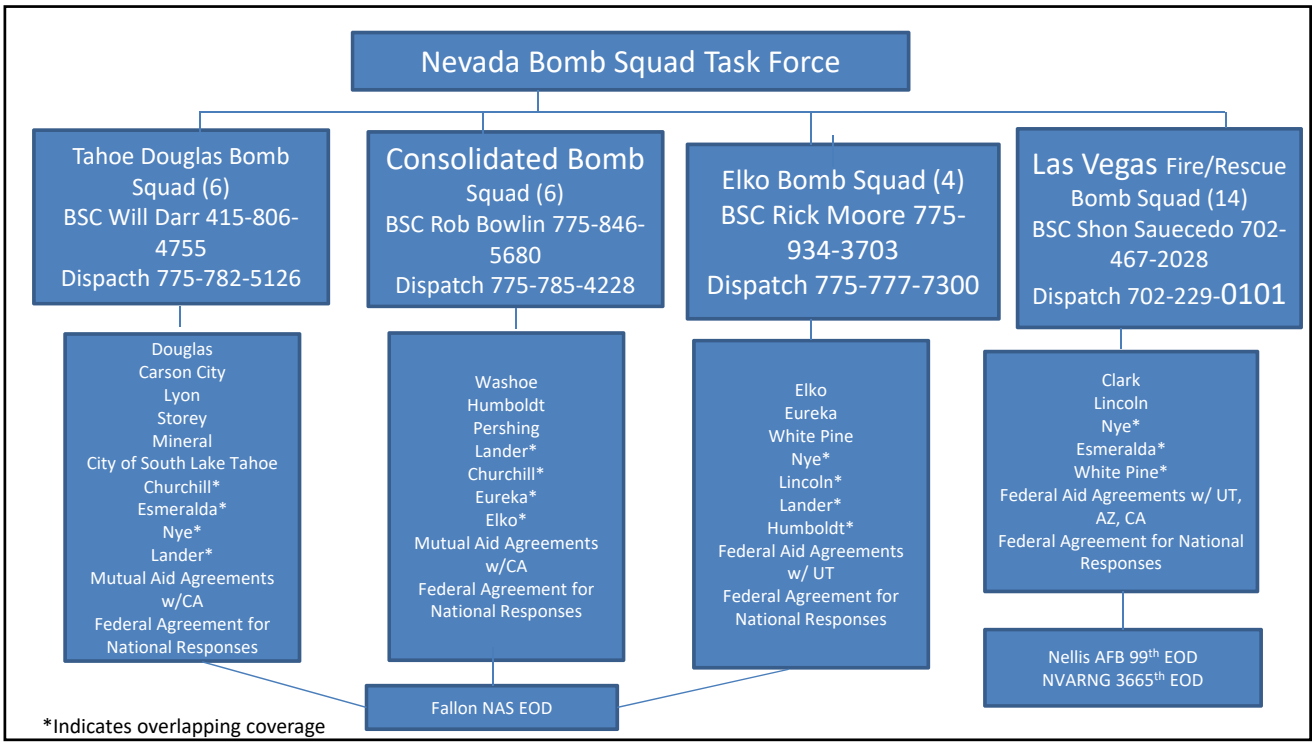
- IED response Prior to 1971 USAF EOD
- Increased terrorism in late 60's and 70's created need for public safety bomb squads
- Hazardous Device School est. in 1971
- Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL.
- 466 accredited PSBS
- Approximately 3,000 bomb techs

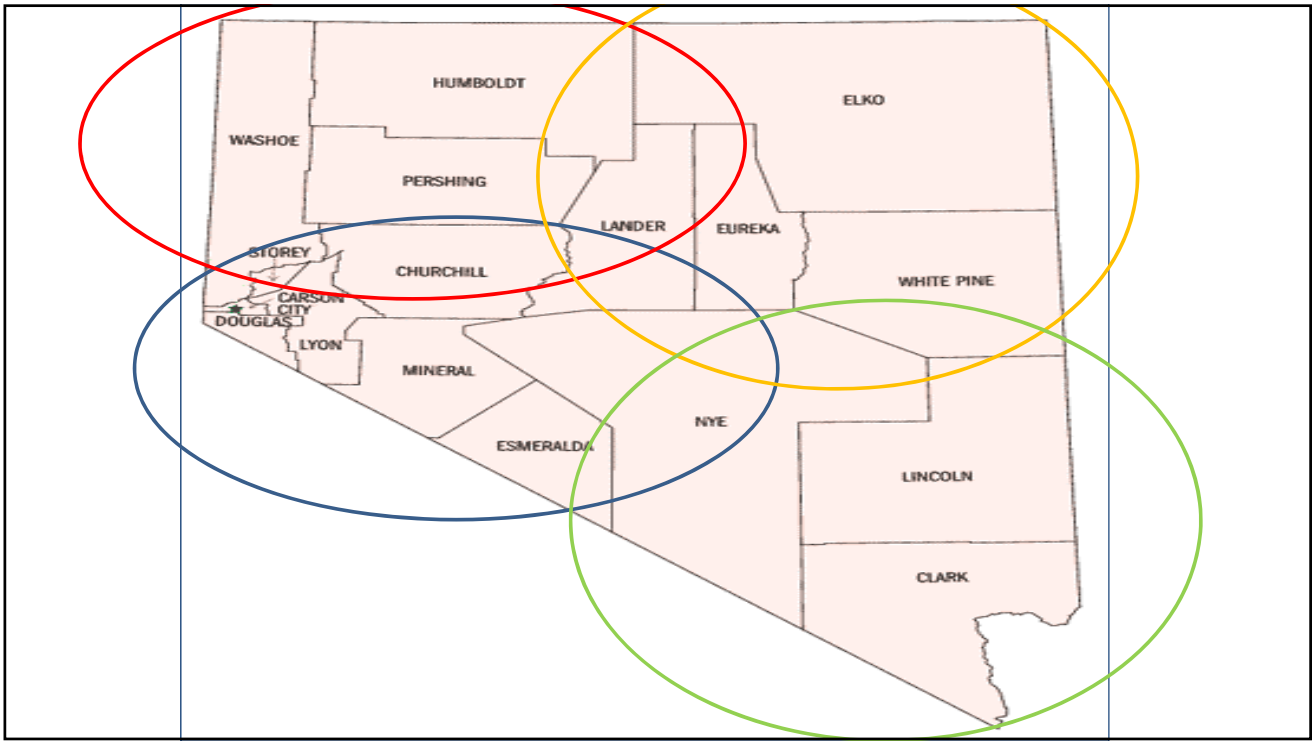
Timeline & Commitment

- Agency appointment, 3 years full time employment to sworn LEO/FD
- 18-20 months before attending HDS
- FBI secret clearance requirement
- Hazardous Materials prerequisite (Anniston)
- Appointee attends squad trainings
- Minimum 16 hours a month
- 1-40hr specialty training a year
  - Explosive Breaching, Emerging Threat Assessment/Defeat, Rad STAB.
  - FBI/ATF courses (AEDT, HME, ECM)

NRS 476.110

- Defines roles of PSBS, BSC, and EOD Tech
- Defines PSBS responsibilities
- Notification-
  - LE shall establish a plan to timely notify PSBS of IED's or suspected.
- National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board (NBSCAB).
  - National guidelines for technicians


Nevada Bomb Squad Task Force
Tahoe Douglas Bomb Squad (6)
BSC Will Darr 415-806-4755
Dispacth 775-782-5126
Consolidated Bomb Squad (6)
BSC Rob Bowlin 775-846-5680
Dispatch 775-785-4228
Elko Bomb Squad (4)
BSC Rick Moore 775-934-3703
Dispatch 775-777-7300
Las Vegas Fire/Rescue Bomb Squad (14)
BSC Shon Sauecedo 702-467-2028
Dispatch 702-229-0101
Douglas
Carson City
Lyon
Storey
Mineral
City of South Lake Tahoe
Churchill*
Esmeralda*
Nye*
Lander*
Mutual Aid Agreements w/CA
Federal Agreement for National Responses
Washoe
Humboldt
Pershing
Lander*
Churchill*
Eureka*
Elko*
Mutual Aid Agreements w/CA
Federal Agreement for National Responses
Elko
Eureka
White Pine
Nye*
Lincoln*
Lander*
Humboldt*
Federal Aid Agreements w/ UT
Federal Agreement for National Responses
Clark
Lincoln
Nye*
Esmeralda*
White Pine*
Federal Aid Agreements w/ UT, AZ, CA
Federal Agreement for National Responses
Nellis AFB 99th EOD
NVARNG 3665th EOD
Fallon NAS EOD
*Indicates overlapping coverage


HUMBOLDT
ELKO
WASHOE
PERSHING
LANDER
EUREKA
STOREY
CHURCHILL
WHITE PINE
CARSON CITY
DOUGLAS
LYON
MINERAL
NYE
ESMERALDA
LINCOLN
CLARK

Roles and Responsibilities

- Investigate, render safe and dispose of hazardous devices, explosives, pyrotechnics.
- Coordinate with local, state, and federal partners on CBRNE events.
- Post blast investigations
- Evidence preservation and court room testimony.
- Special operation support
- Dignitary protection
- Public Education

Capabilities/Training

- All are FEMA Type I Bomb Squads
- FBI JTTF- WMD Task Force members
  - Nuclear Stabilization
- Electronic Counter Measures (ECM)
- Render Safe Procedures, Wire Attack
- Dismounted Operations
- HME and K9 training
  - North has EDC Taskforce embedded
  - South uses and trains with LVMPD K9 resources
- Interoperability with FD/LE assets (SWAT, Haz Mat)
- US Military EOD partnership

2018

- Bomb Squad Sweeps
- 168
- Calls for Service
- 44
- Demonstrations
- 14
- Training
- 67
- Hours
- 4073

Events

- Street Vibrations
- Brews and Blues
- Reno Rodeo
- Reno Air Races
- High School Graduations
- University Graduations
- National Judicial College
- University of Nevada Sporting Events
- Community Outreach
- Law Enforcement Academy
- VIPs
- Star Spangled Sparks
- Rib Cookoff
- PGA Events
- Concert performances
- Burning Man

2018/19

- Bomb Sweeps
  - 20 (AOR)
- Incidents
  - 24
- Pub Ed
  - 15
- Regular Training Days
  - 30
- Training Hours
  - 1960

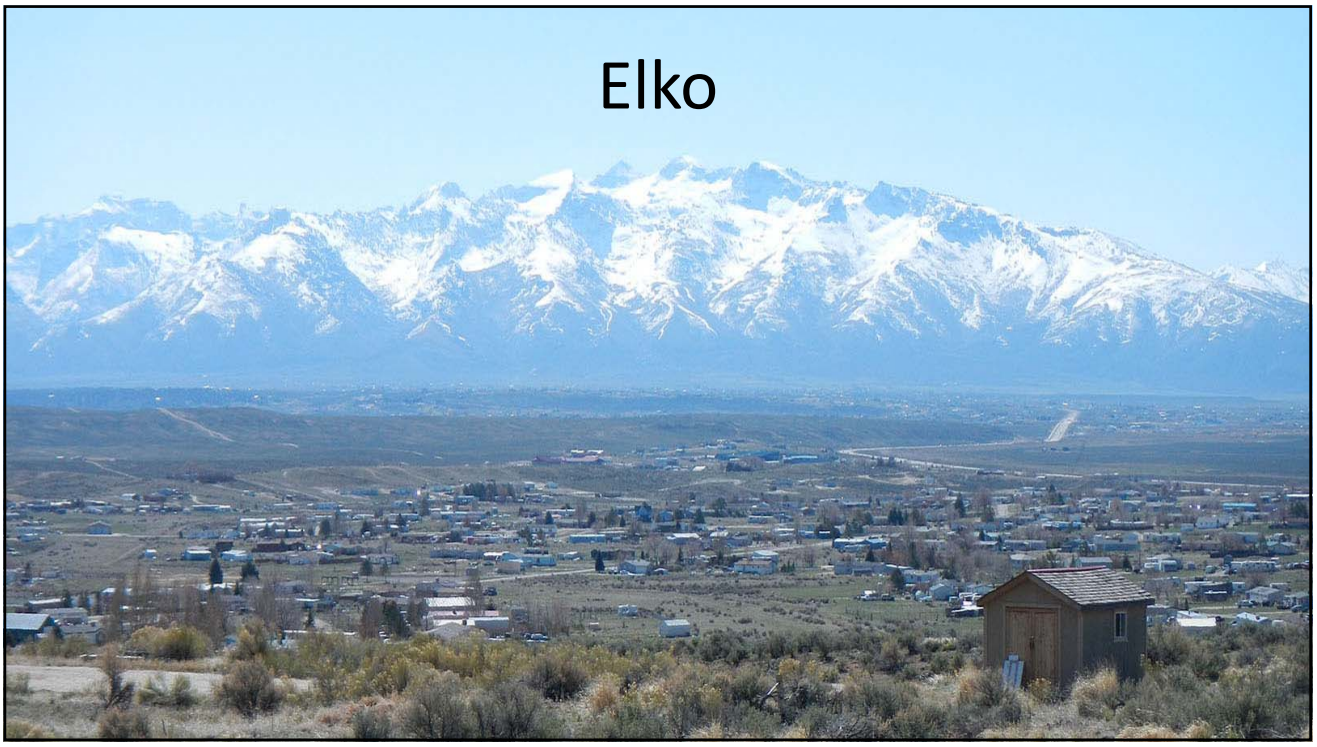
Events

- Harvey's Outdoor Concert Series
- American Century Golf Tournament
- AMGEN Bike Race
- VIP Visits
- Community Outreach


www.911Patches.com
LAS VEGAS
BOMB SQUAD
www.PatchGallery.com


2018/19
• Bomb Sweeps
– 51
• Incidents
– 103
• Pub Ed
– 24
• Training Days
– 86
• Training Hours
– 2473

Elko



2018/19

- Bomb Sweeps
  - 2
- Incidents
  - 14
- Pub Ed
  - 4
- Training Days
  - 86
- Training Hours
  - 1280

Explosive Breaching


POLICE
SHERIFF
POLICE

Grant Equipment

Grant Equipment


NABCO


THE NEXT GENERATION BOMB SUIT

NBSTF Future

- Nevada road show to promote education
- 5-10 year training and equipment budgets
- Seek guidance in potential HSGP "carveout"
- Statewide interoperability through:
  - Cooperation, Training, and Response
  - Quarterly Bomb Squad Commander Meetings

Steve Sisolak
Governor

Nevada Department of
Public Safety

George Togliatti
Director

Caleb S. Cage
Chief

Division of Emergency Management
Homeland Security
2478 Fairview Drive
Carson City, Nevada 89701
Telephone (775) 687-0300• Fax (775) 687-0322
DEM Website - http://dem.nv.gov

Memorandum

Date: July 1, 2019

TO: Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

FROM: Caleb Cage and Dr. Craig dePolo

SUBJECT: Earthquake Hazard Recommendations

Background: During the June meeting of the Resilience Commission, Dr. Craig dePolo provided an overview of Nevada's earthquake risk, history, and mitigation efforts. This presentation was the first of several presentations to the Nevada Resilience Advisory Commission (NRAC) throughout 2019 intended to help develop initial policy and budgetary recommendations regarding earthquakes in Nevada. These recommendations are intended to be included in the annual assessment and report of the NRAC, to be completed by December 31, 2019.

Recommendations: Based on the work of the Nevada Earthquake Safety Council, which was absorbed into the NRAC, as well as Dr. dePolo's presentations, the NRAC will work to develop comprehensive recommendations to be included in the NRAC's annual report. To begin this process, we propose the following general categories for developing future recommendations:

1. **Public Awareness:** The NRAC should identify mechanisms to develop earthquake awareness, including but not limited to Community Emergency Response Teams, the Nevada ShakeOut, and other efforts.

2. **Unreinforced Masonry (URM) Buildings:** The NRAC should recognize URM buildings as potentially dangerous seismically and encouraging action to reduce this risk.

3. **Earthquake Early Warning Systems:** The NRAC should endorse the effectiveness of Earthquake Early Warning Systems and identify ways of increasing related all-hazards systems.

4. **Earthquake Hazard Studies:** The NRAC should endorse earthquake hazard studies around Nevada communities as a foundation for building codes.

Next Steps: At future meetings of the NRAC, members will consider recommendations associated with each of these categories with the intent of developing a comprehensive list by the end of the calendar year.