



STATE OF NEVADA MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA NEVADA RESILIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of Organization: Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Date and Time of Meeting: Tuesday, October 8, 2019 – 9:00 A.M.

Carson City venue:	Carson City address:
Legislative Counsel Bureau	401 S. Carson Street
Legislative Building – Room 1214	Carson City, NV 89701
Las Vegas venue:	Las Vegas address:
Legislative Counsel Bureau	555 E. Washington Avenue
Grant Sawyer Building – Room 4401	Las Vegas, NV 89101
Elko venue: (TBD)	Elko address:
Great Basin College	1500 College Parkway
McMullen Hall – Room 102	Elko, NV 89801

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

The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (Committee) may take action on items marked “For Possible Action.” Items may be taken out of the order presented on the agenda at the discretion of 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 Justin Luna, 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 Justin Luna, SAA, and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, UAA. The Committee will discuss and review the minutes of the September 10, 2019, Committee 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 Justin Luna, SAA, and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, UAA. The Committee will review the bylaws adopted on October 25, 2018, and revised on July 9, 2019, 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. **Seismic Risk Recommendations** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Dr. Craig dePolo, Research Geologist, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, Reno, Mackay School of Mines. Dr. dePolo will present Nevada's seismic risks and potential recommendations related to earthquake public awareness, unreinforced masonry buildings, early warning systems, hazard studies, and response training. The Committee will discuss and may vote on the development of earthquake-specific recommendations to be included in the annual assessment and report to be completed in December of 2019.
6. **Briefing on Statewide Cybersecurity Initiatives** – (Discussion Only) – Shaun Rahmeyer, Administrator, Office of Cyber Defense Coordination within the Nevada Department of Public Safety's Investigation Division. The Committee will be provided with information on Cybersecurity Awareness Month and an overview of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and how it relates to cybersecurity incident response.
7. **Discussion on the Development of Strategic Capacities to be Maintained for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)** – (Discussion/For Possible Action) – Chair, Chief Justin Luna, SAA, and Vice-Chair, Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, UAA. The Committee will discuss and may vote on the development of strategic capacities to be maintained in the upcoming FFY20 HSGP process. Any Committee recommendations will be forwarded to the SAA and UAA for inclusion in their presentation to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security regarding rank-prioritization of the FFY20 HSGP project submissions.
8. **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.
9. **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 October 3, 2019, at the following locations:

Legislative Council Bureau, 555 E. Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, NV;
Legislative Council Bureau, 401 S. Carson Street, 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;
Clark County Government Center, 500 S. Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, NV;
Great Basin College, 1500 College Parkway, 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.



Meeting Minutes

Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

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

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

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

2. Public Comment

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

3. Approval of Minutes

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

4. Seismic Risk Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Briefing on the Nevada State Citizen Corps Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Briefing on the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center

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

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

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

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

7. Briefing on School Safety Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Public Comment

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

10. Adjourn

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

These Bylaws were adopted by the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee on October 25, 2018, and amended on July 9, 2019.

The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Bylaws

I. Authority

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

II. Purpose and Mission

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

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

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

III. Membership

The Chief of DEM shall appoint no more than thirty-four (34) voting members to the Committee that are determined to be an appropriate cross section of emergency management and homeland security professionals within Nevada, while representing the rural, urban, and tribal communities throughout the state. The membership will serve at the pleasure of the Chief.

IV. Officers and Duties

These Bylaws were adopted by the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee on October 25, 2018, and amended on July 9, 2019.

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

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

V. Meetings

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

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

VI. Subcommittees

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

Subcommittee membership will be established by the Chair.

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

VII. Voting

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

VIII. Attendance

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

IX. Administrative Support

DEM shall provide administrative support to the Committee.

X. Amendments

These Bylaws were adopted by the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee on October 25, 2018, and amended on July 9, 2019.

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

These Bylaws were adopted by the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee on October 25, 2018, and amended on July 9, 2019.


John C. Steinbeck, Vice Chair


Justin Luna, 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.

Multihazard early warning strategies for Nevada



Graham Kent
Director, Nevada Seismological Lab (UNR)



Goose Fire, Knoll Peak–8/5/2019

How can ALERTWildfire help EEW in Nevada?



200+ years of major earthquakes or larger—Nevada

65 years since M6.5 in state!



Pleasant Valley, M7.1 1915
Cedar Mountain, M7.2 1932
Excelsior Mountains, M6.5 1934
Fallon-Stillwater, M6.6
Stillwater, M6.8 1954
Fairview Peak, M7.1—Dixie Valley, M6.8 1954

Earthquake Early Warning Basics

- 1 In an earthquake, a rupturing fault sends out different types of waves. The fast-moving P-wave is first to arrive, but damage is caused by the slower S-waves and later-arriving surface waves.
- 2 Sensors detect the P-wave and immediately transmit data to an earthquake alert center where the location and size of the quake are determined and updated as more data become available.
- 3 A message from the alert center is immediately transmitted to your computer or mobile phone, which calculates the expected intensity and arrival time of shaking at your location.

The diagram illustrates the process of an earthquake early warning system. It shows a fault line with an epicenter marked by a star. P-waves (Primary waves) are shown as the first to arrive, followed by S-waves (Secondary waves) and surface waves. Sensors are positioned around the epicenter, and a communication path is shown leading to an earthquake alert center. The alert center then transmits data to a computer or mobile phone, which calculates the expected intensity and arrival time of shaking at the user's location.

Communication path is key for a functioning system during event(s)

Shake Alert (Napa M6.0)—replay as seen from Berkeley

The screenshot shows the Shake Alert user display for the Napa M6.0 earthquake. It features a map of California with a color-coded intensity scale ranging from 0.25 to 1.0. The map shows the earthquake's location near Napa and the resulting shaking intensity across the state. The interface includes a title bar, a menu bar, and a toolbar.

1954

1954 Roger Bannister—1st sub-4 minute mile

1987 M6.2 Elmore Ranch EQ, 11 hours later M6.6 Superstition Hills EQ

1992 M7.3 Landers EQ, 3 hours later M6.5 Big Bear EQ, 24 hours later M5.7 Little Skull Mt. EQ near Las Vegas

2016 Kumamoto M6.2, 2 1/2 hours, M6.0, 26 hours, M 7.0, 20 minutes, M5.7

M6.8 Dixie Valley EQ, 1954—4 minutes after the M7.1 Fairview Peak EQ

Sunday Review NEWS ANALYSIS

The Cyberthreat Under the Street

By KATE MURPHY NOV. 1, 2015 15 COMMENTS

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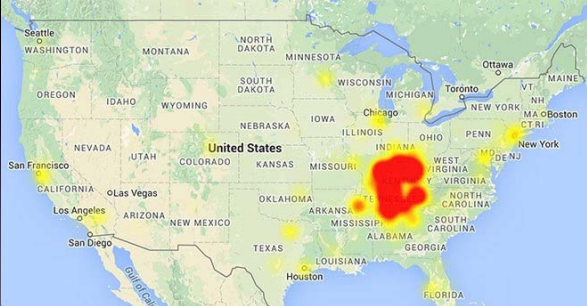
WITHIN the last year there have been 16 so-called fiber cuts in the San Francisco Bay Area. According to the F.B.I., someone or some group has been going through manholes to sever fiber optic cables that supply telecommunications to large sections of the region, which is home to technology companies, academic institutions and



Paul Barford, a professor of computer science at the University of Wisconsin"

"Following each incident (usually occurring late at night and involving two or three separate fiber cuts) residents couldn't make land or mobile calls, not even to 911, or send texts or emails. Hospital records in some instances were inaccessible. Credit cards and A.T.M.s didn't work. And forget about Googling, watching Netflix or remotely turning on a coffee maker."

Cell Outage August 4th, 2015



similar issues regarding North Coast California cell outage, September 3rd, 2015; Los Angeles, March 18, 2016

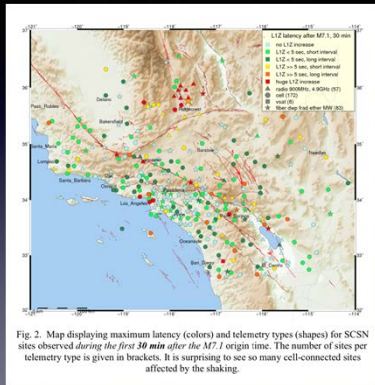


tweets after the earthquake

Chilean Illapel M8.3 EQ



Latency issues after Ridgecrest M7.1 EQ



EEW upgrades in eastern California & EEW-compliant upgrades underway in Nevada!



NSL's microwave network and seismicity makes EEW in eastern CA and Nevada the best place to evolve and improve ShakeAlert in the western US...

...and NOW NDEM can approve expansion of EEW into the border regions of Nevada for a mid-October 2019 rollout !

Path Forward

- Microwave-based Multi-Hazard Networks have more constituents, lower overall costs to build/run due to sharing of infrastructure, are constantly tested, and pay for themselves in a year or so (thanks to fire).
- Cellular technologies are still unproven during catastrophic events and have a poor performance in terms of bandwidth and blocks of downtime. Good backup, bad as core technology.
- Opportunity for Earthquake Early Warning/Alert Systems to evolve away from a “single hazard” approach, while providing an emergency-grade level of resiliency for the generational event.

One last thought ... fire following an earthquake(s) is a significant source of damage and loss of life. Multihazard monitoring is key to addressing this problem.

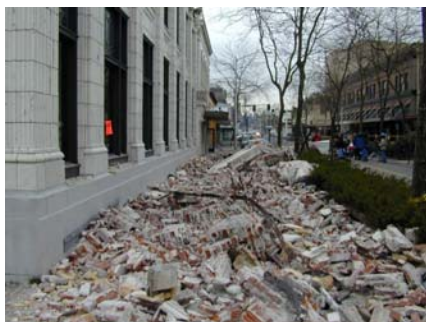
ShakeAlert+ALERTWildfire

Unreinforced Masonry Building Guidance for Nevada

URMB – Nevada Actions

- **URMB seismic risk**
- **URMB inventory**
- **Nevada URMB website**
- **Headwinds to reducing this risk**
- **Addressing the risk – Decade of Nevada
URMB seismic risk reduction**

Nevadans are largely unaware of the seismic risk and threat of unreinforced masonry buildings (URMBs). A broad and comprehensive education effort is needed to raise this awareness so Nevadans will understand the seismic risk they face from these types of buildings and to motivate actions to reduce this threat. When an earthquake strikes these buildings and they fail, people are crushed when upper portions of brick or stone walls fall into the building or onto surrounding sidewalks, streets, and adjacent buildings.



We need to know how many of URMBs exist in Nevada and prioritize these as to which pose the highest risks. Initial assessments based on county assessor data indicated there were over 20,000 URMBs in the state. Field verifications of URMBs underway in Clark County, Carson City, and Reno have lowered these counts to a projected few thousand buildings. Many URMBs have been torn down, damaged during earthquakes, and dozens have been retrofitted. This inventory and prioritization effort needs to be completed, especially in rural Nevada, where it is more challenging to allocate staff and funds.



Reducing seismic risk of URMBS in Nevada is a daunting task, but it must be done. If we do nothing, these buildings will eventually be eliminated by attrition and future earthquakes, but this will likely be at a cost of thousands of Nevadan lives and serious injuries, and much property and economic loss to building owners, tenants, passersby, and communities. Information, strategies, incentives, and motivating movements of action are needed for a task this large. A web site should be supported and created by the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee that informs Nevadans about URMBS and lays out approaches and techniques to retrofitting URMBS. Nevada can draw many lessons learned from other western states and Canada on how to best manage and reduce the risks of unreinforced masonry buildings (URMBs).



There are very difficult challenges associated with reducing the risk of URMBS, including costs, business disruption, tenant disruption, and the challenge of making weak buildings more earthquake-resistant or replacing them. In many cases, retrofit costs are comparable to tearing buildings down and rebuilding modern structures. Replacement is one of the most effective strategies for eliminating these risks. One strategy to reduce the financial burdens to owners is to share costs with those that benefit from reducing risks. Costs can be shared through federal pre-disaster grants, state and local programs that contribute funds, community block grants, community bonds, waving permit fees, private donations, and other ways. Sharing costs can become a strong motivation to act for owners.



	Bolts+	Bolts++	Full Seismic	
944	215	344	385	
100%	23%	36%	41%	
800,000	\$90,800,000	\$96,100,000	\$632,900,000	
900,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,700,000	\$70,300,000	
1000,000	\$9,100,000	\$9,600,000	\$63,300,000	
800,000	\$109,900,000	\$116,400,000	\$766,500,000	
900,000	\$16,500,000	\$17,500,000	\$115,000,000	
800,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$11,500,000	
800,000	\$18,100,000	\$19,200,000	\$126,500,000	
944,000,000	\$128,000,000	\$135,600,000	\$893,000,000	
Relocation (Commercial)	\$105,200,000	\$19,500,000	\$25,000,000	\$60,700,000
Relocation (Residential)	14,300,000	\$4,700,000	\$3,500,000	\$6,100,000
TOTAL (Including Relocation)	\$1,276,100,000	\$152,200,000	\$164,100,000	\$959,800,000

Addressing the risk of thousands of Nevada URBMs in a timely manner will take actions to get momentum going, and to measure and make significant progress. One strategy to do this would be to create a decade of URMb reduction in Nevada once information and support mechanisms are in place. The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee recommends that the state of Nevada allocate funds on the order of \$5M for each year of this decade. This will help support retrofitting and replacing the highest risk buildings in the state. The Committee also strongly encourages political leadership and support at all levels of government and the private sector.



Nevadans are largely unaware of the seismic risk and threat of unreinforced masonry buildings (URMBs). A broad and comprehensive education effort is needed to raise this awareness so Nevadans will understand the seismic hazard they face from these types of buildings and to motivate actions to reduce this threat.

We need to know how many of URMBs exist in the state and prioritize these as to which have the highest risk. Initial assessments based on county assessor data indicated there were over 20,000 URMBs in the state. Field verifications of URMBs are underway in Clark County, Carson City, and Reno and have lowered these counts to a few thousand buildings. Many of these buildings have been torn down, damaged during earthquakes, and dozens have been rehabilitated. This inventory and prioritization effort needs to be completed, especially in rural Nevada, where it is more challenging to have the staff and funds to do this.

Reducing the seismic risk of URMBs in Nevada is a daunting task, but it must be done. If we do nothing, these buildings will naturally be eliminated by earthquakes, but this will likely be at a cost of thousands of Nevadan lives and much property and economic loss to building owners, tenants, and communities. Information, strategies, incentives, and a motivating movement of action are needed for a task this large. A web site should be created that informs Nevadans about URMBs and lays out approaches and techniques to retrofitting URMBs.

There are very difficult challenges associated with reducing the risk of URMBs, including cost, business disruption, tenant disruption, and the challenge of making weak buildings strong and bringing them up to code. In many cases, the cost of rehabilitation is equivalent to tearing the building down and rebuilding a modern structure and that is an effective strategy for eliminating this risk. A strategy to reduce this individual burden is to share the cost with those that benefit from the risk reduction. Costs can be shared through federal pre-disaster grants, a state program that contributes funds, community block grants, community bonds, waving permit fees, private donations, and other ways. Shared cost can become a motivation to action for an owner.

Addressing the risk of thousands of Nevada URMBs in a timely manner will take a movement to get momentum going and make significant progress. One strategy to do this would be to create a decade of URMB reduction once the information and support mechanisms are in place. Ideally, Nevada would make funds on the order of \$5M available each year of this decade. This would help support rehabilitating the highest risk buildings in the state. Political leadership and support at all levels is also required.



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Office of Cyber Defense Coordination

OCTOBER 2019 RESILIENCE COMMITTEE MEETING



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Overview

- Cybersecurity Awareness Month
- Cyber Incident Response



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cybersecurity Awareness Month

OWN
SECURE
PROTECT

IT.

OCTOBER 2019
National Cybersecurity
Awareness Month
#BeCyberSmart



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cybersecurity Awareness Month

OWN IT.



Traveling
Tips



Online
Privacy



Social
Media



Internet of
Things

SECURE IT.



Strong
Password



MFA



Work
Secure



Phishing



E-commerce

PROTECT IT.



Social Media
Bots



Be
Secure



Theft and
Scams



Your Digital
Home



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cybersecurity Awareness Month

OWN IT. SECURE IT. **PROTECT IT.** 

2019 National Cybersecurity Awareness Month
#BeCyberSmart

<https://niccs.us-cert.gov/national-cybersecurity-awareness-month-2019>



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response

- ▶ Senate Bill 69:
 - ▶ Regulated Cyber Incident Response of Counties and Incorporated Cities
- ▶ Current Landscape
 - ▶ Limited:
 - ▶ Statewide Structure
 - ▶ Policy / Program Maturity
 - ▶ Technical Expertise
 - ▶ Resources



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response

► Definition: Cyber Incident Response

“Response to crisis or urgent situations within the pertinent domain to mitigate immediate and potential threats; uses mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery approaches, as needed, to maximize survival of life, preservation of property, and information security.”

- Department of Homeland Security



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response

► Definition: NIMS Incident Response

“Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes.”

- Federal Emergency Management Agency



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response

► National Preparedness Goals vs. NIST

- Prevention
- Protection
- Mitigation
- Response
- Recovery

VS.



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response

- ### ► FEMA National Cyber Resilient Architecture
- The cybersecurity architecture includes 14 core technical capabilities including: Network segmentation, network security, asset management, identity management, privilege access, patching and vulnerability management, continuous monitoring, endpoint protection, public key infrastructure / key management, log management, phishing protections, configuration management, data loss prevention, and data security.



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response



Recognition:

- "Emerging Threat"

Goals:

- Decommission Legacy Systems
- Increase Cybersecurity Resources
- Metrics



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
DEDICATION PRIDE SERVICE

Cyber Incident Response

- ▶ Preparedness
- ▶ Communications and Information Management
- ▶ Resource Management
- ▶ Command and Management



Cyber Incident Response

- ▶ Resilience Committee Support
 - ▶ Statewide Standardization of Incident Response
 - ▶ Protection of Cyber Assets
 - ▶ Education, Training, and Mentorship



Questions?

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained
Presented to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security
March 26, 2019

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

Current Process: Following the 2018 vote of the NCHS, the current process requires the State Administrative Agent and the Urban Area Administrator to develop a list of strategic capacities to be maintained in order to recommend priorities for funding in the upcoming cycle. These strategic capacities were developed with input from the Resilience Commission and are provided here to the NCHS for possible amendment and approval.

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

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained: The following strategic capacities are recommended to be maintained to the NCHS. They are not provided in order of priority.

Strategic Capacity: Fusion Centers

Program(s):

- Southern Nevada Counterterrorism Center
- Nevada Threat Analysis Center

Core Capabilities:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Planning
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Screening, Search, and Detection

Strategic Capacity: Citizens Corps

Program(s):

- City of Las Vegas
- Douglas County
- Carson City
- Washoe County
- Elko County

- Statewide Tribal

Core Capabilities:

- Public Information and Warning
- Mass Care
- Search and Rescue
- Operational Communication
- Health and Social Services
- Housing

Strategic Capacity: National Incident Management System

Program(s):

- State of Nevada DEM
- Tribal NIMS

Core Capabilities:

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment

Strategic Capacity: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive

Program(s):

- Tahoe-Douglas Bomb Squad
- Elko Bomb Squad
- Consolidated Bomb Squad (Washoe, Reno, and Sparks)
- Las Vegas Bomb Squad
- Las Vegas ARMOR

Core Capabilities:

- Forensics and Attribution
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services

Strategic Capacity: Operational Communication

Program(s):

- Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)

Core Capabilities:

- Operational Communication

Strategic Capacity: Public Information and Warning

Program(s):

- Emergency Alert System

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Operational Communication

Strategic Capacity: Recovery

Program(s):

- Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework

Core Capabilities:

- Community Resilience
- Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Infrastructure Systems
- Critical Transportation
- Environmental Response/Health and Safety
- Fatality Management
- Fire Management and Suppression
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Mass Care Services
- Mass Search and Rescue Operations
- On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Operational Communication
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services
- Situational Assessment
- Planning

Strategic Capacity: Cyber Security

Program(s):

- Incident Response Plan
- Education and Awareness
- Threat Identification

Core Capabilities:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Forensics and Attribution
- Planning
- Access Control and Identity Verification
- Physical Protective Measures
- Supply Chain Integrity and Security
- Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained

Presented to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security

March 26, 2019

- Infrastructure Systems
- Operational Communications

Strategic Capacity: Planning

Program(s):

- Continuity of Operations
- Mass Fatality
- Community Resilience

Core Capabilities:

- Planning

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained
Presented to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security
March 26, 2019 Approved by NCHS for FFY19 HSGP Process

Proposed Revisions September 16, 2019, as recommended by the
NCHS Finance Committee for the upcoming FFY20 HSGP Process

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

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Program(s):

- Southern Nevada Counterterrorism Center
- Nevada Threat Analysis Center

Core Capabilities:

- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Planning
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Screening, Search, and Detection

Strategic Capacity: Citizens Corps

Program(s):

- City of Las Vegas
- Douglas County

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained

*Presented to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security
March 26, 2019/ [draft rev September 16, 2019, NCHS Finance](#)*

- Carson City
- Washoe County
- Elko County
- Statewide Tribal

Core Capabilities:

- Public Information and Warning
- Mass Care
- Search and Rescue
- Operational Communication
- Health and Social Services
- Housing

Strategic Capacity: National Incident Management System

Program(s):

- State of Nevada DEM
- Tribal NIMS

Core Capabilities:

- Operational Coordination
- Situational Assessment

Strategic Capacity: Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive

Program(s):

- Tahoe-Douglas Bomb Squad
- Elko Bomb Squad
- Consolidated Bomb Squad (Washoe, Reno, and Sparks)
- Las Vegas Bomb Squad
- [Las Vegas ARMOR](#)
- [Las Vegas Hazardous Materials Team](#)

Core Capabilities:

- Forensics and Attribution
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services

Strategic Capacity: Operational Communication

Program(s):

- Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC)

Core Capabilities:

- Operational Communication

Strategic Capacity: Public Information and Warning

Program(s):

- Emergency Alert System

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Operational Communication

Strategic Capacity: Recovery

Program(s):

- Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework

Core Capabilities:

- Community Resilience
- Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Infrastructure Systems
- Critical Transportation
- Environmental Response/Health and Safety
- Fatality Management
- Fire Management and Suppression
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Mass Care Services
- Mass Search and Rescue Operations
- On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Operational Communication
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services
- Situational Assessment
- Planning

~~Strategic Capacity: Cyber Security~~

~~Program(s):~~

- ~~• Incident Response Plan~~
- ~~• Education and Awareness~~
- ~~• Threat Identification~~

~~Core Capabilities:~~

- ~~• Intelligence and Information Sharing~~
- ~~• Forensics and Attribution~~
- ~~• Planning~~

Strategic Capacities to be Maintained

Presented to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security

March 26, 2019/ draft rev September 16, 2019, NCHS Finance

- ~~Access Control and Identity Verification~~
- ~~Physical Protective Measures~~
- ~~Supply Chain Integrity and Security~~
- ~~Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment~~
- ~~Infrastructure Systems~~
- ~~Operational Communications~~

Strategic Capacity: Planning

Program(s):

- Continuity of Operations
- Mass Fatality
- Community Resilience
- Metropolitan Medical Response System

Core Capabilities:

- Planning

FFY16 SHSP Updated as of 8/20/19					
SUBGRANTEE (COUNTY)	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	Spent
City of Henderson					
Cyber Incident Response Planning	\$ 52,000.00	\$ 48,184.07	\$ (3,815.93)	\$ -	93%
Carson City					
		\$ 16,151.81	\$ 16,151.81	\$ -	
City of Las Vegas					
CERT	\$ 47,700.00	\$ 43,473.51	\$ (4,226.49)	\$ -	91%
Mass Notification System		\$ 54,698.00	\$ 54,698.00	\$ -	100%
City of North Las Vegas					
Ballistic Shields		\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	0%
City of Reno					
Triad CBRNE Response	\$ 261,626.00	\$ 226,277.33	\$ (35,348.67)	\$ -	86%
Clark County					
THIRA		\$ 99,000.00	\$ 99,000.00	\$ -	100%
EOP Annex - Supp			\$ 37,400.00	\$ 37,400.00	0%
Douglas County					
CERT	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 16,106.56	\$ (1,893.44)	\$ -	89%
Elko NE Nevada					
CCP/CERT	\$ 56,800.00	\$ 56,392.80	\$ (407.20)	\$ (0.00)	99%
Ely Shoshone Tribe					
Cybersecurity	\$ 3,000.00		\$ (3,000.00)	\$ -	0%
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada					
NIMS	\$ 49,000.00	\$ 45,946.90	\$ (3,053.10)	\$ -	94%
Las Vegas Fire					
Bomb Squad	\$ 139,068.00	\$ 139,068.00		\$ -	100%
Dismount Operations-Disruptors - Supp			\$ 18,348.00	\$ 18,348.00	0%
LVMPD					
CBRNE	\$ 395,640.00	\$ 373,606.21	\$ (22,033.79)	\$ -	94%
Fusion	\$ 645,000.00	\$ 519,592.04	\$ (125,093.67)	\$ 314.29	81%
Tactical Veh TASS - Supp			\$ 151,900.00	\$ 151,900.00	0%
Tactical Veh Event Planning - Supp		\$ 3,647.56	\$ 31,814.00	\$ 28,166.44	11%
Nevada Secretary of State					
Cyber Security Enhancement - Supp			\$ 19,830.00	\$ 19,830.00	0%
North Lyon County					
CCP/CERT	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 8,562.63	\$ (9,437.37)	\$ -	48%
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe					
CERT Equip - Supp			\$ 27,000.00	\$ 27,000.00	0%
Washoe County Emergency Mgmt.					
Statewide Recovery Initiative	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 117,898.73	\$ (32,101.27)	\$ -	79%
COOP & COG			\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	0%
Storey County					
CERT Portable Radios - Supp		\$ 4,194.40	\$ 4,194.40	\$ -	100%
Tahoe Douglas Fire Prot Dist					
Spec Explosive Breaching Class		\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ -	100%
Washoe County Sheriff					
Cybersecurity	\$ 25,375.00	\$ 25,080.00	\$ (295.00)	\$ -	99%
CCP	\$ 67,940.00	\$ 67,710.19	\$ (229.81)	\$ (0.00)	100%
Department of Administration					
Cyber Protection	\$ 572,306.00	\$ 342,049.39	\$ (230,256.61)	\$ -	60%
DPS/NDI					
Fusion Center	\$ 598,075.00	\$ 472,141.33	\$ (44,896.18)	\$ 81,037.49	79%
UNR					
Nevada Cyber Statewide Capacity /Needs Assessment Plan	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 305.86	\$ (99,694.14)	\$ -	0%
DPS/DEM					
CCP	\$ 9,150.00	\$ 3,909.21		\$ 5,240.79	43%
Planning	\$ 23,900.00	\$ 2,865.60	\$ (21,034.40)	\$ -	12%
THIRA _ Supp			\$ 56,000.00	\$ 56,000.00	0%
Training	\$ 75,411.00	\$ 75,411.00		\$ -	100%

Exercise	\$ 35,415.00	\$ 31,330.31		\$ 4,084.69	88%
Resource Management & Credentialing	\$ 138,618.00	\$ 120,152.00	\$ (18,466.00)	\$ -	87%
RM & CR			\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	0%
HSWG Process	\$ 27,540.00	\$ 27,540.00		\$ -	100%
Statewide Interoperable Communication Program	\$ 38,211.00	\$ 11,878.16		\$ 26,332.84	31%
Statewide Recovery			\$ 32,101.27	\$ 32,101.27	0%
Total	\$ 3,547,775.00	\$ 2,983,173.60	\$ (6,845.59)	\$ 557,755.81	84%

FFY17 SHSP Updated as of 8/20/19					
SUBGRANTEE (COUNTY)	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	% Spent
City of Las Vegas					
CERT	\$ 66,135.00	\$ 57,746.43		\$ 8,388.57	87%
Clark County					
L964 Class		\$ 3,191.60	\$ 3,191.60	\$ -	100%
Douglas County		\$ -			
CERT	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 14,715.17		\$ 6,284.83	70%
Elko County		\$ -			
CERT	\$ 65,157.00	\$ 60,963.00		\$ 4,194.00	94%
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office		\$ -			
N. Central Nv. Mobile Command Vehicle	\$ 78,576.00	\$ 62,144.58		\$ 16,431.42	79%
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada		\$ -			
NIMS	\$ 99,898.00	\$ 55,906.33	\$ (43,991.67)	\$ -	56%
LVMPD					
CBRNE	\$ 230,000.00	\$ 129,306.83		\$ 100,693.17	56%
Fusion	\$ 636,050.00	\$ 589,627.78		\$ 46,422.22	93%
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe		\$ -			
Pyramid Lake Emerg. Resp. Radio Prog	\$ 104,345.00	\$ 102,714.64		\$ 1,630.36	98%
Tahoe Douglas Fire Prot. Dist.		\$ -			
N.Nv.Bomb Tech. Taskforce	\$ 58,532.00	\$ 49,527.75		\$ 9,004.25	85%
Tahoe Douglas Radio Program	\$ 72,368.00	\$ 72,032.34		\$ 335.66	100%
Washoe County Emergency Mgmt.					
Statewide Continuity of Operations	\$ 115,000.00	\$ 110,931.55		\$ 4,068.45	96%
Washoe County Sheriff					
Cybersecurity	\$ 84,000.00	\$ 27,400.84		\$ 56,599.16	33%
CCP	\$ 92,149.00	\$ 50,390.23		\$ 41,758.77	55%
Consolidated Bomb Squad	\$ 18,703.00	\$ 18,609.18	\$ (93.82)	\$ (0.00)	99%
RAVEN	\$ 242,210.00	\$ 241,995.00	\$ (215.00)	\$ -	100%
Department of Administration, EITS		\$ -			
Cyber Security Capabilities	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 90,000.00		\$ 160,000.00	36%
DPS/NDI					
Fusion Center	\$ 610,625.00	\$ 267,784.25		\$ 342,840.75	44%
DPS/DEM					
Planning	\$ 45,750.00	\$ 11,081.19		\$ 34,668.81	24%
Training	\$ 171,246.50	\$ 163,184.99	\$ (3,191.60)	\$ 11,253.11	95%
Exercise	\$ 94,314.50	\$ 16,507.76	\$ (77,806.74)	\$ -	18%
Resource Management & Credentialing	\$ 59,000.00	\$ 12,959.21		\$ 46,040.79	22%
HSWG Process	\$ 29,600.00	\$ 23,423.26		\$ 6,176.74	79%
Statewide Interoperable Communication Program	\$ 59,641.00	\$ 2,272.62		\$ 57,368.38	4%
Communications	\$ 75,100.00	\$ 57,116.11		\$ 17,983.89	76%
Public information & Warning	\$ 185,000.00	\$ 151,008.25		\$ 33,991.75	82%
Tribal NIMS			\$ 43,991.67	\$ 43,991.67	0%
Total	\$ 3,564,400.00	\$ 2,442,540.89	\$ (78,115.56)	\$ 1,043,743.55	70%

FFY18 SHSP Updated as of 8/20/19					
SUBGRANTEE (COUNTY)	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	Spent
City of Las Vegas					
CERT	\$51,055.00	\$ 2,240.00		\$ 48,815.00	4%
Douglas County					

CERT-Sustainment	\$18,249.00	\$ 11,299.00		\$ 6,950.00	62%
CERT-Competitive	\$2,000.00			\$ 2,000.00	0%
Elko County					
CERT	\$61,024.00	\$ 16,730.21		\$ 44,293.79	27%
Multi Agency Communications (EHP Rcvd 11/13/18)	\$313,500.00			\$ 313,500.00	0%
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office					
N. Central Nv. Mobile Repeater	\$30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	0%
LVMPD					
CBRNE ARMOR-Sustain	\$50,000.00			\$ 50,000.00	0%
SNCTC-Sustain	\$670,400.00	\$ 98,563.12		\$ 571,836.88	15%
SNCTC-Enhance (EHP Rcvd 10/23/18)	\$72,000.00	\$ 50,244.00		\$ 21,756.00	70%
Shoshone Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley					
Owyhee Dispatch Multi Discipline Center (EHP Rqrd.)	\$118,500.00			\$ 118,500.00	0%
Tahoe Douglas Fire Prot. Dist.					
Tahoe Douglas Bomb Squad	\$83,000.00	\$ 83,000.00		\$ -	100%
Washoe County Emergency Mgmt.					
Statewide Continuity of Ops - Sustain	\$150,000.00	\$ 86,860.00		\$ 63,140.00	58%
Statewide Continuity of Ops - Competitive	\$75,000.00	\$ 55,000.00		\$ 20,000.00	73%
Washoe County Sheriff					
Cybersecurity - Sustain	\$45,060.00			\$ 45,060.00	0%
Cybersecurity - Enhance	\$28,000.00			\$ 28,000.00	0%
CCP - Sustain	\$80,663.00			\$ 80,663.00	0%
CCP - Enhance	\$6,600.00	\$ 3,000.00		\$ 3,600.00	45%
Consolidated Bomb Squad	\$100,636.00	\$ 69,427.20		\$ 31,208.80	69%
Office of Secretary of State					
Netflow and Intrusion	\$104,640.00	\$ 75,060.00	\$ (4,560.00)	\$ 25,020.00	72%
DPS/NDI					
Fusion Center sustain	\$570,668.00	\$ 8,465.00		\$ 562,203.00	1%
Fusion Center enhance	\$120,000.00	\$ 175.00		\$ 119,825.00	0%
DPS/DEM					
Planning	\$63,358.80	\$ 1,421.42		\$ 61,937.38	2%
Training	\$256,248.20	\$ 415.90		\$ 255,832.30	0%
Exercise	\$71,393.80	\$ 792.36		\$ 70,601.44	1%
Resource Management & Credentialing	\$72,000.00	\$ 9,183.05		\$ 62,816.95	13%
Technology Program	\$38,927.20	\$ 19,977.79		\$ 18,949.41	51%
Statewide Interoperable Communication Program	\$33,122.00	\$ 1,303.30		\$ 31,818.70	4%
Tribal NIMS			\$ 85,632.00	\$ 85,632.00	0%
Public information & Warning	\$203,900.00			\$ 203,900.00	0%
Resiliency Strategy	\$49,600.00	\$ 5,140.11		\$ 44,459.89	10%
Statewide Citizen Corps Council	\$18,101.00	\$ 1,390.63		\$ 16,710.37	8%
Statewide Recovery	\$137,722.00			\$ 137,722.00	0%
Total	\$3,695,368.00	\$ 599,688.09	\$ 81,072.00	\$ 3,176,751.91	16%
FFY16,17,18 Totals	\$ 10,807,543.00	\$ 6,025,402.58	\$ (3,889.15)	\$ 4,778,251.27	\$ 1.70

FFY16 UASI Updated as of 8/20/19					
SUBGRANTEE (COUNTY)	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	Spent
City of Henderson					
Cyber Response Planning	\$ 84,000.00	\$ 82,609.95	\$ (1,390.05)	\$ 0.00	98%
Regional Hazmat Resp.	\$ 95,000.00	\$ 95,000.00		\$ -	100%
Multi Use EOC	\$ 252,663.00	\$ 252,663.00		\$ -	100%
City of Las Vegas					
CERT	\$ 189,091.00	\$ 187,333.50	\$ (1,757.50)	\$ -	99%
MMRS	\$ 161,250.00	\$ 102,282.44	\$ (58,967.56)	\$ -	63%
Mass Notification System		\$ 18,232.00	\$ 18,232.00	\$ -	100%
Bomb Squad Exploitation Tools - Supp		\$ -	\$ 52,889.00	\$ 52,889.00	0%
Dismounted Operation Helments - Supp		\$ -	\$ 7,926.17	\$ 7,926.17	0%
City of Henderson					
Hazmat Class B Suits - Supp		\$ -	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	0%
City of North Las Vegas					
P-25 Radio Phase II Upgrade	\$ 53,026.00	\$ 53,025.99	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	100%
Coplink Interface			\$0.00		
Clark County					
Southern NV IMT	\$ 35,618.00	\$ 35,618.00		\$ -	100%
FAO Alermate Facility	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 489,783.88		\$ 10,216.12	98%
Emergency Communication	\$ 45,268.00	\$ 45,003.76	\$ (264.24)	\$ (0.00)	99%
Fire Skid - Supp		\$ 7,499.00	\$ 7,499.00	\$ -	100%
Las Vegas Fire					
Bomb Squad	\$ 283,757.00	\$ 283,757.00		\$ -	100%
LVMPD					
Fusion Center	\$ 912,227.00	\$ 747,862.39	\$ (164,364.61)	\$ -	82%
CBRNE	\$ 202,000.00	\$ 158,121.33	\$ (43,878.67)	\$ -	78%
Tactical Veh TASS - Supp			\$ 148,075.47	\$ 148,075.47	0%
Total	\$ 2,813,900.00	\$ 2,558,792.24	\$ (30,001.00)	\$ 225,106.76	92%

FFY17 UASI Updated as of 8/20/19					
SUBGRANTEE (COUNTY)	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	% Spent
City of Las Vegas					
CERT	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 93,708.65		\$ 131,291.35	42%
MMRS	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 115,747.02		\$ 9,252.98	93%
Las Vegas Bomb Squad	\$ 120,670.00	\$ 120,670.00		\$ -	100%
CBRNE	\$ 285,500.00	\$ 284,714.29	\$ (785.71)	\$ 0.00	100%
City of Mesquite					
Mesquite Network Security	\$ 18,620.00	\$ 18,620.00		\$ -	100%
City of North Las Vegas					
OEM/MCI Vehicle	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 48,980.00		\$ 21,020.00	70%
Enterprise Surveillance System	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00		\$ -	100%
Clark County					
Emergency Mgmt. Op. Coord.	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 35,505.00		\$ 24,495.00	59%
EOC Enhancements	\$ 293,000.00	\$ 17,624.41		\$ 275,375.59	6%
Emergency Communication Project	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 31,990.00	\$ (10.00)	\$ -	100%
Clark County School District					
School Radio Interop. Comm.	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 199,999.00	\$ (1.00)	\$ -	100%
Dignity Health St. Rose Dominican					
Enhanced Communication for Emergency Call Center	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 53,726.96	\$ (6,273.04)	\$ -	90%
Las Vegas Water					
So. Nv. SCADA	\$ 121,072.00	\$ 53,098.00		\$ 67,974.00	44%
LVMPD					
SNCTC/Fusion	\$ 544,008.00	\$ 348,229.32		\$ 195,778.68	64%
CBRNE Response & Exploitation	\$ 219,500.00	\$ 135,173.00		\$ 84,327.00	
So. Nv. Health District					
Public Health Analytical SNCTC FTE	\$ 85,780.00	\$ 85,780.00		\$ -	100%
S. Nv. Health Dist. Infrastructure Security	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ (35,000.00)	\$ -	0%
Total	\$ 2,695,150.00	\$ 1,843,565.65	\$ (42,069.75)	\$ 809,514.60	69%

FFY18 UASI Updated as of 8/20/19

SUBGRANTEE (COUNTY)	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	% Spent
City of Las Vegas					
CERT	\$239,382.00	\$44,798.49		\$ 194,583.51	19%
MMRS-Sustain	\$230,810.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,810.00	0%
MMRS-Competitive	\$324,224.00	\$ 5,174.48	\$ -	\$ 319,049.52	2%
Radiological Monitoring	\$75,800.00	\$ 75,555.00	\$ (245.00)	\$ -	100%
CBRNE Unit 2018	\$800,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 800,000.00	0%
Dept. of Public Safety Trailer Cameras	\$53,000.00	\$ -	\$ (53,000.00)	\$ -	0%
City of Henderson					
Regional Hazmat Capability	\$220,656.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,656.00	0%
City of North Las Vegas					
Primary EOC AV	\$60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	0%
Clark County					
Mass Casualty Incident Response	\$100,805.00	\$ 23,795.68	\$ -	\$ 77,009.32	24%
Emergency Event Tracking System	\$300,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300,000.00	0%
Emergency Management Operational Coordination	\$71,000.00	\$ 4,455.00	\$ -	\$ 66,545.00	6%
EOC Enhancement	\$127,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 127,000.00	0%
So. Nv. Incident Mgmt. Team	\$25,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	0%
FAO Alternate Facility and Dispatch (EHP Approval rcvd 12/3/18)	\$325,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 325,000.00	0%
LVMPD					
SNCTC-Sustain	\$361,990.00	\$ 167,067.04	\$ -	\$ 194,922.96	46%
SNCTC-Enhance (EHP Rcvd 10/23/18)	\$276,750.00	\$36,057.72		\$ 240,692.28	13%
MACTAC Training Equipment CCTA	\$462,300.00	\$ 45,299.96	\$ -	\$ 417,000.04	10%
ARMOR CBRN-Competitive	\$411,500.00	\$ 23,240.32	\$ -	\$ 388,259.68	6%
ARMOR CBRN-Sustain	\$75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	0%
So. Nv. Health District					
Public Health Analytical SNCTC FTE	\$96,635.00	\$ 2,511.69	\$ -	\$ 94,123.31	3%
Cybersecurity Services	\$113,148.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 113,148.00	0%
Total	\$4,750,000.00	\$ 427,955.38	\$ (53,245.00)	\$ 4,268,799.62	9%
Totals FY16,17,18	\$ 7,738,150.00	\$ 2,289,145.44	\$ (95,314.75)	\$ 5,353,689.81	85%

FFY16 UASI Updated as of 08/20/2019					
	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Unallocated	Balance	Spent
Total	\$ 2,783,899.00	\$ 2,558,792.24	\$ 30,001.00	\$ 255,107.76	91%

FFY17 UASI Updated as of 08/20/2019					
	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	% Spent
Total	\$ 2,695,080.25	\$ 1,840,970.69	\$ 42,069.75	\$ 896,179.31	67%

FFY18 UASI Updated as of 08/20/2019					
	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	% Spent
Total	\$4,696,755.00	\$ 390,440.38	\$ 53,245.00	\$ 4,359,559.62	8%
Totals FY16,17,18	\$ 10,175,734.25	\$ 4,790,203.31	\$ 125,315.75	\$ 5,510,846.69	47%

FFY16 SHSP Updated as of 08/20/2019					
	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Unallocated	Balance	Spent
Total	\$ 3,540,979.21	\$ 3,001,287.68	\$ 6,795.79	\$ 546,487.32	85%

FFY17 SHSP Updated as of 08/20/2019					
	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Unallocated	Balance	% Spent
Total	\$3,486,284.44	\$ 2,419,089.35	\$ 78,115.56	\$ 1,145,310.65	68%

FFY18 SHSP Updated as of 08/20/2019					
	GRANT AWARD	CLAIMS	Deobligated/ Reobligated	Balance	Spent
Total	\$3,776,440.00	\$ 592,231.74	\$ 4,560.00	\$ 3,188,768.26	16%
FFY16,17,18 Totals					
	\$ 10,803,703.65	\$ 6,012,608.77	\$ 89,471.35	\$ 4,880,566.23	55%

DRAFT MINUTES

	Minutes Nevada Commission On Homeland Security Finance Committee Meeting		
Attendance	Date	September 16, 2019	
	Time	10:30 a.m.	
	Northern Location	Legislative Counsel Bureau	
		Legislative Building – Room 2135	
		401 S. Carson Street	
		Carson City, Nevada 89701	
	Southern Location	Legislative Counsel Bureau	
		Grant Sawyer Building – Room 4401	
		555 E. Washington Avenue	
		Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	
	Method	Video-Teleconference	
	Recorder	Karen Hall	
Committee Members	Present	Legislative & Ex-Officio Members, Staff, And Others	Present
Joseph Lombardo - Chair	X	Justin Luna	X
Greg Herrera – Vice Chair	X	Samantha Ladich	X
Michael Brown	Abs		
Christopher Lake	Abs	Karen Hall - DEM	X
Carolyn Levering	X	Meagan Werth-Ranson - DEM	X
Erin Lynch	X	Kendall Herzer – DEM	X
Stan Smith	X		
Bill Welch	Abs		

1. Call to Order and Roll Call

Chair, Sheriff Joseph Lombardo, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, called the meeting to order. Karen Hall, Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEM/HS) performed roll call. Quorum was established for the meeting.

2. Public Comment

Chair Lombardo opened discussion for public comment. No comment was presented in either the Carson City or Las Vegas venue.

3. Approval of Minutes

Chair Lombardo called for a motion to approve the draft minutes as presented from the July 10, 2019, Finance Committee (Committee) meeting. Carolyn Levering, City of Las Vegas, motioned to approve the minutes as presented with no changes, and Chief Deputy Greg Herrera, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, seconded the motion. No discussion was provided on the motion by the Committee, and all members were in favor of the motion with no opposition. Motion passed unanimously.

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4. Discussion on the Development of Strategic Capacities to be Maintained for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP).

Chair Lombardo opened discussion on the development of strategic capacities for maintenance in the FFY20 HSGP process. Carolyn Levering spoke to this agenda item as a carryover from last year where the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security (NCHS) designated recurring investments categorized as strategic capacities that were recommended to be maintained outside of the competitive process and vetted by the Urban Area Working Group (UAWG) and the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC). Other projects outside of the strategic capacities would be considered during the rank prioritization process, and reviewed by both the UAWG and the NRAC as appropriate. Today, the Committee is determining whether it wants to retain what was proposed last year in the way of strategic capacities to be maintained, or to consider changes to the strategic capacities for the FFY20 process. Chief Justin Luna, DEM/HS, thanked Ms. Levering for her overview, and based on the previous Committee meeting, it was his understanding that the Committee wanted a more involved role in looking at the strategic capacities to be maintained for FFY20. This agenda item is an attempt to review the strategic capacities approved during the FFY19 HSGP process. HSGP financial information within the member packets is provided for reference for FFY16 through FFY18 HSGP expenditure status.

Chair Lombardo asked for clarification on the priorities that drive the HSGP process, the NRAC's recommendations on what should be funded for the year, and the subsequent perceived "rubber stamp" of the Committee on such recommendations. Ms. Levering spoke to some of the sentiment she was aware of regarding the perception of the Committee as a rubber stamp for the UAWG and the NRAC (formerly the Homeland Security Working Group) recommendations, and the challenges which may have led to that perception including the tight timeframe of when such recommendations are presented to the Committee during the process, making any change difficult. Chair Lombardo asked for clarification by Ms. Levering if she was aware of who brought forward the strategic capacities to be maintained, with Ms. Levering indicating her belief that it was the former Chief Caleb Cage, State Administrative Agent (SAA), and current Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Urban Area Administrator (UAA), that collaborated on this initiative and presented strategic capacity recommendations to the UAWG and the NRAC. Ms. Levering indicated that she did not believe that the Committee had any input into that process previously; however, she did indicate that she may have missed that in meetings she was unable to attend. The strategic capacities were announced at the start of the FFY19 HSGP process. Chair Lombardo indicated that this agenda item allows the Committee to determine whether to forward the identified strategic capacities to be maintained to the NRAC, and Ms. Levering indicated that this is an opportunity for the Committee to have input into what gets forwarded for consideration. Discussion ensued on the prioritization of strategic capacities, and who would be responsible for prioritizing the capacities. Ms. Levering stated her understanding is that it would depend on what projects were received, and then subsequent vetting and rank prioritization by the UAWG and the NRAC. As far as this agenda item is concerned, the Committee would be approving the recommendations for strategic capacities to be maintained for the FFY20 HSGP process. Chief Luna said the intent was to allow the Committee to weigh in on the strategic capacities to be maintained, and have input into that process moving into the FFY20 HSGP process.

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Chief Deputy Herrera inquired if the Committee's input would still end up being vetted by the NRAC, with Chief Luna indicating that is the current process. Erin Lynch, Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, indicated that she does not have any issue with the strategic capacities provided, but presented concern as to whether the "recommended to be maintained" terminology would be problematic in controlling what projects are approved; specifically the building of capacity would cost more money versus the maintenance of a capacity. Referencing the financial handouts provided, Ms. Lynch spoke to numerous projects with significant balances, and she was unsure whether those projects reflected maintenance of capacity or whether they were for new projects.

Chief Luna spoke to FFY19 being the first year that strategic capacities to be maintained was introduced formally into the HSGP process. FFY16 HSGP expenditures are nearing close-out, and an extension has been requested to finalize some of the remaining projects. FFY17 HSGP's performance period expires in August of 2020 which is why the spend-down appears slow, and FFY18's HSGP performance period expires in August of 2021 and many of those projects are just getting started. During the FFY19 HSGP process, many projects were submitted as sustainment projects, and supplementary projects were submitted as competitive and considered separately in the rank prioritization process. Ms. Levering spoke to Ms. Lynch's concern on being able to tell if projects were sustaining in nature versus building new capacity. Noting the repetitive nature of many of the projects displayed in the financial handouts, Ms. Levering spoke to many capacities being built and maintained over the course of several years as to not lose ground. In the FFY19 HSGP process, when the SAA and UAA determined what strategic capacities to be maintained were, the intent was to maintain existing capacity when funding is uncertain. Noting when the Urban Area received no funding in 2013, Ms. Levering spoke to some of those capacities having to be rebuilt as a result over the past several years, and the challenges which ensued in having funding left over to put toward innovative capacities. The goal in the end is to maintain, enhance, and be innovative in support of building strategic capacity. Ms. Levering spoke to several capacities that were missing from the SAA and UAA recommendations in the FFY19 HSGP process to include Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS) and the Las Vegas Fire and Rescue (LVFR) hazardous materials (hazmat) capacity. Ms. Levering indicated that the LVFR hazmat team is the only Type 1 team in southern Nevada, and explanations given to her as to why this was not included as a strategic capacity included that if hazmat was opened up statewide as a strategic capacity, existing projects may not receive the funding they require. Ms. Levering feels strongly that this should have been included within the strategic capacities to be maintained. And this year, under this agenda item, the Committee is being given the opportunity to provide feedback on what should be considered moving forward. Ms. Lynch thanked Ms. Levering for her overview of the process, and then asked about the performance period of the HSGP grants. Per Chief Luna, typically the performance period is three years, and DEM/HS puts forth a two-year performance period for projects with additional time for extensions if necessary.

Chair Lombardo referenced the nine strategic capacities to be maintained on the handout provided, and indicated that he would like to see any resultant motion include MMRS and LVFR hazmat. Ms. Lynch emphasized that she would like to ensure that enhancements are not included with the "maintenance" of strategic capacity. Chair

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Lombardo spoke to his concerns with cybersecurity presented as a strategic capacity when nearly every entity that participates in the HSGP process has an ad-hoc idea to address cyber-related issues. There have been funding issues with these types of projects in the past, and Chair Lombardo indicated he did not know the full need of the rural communities with regards to cybersecurity capacity. Chair Lombardo added that he would like to see cybersecurity evaluated by the NRAC as a prioritized necessity. Chief Luna spoke to the MMRS concern last year, and that it should have been included. Chief Luna inquired if there was an area that MMRS could fit in within the existing strategic capacities to be maintained or whether it required a separate category on its own. Ms. Levering spoke to having an Operational Coordination category in the past that MMRS fit into, but because that category appears to be a “catch-all” for many project submissions, that may be the reason that Operational Coordination was not considered a strategic capacity on its own last year. Ms. Levering indicated that perhaps MMRS could fit under the Planning strategic capacity category; however, this is usually reserved for personnel or software. Chief Luna agreed that it may be able to be placed under Planning, and as for the LVFR hazmat project, it was his understanding that there was concern adding hazmat as a strategic capacity due to the potential number of projects that could come in which may take away funding for existing needs. Due to the limited funding and need to maintain capacity, there needs to be a balance as to how much is added into the strategic capacities to be maintained versus what is left for competitive enhancement projects. Ms. Levering expressed concern that under the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) category, LVFR hazmat was not included last year, and she feels that it could be included there for future reference. That project comes to the table annually and has a good track record of managing funding awards. Therefore, it deserves more consideration.

Chair Lombardo paused the meeting for a moment, and upon resuming the meeting, Chief Luna inquired if Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Clark County Fire Department and UAA, was present at the meeting in the south, as he may be able to provide additional information due to his work with former Chief Cage on this initiative. Ms. Levering indicated that Deputy Chief Steinbeck was not present, but she did reference prior communications with Deputy Chief Steinbeck regarding the LVFR hazmat project. Ms. Levering also spoke to the cybersecurity strategic capacity category, referencing past missteps with several projects, and the guidance by the NCHS in the past for cybersecurity to be a priority. Both the UAWG and the Homeland Security Working Group (HSWG), now NRAC, have worked diligently to put forth recommendations for successful cybersecurity projects, but that has proven difficult. Ms. Levering suggested that as the FY20 HSGP process unfolds, to possibly remove cybersecurity as a strategic capacity to be maintained in lieu of making cybersecurity, as a capacity, more competitive in nature.

Chair Lombardo indicated that Stan Smith, Boyd Gaming, wanted to know if any members of the public were interested in providing input into this process. Chair Lombardo opened discussion for public feedback, and none was presented. Chair Lombardo called for a motion to be developed to include the items discussed so far today. Ms. Levering motioned to accept the strategic capacities to be maintained which originated on March 26, 2019, to move forward in the FFY20 HSGP process with the recommendation to add LVFR hazmat under the CBRNE strategic capacity to be maintained, to add MMRS under the Planning strategic capacity to be maintained, and

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removing cybersecurity as a strategic capacity to be maintained due to this capacity's developmental status. Chief Deputy Herrera seconded the motion. No discussion was presented on the motion, and all were in favor with no opposition. Motion passed unanimously.

5. Public Comment

Chair Lombardo opened discussion for public comment. Ms. Levering spoke to the Committee historically reviewing the provision of reports on grant related expenditures, balances, deobligations, reobligations, and percentages spent, and appreciates the SAA's efforts in bringing forth that information. Ms. Levering also presented concern as a sub-recipient of HSGP funding, as well as other sub-recipients, being challenged with recent requirements put forth by the SAA expenditure thresholds addressed in Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 333 as it pertains to state agency purchasing as well as NRS 332, which addresses local expenditures and what the local agencies are accustomed to using. Ms. Levering indicated that NRS 333 specifically denotes that the processes contained within that statute are not to be used for local agencies; however, the SAA's office is directing locals to adhere to that statute. Ms. Levering understands that federal regulations require the enforcement of the most stringent rules applicable, and that she inquired about the question with other nationwide sub-recipients. Ms. Levering informed the Committee that this new requirement is making it difficult or nearly impossible to expend funding based on the rules established. Noting the suggestion she made to the state in taking over purchasing for the locals, which was not feasible, Ms. Levering spoke to the challenges posed regarding the Request for Proposal (RFP) and sole-sourcing requirements. Due to these concerns, it is the hope of Ms. Levering that the Committee may be able to provide clarity on this issue as the FFY20 HSGP process approaches. Ms. Levering requested more guidance on this issue, guidance that doesn't conflict with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), NRS, guidance that meets the needs and requirements for open and fair competitive bidding, and allows for expenditures in a much more efficient manner. Chair Lombardo would like this item agendaized at the next Committee meeting, and Chief Luna indicated the request will be noted. Chief Luna also indicated that the strategic capacities to be maintained, as discussed today, would be presented at the next NRAC meeting as well as the next NCHS meeting.

Chair Lombardo presented concern on whether the recommendations from the Committee today were to be considered as binding, or whether if presented to the NRAC, the Committee's recommendations for strategic capacities to be maintained in the FFY20 HSGP process would be advisory only. Chief Luna indicated that the NRAC would take the recommendations from the Committee into consideration. Chair Lombardo indicated his concern with the NRAC being able to change the strategic capacity recommendations provided by the Committee today, and suggested that he speak with Chief Luna outside of this meeting regarding that issue.

6. Adjourn

Chair Lombardo called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. A motion was presented by Ms. Levering, and a second was provided by Chief Deputy Herrera. All were in favor with no opposition. Meeting adjourned.