



STATE OF NEVADA MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA NEVADA RESILIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Name of Organization: Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee

Date and Time of Meeting: Tuesday, September 10, 2019 – 9:00 A.M.

Carson City venue:	Carson City address:
Nevada Department of Transportation	1263 S. Stewart Street
Conference Room #302	Carson City, NV 89701
Las Vegas venue:	Las Vegas address:
Nevada Department of Transportation	123 E. Washington Avenue
Conference Room: Building A	Las Vegas, NV 89101

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 August 13, 2019, Committee meeting. The Committee may vote to amend and approve or approve the minutes as provided.

4. **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 the seismic risks and challenges of unreinforced masonry buildings in Nevada. 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.
5. **Briefing on the Nevada State Citizen Corps Program** – (Discussion Only) – Mary Ann Laffoon, Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps/Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Coordinator. The Committee will be provided with an update on statewide Citizen Corps initiatives and activities to include CERT program training events, CERT program involvement in exercises and actual events, efforts to expand the “Be the Help until Help Arrives” initiative, and statewide CERT and Citizen Corps volunteer developments.
6. **Briefing on the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center** – (Discussion Only) – Tennille Pereira, Esq., Director of Vegas Strong Resiliency Center. The Committee will be provided with an overview of the history, functions, and organizations of the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center. The Committee will discuss how the efforts of the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center align with the Statewide Resilience Strategy and opportunities to collaborate in the future.
7. **Briefing on School Safety Activities** – (Discussion Only) – Mike Wilson, Director, Office of Emergency Management, Clark County School District and Roy Anderson, Emergency Manager, Washoe County School District. The Committee will be provided with an overview of important statistics, need for an all-hazard approach, update from Clark County School District, update from Washoe County School District, and State-Wide Administrator Training Plan.
8. **Briefing on the Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack Exercise “Silver Crucible”** – (Discussion Only) – Jon Bakkedahl, Emergency Management Program Manager, Division of Emergency Management (DEM). The Committee will be provided with an overview of the exercise objectives, progress to date, schedule of upcoming planning efforts, and a summary of the timeline for the full scale exercise scheduled for November 2019.
9. **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.
10. **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 September 5, 2019, at the following locations:

Las Vegas Governor’s Office, 555 E. Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, NV;
Carson City Governor’s Office, 101 N. Carson Street, Carson City, NV;
Nevada State Emergency Operations Center, 2478 Fairview Drive, Carson City, NV,
Clark County Fire Department, 575 E. Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV;

Nevada Department of Transportation, 123 E. Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, NV;
Nevada Department of Transportation, 1263 S. Stewart Street, Carson City, 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	August 13, 2019				
	TIME	9:00 A.M.				
	LOCATIONS	Legislative Counsel Bureau Legislative Building – Room 1214 401 S. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701				
		Legislative Counsel Bureau Grant Sawyer Building – Room 4401 555 E. Washington Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89101				
		Great Basin College McMullen Hall – Room 102 1500 College Parkway Elko, NV 89801				
	METHOD	Video-Teleconference				
RECORDER	Meagan Werth-Ranson					
Advisory Committee VotingMember Attendance						
Member Name	Present	Member Name	Present	Member Name	Present	
Justin Luna	X	Jeremy Hynds	X	Misty Robinson	X	
John Steinbeck	X	Aaron Kenneston	X	Chris Tomaino	X	
Roy Anderson	X	Graham Kent	ABS	Rachel Skidmore	ABS	
Solome Barton	X	Annette Kerr	X	Corey Solferino	ABS	
James Chrisley	X	Mary Ann Laffoon	X	Malinda Southard	X	
Cassandra Darrough	ABS	Chris Lake	X	Mike Wilson	X	
Craig dePolo	X	Bob Leighton	X	Stephanie Woodard	ABS	
Michael Dietrich	ABS	Carolyn Levering	X	Tennille Pereira	X	
Dave Fogerson	X	Connie Morton	X	Christina Conti	X	
Jeanne Freeman	X	Todd Moss	X			
Mike Heidemann	ABS	Shaun Rahmeyer	X			
Eric Holt	X	Ryan Miller	X			
David Hunkup	X	Carlito Rayos	X			
Advisory Committee Non-VotingMember Attendance						
Bunny Bishop	X	Melissa Friend	X	Jill Hemenway	ABS	
Felix Castagnola	X	Kacey KC	ABS	Elizabeth Breeden	ABS	
Bart Chambers	ABS	Rebecca Bodnar	ABS	Catherine Nielson	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.

2. Public Comment

Chief Luna opened the discussion for public comment in all venues. Public comment was not provided by the Elko or Las Vegas venue. Roy Anderson, Washoe County School District, thanked the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) for putting out a message that school has started and to slow down in school zones.

3. Approval of Minutes

Chief Luna called for a motion to amend or approve the draft minutes from the July 9, 2019, Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee (NRAC) meeting. Dr. Jeanne Freeman, Carson City Health and Human Services, requested an amendment to include the revision of Agenda item #7, first paragraph under threats, fourth sentence to read “Dr. Freeman spoke to funding available for training in the communities.” Dr. Craig dePolo, University of Nevada Reno, requested the revision of Agenda item #11, first sentence to read “Dr. dePolo, University of Nevada Reno, opened the discussion with reference to the July 4, 2019, and July 5, 2019, Ridgecrest Earthquakes.” Dr. Freeman made a motion to approve the minutes as amended and Connie Morton, Southern Nevada Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), provided a second. Motion passed unanimously.

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

Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, spoke to Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) allocations. DEM/HS has been trying to figure out the allocation for a few years now. Unfortunately, allocations have remained at level funding since 2013. Feedback that was noted from the last NRAC meeting in July 2019, was to provide the Committee with spreadsheets containing historical value, straight population based allocations, and population with base allocations. DEM/HS receives approximately \$4.2 to \$4.5 million dollars every year from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Program activities need to take place within two years. As of last year, that performance period has changed from two years to three years. Primarily this funding goes to fund Emergency Managers and staff to support those activities for the State of Nevada. Currently DEM/HS retains 48%-50% of the funds. DEM/HS requested additional State general funds this past legislative session and ultimately that funding was not approved. DEM/HS operations are approximately 93%-95% federally funded depending on the given year. A portion of EMPG funds go towards full time positions with DEM/HS. The basis of this program is to be compliant with the core capabilities across prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery mission. DEM/HS focuses on planning, organization, training, exercise and equipping emergency management organizations. This is to support building and maintaining those focuses of the program goals every year. General requirements for EMPG include; an emergency operation plan revisited once every two years, participation in the Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (THIRA), be National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant and or working towards being NIMS compliant, participate in exercises, submit and have approved hazard mitigation plans, meet the cost share requirement for this program which is 50%, be complaint with federal and state assurances, submit quarterly financial reports, and be compliant with the core capabilities.

One of the requests from previous NRAC meetings was to see where the local jurisdictions are spending their money. Ms. Anderson spoke to historical documents provided for this meeting in regards to EMPG funds for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2015, FFY 2016, FFY 2017 and FFY 2018. These documents show which counties have been receiving funds, how much money has been received, and the areas that this funding is being spent in. In general, due to stable funding since 2013, the areas of expenditures have not changed. 80%-100% of funds are spent on personnel and basic operating supplies. This makes it challenging when talking about changing these allocations.

The first part of the final document that Ms. Anderson spoke about displayed changes that would occur in regards to funding if the allocation process was changed to better align with current population and using the

percentage that goes into the base that FEMA gives the states. It is known that .75 % of the total allocation for the Federal Government is the determined base for all states. Once the base allocation is established, then additional funds are allocated to the states based on population. On the handout labeled Draft County Allocation by population document, only the 17 counties are listed. The data for population came out of the approved census information that the State of Nevada collects from the State Economist. This population was certified in 2018. This document is for the potential Federal Fiscal Year 2020 draft allocation. This document is based off of counties and not cities and shows the potential increases and decreases of funding. Tribal nations that have participated consistently are noted on the bottom. This scenario would keep Tribal Nations at a level funding. It is extremely difficult to figure out an allocation base for Tribal Nations. There are 27 Tribes. Ms. Anderson noted that these allocations would be around \$1,000.00-\$5,000.00.

Dr. Aaron Kenneston, Washoe County, requested clarification on the funding for the Nevada Tribal Emergency Coordinating Council (NTECC) and if the funding was for personnel or things. Ms. Anderson advised that this funding was for personnel. Currently there is one person that has been on boarded and DEM/HS is looking to bring on two more people in coordination with the health grants. This will pay for a small portion of rent, equipment to get them started, travel funds to get them out into the Tribal Nations, and their salaries. This is leveraged with the Homeland Security funds. This EMPG funding is being leveraged with the NIMS funding to hire three full time contractors to assist the Tribal Nations in Nevada. Annette Kerr asked for clarification on the total amount based on population only minus Tribal, and if the Tribal funds are subtracted from the 17 counties equally. Ms. Anderson noted that was correct.

The second part of the final document that Ms. Anderson spoke about displayed changes that would occur in regards to funding if the allocation process was changed to better align with current population and base. Using the base methodology that FEMA has accepted, which is .75%, each state receives this base amount. The spreadsheet leaves the Tribal Nations with level funding. Using the base of \$15,915.98 for each local jurisdiction and subtracting that base from the total amount. This shows the increases and decreases for using the base and population method. Dr. Freeman questioned why the Tribal numbers were so vastly different from each other. Ms. Anderson noted that this was old data and there are challenges in answering this question. However, looking back at the EMPG allocations from 2015, there were more Tribal Nations that participated. Slowly, the Tribal Nations have opted out due to challenges with producing match amounts. Dr. Freeman expressed concerns with the variations with the funding that has been allocated and noted this information needs to be discussed with the Tribal Nations. An analysis will be done with the newly hired contractors to figure out needs of the Tribal Nations. Dave Hunkup, Reno Sparks Indian Colony (RSIC), noted the amount of funds allocated each year for RSIC has been to cover 50% of the Emergency Manager Position salary. This funding does not cover all of the salary and fringe but does contribute to keeping the position filled. Deputy Chief Fogerson, East Lake Fire Protection District, suggested looking at the Tribal Nations the same way the counties are looked at. This might actually be a benefit. If we treat everyone the same, the amounts are defensible and justifiable. There needs to be a conversation to promote participation across all 27 Tribal Nations. Bob Leighton, City of Reno, questioned if the counties that have not participated have expressed wanting an allocation. If not and DEM/HS starts allocating funds this will lead to more deobligated funds. Ms. Anderson spoke to the new Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) that requires every county to participate (Legislative Session 2019 Senate Bill 67), without the funding these counties will not be able to comply with this new statute. The challenge with this is that this funding is twelve months behind, which means money is already being spent by the time the award is received. Then the allocation has the chance to change when the grant comes out.

Carolyn Levering, City of Las Vegas, asked for an idea how much funding would become available if all counties removed all costs besides personnel costs. Ms. Anderson stated that there would be approximately \$400,000 to \$500,000 that would become available. Ms. Levering suggested salvaging positions as a first priority and using left over funds as a pot to apply to other needs. This creates a cushion of funding for

emergency needs or equipment needs. If DEM/HS levels out the allocation, this may lead to less deobligated funds, less deobligations means less grant awards and less grant awards means less work. The cost to run a grant from the beginning to end costs about \$2,000.00. This could be a good way to manage deficiencies as they arise.

The third part of the final document takes a look at the counties and cities allocations by population. This is based on population only. This spreadsheet shows the increase and decrease in allocations for cities and counties. This methodology shows a more wide range of changes. Deputy Chief Steinbeck, Clark County Fire Department, noted that it would not be helpful to change the allocations on a yearly basis. It would be beneficial to reevaluate the allocation every five years. This will make changes easier to implement and will be more stable.

The final portion of the document shows counties and cities based on population and base. There are only a few cities listed on this form. There are eight cities listed and there are 18 cities total. The potential of adding additional cities will create changes in allocations. If the cycle is on a five year period, this creates a dilemma in eligibility to opt in to the program. This will create unstable allocations. Dr. Freeman asked if the cities standard allocations added to the county allocations. Ms. Anderson stated that was correct. This was a way to show what the total county allocation is. Dr. dePolo inquired what has been done to approach the Federal Government about increasing the funding amount. Ms. Anderson spoke to the fact that it is unlikely that there will be an increase to this funding allocation. Ms. Levering stated there are a number of associations that have been working to increase the amount of funding at the national level with not a lot of success. When looking at Federal Funds, Emergency Management is placed in the same bucket as most of the other public safety services. Ms. Levering promoted participating in other organizations and partaking in the surveys that tell your story. This is an important way that can help increase the chance for increased funding.

Ms. Anderson elaborated on what the local jurisdictions spend on salaries versus what the current allocation is. Currently, local jurisdictions and Tribal Nations, spend roughly \$2,755,000.00 on salaries including match. \$1,721,000.00 is what is spent without a match. Subtracting that from the allocation of \$2,100,000.00, the difference is \$4,260,000.00. If everything is eliminated from every program besides salaries, the total is \$400,267.00. Dr. Kenneston advised that there was an expectation that the state was going to increase the base amount out of the state budget, therefore freeing up EMPG funding. This will have led to redistributing allocations and providing the opportunity to bring more personnel on board. This has not happened as there has been no increase. It appears that with this process it is a redistribution of wealth and takes money from programs that deserve the funding. Dr. Kenneston suggested taking a step back and looking at this when there are actual resources to distribute. Ms. Anderson spoke to the information bulletin #442, dated July 19, 2019, that was provided by FEMA announcing the guideline that outlines the need for guidance on the distribution management plans for FFY 2019 on EMPG. There needs to be a clear justification and documentation in the State Emergency Management Plan on how the distribution on EMPG is being conducted. The downside to this is that FEMA is requesting information for 2019. The State Emergency Management Plan will now need to be updated to reflect this change. Dr. Freeman recognized that there are some jurisdictions that have stepped away not because they did not have good programs or not NIMS compliant, some stepped away due to the financial crash from over ten years ago. These jurisdictions are finally starting to come back from the crash and are now able to meet the 50% match that is required. Deputy Chief Steinbeck, there needs to be a measurable and defensible formula. There needs to be an understanding when one jurisdiction receives an increase in funding, there will be a decrease to another jurisdiction's funding. There should be a focus on needs. Deputy Chief Fogerson stated this is the kind of conversation that needs to be taking place. The locals are now taking the brunt of this change, it was requested that the DEM/HS considers taking a cut and share the impact of changing the allocations.

5. Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) Programmatic Update

Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, spoke to the Report on existing Grants for the Federal Fiscal Years 2016, 2017, and 2018 document provided as a handout. This is a narrative format regarding all programs for the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP). This information was collected from Quarterly Programmatic Reports that are sent in with the Quarterly Financial Reports to DEM/HS. This is the same type of document that has been received every other month for this meeting. Dr. Kenneston noted his appreciation for this document and requested moving forward there is a focus on the funding stream for Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) funds and how those funds compliment EMPG funds.

6. Briefing on the Metropolitan Statistical Analysis (MSA) Process

Deputy Chief John Steinbeck, Clark County Fire Department, provided a brief overview of the Metropolitan Statistical Analysis (MSA) process. This process is specific to Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funding for the Las Vegas Metropolitan area. The MSA determines which UASI will be funded and what the funded amount will be. The MSA includes a relative risk score that is calculated with numerous factors. There is a great deal of debate regarding the factors that are used to contribute to the score. Changes to the formula are difficult to undertake. The Las Vegas UASI has seen an increase to the funding that is received partially due to population changes and changes in consequences and vulnerabilities. The biggest portion of the increase is due to the addition of a special event metric. Taking a look at the worst 100 attacks in the United States and spreading that threat throughout the whole world, critical infrastructure is not the overriding target. Areas of mass gathering and soft targets certainly exceed the critical infrastructure index. It was noted the soft target index was previously not included in the MSA process and after working with respective delegations, this index was newly added. Due to this index being included, the Las Vegas UASI was ranked 17th for the last two years. It is important to note that in regards to funding, in 2013, zero funding was received. In 2014, \$1 million was received. This is the lowest level of funding available. For the last two years, \$5 million has been received in UASI funding. The relative risk score is still set as 25% threat, 25% vulnerability, and 50% consequence. Deputy Chief Steinbeck believes this mostly benefits dense urban cities predominantly on the East Coast and does not equate to where attacks have been seen. The consequence percentage is still too high. This percentage is not an easy thing to change.

There is an indication, based on the timeline of the data calls; this may push the grant process earlier than in previous years. The data call includes a request for information on special events and critical infrastructure. This information is then used in the MSA process. Misty Robinson, Southern Nevada Health District, questioned if the population density is based on Clark County has a whole in terms of the full 8,000 square miles or just the urban area. Deputy Chief Steinbeck advised it is based on the urban area. Carolyn Levering noted this includes the entire MSA. The Clark County MSA includes portions of Nye County and Mohave County, Arizona. Deputy Chief Steinbeck asked if this included all the rural areas. Ms. Levering noted the MSA is not an origination of DHS and existed long before DHS; therefore these boundaries were created without regards to state and county boundaries. This helps to determine core urban districts. Ms. Robinson mentioned the Center for Disease Control (CDC) had based the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) grants on population density based on all of Clark County and there was discrepancy on using this information and using the actual metropolitan area information instead. Ms. Levering made the argument for not using the MSA for similar reasons. This is the one part of the formula that has never been changed. Ms. Anderson provided a timeline regarding the potential 2020 grant processes. Usually, the data call requests begin in February, questions are asked on the data call information during the following month, draft MSA's are released in April, final MSA's are released in May, the notice of funding opportunity NOFO) is released May 23, and the grant application is due June 20th. This process has now started in July and it is hard to know what

this means for the grant process. This could possibly happen before Christmas. This would be a record in the last seven to ten years. Ms. Anderson asked for information sharing and as information is collected from DHS it will be shared for timeline purposes.

7. Overview of Nevada Recovery Efforts

Kelli Anderson, DEM/HS, provided an overview of the current statistics relating to recovery efforts. Discussion was provided on federal disasters 4303 and 4307 indicating the number of grants awarded, amount awarded, paid to date, balance, and pending reports for each disaster. Recovery updates also include the following:

- July 2019- DEM/HS is in the process of procuring the Emergency Operations System (ESRI), including the Survey 123 app as a new Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Tool.
- August 2019 – The first Recovery-Focused Drill to exercise the deployment of the State PDA Team and introduce transition from response to recovery operations established in the Nevada Disaster Recovery Framework (NVDRF).
- November 2019- The Silver Crucible full scale exercise. The last day of the exercise is recovery driven.

Dr. Kenneston expressed his excitement regarding the new PDA tool and cannot wait until it is passed down to local jurisdictions and add it into the standard operating procedures. Ms. Anderson advised that DEM/HS is excited as well about this tool and noted that funding is not an issue for the tool; the focus is on implementation and approving the contract. DEM/HS will be working towards this goal.

8. Flood Hazard Briefing

Bunny Bishop, Nevada Division of Water Resource, provided an overview of the Nevada Floodplain Management Program. The goal of the Floodplain Program is to create flood resilient communities in Nevada that encourage protection of life, property, water quality, environmental values, and the preservation of natural floodplain functions. Ms. Bishop noted that this program has two full time staff members and two part time staff members. Ms. Bishop provided the following statistics: there are 35 participating communities in Nevada, the average policy premium is \$675.00, and losses paid since 1978 is \$1,777.00. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) works with FEMA and agrees to make flood insurance available within a community when that community agrees to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. The goal of mitigation is that nothing happens when something happens. The NFIP was created in 1968 by the National Flood Insurance Act, participation is voluntary, participating communities adopt and enforce regulations, and benefits of participation include flood insurance, grants and loans, disaster assistance and flood resilient communities. Ms. Bishop discussed benefits of Flood Insurance vs Disaster Assistance to include claims paid with no disaster declaration, no payback requirement and the average award amount. There are four sections to the NFIP: Floodplain Management, Mapping, Insurance, and Grants. There are numerous NFIP partners. These partners can be lenders, realtors, agents and adjusters, and private industry partners. The definition of a flood is “a general and temporary condition” of partial or complete inundation of two or more acres of normally dry land area of two or more properties. Ms. Bishop provided background on the 100 year flood and noted that this flood does not occur every 100 years like the name would suggest. It was discussed that the Base Flood Elevations (BFE's) is a flood that has 1% chance of occurring every year and BFE is the expected height of water during a base flood.

Discussion ensued regarding types of flood zones and descriptions. There are six types of floods in Nevada. Riverine, Alluvial Fans, Flash Floods, Canal Breaks and Flooding after fires are the most common. Ms. Bishop's presentation continued with pictures from previous flood events. The conversation continued with the effects of flooding; damages to infrastructure, erosion and economic losses. There have been a total of 18

Federal Flood Disaster Declarations in the last 65 years. Ms. Bishop advised there are numerous Floodplain Management partners with special emphasis on the Nevada Silver Jackets. The Nevada Silver Jackets is a state-led interagency team that promotes flood safety and mitigation. Ms. Bishop spoke to resources that are available to include training, outreach and public awareness, outreach events, Flood Fighter Nevada video game, websites and the Flood Awareness Week. This year's Flood Awareness week will take place November 16-22, 2019, more notification regarding this event to be forthcoming. Ms. Bishop noted that DEM/HS works closely with the Nevada Division of Water Resource for state hazard mitigation planning, grant workshops, mitigation plans and maintenance and the State Assessment and Response Team (START). Nevada is an enhanced mitigation plan state. This means that Nevada gets a bigger percentage of funding when a Presidential Disaster Declaration is made. Effective Floodplain Management comes down to people; collaboration leverages scarce resources, address needs, mapping and engaging people in understanding their flood problems.

Dr. Kenneston mentioned that Nevada also has closed-basin flooding. There are at least three closed-basin floods in Washoe County alone. Ms. Bishop noted that presentation materials will be updated to include this flooding. Dr. Kenneston inquired if there was any training regarding filling sand bags. This training used to be done with resources from California. Ms. Bishop stated that she would look into this program and how to conduct this training in Nevada. Mary Ann Laffoon, Northeast Nevada Citizen Corps/Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), requested resources that could be handed out during events to promote community outreach. Ms. Bishop stated FEMA has various resources that would be beneficial and she will research further community literature. Ms. Anderson also requested literature that would be beneficial for the Citizen Corps. Deputy Chief Steinbeck inquired as to why more mitigation projects are not approved or even applied for and what can be done to increase this. Ms. Bishop noted that these funds are nationally competitive. On top of this, the benefit cost analysis is an issue. This Benefit Cost Analysis (BCA) acts as a barrier that is hard to pass. Producing a 25% match for funds is also creating a barrier for this program. The conversation concluded with Deputy Chief Steinbeck requesting funding resources for sand bags and Ms. Bishop advising she would follow up with more information.

9. Presentation on the Statewide Interoperability Program

Melissa Friend, DEM/HS, provided an update on interoperability in regards to the state. As of June 2019, the Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan is currently in draft form and should be completed relatively soon. Once completed, this will be sent out for input to all partners before finalizing the plan. The DHS National Emergency Communications Plan should also be coming out within the next few weeks with a few significant changes. DEM/HS has the honor of hosting the statewide Communication Rodeo in October of 2019. Planning meetings for this event will be scheduled to start next week. In regards to alerts and warnings, the AlertSense contract expires August 31, 2020. At that time, the request for proposal (RFP) process will need to be conducted and there is no guarantee this will be the vendor that is selected. FirstNet update included the notice that there are ten new FirstNet cell towers around the state. There are four towers already on the air. These towers include Pyramid Lake in Washoe, VC Highlands in Storey County, Boulder City in Clark County and 95/Bruce Woodbury Beltway in Clark County. There are six more towers that are planned. These towers include towers in the Carson City, Vya, Virginia City, West Las Vegas, and two different locations in the Henderson areas. Jeremy Hynds, City of Henderson, asked to clarify if the new interoperability within the state will be able to talk to Southern Nevada Area Communications Council (SNACC). Ms. Friend advised that she was unaware of that but would be willing to look into that further.

10. Seismic Risk Recommendations

Chief Luna opened this agenda item by discussing the previously approved five categories to help structure the discussion around these recommendations. The five categories are earthquake public awareness, unreinforced masonry buildings, earthquake early warning systems, earthquake hazard studies and earthquake response training. Dr. dePolo started the presentation by providing an overview on earthquake preparedness. Earthquake preparedness messaging includes the following:

- Drop, cover, and hold,
- When the shaking stops, assess your surroundings, help others, exit the building if you need to and it is safe to do so,
- Do not use elevators,
- Make sure everyone is accounted for
- Evaluate if there are any hazards,
- Check your neighbors,
- Help comfort and listen to each other,
- Prepare to be on your own for several days,
- Be aggressive in cleaning up messes and helping others clean up, and
- Be mindful of strong aftershocks

There is a potential for loss of communication, power, water, and sewer for three to five days with possible damage to dwellings. Being prepared includes having power sources, water, temporary housing, food and medications for five to seven days. It is a good idea to have sturdy shoes by the bed in case of an emergency. The conversation shifted to the underutilized resource of the Great Nevada Shake Out. In 2018, there were only 600,969 participants out of 3,3034,00 Nevadans. The largest underrepresented group is in regards to individual families. The greatest window of opportunity is right after an earthquake occurs.

Discussion ensued on crafting a statement that will be used in the final report. Dr. Kenneston suggested using community groups instead of Community Emergency Response Teams as there are other organizations such as the American Red Cross and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) whom assist as well. Mr. Hynds suggested using the word could instead of should. Chris Lake suggested moving the Great Nevada Shakeout to the front of the statement and removing the second “using” after Shakeout. Annette Kerr suggested using will instead of should and also using whole community instead of a single organization. Chief Luna noted that title should read Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee. The final statement should now read “The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee will identify mechanisms to develop and promote local earthquake awareness, preparedness, and seismic risk mitigation. These efforts could include using the Great Nevada Shakeout, whole communities, and windows of opportunities (such as earthquake events) when people are more receptive to engaging and preparedness.”

A motion to approve the statement was provided by Deputy Chief Fogerson with a second motion provided by Dr. Chris Lake, Nevada Hospital Association. Motion passed unanimously.

Roy Anderson, requested additional literature regarding the Great Nevada Shakeout. The school district prepares students and staff for this event but would like to see more information that can be sent home to families. The school district focuses on educating staff as to why the need for this training is important. With more understanding from the staff, this translates into better education for the students. All schools in Washoe County participate in this event. Mr. Anderson would like to see this become more comprehensive to address this throughout the community. Mary Ann Laffoon noted that the American Red Cross participates in the Pillowcase Project. This is a project that teaches third through fifth graders about four major disasters; including earthquakes. The students that participate each receive a book and take a pledge to pass on the

information they have learned to their families. This is a good program to promote in the schools. My. Hynds, spoke to the program that Henderson created with the EMPG funds received. This program is called Captain Kid. The Captain Kid program is specifically designed for students Kindergarten through fifth grade and showcases preparedness. This is another tool that encourages the sharing of information learned. The Captain Kid idea was submitted to the International Association of Emergency Managers Public Awareness Award. Henderson is receiving this national award this year.

11. Public Comment

Deputy Chief Steinbeck congratulated Justin Luna on becoming the official Chief of DEM/HS and a job well done on his first NRAC meeting. Deputy Chief Steinbeck also congratulated Henderson on the award they will receive for the Captain Kid campaign. Zenny Marsh, American Red Cross, spoke to how the American Red Cross teaches preparedness courses to whole communities and is eagerly standing by to work with other organizations. The American Red Cross serves 13 out of the 17 counties of Nevada. Ms. Marsh noted the American Red Cross will be participating in future VOAD meetings and will be working with the Quad Counties moving forward. Dr. Kenneston noted that Silver Crucible exercise will be occurring in November and requested continued promotion of this exercise. Ms. Anderson stated that her staff, specifically under the Compliance area, wanted to thank everyone for participating during the compliance visits and working through the process. There have been 20 compliance visits in the last six to eight months. This is a big task. Ms. Anderson also mentioned the Homeland Security Grant has released. It does not appear there is a hold on the funds and so these funds should be received within the next 45 days.

12. Adjourn

Chief Luna called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. A motion was presented by Christina Conti, Washoe County Health District, and a second was provided by Jeremy Hynds. Motion passed unanimously. Meeting adjourned.

Seismic Risk of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings in Nevada

Craig M. dePolo
Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology
University of Nevada, Reno

September 10, 2019

- **Unreinforced Masonry Building earthquake risk**
 - What is a URMB?
 - What is their seismic vulnerability?
- **URMBs in Nevada**
- **What has been done to reduce the seismic risk of URMBs in Nevada?**
- **What needs to be done?**
- **Resilience Committee's recommendation**

Unreinforced Masonry Building (URMB)

- Buildings made of brick or stone that lack steel rebar or other reinforcement. They commonly have structural deficiencies beyond construction style.
- Seismic Problem:
 - 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,
 - made quickly, cheaply, and sometimes without skill.
- 30-40% of URM Buildings can have partial to total collapse during strong shaking.



Rock rubble foundation; every 8th brick course in on end to tie wall together



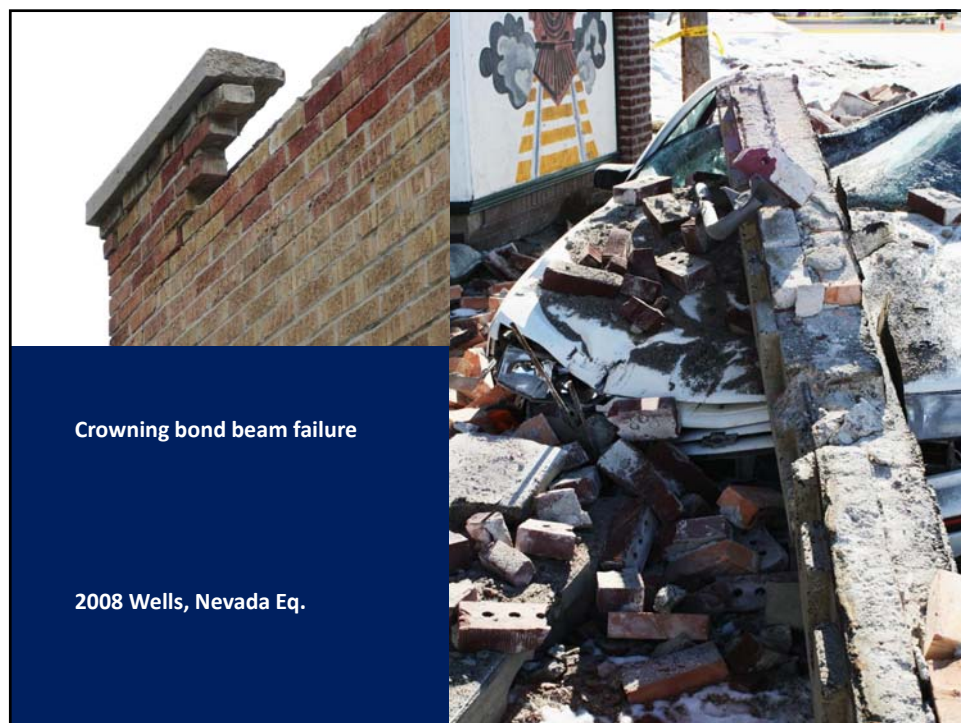
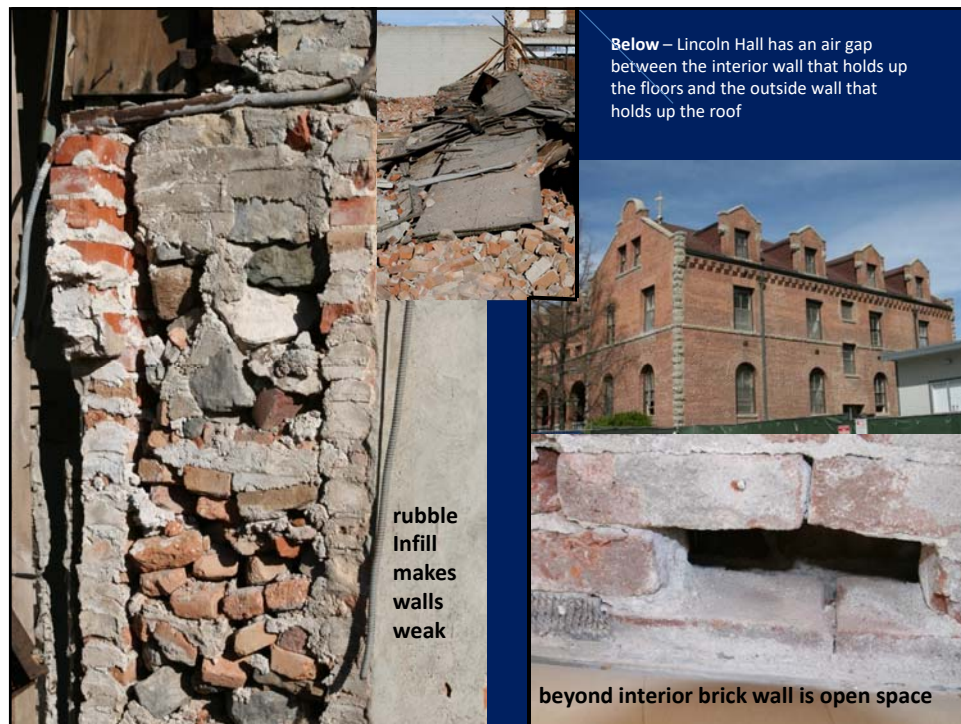
Three story URM with some earthquake cracks; occupancy is variable



Commercial 5-story apartment building; continuous high occupancy







2008 Wells Earthquake Commercial Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

- **10 of 15** moderately to severely damaged (67%) – **potentially life threatening**.
- 3 of 15 partial to total collapse (20%).
- 1 of 15 potentially deadly staying inside (7%).
- 15 of 33 exits had potentially deadly debris (45%)

Unreinforced
masonry
can *fall into*
Buildings
during earthquakes



Photo courtesy of
Ariel D. Benson,
Richmond, UT



Christchurch, New Zealand

Sept 4, 2010 Magnitude 7.1 earthquake 25 mi (40 km away)



Feb 22nd, 2011 Magnitude 6.3 earthquake 6 mi (10 km) away



June 13, 2011 Magnitude 5.5 and 6.0 earthquakes

Thought Question:

Does time matter in this *progressive damage to URBMs with multiple earthquakes*?

i.e.,

If these earthquakes occurred over a day, or if they were separated by decades, would the effects on the URMb be the same?

Thought Question:

Does time matter in this progressive damage with multiple earthquakes?

If these earthquakes occurred over a day or two, or if they were separated by decades, would the effects be the same?

I do think that the fragility of URM's 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.

Barry Welliver, 8/14/19

Utah engineer with a lot
Of URM experience

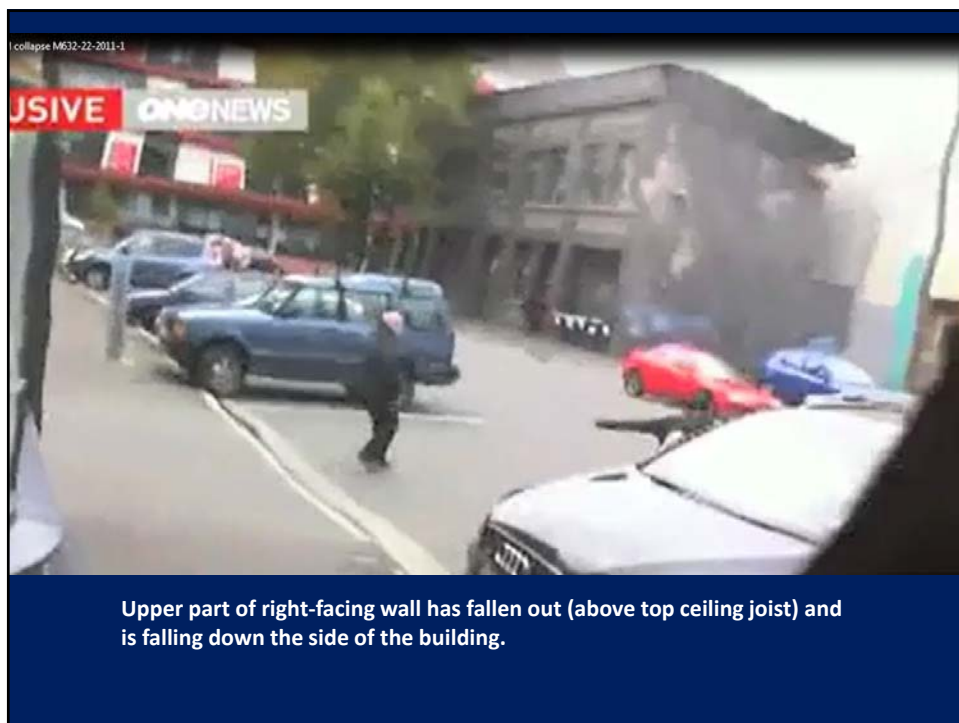


1971
San Fernando,
CA earthquake

CMU – concrete masonry unit – *unreinforced* cinder block buildings



Brown URMB (upper right quarter) immediately before the earthquake











Damaged URM – major failure of right facing wall exposing rooms and Failure of the upper part of the left facing wall. Debris surrounds building.



Christchurch from Port Hills Feb 22, 2012



From Ian Buckle, UNR Eq. Engineering

**Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (URMBs)
are the most seismically vulnerable
buildings in Nevada.**

**On the order of about a third of URMBs
are expected to have failures in areas of
strong shaking.**

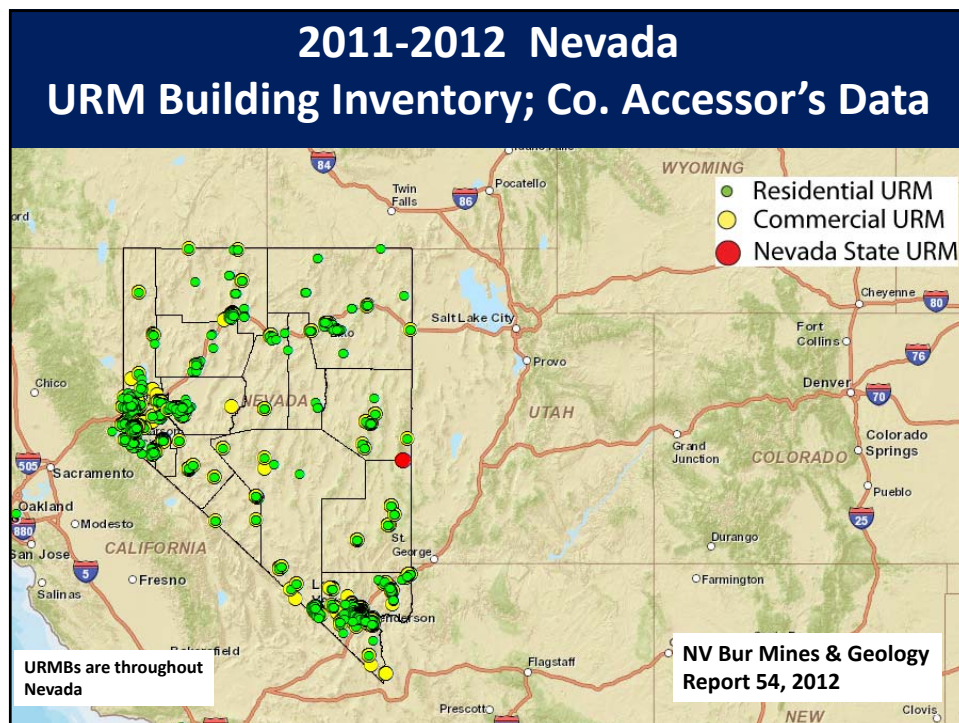
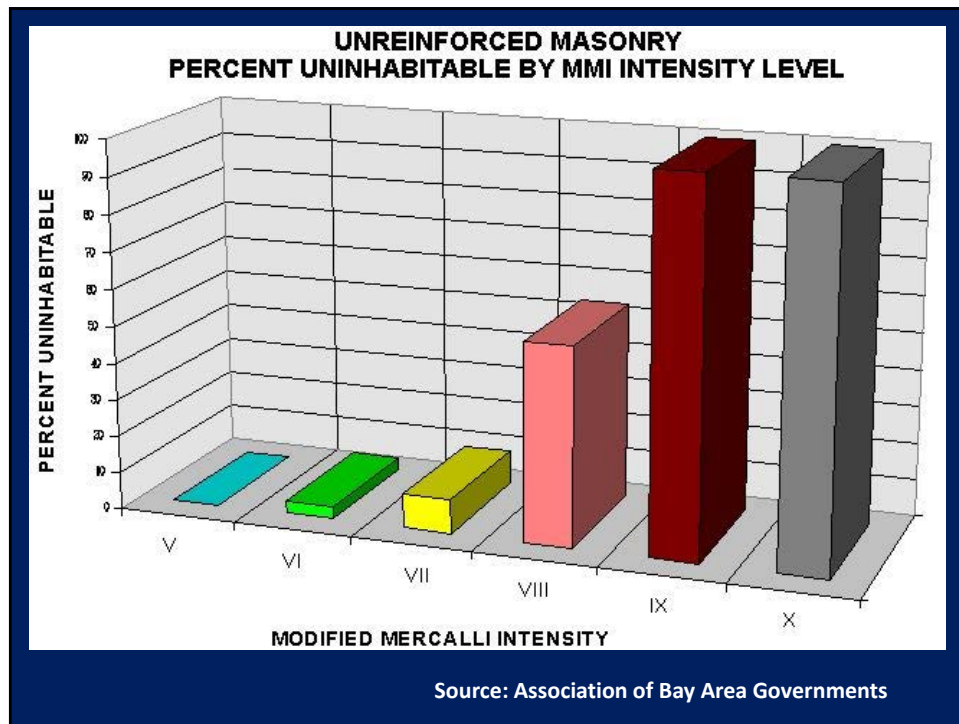
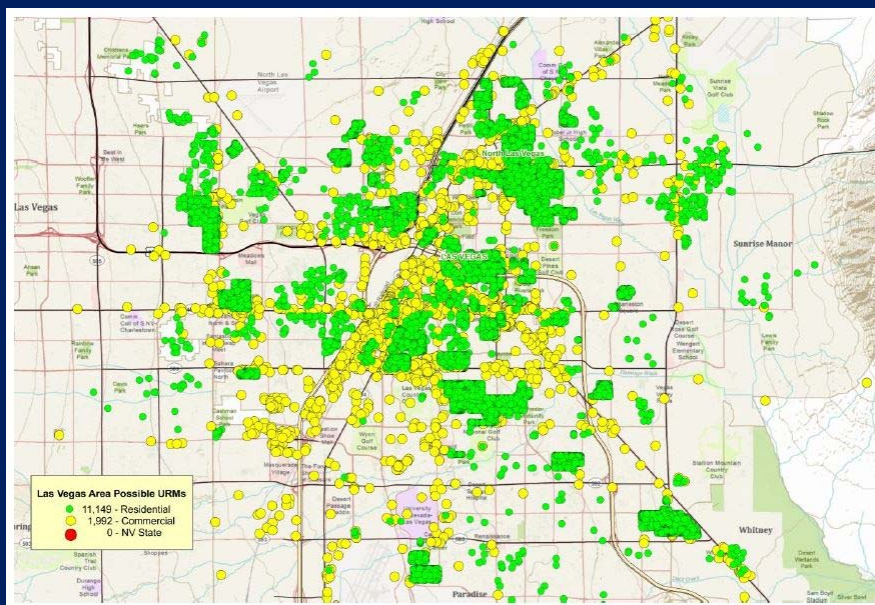


Table 2. Number of potential URM's in Nevada by county.

<u>County</u>	<u>Commercial & Public</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Total[#]</u>
Carson City	487	72	175	734
Churchill	177		192	369
Douglas	114		294	408
Elko	39		23	62
Eureka	0		35	35
Humboldt	192	1	184	377
Lander	57		67	124
Lyon	234	1	175	410
Mineral	60		57	117
Pershing	37		31	68
Storey	3		21	24
Washoe	2,445	21	3,322	5,788
White Pine	138	1	93	232
Subtotal, N. Nevada	3,983	96	4,669	8,748
Clark	11,963		2,396	14,359
Esmeralda	2		14	16
Lincoln	53	2	47	102
Nye	144		228	372
Subtotal, S. Nevada	12,162	2	2,685	14,849
All of Nevada	16,145	98	7,354	23,597

Las Vegas Valley 2011 study results – superseded by Clark County study

Clark County Inventory Study; Clark County Building Department

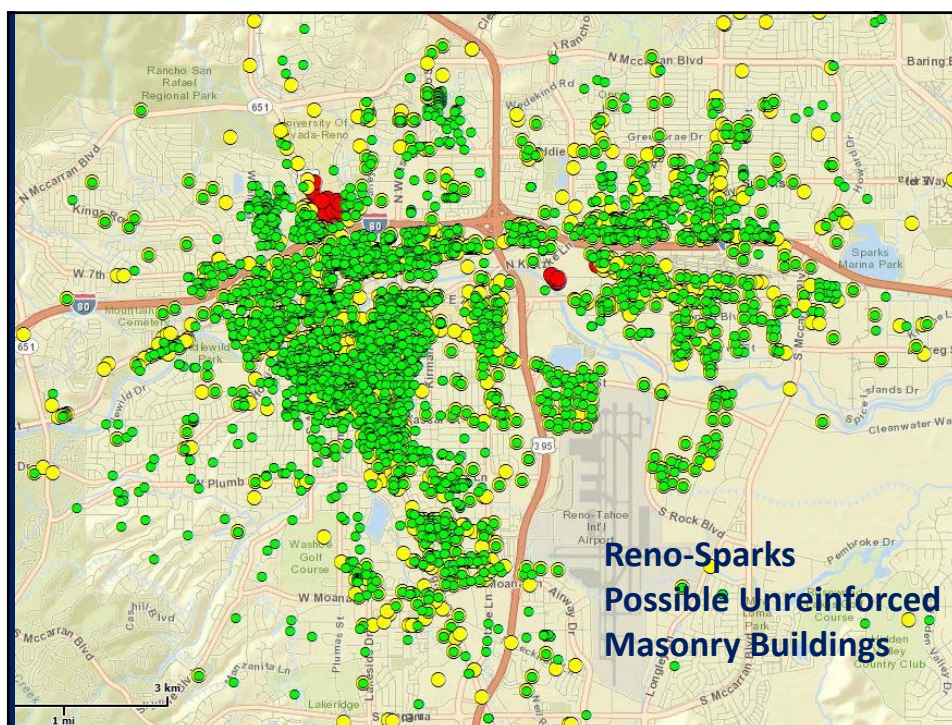
2012 NBMG study 14,359 potential URMBs

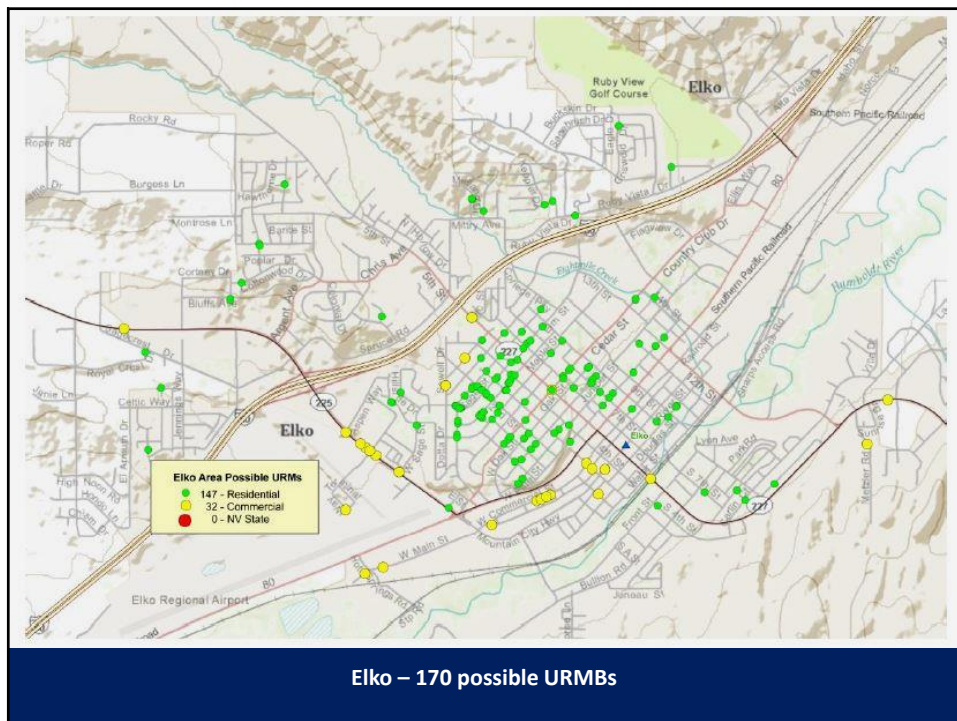
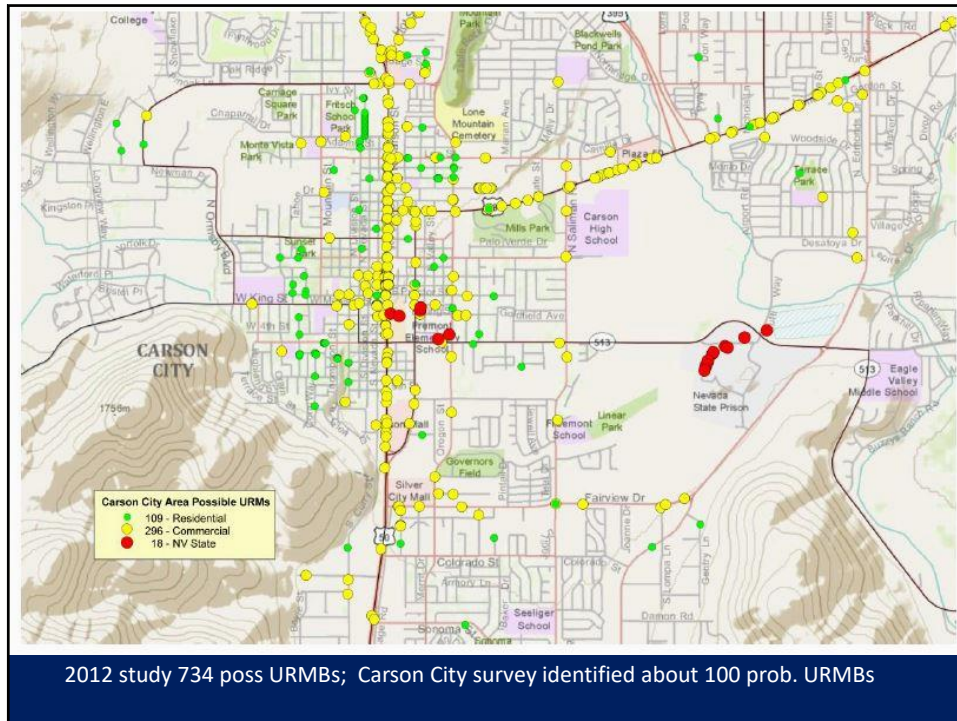
Contemporary Clark County projections: **300 to 500 commercial URMBs; 600-1000 residential URMBs**

Major benefits of Las Vegas liking to blow up or tear down and replace old buildings.

1961 UBC being the change point [reinforcement required] and use **1974** (similar to NBMG Report 54) as an effective date for implementation and enforcement.

Werner Hellmer, Clark County Building Department





What has been done in Nevada to reduce this risk?

- Buildings code seismic provisions have been adopted by all Nevada Counties – outlaws URMBs
- Many state URMBs have been retrofit
- About 0 to 6 buildings rehabilitated/year
- Thousands of URMBs have been torn down
- URMB Committee developed risk reduction roadmap

Unreinforced Masonry Buildings
are the ***most difficult
contemporary challenge*** in
creating an earthquake-resistant
society.

- **Social challenges** with owners, tenants, neighbors, community.
- **Money** is needed that is **rarely available**. [retrofit costs, business disruption, moving costs, increases in rent to cover the cost]
- **Risk is not always compelling**. [high consequence but low probability – risk is chance of earthquake times chance of damage at specific location; low belief in local hazard]

Rehabilitation of Unreinforced Masonry Construction is Achievable

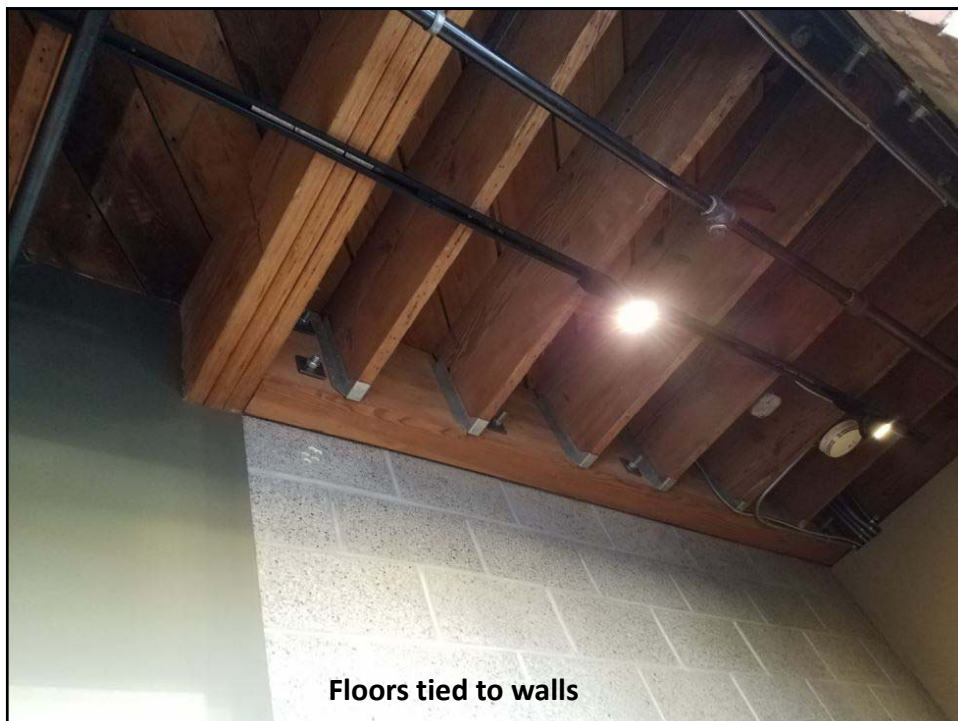
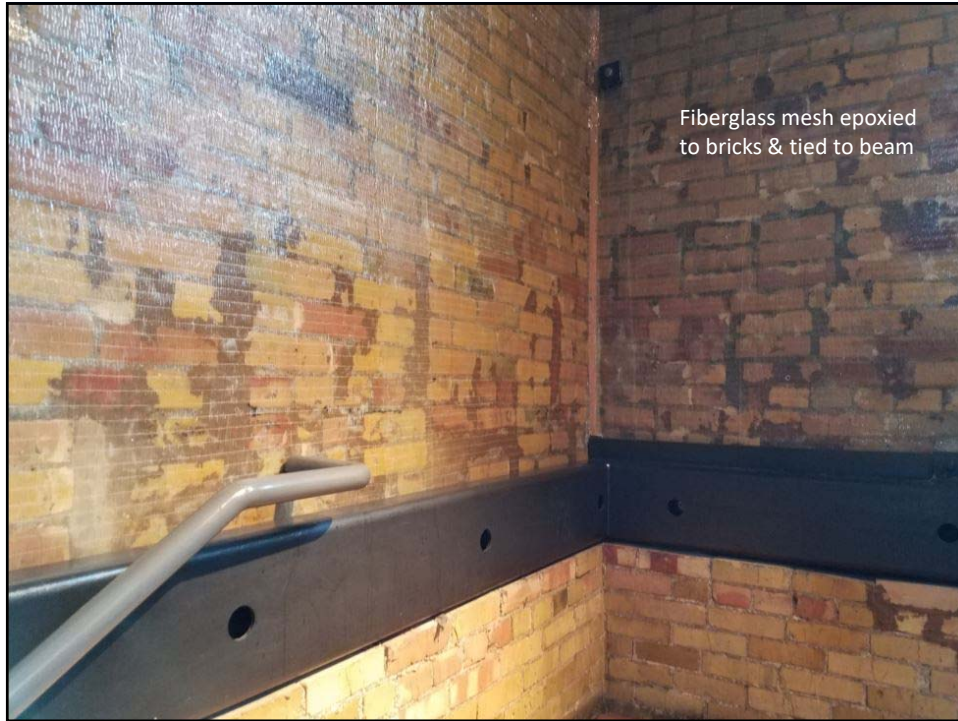


Interior cross bracing helps prevent building collapse



Bracing of URM parapets keeps them from toppling to the sidewalk below







Cost of seismic retrofit:

\$100,000s to \$Millions

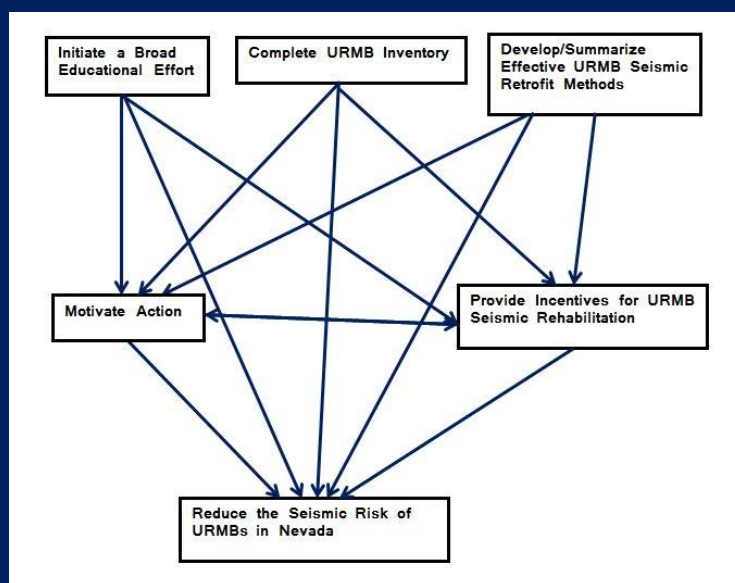
Large ticket item – especially to individual owners, who might doubt an earthquake will ever occur and damage their building – come on really

Problem – strong earthquakes occur in Nevada

Shared cost – grants, bonds, contributions from those that would benefit from the risk reduction, other. A strategy would be best.

Roadmap for Reducing the Seismic Risk of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings in Nevada

- 1) Complete **URMB Survey** of Nevada and Prioritize by Seismic Risk
- 2) Initiate **Broad Educational Efforts** on the Hazards of URMBS
- 3) **Motivate Action** that Reduces the Seismic Risk from URMBS
- 4) Provide **Incentives** to Retrofit/Reduce the Seismic Risk of URMBS
- 5) Develop/Summarize Effective Seismic **Retrofit Methodologies** for URMBS
- 6) **Nevada Decade of Unreinforced Masonry Building Seismic Risk Reduction**
- 7) **Rehabilitate or Remove Vulnerable URMBS** and Other URM Structures



Nevada has made modest progress in reducing its overall URMb seismic risk mostly through tearing down a lot of URMb's down and not letting them be built anymore.

Thousands of URMb's 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 reduced the URMb seismic risk in Nevada, as there is in other states with URMb risks (e.g., CA & UT). At this point, Nevada lacks a group to promote this risk reduction.

The next window of opportunity for action will probably be The next damaging Nevada earthquake.

Unreinforced Masonry Buildings (URMBs):

The NRAC recognizes unreinforced masonry buildings as dangerous earthquake risks and encourage actions within Nevada to reduce this risk, with the result of saving lives, reducing injuries, and reducing property loss from earthquakes.

CERT Updates

Citizen Corps and CERT Programs continuing to provide Volunteer's as force multipliers in non-emergency and emergency events.

CERT Classes, Stop the Bleed, EOC Set up and Cybersecurity Trainings

Preparedness Fairs and Booth Events

(With increased emphasis on Earthquake and Flood information)

Presenter: Mary Ann Laffoon



Overview

CERT's Corner - Recent Program Activities:

Carson City CERT: Training, Stop the Bleed, Virginia City POD, National Night Out, Epic Rides and more.

Douglas County CERT: Team meetings, Basic CERT Class in East Fork Fire Dist., recruiting event, Stop the Bleed, CERT Presentation in Saratoga Springs, Rehab-3 Response.

DEM: Continued support/facilitation for Nevada supported CERT programs, and liaison with FEMA on the CERT/CCP

CERT Newsletter, CERT T3 Class, and more. THANK YOU!

Elko CERT: CAST Missions, CERT Presentation for the Carlin officials and community at the Carlin Sr. Center. Booth Events – National Night Out, Traffic Control/support for Warrior of the Canyon, EOC support for Train Derailment, scribe support for June flooding, Cops and Burgers event support.

PLPT: CERT Training, 9 new CERT members and looking to the next class, equipment procured, moving forward

Southern Nevada CERT: Southern Nevada CERT Training, April thru July 13 Classes, community events and Homeland Security Drill with CERT Students, and Spanish CERT class with Consulate members.

Storey County: National Night Out, training, and community events.

Washoe County CERT: We Welcome Presenter Michael M. Perry, Washoe County CERT Program Manager to present today on their program.

Presenter: Mary Ann Laffoon



- To: Stephanie Parker
and the DEM Staff for the
Nevada CERT Newsletter.

Thank You!



Presenter: Mary Ann Laffoon



Upcoming events:

- Continued training and recruiting for volunteers, and provide training to Nevada communities to help them become more prepared and resilience.
(Stop the Bleed, CERT, Fire X Training, Cybersecurity)
- Multiple Community based preparedness events and fairs (Booth Events
(September – Fire Picnic, Health Fairs, and Tribal Events)
CC providing support for CASPER in Virginia City
School Flu vaccinations

There when you need us!

Presenter: Mary Ann Laffoon





Sponsored by:
Washoe County Sheriff's Office

Washoe County Sheriff's Office Citizens Corps Program



Michael "Perry"
Citizen Corps Program Coordinator

WCSO- Citizens Corps Program



Community Emergency Response Team
CERT

Citizens Homeland Security Council
CHSC



Rail Auxiliary Team
RAT Pack

CERT 2019

Training – Point of Distributions (PODs) & Alternate Care Facilities

CERT members received training and partnered with Washoe County Health District to operate Points of Distribution and establish Alternate Care Facilities.

During the Flu Season CERT volunteers were assigned every position except for injections.

Building on partnerships CERT works with MRC to establish effective Flu PODs serving the community at multiple locations.



CERT 2019

Training – Sheltering and Notification

CERT members in partnership with Red Cross to establish shelters and performed knock and talk drills to ensure community safety and localized evacuations can be effectively performed.



CERT 2019

Training – Advancements

CERT members train in Traffic Management, Lightning Spotting, and Helicopter Landing and Takeoff, and REOC Operations.



CERT 2019

Team Training

CERT members received training and enhance knowledge in Radio Communications, Medical Operations, Stop the Bleed, Be the Help, Carry's, and Cribbing,



CERT 2019

Training – All Hands June 1st, 2019



CERT 2019

Training – All Hands June 1st, 2019

What is training without some realism?

CERT partnered with Amateur Emergency Radio Services (ARES) and with the Salvation Army to add the element of realism.

ARES provided communications and drone operations from the field to members in the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC).



CERT 2019

Training – All Hands June 1st, 2019

And how would CERT volunteers eat in the field? A partnership with Salvation Army was made to provide morning coffee and lunch to the CERT responders.



CERT 2019

Giving to the Community



CHSC 2019

Developed to expand the communities understanding of threats locally and internationally as well as Law Enforcement Operations.



Partnership with the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to support Aviation Security Drills.



RAT Pack 2019

Rail Auxiliary Team partners with Union Pacific Railroad and AMTRAK and Operation Rail Safe to provide eyes out in the field, yard control during events, and suicide awareness.



Review of Suicide Intervention Training Programs

(Office of Research, Development and Technology, Washington, DC 20590)



What Does it All Equal?



Active Volunteers	Hours
202	13,250.00
CERT Academies	
3	
CERT Trained	
92	
Volunteers Retained	
57	
RAT Trained	
26	
Volunteers Retained	
26	



Washoe County
citizen★corps
UNITING COMMUNITIES
PREPARING THE NATION

WASHOE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE CITIZEN CORPS PROGRAM CERT – CHSC - RAT

Thank you for your Attention

Michael Perry, Citizens Corps Program
Coordinator
(775) 325-6928

mperry@washoecounty.us
www.wcsovolunteer.org





VEGAS STRONG

RESILIENCY CENTER

HELP IS HERE FOR YOU AND THOSE YOU LOVE

Family Assistance Center Planning: Victim Services

- **Vegas Strong Resiliency Center Director (VSRC Director)-** Oversees all coordination of victim service response, manages the coordination and delivery of victim services and victim services database from the response stage through the recovery period when a Family Assistance Center (FAC) is initiated, including the management and structure of the following victim services positions: Clark County Social Services Liaison & Victim Emergency Response Coordinator, Victim Advocate Emergency Response Coordinator, and Legal Aid Services Coordinator. The VSRC Director also coordinates with the Behavioral Health Coordinator and provides supportive management where needed for the Behavioral Health Coordinator to meet the mental health needs of victims.
 - **Clark County Social Services Liaison & Victim Emergency Response Coordinator:**
 - Plans, organizes, administers, coordinates and manages the development and implementation of donations of County departments, other local jurisdictions and governmental and private agencies
 - Plans, organizes, administers, coordinates and manages the volunteer services of County departments, other local jurisdictions and governmental and private agencies
 - Devises & implements response plan under the direction of VSRC Director to carryout Coordinators functions, including pre-planning and coordination of community partners for donations and volunteer services.
 - Functions as liaison between Clark County and victim service providers to ensure victim's emergent needs are met, donations and volunteer services are properly managed and victim database is properly updated.
 - **Victim Advocate Emergency Response Coordinator:**
 - Coordinates and manages Victim Advocates from various jurisdictions based on the needed response.
 - Develop and implement standard victim service practices tailored to the critical incident that each victim service agency will use as a foundation to providing their services.
 - Devises and implements response plan under the direction of VSRC Director to carryout Coordinators functions, including pre-planning and coordination of community partners with victim advocates, reviewing and ensuring proper credentials and training are in place for each advocate, and agreed upon plan for deployment of victim advocates.
 - Functions as liaison for the community partners providing victim advocates.
 - **Legal Aid Services Coordinator:**
 - Coordinate and manages needed legal services of victims.



VEGAS STRONG

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- Devises and implements response plan under the direction of VSRC Director to carryout Coordinators functions, including pre-planning and coordination of community partners with providing legal services, reviewing and ensuring proper credentials and training are in place for each legal service provider, and agreed upon plan for deployment of legal service providers.
 - Functions as liaison of community partners providing legal services for victims.
- o Behavioral Health Coordinator:**
- Coordinates and manages the behavioral health response for victims, ensuring proper vetting and utilization of providers and/or facilities.
 - Coordinates with functional equivalent of first-responders to provide any requested support or coordination of services as requested.
 - Coordinates and manages the use of any emotional support animals, ensuring proper vetting and utilization of providers.
 - Devises and implements behavioral health response plan to carryout Coordinators functions, including pre-planning and coordination of community partners providing direct services, ensuring proper trauma-training and appropriate credentials of service providers.

OTHER RESOURCES

NEVADA VICTIMS OF CRIME PROGRAM

If you were injured in or were present during the shooting at Route 91 Harvest Music Festival in Las Vegas on Oct. 1, 2017, you may be eligible for funds from the Nevada Victims of Crime Program (subject to eligibility criteria) for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses resulting from the crime such as medical bills, funeral expenses or mental health counseling not covered by insurance. www.voc.nv.gov.

CALIFORNIA VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARD

If you were a California resident and a victim of the Route 91 Harvest Festival shooting, the California Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB) may be able to help you pay bills and expenses resulting from this violent crime. <https://victims.ca.gov/lasvegas/> or email: Route91HarvestFestival@victims.ca.gov.

FBI VICTIM ASSISTANCE SERVICES (LOST PROPERTY)

The FBI has collected and cataloged thousands of belongings left behind at the concert venue. All requests for belongings lost at the festival site are being processed through the FBI's Victim Services Division website and the online questionnaire located at: www.fbi.gov/lvmusicfestivalshooting. Event attendees also can email inquiries to the FBI at: LVFestivalAssist@fbi.gov. Please include as much detail about your lost items as possible. They will work with individuals to get your identified items back to you as soon as possible.

WHAT CAN I DO IF I FEEL I NEED IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE?

Help is available:
SAMHSA's Disaster Distress Helpline provides 24/7 crisis counseling and support.
Helpline: 1-800-985-5990.
Or text TalkWithUs to 66746.

You can also call the Resiliency Center at 702-455-2433/1-833-299-2433
Monday-Friday during the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., excluding major holidays.

If you are having thoughts of suicide, call the National Suicide Prevention Line, 24 hours a day, seven days a week: 1-800-273-TALK (8255).

IF I WANT TO MAKE A MONETARY DONATION TO HELP 1 OCTOBER SURVIVORS, WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Individuals and organizations throughout our community and the world have reached out to support Las Vegas and the survivors of 1 October in a multitude of ways. We are grateful for the outpouring of care, concern and compassion. The Resiliency Center can accept financial donations to directly support 1 October survivors with small dollar financial emergencies. To make a financial donation to the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center, contact us at 702-455-6546, or email us at vegasstrongresiliencycenter@clarkcountynv.gov.

Partnering agencies represented at the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center to assist those affected by the shooting include Clark County, Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada, the State of Nevada and Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Victims Services. The Resiliency Center is managed by Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada.

LEGAL AID CENTER OF SOUTHERN NEVADA, INC.



VEGAS STRONG
RESILIENCY CENTER

Vegas Strong Resiliency Center
Lied Building, 2nd Floor
1524 Pinto Ln., Las Vegas, Nevada 89106
702-455-2433 or 833-299-2433
TDD 702-386-1059
www.vegasstrongrc.org
vegasstrongresiliencycenter@clarkcountynv.gov

Hours of Operation:
Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Closed Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays



WHAT IS THE VEGAS STRONG RESILIENCY CENTER AND WHOM DOES IT SERVE?

The Vegas Strong Resiliency Center is a place of healing and support dedicated to serving as a resource and referral center for residents, visitors and responders affected by the tragic events of October 1, 2017.

The Resiliency Center is managed by Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada and is staffed by knowledgeable and caring professionals from Clark County, the State of Nevada, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department Victims Services, and Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada to help people access resources to help them build strength and resiliency in the aftermath of this incident.

If you or someone you love was affected by 1 October, we encourage you to contact us so we can help connect you with available services and resources. Our services are free and confidential.

Originally established by Clark County, the Vegas Strong Resiliency Center is now funded by the Nevada State Division of Child and Family Services by 2019-V7-GX-0001 from FY2018 Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program through the U.S. Department of Justice's Office for Victims of Crime.

CAN THE VEGAS STRONG RESILIENCY CENTER HELP ME IF I DON'T LIVE IN LAS VEGAS?

The Resiliency Center is a resource for anyone affected by 1 October whether they live in Las Vegas or outside of the Vegas valley. We are here to assist anyone directly impacted, as well as those who came into direct contact with victims of this incident including bystanders, first responders, hotel workers, taxi drivers and others who may have rendered aid or support in the aftermath of the event. If you weren't at the event and didn't come into contact with a victim but are struggling emotionally, we also encourage you to reach out the Resiliency Center. If you live outside the Las Vegas area, we will help you get connected to resources in your area.

WHAT SERVICES ARE OFFERED THROUGH THE VEGAS STRONG RESILIENCY CENTER?

The staff at the Center can provide you with:

- *Victim advocacy and support.*
- *Case management (working directly with a dedicated Resiliency Center navigator).*
- *Connection with community resources to help address individual needs, such as rent/mortgage assistance, utility assistance, transportation issues, immigration matters and more.*
- *Technical assistance with applying for online services including FBI Victim Assistance Services.*
- *Spiritual care referrals.*
- *Emergency small dollar amount financial assistance.*
- *Referrals for mental health and counseling services unique to the individual's need.*
- *Free legal services also are available, including consultations and possible representation for issues involving insurance matters, medical billing problems, debt collection, housing and evictions, family law matters and other civil legal needs stemming from issues as a result of 1 October.*

INFORMATION ABOUT RESILIENCE AND TRAUMA

There is no "normal" reaction to stressful events and trauma. There can be a wide range of reactions and not every person will react the same way. In some people the reaction may be delayed days, weeks, months, or even years.

Some common reactions include:

- *Changes in sleep patterns*
- *Changes in eating habits*
- *Mood swings, irritability*
- *Decreased productivity*
- *Reliving the event*
- *Withdrawal*
- *Exhaustion, hopelessness*
- *Numbness, confusion*
- *Other physical, emotional, and mental symptoms that impact ones quality of life*

The Vegas Strong Resiliency Center is here to help individuals develop and foster resilience.

Resilience is the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, and stress. Resilience is not a trait that people either have or do not have. It involves behaviors, thoughts and actions that can be learned and developed by anyone. This happens in several ways, including:

- *Letting yourself experience strong emotions, and also realizing when you may need to avoid experiencing strong emotions in order to meet the demands of daily living.*
- *Stepping forward and taking action to deal with problems and also stepping back to rest and reenergize yourself.*
- *Spending time with loved ones and connecting with others to gain support and encouragement, and also nurturing yourself.*
- *Using reliable coping skills and developing new ones.*

For more information please visit: www.lacsn.org

HEALING AFTER TRAGEDY



VEGAS STRONG

RESILIENCY CENTER

HELP IS HERE FOR YOU AND THOSE YOU LOVE

Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP)

- Administered through the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
 - “Through the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP), OVC supports victims and jurisdictions that have experienced incidents of terrorism or mass violence. 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.”
 - Supplemental program for community to allow community to continue to serve their regular population and be able to handle the influx of needs.
 - Helps build infrastructure and on-going resilience for current and future needs.
 - Application is drafted by consultants from Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) by look at community needs. They provide assistance and advice throughout the grant process.

VEGAS STRONG RESILIENCY CENTER

Transitioning to a more permanent service model

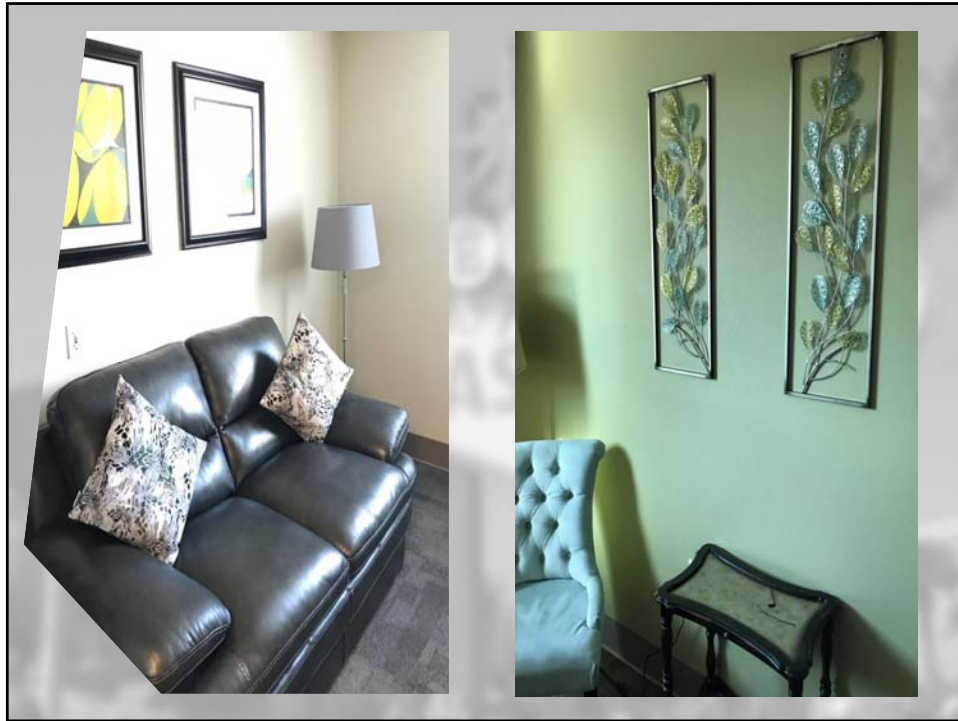


VEGAS STRONG
RESILIENCY CENTER



Help people connect with services they may need over time
to help them build resilience and strength in the aftermath





MULTI-AGENCY COLLABORATIVE



Clark County
Social Services

Nevada Victims
of Crime Program

Nevada Division
of Child and
Family Services

Southern Nevada
Adult Mental
Health Services

LVMPD Victim
Services

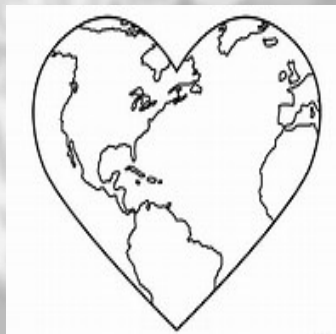
Legal Aid of
Southern Nevada

Services

- Victim Advocacy and Support
- Grief Counseling and Spiritual Care Referrals
- Technical Assistance Accessing Online Resources
- Referral and Resource Hub
- Website
 - Resources
 - Coping Tips
 - Contact Information
 - News Releases

Impact*

- 46 States
 - California
 - Nevada
 - Arizona
 - Washington
- 5 Countries (160 people)



*Registered with VSRC
February 2019



22,000+
Concert Attendees

851 Injured

58 Angels
58 Empty Bar
Stools

Legal Advocacy and Statutory Changes

- Goal is to always provide victim-centered services, but the services and the statutory structure was not built from the viewpoint of the victims.
- Legislative changes we were successful at advocating for:
 - Streamlined process that is online, coordinates all victim services through one application process.
 - Got rid of requirement that they have a “physical injury” to be considered a victim eligible for benefits.
 - Increased deadline to apply for benefits.
 - Changed appeal process to not be held at a public hearing.

Legal Advocacy and Statutory Changes cont'd

- Took away VOCP's 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 Governor in the state of an emergency to permit providers of emergency services and mental health services from other states to provide emergency services.
- Requires that our medical and mental health licensing boards gather information about the ability for them to provide emergency services.

Long-term Community Resilience

- Transition into 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
- Continue to be the victim's voice



Clark and Washoe County School Districts' Emergency Preparedness Update

By
Roy Anderson, Emergency Manager
Washoe County School District
And
Mike Wilson, Emergency Manager
Clark County School District

Topics

- Important Statistics
- Need for All-Hazards Approach
- Update from Clark County School District
- Update from Washoe County School District
- State-wide School Administrator Training Plan
- Moving Forward

Statistics

- Are schools safer now or 30 years ago?
- Is perception reality?

Definitions

- Definitions for this discussion:
 - School Shooting – less than 4 deaths
 - Mass School Shooting (active shooter) – 4 or more deaths

Statistics

- School Shootings Predate the Civil War
- First mass school shooting 1891
- Two deadliest attacks
 - 1958 95 students and staff
 - 1927 44 students, staff, and town officials



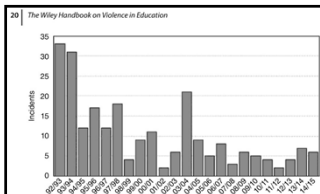


Figure 1.1 Fatal shooting incidents in schools, 1992–1993 through 2014–2015.

(Fox, J., Fridel, E. 2018)

Four times the number of children were killed in schools in the early 1990s than today. Fox said. "There is not an epidemic of school shootings," he said, adding that more kids are killed each year from pool drownings or bicycle accidents. There are around 55 million school children in the United States, and on average over the past 25 years, about 10 students per year were killed by gunfire at school, according to Fox and Fridel's research.

(Nicodemus, A., Petronio, L., 2018)

Perception

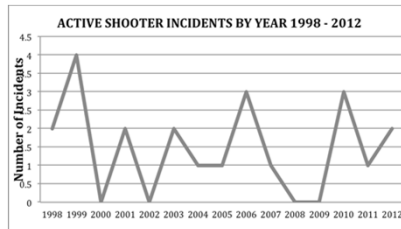
- Why does it seem worse than it is?

Article - Silva, J., Capellan, J. (2018)

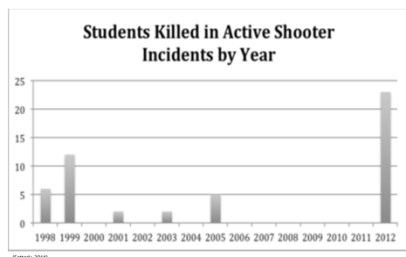
- A Comparative Analysis of Media Coverage of Mass Public Shootings: Examining Rampage, Disgruntled Employee, School, and Lone-Wolf Terrorist Shootings in the United States
 - School and lone-wolf terrorist 32% of all mass public shootings
 - 75% to 80% of all media coverage
 - Research suggests excessive mass public shooting coverage has increased fear, perceived risk of victimization, and the perception of an epidemic.....For example, excessive coverage devoted to school shootings heightens parents' and children's fear of victimization.
 - 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) occur at schools

Statistics

- Rare occurrence



Statistics

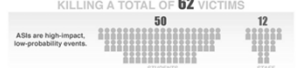


Statistics

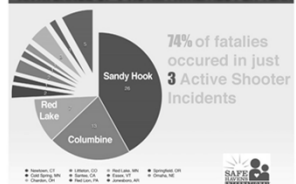
- High impact

Active Shooter Incidents in U.S. K-12 Schools, 1998-2012

Between 1998 and 2012, **22** Active Shooter Incidents (ASIs) occurred in K-12 schools in the U.S., KILLING A TOTAL OF **62** VICTIMS



AN AVERAGE OF 4 VICTIM FATALITIES PER YEAR



Statistics

- From Columbine HS 1999 to Huffman HS March 2018 – approximately 200 kids shot and killed at school
- Chance of a student being shot to death at school
 - Roughly 1 in 614,000,000 on any given day (Ropeik 2018)
- Higher risk
 - Traveling to and from school
 - Catching a potentially deadly disease
 - Life-threatening injury playing sports



Statistics

- How you die is more important than risk
- 1999 to 2017
 - Approximately 234 children died from hot dogs
 - 360 from HS Football

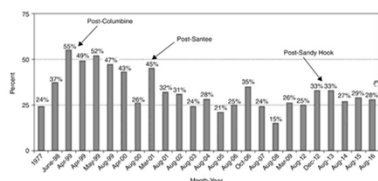


Figure 1.2. Percent of parents fearful of oldest child's safety while at school. Source: Data from Gallup News Service.

(Fox, J., Fridel, E. 2018)

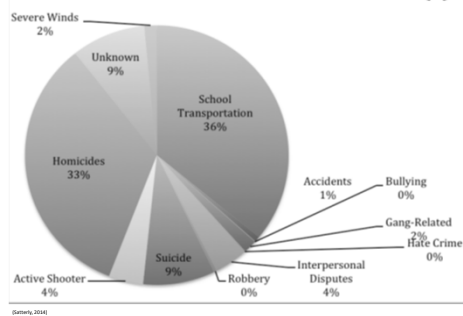
Active Assailant vs Active Shooter

- Attacks occur worldwide
 - Firearms, knives, gasoline, swords, clubs, hatchets, explosives, a homemade flamethrower and other weapons
- Knives are the most common weapon in our schools

Need for an All-Hazards Approach

- After 9/11
 - DHS created
 - FEMA moved to DHS
 - Focus turned to terrorism
- 2005 – Hurricane Katrina
 - Whole Community wasn't as prepared

School-Related Fatalities from 1998-2012 (A)



Clark County School District

Staff Training

- 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.

Student Training

- Students are taught by their teachers in how to do emergency procedures.
 - Hard Lockdown
 - Soft Lockdown
 - Shelter in Place
 - Evacuation
- Shadow Ridge HS has developed a student video.
- Will be expanding training (video) this school year.

Shadow Ridge High School

- <https://youtu.be/TrOldWqZdO0>

Adopted LIVE

- Lockdown
- Independently Evacuate
- Vigilant
- Evaluate Your Options

School to Police Radio System

- Every school will have a radio that they can contact a School Police Dispatcher

Stop the Bleed

- Every school will be taught by UMC and AMR in the Stop the Bleed Curriculum.
- UASI funded a Bleeding Control Kit (7 Pack) in every school.

Unexpected Fire Alarms

- 2018 Southern Nevada Fire Departments and the State Fire Marshal met to discuss lessons learned from Parkland.
- 3 minute hold for buildings with sprinklers while the administration investigates the cause of the alarm.
- CCSD Police, LVMPD and Mesquite PD will be responding to fire alarms.

Washoe County School District

Plan Update

- SB89
 - After school activity emergency action plan
 - Large event emergency action plan
- Format to match REMS and FEMA recommendation

Training

- Stop the Bleed
 - Grant from DHS for pack at every school
 - 8 personal kits per pack
 - Grant from Washoe County Health Department
 - 170 Emergency Buckets
 - Gerlach, Natchez ES, North Valleys HS
- McQueen ROTC
 - Emergency bucket in every classroom
 - Create a program to teach other ROTC programs

Training

- Developing ICS training program for Admin and District leadership
- Teen CERT Club at North Valleys HS
 - Partnering with Washoe County Sheriff Office CERT Coordinator
- Training for the School Emergency Operations Plan

Training

- Table-Top Exercise for District EOC in October
- Individual training at schools

Safety

- Single point of entry all MS and ES
- Implementation of LobbyGuard at all schools by the end of the school year

State-wide School Administrator Training Plan

Training

- Current Partners
 - Nevada Emergency Preparedness Association (NEPA)
 - Nevada Association of School Administrator (NASA)
 - Washoe School Principals Association (WSPA)
- Potential Partner
 - Nevada Dept. of Education
 - Clark County Association of School Administrators and Professional-Technical Employees (CCASAPE)
- Support from
 - State of NV DEM

Certificate Program

- NEPA will develop a training program to teach emergency plan development and ICS to k-12 and higher ed

Moving Forward

- Continued support from the State and community partners
- All Districts are different
 - Different needs
 - Different resources available
- Remember the FEMA model - starts local and ends local

Challenges

- NRS 388.243:
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.

Development Committee Members

RNS 388.241

2. The membership of a development committee must consist of:

- (a) At least one member of the board of trustees or of the governing body that established the committee;
- (b) At least one administrator of a school in the school district or of the charter school;
- (c) At least one licensed teacher of a school in the school district or of the charter school;
- (d) 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;
- (e) 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;
- (f) At least one representative of a local law enforcement agency in the county in which the school district or charter school is located;
- (g) 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
- (h) At least one representative of a state or local organization for emergency management.

SB 89 added

- (a) A counselor of a school in the school district or of the charter school;
- (b) A psychologist of a school in the school district or of the charter school;
- (c) A licensed social worker of a school in the school district or of the charter school;

Development Committee Consults With:

NRS 388.243

- (a) Consult with local social service agencies and local public safety agencies in the county in which its school district or charter school is located.
- (b) If the school district has an emergency manager designated pursuant to NRS 388.262, consult with the emergency manager.
- (c) If the school district has school resource officers, consult with the school resource officer or a person designated by him or her.
- (d) If the school district has school police officers, consult with the chief of school police of the school district or a person designated by him or her.
- (e) Consult with the director of the local organization for emergency management or, if there is no local organization for emergency management, with the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety or his or her designee.
- (f) Determine which persons and organizations in the community, including, without limitation, a provider of mental health services which is operated by a state or local agency, that could be made available to assist pupils and staff in recovering from a crisis, emergency or suicide.
- 2. The plan developed pursuant to subsection 1 must include, without limitation:

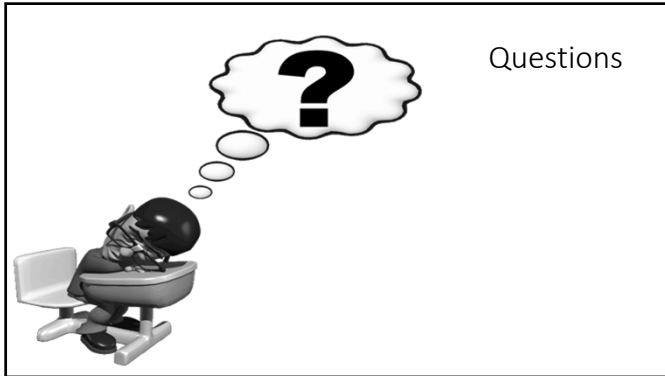
SB 89 added Nevada State Fire Marshal and representative of local government responsible for enforcement of ordinances, codes and other regulations governing fire safety

Challenges Continued

• NRS 388.249

2. Each school committee shall, when reviewing the plan, consult with:

- (a) The local social service agencies and law enforcement agencies in the county, city or town in which its school is located.
- (b) The director of the local organization for emergency management or, if there is no local organization for emergency management, with the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety or his or her designee.



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Dorn, C. (2018, February 22). *Door Locking Devices and School Shootings: No Simple Answers*. Retrieved from www.safehavensinternational.org

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Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management

Silver Crucible – November 12-14, 2019
2019 State of Nevada Full Scale Exercise (FSE)
Complex Coordinated Terrorism Attack (CCTA)

Silver Crucible Play

- **November 12- Intelligence**
- **November 13- Response**
- **November 14- Recovery**



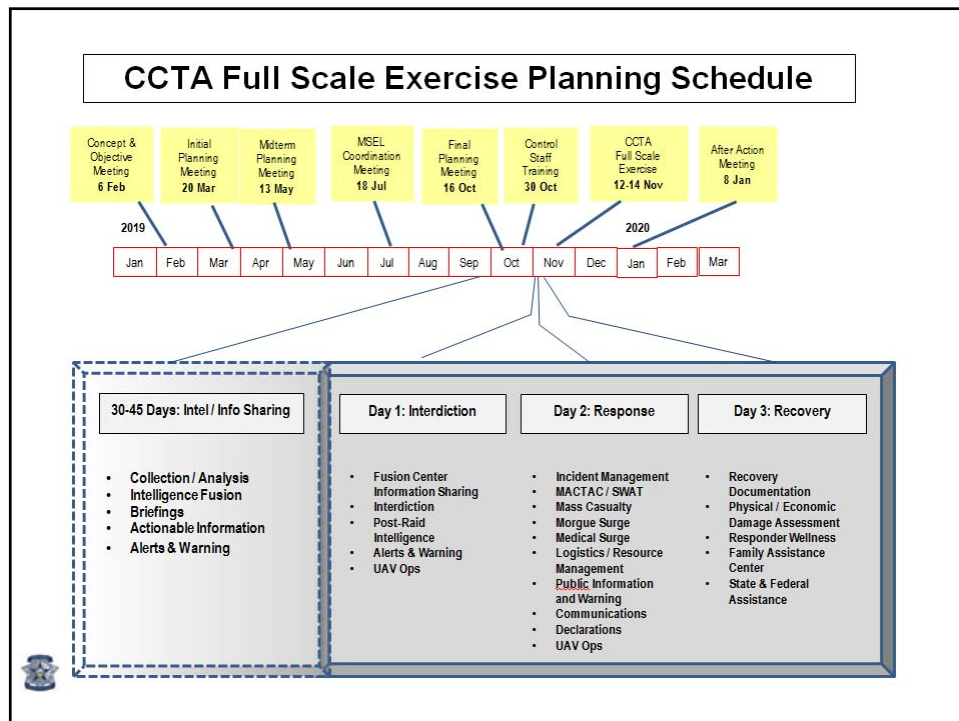
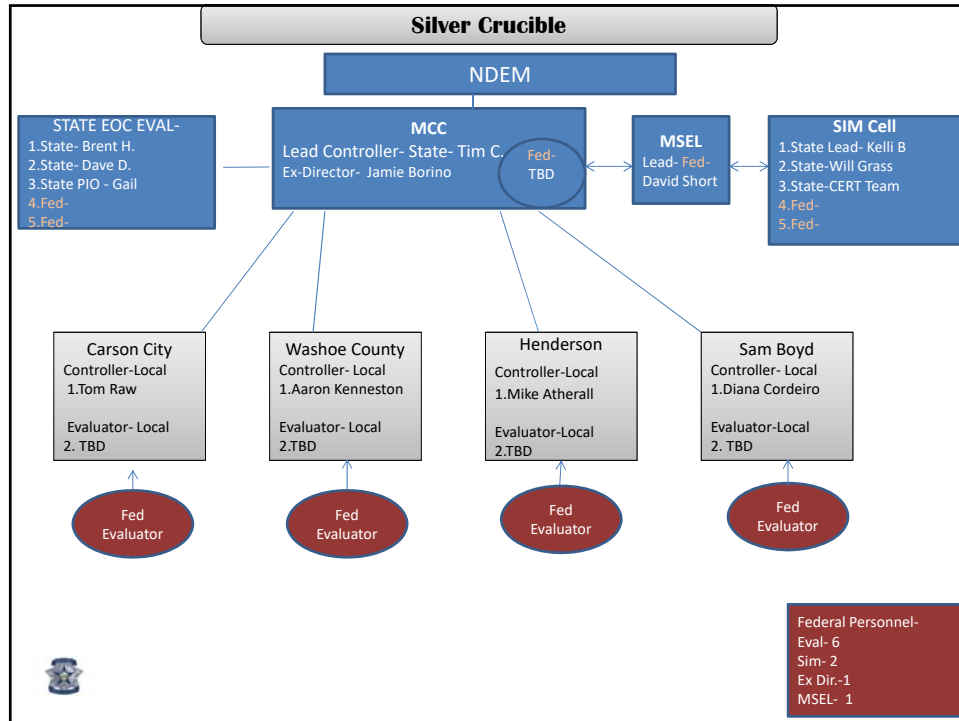
Objectives - Statewide

- Objective #1- Validate existing intelligence and information sharing processes throughout the State of Nevada with increased information, intelligence bulletins, and suspicious activity reports related to domestic terrorism activities throughout the state for a period of 30 days prior to a complex coordinated terrorist attack.
- Objective #2- Examine intelligence and information sharing processes which provide a common operating picture focused on critical messaging alerts, critical infrastructure alerts, and staging of resources to an increased threat of a terrorism event in the State of Nevada per established policies, plans, and procedures.
- Objective #3- Evaluate the collection, analysis, process, and dissemination of information by fusion centers, FBI field offices, and JTTFs 30 days prior and within the first 4 hours of a complex coordinated terrorist attack.
- Objective #4- Evaluate activation, coordination activities, resource request processes, and the public information capabilities of local and state emergency operations centers within the first few operational periods of a complex coordinated terrorist attack in Nevada.

**Objectives - Statewide**

- Objective #5- Examine thresholds within and after 72 hours of a complex coordinated terrorist attack to request federal resources through an emergency/disaster declaration to the federal government.
- Objective #6- Examine the coordination of federal, state, and local resources and assets, including possible Regional IMAT integration into the state EOC, in response and recovery to a complex coordinated terrorist attack, and how resources are allocated and distributed to affected areas and local jurisdictions.
- Objective #7- Validate the transition process and timeline for the State of Nevada and local jurisdictions from crisis management to consequence management and recovery efforts after a complex coordinated attack.





Grant Support

CCTA Grant Awards	
Carson City (1)	\$1,672.00
Clark County (2)	\$7,725.00
Henderson (1)	\$6,880.00
WCOEM (13)	\$69,287.71
Washoe Contract Support Clark County Contract Support	\$10,000.00 / Each



Any Questions?



Nevada Department of
Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management