

Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee



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



INTRODUCTION

What is Resilience?

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

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

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



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

Committee Membership

Committee membership is provided in Appendix A along with their attendance at meetings. Members are selected by the Chief and approved by the Public Safety Director to represent all of Nevada while representing the various disciplines that will enable us to promote resilience.

Meeting Topics

A recap of each meeting is provided in Appendix B.



Nevada Division of Emergency Management along with the following partners are EMAP Accredited as Emergency Management Programs:

- Washoe County
- City of Henderson



Resilient Actions

The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness

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



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

Buying Down Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Through investing in actions to reduce disaster impacts, the career field works along the following lines to reduce the threat and the impacts to:

- Prevent
- Protect
- Mitigate
- Respond
- Recover

Nevada's Resilience Advisory Committee has started this process by advising the Division of Emergency Management Chief in the following areas:

- Earthquakes
- State Homeland Security Grant Program goals
- Emergency Management Grant Program goals
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program projects

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

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

Earthquakes

The earthquake recommendations and goals are:

- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee will identify mechanisms to develop and promote local earthquake awareness, preparedness, and seismic risk mitigation. These efforts could include using the Great Nevada Shakeout, whole communities, and windows of opportunities (such as earthquake events) when people are more receptive to engaging and preparedness
- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee recognizes unreinforced masonry buildings as dangerous earthquake risks and encourages actions within Nevada to reduce this risk, with the result of saving lives, reducing injuries, and reducing property loss from earthquakes
- The Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee endorsed the effectiveness of Earthquake Early Warning Systems and identified ways of increasing related all-hazards systems

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



State Homeland Security Grant Program Goals

In terms of Homeland Security, the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee reviews the THIRA and SPR along with the previous year's goals for the grant program. In 2020, specific strategic capabilities were desired to be maintained. These capabilities are areas

which Nevada has provided a significant investment to reduce our hazards. These capabilities assist in making Homeland Security Grant Program funding decisions. This process starts at the Committee but continues through the chain to the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security's Finance Committee and the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security.

In 2020, Nevada's Resilience Advisory Committee recommended the following programs or strategic capabilities to be maintained to reduce the threat of terrorism in Nevada:

- Fusion Centers
- Citizens Corp
- National Incident Management System
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
- Operational Communications
- Public Information and Warning
- Recovery
- Cyber Security
- Planning

Emergency Management Preparedness Grant Program Goals

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

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



Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program Recommendations

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

- Earthquake
- Wildland fire
- Flood
- Severe storms
- Extreme heat
- Drought

The Committee reviewed several proposals and suggested to the Chief the following programs be supported through these funds:

- A seismic retrofit for Reno City Hall in the amount of \$6,558,677.61
- A generator project for the City of Henderson in the amount of \$2,839,735

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

In addition to these projects, staff was able to support the following under a FEMA set-aside for Nevada which were discussed at NRAC but the Committee was not requested to provide advice and counsel to the Chief upon:

- Hazard Mitigation Plan updates for Carson City, Churchill County, and Clark County in the combined amounts of \$497,000
- Generator for Douglas County in the amount of \$144,000

- Flood wall construction assistance for Caliente in the amount of \$94,250 of assistance towards a project cost of \$500,000 local match

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



Major Incidents and Events

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



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

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

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

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

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



Funding

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

- Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)
- State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHGP)

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG)

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

The new funding formula provided for the next three federal fiscal years, beginning October 1, 2020 is:

- 50% to the State of Nevada
- 50% to Tribal and Local governments
 - Tribal allocations remained at the previous levels
 - Local governments are provided an amount based upon a series of factors that includes a tiered base allocation coupled with a population allocation.

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

Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)



HSGP funding derives from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security following the September 11th attacks on our country. They come with specific limitations for utilization such as 25% must go towards law enforcement, the state may only retain 20% of the grant, and specific capabilities, such as a Fusion Center must be maintained. Each state gets a base amount of HSGP funding. In addition to the funds sent to the state for distribution to local governments, certain higher risk metropolitan survey areas may gain status as an Urban Area

Security Initiative Area (UASI). In Nevada, Clark County is designated as a UASI. UASI's receive funding separate from the state allocation to local government to address their specific, localized issues. For the last several years Clark County UASI received funds specifically for them. A change announced in January of 2021 indicates these funds will be competitive with all UASI's nationally starting FFY 2022. This will create a workload and concern the Committee needs to address early in 2021.

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

Behavioral Health Resources

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

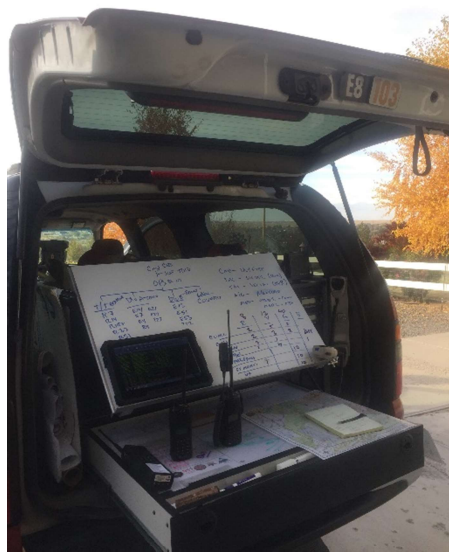
Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) was designated responsible to develop a response plan for behavioral health in the 2019 legislative session. The Division utilized the expertise and wide-reaching subject matter experts of the Nevada Resilience Advisory Committee to develop ideas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

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

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



Summary



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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Committee Membership

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B: Meeting Dates and Topics

2020 MONTHLY MEETING TOPICS

January 22, 2020

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

February 19, 2020

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

March 11, 2020

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

April 8, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED

May 13, 2020

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

June 29, 2020

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

July 8, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED AND RESCHEDULED

July 28, 2020

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

August 17, 2020

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

September 9, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED AND RESCHEDULED

September 21, 2020

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

October 14, 2020 – MEETING CANCELLED

November 30, 2020

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

December 14, 2020

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



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