

This section provides a description of the State of Nevada’s support in the development and maintenance of local mitigation plans. *Major accomplishments in this section since the last iteration of the NHMP include the following:*

- *16 counties have FEMA-approved HM plans (at the time of writing, the Clark County plan is awaiting FEMA approval).*
- *Six tribal entities have updated plans, and three are in the process of updating.*
- *The State has developed and successfully implemented a “TableTop Exercise” (TTX) for updating of local plans*
- *Successfully developed and used the MyPlan website for the exchange of hazard mitigation data with local and tribal entities*
- *Integrated local HMP data into the current Enhanced State Plan*

## 5.1 LOCAL FUNDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The requirements for local funding and technical assistance for the development of local mitigation plans, as stipulated in the DMA 2000 and its implementing regulations, are described below.

ELEMENTS	REQUIREMENTS
<p>S13. Does the plan generally describe and analyze the effectiveness of local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities? [44 CFR §201.4(c)(3)(ii)]</p> <p><b><i>Intent:</i></b> <i>To ensure the state understands the local and tribal, as applicable, jurisdictions’ capabilities to accomplish hazard mitigation, particularly as capability varies across jurisdictions.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The plan must provide a general summary of current local and tribal, as applicable, policies, programs, and capabilities of jurisdictions to accomplish hazard mitigation.</li> <li>b. The plan must describe the effectiveness of local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities, including:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Challenges to implementing local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.</li> <li>2. Opportunities for implementing mitigation actions through local and tribal, as applicable, capabilities.</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. <i>If the state is interested in an increased Federal share under the FMA program, the plan must include RL and SRL properties in the analysis of effectiveness. (See RL5 in Section 3.8 Repetitive Loss Strategy.)</i></li> </ol>

<p>S14. Does the plan describe the process to support the development of approvable local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans? [44 CFR §§201.3(c)(5)<sup>23</sup> and 201.4(c)(4)(i)<sup>24</sup>]</p> <p><b><i>Intent:</i></b> To direct state resources toward effective local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The plan must describe how the state supports developing or updating FEMA-approvable local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans, including the process used to provide:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training;</li> <li>2. Technical assistance; and</li> <li>3. Funding [<i>NOTE: criteria for prioritizing funding for planning and project awards are addressed in S15</i>].</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. The plan must provide a summary of the:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FEMA-approved local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plan coverage;</li> <li>2. Barriers to developing or updating, adopting, and implementing FEMA-approved local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans; and</li> <li>3. Approach to remove barriers in order to advance local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation planning.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<sup>23</sup> 44 CFR §201.3(c)(5): “Provide technical assistance and training to local governments to assist them in applying for HMGP planning grants, and in developing local mitigation plans.”

<sup>24</sup> 44 CFR §201.4(c)(4)(i): “A description of the State process to support, through funding and technical assistance, the development of local mitigation plans.”

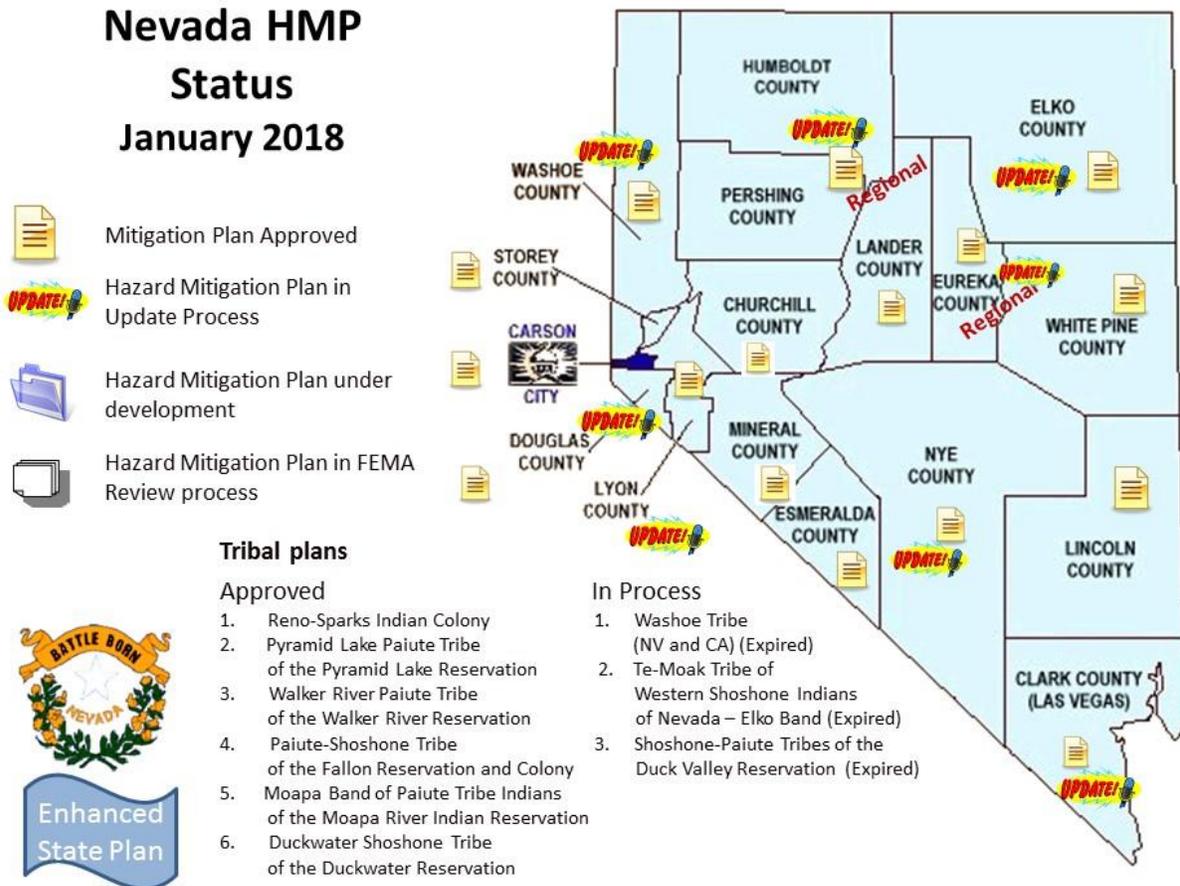
**5.1.2 Development of Local Mitigation Plans**

The primary goal of the NHMPC is to ensure that every community in Nevada develops a hazard mitigation plan and maintains it in a current, updated status. The NHMPC believes that the planning process is the first step in awareness of the risk and vulnerability posed by the hazards and provides the communities with a method to “do something about the risk.” This goal includes the updating of existing plans and enhancing the data available for locals to use in the update process. The State provides technical assistance in the development of local mitigation plans in all communities including those with severe repetitive loss properties. Through 2018, every plan needing an update has acquired funding through the application process, and, where needed, communities have joined to develop regional plans. Since the previous state plan was approved in 2013, all counties have maintained a FEMA-approved HMP, with the exception of Clark County, which has a completed plan awaiting approval by FEMA. Funding received for planning during PDM 2013 has allowed Washoe County to update their plan. Carson City, Churchill, and Lincoln County plan updates were approved in PDM 2014. Clark County (PDM 2015) and Lyon County (PDM 2016) plans are both in progress. Eureka and White Pine Counties are updating their plan jointly with assistance from the State, while Elko County is updating their plan on their own with state assistance. Applicants for PDM 2017 include Nye, Douglas, Washoe, and the combined Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander counties.. Nevada has also developed plans to cover tribal entities. Six of the 26 tribal entities have approved plans, while an additional three tribes are in the process of updating their plans.

Planning funds have been “shared” by more than one community in several instances. For example, Humboldt, Lander and Pershing counties have developed a regional plan under the approved PDM 2011 funding, and White Pine and Eureka counties developed a joint regional plan under a PDM 2010 Grant, and are in the process of updating the plan with State help. This leveraging of grant monies to develop

regional plans is a very cost-effective way for rural communities to work together to become covered by a mitigation plan.

The status of hazard mitigation plans and updates for all 17 counties and tribes is shown pictorially in Figure 5-1:



**Figure 5-1.** Map of Counties and LHMP Status

Since the last NHMP was approved:

- Clark County is updating their plan under a PDM 2015 planning grant.
- Churchill and Lincoln County plans were approved in 2017 under a PDM 20 2014 planning grant. These planning efforts were helped by NHMPC traveling to rural counties to conduct the quarterly meeting.
- The White Pine County and Eureka County multi-jurisdictional plan was approved in 2014. It is in the process of updating with State assistance.
- The Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander Tri-County HMP was approved in 2015. They have applied for a PDM 2017 planning grant, as an update is due in 2020. These planning efforts were helped by NHMPC traveling to rural counties to conduct the quarterly meeting.
- All counties have a FEMA approved HM plan (Clark County awaiting approval).

The following counties are in the process of updating plans: Eureka-White Pine, Douglas, Washoe, Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander (regional plan), and Nye.

A TTX was held with Carson City in April 2014 and another was completed with Washoe County in August 2014. Additional TTX sessions were held in Nye County (February 2015), Douglas County (May 2015), Lyon County (July 2015), White Pine (September 2015), and Elko and Storey counties during April 2016. Two TTX were conducted in Clark County in February 2014 and in February 2016.

A TTX is scheduled with Carson City, Douglas, Pershing-Humboldt-Lander, Eureka-White Pine, and Washoe counties in 2018.

Nevada's SHMO and NHMPC are currently working to assist the tribal nations in developing hazard mitigation programs. Since the last iteration of the NHMP, hazard plans have been approved for the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, the Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, the Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony, the Moapa Band of the Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, and the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation. These were completed singly or in conjunction with other community plans. Plans for Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute tribe and Washoe tribe of Nevada and California, and Elko Band are in progress. With the assistance of the State Tribal Liaison, mitigation staff continues to meet with tribal emergency managers to discuss development and/or update of mitigation plans. As with any community, awareness and the readiness of the community is the first step in beginning the planning process. FEMA visited and/or made contact with all tribes in 2017 during presidential disasters, through the open Joint Field Office (JFO).

### **Nevada's Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Process**

With the elimination of pre-disaster hazard mitigation funding, Nevada DEM is limited to providing technical support for local planning efforts. These efforts are supported by Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) and Management Cost funds. The SHMO does outreach through visits to the targeted communities and personal meetings with emergency managers, planners, public works directors and county commissioners of all Nevada communities to build awareness about the hazard mitigation plan requirements and process. Once the local jurisdiction has established resources and committed to the planning process, the SHMO assists in obtaining funds for the development and/or updating of the plan. Technical support from the state continues throughout the application process and plan development and/or update. Under the unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) program, Nevada DEM works together with the help and guidance of NDWR staff in administering and processing all five hazard mitigation grant (HMA) programs to ensure that Nevada's subgrantees follow the same process when applying for funding under the HMA and both agencies provide outreach together.

Nevada's established methodology for technical support for the development and maintenance of local plans is as follows:

- SHMO and staff attend local planning meetings in rural venues to ascertain their needs and capabilities, and to develop local points of contact.
- SHMO and staff act as liaison with consultants and local entities to ensure information is provided promptly and accurately.
- Nevada DEM provides risk assessment data and access to experts in the all hazard fields specific

to the local jurisdictions. It also provides risk assessment data on flood, wildfire and earthquake hazards through the MyPlan website. (MyPlan is a FEMA-funded GIS-based website developed by NBMG to assist local planning professionals with hazard data necessary to address the risk and vulnerability assessment information required for hazard mitigation planning in their communities. For additional details see Section 8.6.2).

For plan maintenance, Nevada DEM staff developed a Table Top Exercise (TTX) to facilitate annual evaluation of approved local hazard mitigation plans. Nevada DEM staff demonstrates this exercise at established Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) meetings where there is already a broad cross-section of community leaders in attendance without requiring an additional meeting. State Emergency Response Commission requires that the LEPC meetings include representatives from local law enforcement, fire departments, hospitals, elected officials, and the private sector.

The primary benefit of the TTX has been to educate individuals not involved in the original planning process about hazard mitigation actions for the community. Recent TTX have made counties aware of the importance of the plan update and many counties will address the update process at quarterly meetings. Where it has been implemented, this exercise has also proved its usefulness in generating requests from the participating local individuals about hazard mitigation activities. As one example, Lincoln County requested information on seismic retrofits of mobile homes as a result of the TTX. As another example, as a result of the TTX, Storey County decided to ground-truth URM data presented at the exercise. Table Top Exercises have been completed in Douglas County, Storey County, Esmeralda County, and Carson City. Four additional TTX will be completed in the coming year.

The TTX is compliant with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) and FEMA Region IX is considering it as a Best Management Practices example for other states to follow.

Other challenges observed during this plan update process include high staff turnover at Nevada DEM, disaster declarations during the plan update process, a need for greater prioritization, and a lack of continuity throughout the update period. These challenges have been noted and will be addressed in the future.

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 below show details of the current status of hazard plan development and updates in the local jurisdictions, tribal communities, and the state, as well as the dates FEMA approved their plans.

**Table 5-1. Current Status of Local Hazard Plan Development and Updates.**

State of Nevada - Division of Emergency Management					
County Hazard Mitigation Plan Status as of: 2-April-2018					
	County/City	Type of Plan	Date Approved	Update Due	Comments
1	Carson City	Single	11-Aug-2016	10-Aug-2021	
2	Churchill	Multi	27-Apr-2017	26-Apr-2022	
3	Clark County <sup>3</sup>	Multi	29-Nov-2012	29-Nov-2017	In review - PDM 2015 Grant
4	Douglas County	Single	4-Feb-2014	4-Feb-2019	Applied for PDM 2017 Grant
5	Elko County	Multi	11-Aug-2014	11-Aug-2019	Updating on their own with State help

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<b>State of Nevada - Division of Emergency Management</b>					
County Hazard Mitigation Plan Status as of: 2-April-2018					
	<b>County/City</b>	<b>Type of Plan</b>	<b>Date Approved</b>	<b>Update Due</b>	<b>Comments</b>
6	Esmeralda County	Single	14-Sep-2016	14-Sep-2021	
7	Eureka County <sup>1</sup>	Multi	22-Sep-2014	22-Sep-2019	Updating with State help
8	Humboldt County <sup>2</sup>	Multi	14-May-2015	14-May-2020	Applied for PDM 2017 Grant
9	Lander County <sup>2</sup>	Multi	14-May-2015	14-May-2020	
10	Lincoln County	Multi	11-Aug-2016	11-Aug-2021	
11	Lyon County	Multi	18-Sept-2013	18-Sept-2018	Updating PDM 2016 Grant
12	Mineral County	Multi	16-May-2017	15-May-2022	
13	Nye County	Multi	3-Dec-2013	3-Dec-2018	Applied for PDM 2017 Grant
14	Pershing County <sup>2</sup>	Multi	14-May-2015	14-May-2020	
15	Storey County	Single	14-May-2015	14-May-2020	
16	Washoe County	Multi	9-May-2016	8-May-2021	Applied for PDM 2017 Grant
	Reno, City of	Multi	9-May-2016	8-May-2021	
	Sparks, City of	Multi	9-May-2016	8-May-2021	
17	White Pine County <sup>1</sup>	Multi	22-Sep-2014	22-Sep-2019	

<sup>1</sup> Eureka and White Pine Counties have a multi-jurisdictional HMP

<sup>2</sup> Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties have a Tri-County HMP,

<sup>3</sup> Dates listed are for the expired plan, updated plan is in review.

**Table 5-2. Current Status of Nevada Tribal Hazard Plan Development and Updates.**

	<b>TRIBAL</b>	<b>Type of Plan</b>	<b>Date Approved</b>	<b>Update Due</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation	Standard	3-Dec-2013	3-Dec-2018	Regional with Nye County
2	Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada	Standard	-	-	Plan in progress
3	Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and Colony	Standard	27-Apr-2017	26-Apr-2022	Regional with Churchill Co.
4	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (AZ, CA, NV)	Standard	12-Aug-2016	12-Aug-2021	Regional with Mohave Co. AZ
5	Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation (NV and OR)	Standard	-	-	Plan in progress
6	Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony	Standard	-	-	Annex to Clark County Plan. Will be submitted soon
7	Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony	-	-	-	
8	Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation	Standard	29-Nov-2012	29-Nov-2017	Annex to Clark County Plan – in review
9	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation	Standard	9-May-2016	9-May-2021	Regional with Washoe Co.

**Table 5-2. Current Status of Nevada Tribal Hazard Plan Development and Updates.**

	<b>TRIBAL</b>	<b>Type of Plan</b>	<b>Date Approved</b>	<b>Update Due</b>	<b>Comments</b>
10	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	Standard	9-May-2016	9-May-2021	Regional with Washoe Co.
11	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation	Standard	24-Jan-2012	24-Jan-2017	Working on update
12	Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada	-	-	-	-
13	Te-Moak Tribe of the Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Four constituent bands:)				
	Battle Mountain Band	Standard	-	-	Plan in progress
	Elko Band	Standard	18-Jan-2011	18-Jan-2016	Working on update
	South Fork Band	Standard	-	-	Plan in progress
	Wells Band	-	-	-	-
14	Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation	Standard	16-May-2017	15-May-2022	Plan approved with Mineral County plan
15	Washoe Tribe (Nevada and California)	Standard	3-Jun-2009	3-Jun-2014	Working on update and awaiting revisions
	Carson Colony	-	-	-	-
	Dresslerville Colony	-	-	-	-
	Stewart Community	-	-	-	-
16	Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada	-	-	-	-
17	Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony and Campbell Ranch	-	-	-	-
18	Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation	-	-	-	Submitted plan, in review by FEMA

**5.1.1.1 Identification and Notification of Potential Subgrantees (206.437(b)(4)(i))**

Potential subgrantees for pre-disaster mitigation funding are identified and notified via the TTX sessions, workshops, social media, FM technical assistance sessions, NHMPC member networking, as well as widely distributed e-mail notices and hard-copy paper flyers.

First, there is a well-established email communication tree network that connects the main “trunk” SHMO with all subsidiary branches of the emergency management network throughout Nevada that reaches all levels of emergency management personnel in state, county, local, and tribal governments. This e-mail network is used to communicate with, identify, and notify potential subgrantees of pre-disaster mitigation funding opportunities. Through this network the initial notification is sent to the following main branches of the emergency management system and all subsidiary networks throughout the state:

- State Floodplain Manager
- Emergency Managers
- NHMPC
- NESG
- Tribal Liaison

- Nevada Association of Counties
- Public Works Directors for local communities
- Homeland Security Distribution list
- Governor’s office email list of State agencies
- Current and past subgrantee list
- Community Emergency Response Teams
- Local Emergency Planning Committees
- Nevada Grants Office

In addition to the mass e-mail notification, a paper flyer, found in Appendix P, is updated annually that describes the Unified Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs, eligible activities, and a calendar with scheduled deadlines for the current grant cycle. This flyer is distributed to potential subgrantees through the Nevada DEM staff, the floodplain manager, and at the NHMPC meetings statewide. The flyer directs potential subgrantees to the NHMPC website for details on the application process.

In addition, the NHMPC website, the Floodplain Management Website, and the Nevada DEM website are updated with current application procedures and notices of intent and relevant forms.

Below is the State Administrative Plan’s section pertaining to identification and notification of potential subgrantees for the post-disaster funding, HMGP. It includes the application process for PDM and HMGP as well as the application prioritization criteria used by NHMPC for all hazard mitigation requests under HMA. This process is also used to prioritize FMA and RFC proposals managed by NDWR.

The State’s Multi-Hazard Enhanced Plan will be used as the basis for initiating the HMGP. Among projects to be funded, those that do not require extensive environmental and historical reviews may be expedited.

The State may use up to seven percent of the total amount allocated to the HMGP for planning activities. Five percent of the total amount of the HMGP may be used to fund activities difficult to evaluate for cost effectiveness and eligibility. The activities to be submitted under the five percent set aside initiative shall be identified and selected at the discretion of the GAR. Guidelines for the Five Percent Initiative activities are in the Fiscal Year 2015 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance (FY 15 HMA Guidance).

#### A. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL SUBAPPLICANTS

Upon receipt of a presidential disaster declaration, the SHMO will coordinate with the HMBC to determine a preliminary list of Subapplicants. Using the most current disaster assessment information available, the SHMO will develop a list of potential Subrecipients. The SHMO will consider the use of pre-identified mitigation strategies (un-funded Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Applications and potential HMGP projects found in the State and/or Local Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan. Potential projects may also be identified during the preliminary damage assessment or post-disaster hazard mitigation team process. The SHMO will forward all applications to NHMPC for review of eligibility and prioritization recommendations. The list of potential Subrecipients will continue to expand as recovery

efforts get underway.

**B. NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL SUBAPPLICANTS**

1. Potential subapplicants may be notified through a standard briefing process.
2. Identified potential subapplicants will be notified of the HMGP by letter. In addition, telephone calls, the publication of notices, other media announcements may be used when appropriate, and HMGP information will be posted on the NV DEM web site.
3. NV DEM will work to identify and notify appropriate private non-profit organizations (PNPs) and any other potential applicant that may be eligible for participation. Generally, NV DEM will rely on local governments to identify appropriate PNPs.

**C. SUBAPPLICANT ELIGIBILITY**

The following entities are eligible to apply for the HMGP:

1. State agencies
2. Local governments
3. Private non-profit organizations (PNPs) which meet the criteria of 44 CFR
4. Indian tribes or authorized tribal organizations (may apply directly to FEMA)

**D. SUBAPPLICATION WORKSHOPS**

1. NV DEM and FEMA will announce, advertise, and conduct HMGP Workshops, as needed, in areas convenient to potential subapplicants. At these Workshops information will be provided describing the HMGP, the mitigation priorities for the current disaster and the subapplication process.
2. NV DEM will provide HMGP program guidance.
3. The materials provided to qualified subapplicants at the Applicant Workshops will include information concerning the following:
  - a. General program overview
  - b. Eligibility
  - c. The application process
  - d. The selection process
  - e. Types of activities
  - f. Project management
  - g. Environmental requirements
  - h. Local planning requirements
  - i. Cost effectiveness (Benefit Cost Analysis)
  - j. Cost share requirements
  - k. Financial control and grant management
  - l. Technical assistance
  - m. Contact for additional information

**E. SUBAPPLICATION PROCESS**

The State recognizes its responsibility to submit complete subgrant applications in a timely manner.

1. State Responsibilities

- a. The State will provide technical assistance to subapplicants.
  - b. The State will provide a list of state funding priorities and program guidelines to subapplicants, including details of eligibility determination and key deadlines.
  - c. The State will provide assistance to subapplicants in developing and completing subapplications.
  - d. The SHMO and NV DEM HMGP staff will have primary responsibility for ensuring that all subapplications are properly completed prior to submission to FEMA.
2. Subapplicants Responsibilities
    - a. The subapplication must be properly completed and submitted by the announced deadlines.
  3. FEMA Responsibilities
    - a. FEMA will perform programmatic and environmental review of proposed activities.

#### F. TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

The activities funded under HMGP are derived from the full range of measures identified in the State of Nevada Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, consistent with the state legislation or mandates, and reflecting state-of-the-art knowledge and practices. Virtually all types of hazard mitigation projects are eligible provided they meet basic project eligibility requirements (see section H below). See FEMA FY 15 HMA Guidance for eligibility.

[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA\\_Guidance\\_022715\\_508.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1424983165449-38f5dfc69c0bd4ea8a161e8bb7b79553/HMA_Guidance_022715_508.pdf)

HMGP funds may be used in combination with other funding sources when appropriate to develop a comprehensive mitigation solution. This includes assistance for any part of an activity for which benefits have not been provided by another local, state, or federal funding source. The 44CFR section 206.434 (g) states, “Section 404 funds may be packaged or used in combination with other Federal, State, local, or private funding sources when appropriate to develop a comprehensive mitigation solution, though section 404 funds cannot be used as a match for other Federal funds.”

#### G. ACTIVITY PRIORITIZATION

As cited in the 2013 Nevada Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section Eight, Enhanced Plan Criteria Achievements Program, the NHMPC, which includes the SHMO, will be the review, ranking and selection panel for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Each application will be reviewed for eligibility. It is the function of the NHMPC to review, prioritize and select projects for submission to FEMA for approval and funding. The SHMO will submit prioritized projects to the GAR for his/her review and final approval.

#### H. ACTIVITY ELIGIBILITY

The State is responsible as recipient for ensuring that the subgrant applicants and proposed activities meet basic eligibility requirements. Specifically, NV DEM will:

1. Ensure applicant and activity eligibility as defined in 44 CFR Section 206.434.

2. Ensure that all proposed activities are consistent with current codes, standards, state and local hazard mitigation plans, and permit requirements, if applicable.
3. Ensure that all costs included in the individual activity budgets (including those to be funded by non-federal funds) are eligible costs for funding under the HMGP.
4. Verify availability and eligibility of non-federal share of funding.
5. Provide FEMA a list of names and addresses of potential acquisition and elevation projects for Duplication of Benefits (DOB) searches to ensure that HMGP funds are not used to duplicate amounts available from any other source including insurance, legal settlements, or other financial sources.
6. Verify eligibility of pre-award costs in conformance with 2 CFR Chapters I and II. Application development costs incurred after the disaster declaration date will be eligible for reimbursement upon award of the subgrant.

#### I. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

NV DEM will help expedite FEMA's Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP) and flood plain review by assisting subrecipients with their application attachments. NV DEM's assistance to subrecipients and FEMA includes:

1. Providing subrecipients with an environmental checklist and application instructions (Appendix B) that list the required attachments for an expedited EHP review.
2. Coordinate the EHP kick off meeting where all parties will discuss the project and view the site.
3. Making the applicant aware of Executive Order 11988 and the eight step process for projects in the flood plain.

The HMGP application is designed to expedite this review by requiring the applicant to identify potential environmental and historic impacts. The application also requires subapplicants to identify project alternatives. The alternatives may be developed for further FEMA review if unresolved conflicts arise from the proposed alternative.

#### J. ACTIVITY SELECTION PROCESS

1. The projects must be in conformance with the State Enhanced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the applicable local hazard mitigation plan.
2. Where it is necessary to select from a wide range of activities due to funding or other constraints, the SHMO will determine ranking factors. This ranking will be in accordance with the priorities established by the GAR in Section VII(G) and the criteria in 44 CFR 206.435(b).
3. The GAR will utilize the SHMO and NHMPC in the prioritization process. The GAR retains the option to re-evaluate the priorities and to re-rank activities based upon lessons learned about initial priorities and activities funded under that disaster.
4. Upon completion of the activity selection process, the GAR will determine which HMGP subapplications shall be submitted by the State to the RA, FEMA Region IX, for funding approval. The State will forward subapplications for Activities and Waiting List Activities (as defined by this plan).

#### K. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The State Hazard Mitigation staff, under the direction of the SHMO, may assist subapplicants in completing their HMGP subapplications. Workshops may be provided as described in Section VII (D) above.

#### L. ADVANCE ASSISTANCE

Advance Assistance is authorized by the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013, which allows advancing up to 25 percent of the HMGP ceiling or \$10 million to Applicants, whichever is less. The purpose is to provide States resources to develop mitigation strategies and obtain data to prioritize, select and develop complete HMGP applications in a timely manner. States may request Advance Assistance by submitting an HMGP application to the Regional Mitigation Division Director. The application must identify the proposed use of the funds, including costs in sufficient detail for each proposed activity and milestones for submitting completed HMGP applications to FEMA. Advance Assistance is subject to the HMGP cost-sharing requirements and Strategic Funds Management. Advance Assistance is a part of the HMGP ceiling amount.

#### **5.1.1.2 Application Procedures (206.437(b)(4)(ii))**

1. The SHMO will coordinate with the State Public Assistance and Individual Assistance Officers as well as the FHMO to determine deadlines for the HMGP.
2. The SHMO will have responsibility to ensure the proper completion of all applications prior to submission to the FEMA Regional Director. The State requires submission of an electronic copy and a hard copy of all applications.
3. An interested potential subgrantee must submit a Notice of Interest (NOI) to the SHMO within 60 days of the disaster declaration. The SHMO and/or the PA officer will announce the 60-day deadline at the Public Assistance and/or Mitigation Applicants' Briefings.
4. The SHMO will forward all applications to the NHMPC for review of eligibility in accordance with Section H, Part 1. The SHMO will obtain additional information necessary to assist NHMPC in making their determination and notifying Subgrantees of ineligible projects.
5. In the event that several eligible projects are competing for limited funding, the NHMPC will prioritize the applications. Applications will be submitted to FEMA according to NHMPC's prioritization.
6. The SHMO will prepare the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program application package for submission to FEMA. The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) for the HMGP or the Chief of Nevada DEM for PDM will forward state application to FEMA based on the NHMPC's recommendation.
7. The SHMO will notify Subgrantees of the NHMPC's decision regarding application approval or disapproval. Requests and project information will be coordinated with the Federal Hazard Mitigation Officer (FHMO).

#### **5.1.2 Funding and Technical Assistance for the Past Five Years**

Nevada's SHMO continues to work with local entities to provide funding and technical assistance for local hazard mitigation plans. Technical assistance for local mitigation planning projects has consisted

of the following:

- a) Providing guidance for organization of resources
- b) Mitigation planning presentations for elected officials
- c) Putting local entities in contact with appropriate sources of expertise such as the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology for earthquake information, and the Division of Water Resources for flood issues
- d) Regularly attending local mitigation planning meetings.

Funding for mitigation plans and projects is provided under FEMA mitigation programs through Nevada DEM in close coordination with the Division of Water Resources. All plans developed at the local and State levels are presented to the SHMO for a preliminary review. Jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to present partial sections to the SHMO allowing for “course corrections” before their final draft submissions. As mentioned before, the SHMO also participates as a State Liaison in key plan development meetings with the jurisdiction whose plan is under development. State funding for development and/or updating of hazard mitigation plans is not available. Local, tribal, and state plans are developed only with funding received through the HMA process. Table 5-3 presents a summary of HMA funding received by counties, regional communities, and the State for plan development and updates during the period since the last state update, 2013-2018.

**Table 5-3. HMA Funding for Plans 2013-2018**

<b>Year</b>	<b>County/City</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount (\$)</b>
2013	Washoe County	Update of HM plan	PDM	82,500.00
2014	Carson City	Update of HM plan	PDM	106,014.75
2014	Churchill County	Update of HM plan	PDM	102,135.00
2014	Lincoln County	Update of HM plan	PDM	14,475.00
2015	Clark County	Update of HM plan	PDM	150,000.00
2016	Lyon County	Update of HM plan	PDM	154,999.50
2017	Douglas County	Update of HM plan	PDM	45,173.31
2017	Nye County	Update of HM plan	PDM	74,476.00
2017	Tri-County Pershing, Humboldt, and Lander	Update of HM plan	PDM	60,019.44
2017	Washoe County	Update of HM plan	PDM	225,000.00
<b>Total received during five-year state planning cycle</b>				<b>1,014,793.00</b>

## 5.2 LOCAL PLAN INTEGRATION

The requirements for local plan integration, as stipulated in the DMA 2000 and its implementing regulations, are described below.

ELEMENT	REQUIREMENTS
<p>S15. Does the plan describe the criteria for prioritizing funding? [44 CFR §201.4(c)(4)(iii)<sup>25</sup>]</p> <p><i><b>Intent:</b> To guide investment decisions and communicate state priorities for mitigation actions.</i></p>	<p>a. The plan must describe criteria for prioritizing jurisdictions to receive planning and project grants under available Federal and non-Federal programs. A principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which benefits are maximized.</p> <p>b. <i>If the state is interested in an increased Federal share under the FMA program, the plan must address RL and SRL properties when prioritizing funding. (See RL6 in Section 3.8 Repetitive Loss Strategy.)</i></p>
<p>S16. Does the plan describe the process and timeframe to review, coordinate, and link local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans with the state mitigation plan? [44 CFR §§201.3(c)(6),<sup>26</sup> 201.4(c)(2)(ii), 201.4(c)(3)(iii), and 201.4(c)(4)(ii)<sup>27</sup>]</p> <p><i><b>Intent:</b> To streamline the review and approval of local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans, create a common understanding of risk, and align mitigation strategies between state, local, and tribal, as applicable, plans.</i></p>	<p>a. The plan must describe the process and timeframe used by the state to review and submit approvable local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans to FEMA.</p> <p>b. The plan must describe the process and timeframe used by the state to coordinate and link risk assessments and mitigation strategy information from local and tribal, as applicable, mitigation plans into the state mitigation plan.</p>

<sup>25</sup> 44 CFR §201.4(c)(4)(iii): “Criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions that would receive planning and project grants under available funding programs, which should include consideration for communities with the highest risks, repetitive loss properties, and most intense development pressures. Further, that for non-planning grants, a principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of proposed projects and their associated costs.”

<sup>26</sup> 44 CFR §201.3(c)(6): “For Managing States that have been approved under the criteria established by FEMA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5170c(c), review and approve local mitigation plans in accordance with §201.6(d).”

<sup>27</sup> 44 CFR §201.4(c)(4)(ii): “A description of the State process and timeframe by which the local plans will be reviewed, coordinated, and linked to the State Mitigation Plan.”

### 5.2.1 Process and Timeframe to Review Local Plans

The SHMO or his/her designee requests review of drafts from the communities as the planning process progresses in an effort to provide feedback and guide the plan to meet the federal requirements. While attending local HM planning meetings locally, State HM staff recommends appropriate action to ensure compliance with federal planning requirements. Once a completed draft of the plan is received, mitigation staff reviews the State Mitigation Plan Review Guide and content of the plan document and together with the lead local planner make revisions. In addition to attending local planning meetings

when possible, mitigation staff is available to provide planning technical assistance when requested by the community.

Rapid review of local mitigation plans is hindered by understaffing within the Nevada DEM mitigation section. A consultant hired in 2009 to assist the SHMO with planning, grant, application and technical assistance tasks greatly increased efficiency and timeliness of the SHMO's ability to fully review all local hazard mitigation plans within 45 days of receipt. However, this consultant has since retired and has not yet been replaced. From 2009 to 2016, PDM management costs funded this contractor and, funding from CTP sources was received to continue contractor funding and to provide technical assistance and support to local communities for their annual evaluation through the Table Top Exercise, or to assist in the update process of an expiring HM plan. This assistance is essential to provide the technical support for local hazard mitigation updates and maintenance in the future. Search for a new contractor is planned but finding adequate help has been hindered by the upswing in the economy. However, with the state's budgetary constraints, no additional staffing is foreseen in the future.

### **5.2.2 Coordinate and Link Local Plans to the State Mitigation Plan**

The NHM Planning Subcommittee is charged with coordinating and linking the local plans to the Nevada HMP. Once a local plan is completed and approved by FEMA Region IX, the plan must wait for review until the next quarterly Subcommittee meeting. The integration process is expected to take 6 months to a year. The following process will be used for linking the local plan to the Nevada HMP.

1. NHM Planning Subcommittee Meeting (6 months to a year)
2. Local plans are presented to the Subcommittee as new business by SHMO as follows:
  - a. Written detailed items found in new local plan, including required analyses, proposed for incorporation into the State Plan (examples of information presented for incorporation are listed below)
    - i. Recommended additions to State plan under each identified hazard, noting hazards not identified in the State plan.
    - ii. Add capability assessment information
    - iii. Add goals, objectives and action (GOAS) items, noting current mitigation activities, funding sources, and link to the State's GOAS.
    - iv. Record the completed plan in appropriate State plan locations.
3. The additions are approved, disapproved, or modified by the Subcommittee.
4. Incorporation of new plan data made to the Nevada HMP by the SHMO or designee

Local plans use the state plan to compile information about the communities' hazards, their nature, location, and estimated potential losses. The information for earthquake and flood hazards currently found in the state plan has been used by communities such as Washoe County and Carson City to update their plans. The state in turn uses the local plans to update the data about the communities' capabilities, hazard ratings, and the mitigation strategy.

Since 2007, the integration of local plans with the state plan has really been upside down, with the planning communities using the state plan's information to assist in their risk assessment. This is the primary reason for the NHMPC to work on enhancing the data found in the state plan and making it

available in electronic format to Nevada’s communities. Much work remains to be done and although priorities exist, these are not always the same for the state as for the communities. As the state is not a source for mitigation funding, support for communities who go above and beyond the norm in mitigation planning and strategy consists basically of written letters of recognition from NHMPC, and the state tracks the activity when notified.

In an effort to better support the integration of local plans with the state plan, the NHMPC has initiated a special project called “MyPlan”, implemented by NBMG’s GIS staff as time and funding is available for updating and maintenance. This project uses the same format as that created by California’s “MyPlan” project, which consists of a website directed to community planners to access hazard risks for each and all communities but populates it with Nevada-specific data. The use of the website as a resource for developing and/or updating hazard mitigation plans with better, more accessible data will make the planning process much easier for locals and for state integration purposes. During the 2013-2018 plan update period, Craig dePolo with NBMG has attended numerous NHMPC meetings, LHMP meetings, and other meetings in Nevada counties to give presentations to those groups in order to familiarize planners with MyPlan and its capabilities in the planning process and to solicit input of additional local hazard data sets into the system.

### 5.3 PRIORITIZING LOCAL ASSISTANCE

The requirements for prioritizing local assistance, as stipulated in the DMA 2000 and its implementing regulations, are described below.

ELEMENT	REQUIREMENTS
<p>S15. Does the plan describe the criteria for prioritizing funding? [44 CFR §201.4(c)(4)(iii)<sup>25</sup>]</p> <p><i>Intent: To guide investment decisions and communicate state priorities for mitigation actions.</i></p>	<p>a. The plan must describe criteria for prioritizing jurisdictions to receive planning and project grants under available Federal and non-Federal programs. A principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which benefits are maximized.</p> <p>b. <i>If the state is interested in an increased Federal share under the FMA program, the plan must address RL and SRL properties when prioritizing funding. (See RL6 in Section 3.8 Repetitive Loss Strategy.)</i></p>
<p>S7. Was the risk assessment revised to reflect changes in development? [44 CFR §201.4(d)<sup>17</sup>]</p> <p><i>Intent: To ensure that the mitigation strategy addresses the risk and vulnerabilities to existing and potential development, and takes into consideration possible future conditions that can impact statewide vulnerability.</i></p>	<p>The plan must provide a summary of the changes in development that have occurred or are projected to occur in hazard prone areas based on the state, local, and tribal, as applicable, risk assessments, specifically:</p> <p>a. Changes in land use and the built environment;  b. Changes in population demographics that may affect vulnerability to hazard events; and  c. Changes to the vulnerability of state-owned or operated buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities.</p> <p><b>Changes in development</b> means recent development, potential and projected land use and development, or conditions that may affect risk and vulnerability to the state and jurisdictions within the state, such as changes in population demographics.</p>

<sup>25</sup> 44 CFR §201.4(c)(4)(iii): “Criteria for prioritizing communities and local jurisdictions that would receive planning and project grants under available funding programs, which should include consideration for communities with the highest risks, repetitive loss properties, and most intense development pressures. Further, that for non-planning grants, a principal criterion for prioritizing grants shall be the extent to which

benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of proposed projects and their associated costs.”  
17 44 CFR §201.4(d): “Review and updates. Plan must be reviewed and revised to reflect changes in development, progress in statewide mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities and resubmitted for approval to the appropriate Regional Administrator every 5 years.”

### **5.3.1 Local Funding and Technical Assistance**

#### **5.3.1.1 Planning, Review, Ranking, and Selection**

The guidelines used by the NHMPC to review, rank, and select projects for HMA are set forth in Section 8. Please refer to Section 8.2.3 and Figure 8-2 for these guidelines on the review, ranking and selection of projects for HMA.

#### **5.3.1.2 Prioritization Evaluation**

Application Prioritization criteria used by the NHMPC prioritize projects for HMA funding are set forth in Section 8. Please refer to Section 8.2.3 and Figure 8-2 for these Prioritization criteria

#### **5.3.1.3 Prioritization Form**

The Mitigation Grant Prioritization Form used by the NHMPC is shown in Section 8, Figure 8-2 and below.

NHMPC Prioritization Form	
Subgrantee: _____ Activity Name: _____	
<b>Ranking and Selection of Applications:</b>	
<b>Application Prioritization Criteria (I-3)</b>	<b>Assigned Value (0 - 10)</b>
a. Population Affected	_____
b. Public Perception of Need	_____
c. Emergency Access and Public Inconvenience	_____
<i>For planning applications: Performance of current plan maintenance activities &amp; Implementation of mitigation activities.</i>	_____
d. Cost Effectiveness of the Project (BCA=1) (10 pts)	_____
<i>For planning applications: (15 pts) Understanding of the planning process and a methodology for completing the proposed mitigation plan.</i>	_____
e. Availability of Other Funding Sources	_____
f. Timing and Implementation	_____
g. Environmental Enhancement (10 pts)	_____
<i>For planning applications: (0 pts)</i>	_____
h. Resilience, Maintenance & Sustainability of Project (10 pts)	_____
<i>For planning applications: (15 pts) The description of unique or innovative outreach activities</i>	_____
<b>Subtotal Prioritization Criteria (I-3, a thru h)</b>	_____
<b>Subtotal Criteria - (80-Point Maximum)/2 =</b>	_____
	(Max. 40 points)
<b>Additional Prioritization Considerations (I-4)</b>	
a. Consistent with State & Local Mitigation Plan	_____
b. Detrimental Impact if Not Taken	_____
c. Greatest Impact to Reduce Future Disaster Losses	_____
d. Mitigate Multiple Hazards and/or Accomplish Multiple Objectives	_____
e. Optimize Total Funds Available	_____
f. Local Level of Interest & Degree of Commitment to Project	_____
<b>Additional Considerations Combined (I-4, a thru f)</b>	_____
	(Max. 60 points)
<b>Total Criteria +</b>	_____
<b>Considerations</b>	_____
	(Max. 100 points)

Figure 5-2: NHMPC Prioritization Form

**5.3.2 Cost Benefit Review of Proposed Projects**

Section 8.2.1, Figure 8-2 subsection 3.d, Application Prioritization, letter d. states the consideration of the cost benefit review criteria.

**5.3.3 Highest Risk Communities**

Section 8, Figure 8-2 subsection 4 lists a series of considerations taken by the committee regarding highest risk communities.

**5.3.4 Repetitive Loss Properties**

Section 8, Figure 8-2 subsection 4 lists a series of considerations taken by the committee regarding repetitive loss properties.

**5.3.5 Intense Development Communities**

Population affected is the first criterion used for prioritization of mitigation funding proposals. According to the Nevada State Demographer's office, between April 2010 and July 2017, seven Nevada counties saw population growth of 5.0% or more: Clark-9.0%, Elko 13.3%, Esmeralda – 33.3%, Humboldt- 9.9%, Lander – 17.4%, Lyon- 6.6%, and Washoe – 9.0%. Five counties had very low to no growth and four actually lost population during the same time period. However, Clark and Washoe Counties still contain the greatest percentage of Nevada's population and thus the greatest number of people at risk from flood, wildfire, and earthquake.

During the last five-year period, Washoe, Carson City, Churchill, and Lincoln counties received grants to update their plans, and all were approved. Clark County is updating their plan with funding from the PDM 2015 grant. Lyon county is updating their plan with funding from the PDM 2016 grant. Nye, Douglas, Washoe, Pershing/Humboldt/Lander counties have applied for the PDM 2017 grant and are waiting to hear which applicants are chosen by FEMA.

Washoe, Clark, Douglas, Carson City, Lincoln, Churchill, and Lyon counties and the cities of North Las Vegas and Reno continue to take advantage of available funding sources. All have projects eligible for future HMA funding that include embankment protection, demolition of flood-prone buildings, culvert enhancement and infrastructure protection. NHMPC members discuss and evaluate the criteria for the prioritization process every time applications are submitted to the state. To date, the primary challenge has been to submit applications that are competitive nationally.

As for successes in coordination of Local Mitigation Plans, data in Table 5-1 reveal that Nevada now has 16 counties with approved local county hazard mitigation plans in 2018 (Clark County is awaiting approval), as compared to 11 counties with approved local county hazard mitigation plans in 2013. Four counties are in the process of updating hazard mitigation plans.

Development of Local Mitigation Plans among Nevada's 26 independent tribal entities has presented a challenge to coordination. In 2013, there were five approved tribal hazard mitigation plans. As of 2018, six tribal entities have approved plans, and three tribes are in the process of updating their HM plans. The State, through its tribal liaison member on the NHM Planning Subcommittee and the Intertribal Emergency Response Committee provides an avenue for tribal participation in mitigation planning. The SHMO makes regular visits throughout the year to various tribal communities with mitigation outreach flyers, funding information, planning tools, and technical expertise.