

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Grant Award	
SUBGRANTEE: City of Las Vegas ADDRESS: 500 N Casino Center Blvd Las Vegas, NV 89101 PROJECT TITLE: DHS/FEMA FFY10 Emergency Operation Center Grant (EOC) GRANT PERIOD: 6/1/2010 11/28/2012	PROJECT NO: 97052L10 FEDERAL GRANT FUNDS: \$570,000.00 MATCHING FUNDS: \$142,500.00 TOTAL GRANT: \$712,500.00 TOTAL FEDERAL AWARD: \$570,000.00

APPROVED BUDGET FOR PROJECT		
CATEGORY	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	
FFY2010 Emergency Operation Center Grant		\$570,000.00
Matching Funds Requirement		\$142,500.00
Special Conditions must be met before funds may be Expended		
TOTAL		\$712,500.00

This award is subject to the requirements (federal, program and financial assurances) established by the federal government and Division of Emergency Management, Nevada Department of Public Safety. This award is subject to availability of federal funding.

Special Conditions: (If Applicable) This project is approved subject to such conditions or limitations as set forth on the attached page(s).

AGENCY APPROVAL	SUBGRANTEE ACCEPTANCE
Frank S. Siracusa, Chief Name and Title of Appointing Official	Carolyn Levering, Emergency Manager Name and Title of Appointing Official
X 8/12/2010 Date:	X 9/23/10 Date:

Form: OEM-001

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Date

ORIGINAL

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Date: 9/23/10

CONFIRMATION COPY

LAS VEGAS REGION EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

I. Applicant Information

City of Las Vegas	City of Las Vegas
Las Vegas Region EOC	Las Vegas Region EOC
Local	Local
Non-Competitive	Non-Competitive
030381610	030381610
No funds awarded	No funds awarded
\$600,000	\$600,000
No funds allocated	No funds allocated
Construction	Construction
\$11,700,000 (includes functions to be co-located)	\$11,700,000 (includes functions to be co-located)
\$600,000	\$600,000
\$150,000	\$150,000

II. Overall

Funding will support the development of the Las Vegas Region Emergency Operations Center in coordination with the larger project known as the Southern Nevada Regional Public Safety Complex. This is a new construction project that will co-locate the EOC with other critical public safety programs including intelligence fusion, critical infrastructure protection, 9-1-1 communications dispatch, and training facilities. The Las Vegas Region EOC will provide facilities that directly serve the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas and Henderson as well as Clark County. To a lesser extent, the facilities will serve the cities of Mesquite and Boulder City as well as Clark County School District, local private sector utilities and businesses that comprise our community's critical infrastructure.

Goals for this phase of construction include:

- Finalized master plan, including detailed floor plans for the EOC, a statement of construction cost, and defined construction schedule for completing the project. This will include final design, bidding, and construction administration documents.

III. Needs Assessment

Twenty years ago, Las Vegas was 83.53 square miles and home to 258,295 people. Since then, the Las Vegas population has exploded, and our world has changed in unexpected ways. In the five-year period of 1999-2004, our population grew by a whopping 20%. Our bustling metropolis now encompasses 133 square miles and 599,087 people call this remarkable city home. The recent and prolonged contraction in our tourism-dependent economy has impeded progress towards meeting public safety needs created as a result of that growth. It is difficult for anyone to comprehend or even imagine this kind of growth and the effect it has had on the community.

A Regional Emergency Operations Center feasibility study was conducted by contractor Urban Environmental Research, LLC (www.uerlv.com) and issued on October 23, 2006. Summary findings included the following:

“While the current EOC provides for all of the elements recommended in the 2002 EOC assessment guidance questionnaire, the facility does not have the redundancy of communications infrastructure present in the comparable REOCs studied. Also, the EOC lacks the technological security enhancements also present in these facilities...Any new REOC should be a *multi-use public-safety facility* that serves as a “center for excellence” in the area of coordination, communications, and interoperability for all of the jurisdictions.”

Furthermore, the study demonstrates that “a detailed examination of a wide array of REOCs studied, including: New York, NY; Chicago, IL; Los Angeles County, CA; Broward County, FL; King County, WA; and Washoe County, NV indicates that emergency response capabilities have been enhanced as a result of their having a REOC. In particular, dedicated REOCs that are co-located with compatible public-safety functions including training, intelligence, dispatch and communications have been shown to be effective models for leveraging resources and enhancing coordination and emergency response capabilities across jurisdictions. In addition, given the high costs associated with operating and maintaining a state-of-the art communications infrastructure such leveraging of resources can produce significant economies of scale.”

This investment is designed to address the Regional EOC needs identified in the study, and leverage not only the economies of scale by co-locating the EOC with other public safety programs, but to also leverage other funding sources dedicated to meeting the needs of each unique program.

IV. Investment Impact

Southern Nevada has no facility dedicated to the 24/7 purpose of performing the function of Emergency Operation Center. This leaves an immense gap in meeting the DHS Target Capability “EOC Management.”

In 1990, the 728-square foot conference room serving as the Las Vegas EOC was an adequate facility to coordinate a small, municipality-centered response to occasional flood events. Twenty years of dedicated attention to mitigating flood hazards has significantly reduced this particular threat. However, in that same 20 years, vulnerability to high-consequence hazards has forced a new concern for our level of preparedness.

In 2000, FEMA declared Las Vegas to be amongst the top 10 cities in annualized earthquake loss in the HAZUS study. Newly discovered faults have been mapped to demonstrate that we live in a valley floor fractured with danger. In 2001, the reality of international terror attacks on U.S. soil demonstrated that our “Sin City” image could prove to have severe consequences.

In 2007, the RAND Corporation, commissioned by DHS, ranked Las Vegas as the 9th most likely terror target in the U.S. Our City’s high visibility, economic dependence on tourism and image of indulgence makes Las Vegas an attractive target for terrorists seeking to generate worldwide publicity for their cause. The pressure for Las Vegas to protect and respond is increased ten-fold under this white hot spot light.

Tremendous resources have been committed to growing the strength and capacity of public safety response, not just in Las Vegas but in our surrounding cities and in our county. As we have individually grown capabilities, we have also grown to respond to all hazards in a more regionalized manner, ensuring mutual aid and incident command is implemented in accordance with NIMS. The same small room once deemed adequate to meet the City's needs for resource coordination and situational awareness in an emergency now falls woefully short in size, technological enhancements, and usefulness. Upon completion of the new EOC, the Las Vegas region will have an emergency management capability that better matches our risk and need.

V. Pre-Existing Planning

The delivery of the 2006 Feasibility Study launched further studies and research into making the Las Vegas Region EOC, along with the rest of the Regional Public Safety Complex a reality.

An extensive site selection process was conducted. A thorough investigation of 9 separate sites nominated by Las Vegas Urban Area working group stakeholders took place. Major elements in this assessment were: 1) land availability (acreage, land use and zoning, surrounding land use, land value); 2) site accessibility (transportation, access to sewer, utilities); 3) site condition (existing structures, elevation and topography, usable area and shape, opportunity for co-development, geotechnical data, groundwater, site development costs); 4) environmental conditions (floodplain, permitting, site contamination, wetlands, archeological/historical evidence, rare or endangered species); and 5) public acceptance (noise control, displacement of housing and businesses, visual impacts, environmental impacts, neighborhood impacts). A final site was selected and endorsed by stakeholders via the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition in May 2008.

Additionally, a preliminary business plan was developed to include a multi-phased construction approach and estimates for annual operations and maintenance expenses as each phase comes on line.

Work on the Las Vegas Region EOC that has been completed includes: Planning permits pulled, boundary and topographic surveys and plans, site utility study, flood study, geotechnical and geophysical reports, preliminary utility design and coordination, preliminary grading plan, preliminary site design, overall complex and site master plan and analysis, building and site programming assessment, stacking and massing studies, schematic plan concepts and a sustainable strategies report establishing the overall design goals to attain the desired LEED silver building certification.

The City of Las Vegas has experience building other facilities that have incorporated hazard-resistance design guidance provided in documents such as FEMA 426/452 for identifying and mitigating man-made and terrorist threats; FEMA 361 and FEMA 543 for identifying and mitigating flood and wind hazards; and FEMA 310 (ASCE 31) and FEMA 356 for identifying and mitigating seismic hazards. The Las Vegas Region EOC will also consider these guidance documents.

VI. Funding Plan

The master plan component of this investment accounts for the bulk of requested funds. Architectural and engineering fees include detailed site plans and the placement of the Las Vegas Region EOC within the domain of the Regional Public Safety Complex. Detailed floor plans and statement of probable cost of construction are also included. Administrative and legal expenses relative to bidding, construction administration and defined construction schedule round out the master plan.

VII. Funding Sources

Although terrible economic conditions and competing public safety priorities have made it challenging to assign capital funds to build this project to-date, the City of Las Vegas has been successful in applying non-capital funding sources towards the acquisition of land, architectural design of the building, and a significant portion of site development including civil engineering, environmental impact assessments and geotechnical and geophysical surveys. The City of Las Vegas adopted an ordinance that requires all new city facilities to be built to meet or exceed the LEED Silver standard. As a result of this ordinance, Las Vegas will pledge up to \$350,000 in local general funds towards maximizing the use of renewable energy via solar photo-voltaic equipment for this facility.

Additional funding sources MAY include but are not limited to:

- Local government bonds,
- Additional tax levies such as retail, property, gaming/business, government services, alcoholic beverage/cigarette tax, live entertainment tax, state lottery, motor vehicle registration, real property transfer, room tax, tire, tax, and traffic and parking citation fees,
- Receipt of eminent domain funds for replacing the fire communications office due to highway widening project (pending transportation stimulus funds),
- Current and future fiscal year HSGP grants to support non-construction related costs, such as equipment,
- Grants from private foundations and private sector for public safety,
- Community Block Development Grant,
- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)

VIII. Investment Challenges

1. Current economic climate might induce a chilling effect on private sector partnerships. *Probability: MEDIUM.* Although the economy is forcing all stakeholders to make hard cuts in personnel and priorities, the Las Vegas Region EOC is a benefit for all. Private sector partners are invested in the outcomes which will produce faster, more effective public safety response to their facilities.
2. Coordination of multiple funding sources, including grant expiration dates, implementation of

reasonable construction schedules and time tables. *Probability: MEDIUM.* Strong project management and a lull in current planning and building industry locally are tools and incentives to be employed in ensuring timely completion of tasks and objectives.

IX. Project Management

Governance: The Nevada Commission on Homeland Security provides the overarching governance for all Nevada DHS-funded investments. State Administrative Agency oversight and process guidance is provided by the Nevada Division of Emergency Management. Locally, the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Committee will provide policy and direction for this project.

Project Management: Although this is a multijurisdictional project, the City of Las Vegas has assumed the lead role in project management. Under the direction of the City Manager, the Public Works and Engineering Department through its Office of Architectural Services is coordinating project management with the Office of Emergency Management. Other members of the management team include representatives from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, City of Henderson, City of North Las Vegas and Clark County.

Contract Management: The City of Las Vegas Purchasing and Contracts Division is coordinating the required bidding and contracting processes.

Financial and Administrative Management: The City of Las Vegas Finance Department is the fiduciary agent for all funds. The Office of Emergency Management ensures all grant awarded funds are utilized for eligible expenditures only.

X. Milestones

1. Complete development of a finalize floor plans.

START: 30 September 2010. COMPLETION: 30 March 2011.

2. Complete a statement of probable construction cost.

START: 30 January 2011. COMPLETION: 30 March 2011.

3. Complete construction schedule. Including bidding process and construction administration documents.

START: 30 March 2011. COMPLETION: 31 December 2011.

4. Begin Construction.

START: 1 January 2012. COMPLETION: 30 June 2013.

BUDGET INFORMATION - Construction Programs

NOTE: Certain Federal assistance programs require additional computations to arrive at the Federal share of project costs eligible for participation. If such is the case, you will be notified.

OMB Approval No. 0348-0041

COST CLASSIFICATION	a. Total Cost	b. Costs Not Allowable for Participation	c. Total Allowable Costs (Columns a-b)
1. Administrative and legal expenses	\$ 0.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
2. Land, structures, rights-of-way, appraisals, etc.	\$.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
3. Relocation expenses and payments	\$.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
4. Architectural and engineering fees	\$ 1,432,000.00	\$ 1,332,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
5. Other architectural and engineering fees	\$ 434,000.00	\$ 434,000.00	\$ 0.00
6. Project inspection fees	\$ 216,000.00	\$ 216,000.00	\$ 0.00
7. Site work	\$ 1,460,250.00	\$ 960,250.00	\$ 500,000.00
8. Demolition and removal	\$.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
9. Construction	\$ 8,150,750.00	\$ 8,150,750.00	\$ 0.00
10. Equipment	\$.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
11. Miscellaneous	\$.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
12. SUBTOTAL (sum of lines 1-11)	\$ 11,693,000.00	\$ 11,093,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
13. Contingencies	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 0.00
14. SUBTOTAL	\$ 11,708,000.00	\$ 11,108,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
15. Project (program) income	\$.00	\$.00	\$ 0.00
16. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (subtract #15 from #14)	\$ 11,708,000.00	\$ 11,108,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
FEDERAL FUNDING			
17. Federal assistance requested, calculate as follows: (Consult Federal agency for Federal percentage share.) Enter the resulting Federal share.	Enter eligible costs from line 16c Multiply X 25.00 %		\$ 150,000.00