

ARE YOU PREPARED?



Plan ahead with your 72-hour Preparedness Kit.



Before a Disaster...



✓ Plan ✓ Prepare ✓ Protect ✓ Provide

Be Smart. Take Part. Prepare. - dem.nv.gov/preparedness/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW AND PREPAREDNESS LISTS

INTRODUCTION LETTER	PG. 3
STEP BY STEP PREPAREDNESS LIST	PG. 4
FAMILY PREPAREDNESS	PG. 6
AT WORK PREPAREDNESS	PG. 8
EVACUATION & SHELTER TIPS	PG.10
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS	PG. 11
BASIC EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT	PG. 12

TYPES OF DISASTER TO PREPARE FOR

WILDLAND FIRE	PG. 13
EARTHQUAKE	PG. 14
FLOOD	PG. 15
EXTREME WEATHER	PG. 16
FLU	PG. 17
PANDEMIC	PG. 18
TERRORISM	PG. 18

HAZARD MITIGATION

WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?	PG. 19
MITIGATION FOR WILDFIRE	PG. 20
MITIGATION FOR EARTHQUAKE	PG. 20
MITIGATION FOR FLOODS	PG. 21

YOUR COMMUNITY, YOUR PREPAREDNESS

YOUR EVACUATION PLAN	PG. 22
YOUR EMERGENCY CONTACTS	PG. 23
MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS	PG. 24
YOUR COUNTY EVACUATION PLAN	PG. 26

Plan Ahead Nevada brought to you by The State of Nevada's Department of Public Safety - Division of Emergency Management.
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This brochure, funded through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, is the result of statewide participation from public safety officials and first responders in addressing "Preparedness Response and Recovery" emergency mitigation. It is developed to provide helpful tips and techniques in preparing your family, friends and pets for emergency conditions.

Hazard Mitigation is the cornerstone of the Four Phases of Emergency Management. The term "Hazard Mitigation" describes actions that can help reduce or eliminate long-term risks caused by natural hazards, or disasters, such as wildfires, earthquakes, thunderstorms, floods and tornadoes.

While it is difficult to envision a catastrophic event of such magnitude that would require the evacuation of an entire jurisdiction within Nevada, we do commonly experience such events as wildland fires, floods, severe storms, hazardous materials incidents and the potential for earthquakes. These events, if significant, could prompt public safety officials to ask residents to temporarily relocate to established shelters. In addition to our state's residents, Nevada also has a large number of visitors at our convention centers and resort hotels everyday. Further, our state must be prepared to host evacuees from neighboring states. Moving large numbers of citizens and visitors throughout our jurisdictions is often difficult even under normal circumstances. Knowing that evacuations can be potentially dangerous, our preferred method is to have citizens shelter-in-place recognizing that there may be occurrences when it is safest to evacuate.

The development of this brochure was completed with the intent to provide a general guide for you in developing your own personal emergency plans. The shelters and routes listed for your reference have been selected by public safety officials and have been tested successfully in small-scale incidents and exercises. However, recognizing that the circumstances surrounding each incident is unique, specific guidance on shelter locations and routes will commonly be issued through the media and emergency public notification systems during an incident.

I hope you will find this information useful as you prepare your personal emergency plan, assemble a disaster supplies kit and assist other family and friends.

Thank you,

Nevada Department of Public Safety's
Division of Emergency Management / Homeland Security
775-687-0300

PLAN AHEAD NEVADA

EMERGENCY MITIGATION GUIDE

When community evacuations become necessary, local officials provide information to the public through the media. In some circumstances, other warning methods, such as sirens or telephone calls, also are used. Additionally, there may be circumstances under which you and your family feel threatened or endangered and you need to leave your home, school, or workplace to avoid these situations.

The amount of time you have to leave will depend on the hazard.

Thunderstorms, floods and tornadoes can be monitored, you might have a day or two to get ready. However, many disasters allow no time for people to gather even the most basic necessities, which is why planning ahead is essential.

EVACUATIONS ARE MORE COMMON THAN MANY PEOPLE REALIZE. HUNDREDS OF TIMES EACH YEAR, TRANSPORTATION AND INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS RELEASE HARMFUL SUBSTANCES, FORCING THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES. FIRES AND FLOODS CAUSE EVACUATIONS EVEN MORE FREQUENTLY.

PREPAREDNESS PLAN



Nobody likes thinking about it, but crisis management and emergency preparedness has become a new reality. Create a plan with your family today!

HOW TO DEVELOP A DISASTER PLAN



STEP 1: DISCUSS DISASTERS AS A FAMILY

Have a family meeting to talk about disasters. Children should be encouraged to talk about their fears, and parents should convey the steps they take to keep everyone safe. Together, develop a list of things to take care of in preparing. Remember to practice your plan.



STEP 2: MAKE EVACUATION PLANS

If you live in a storm surge evacuation area, determine where you would go if an evacuation order were given. It is best to seek shelter at a family member's or friend's house or hotel outside the evacuation area. If leaving town, leave well in advance of an approaching storm. Shelters should be used as a last resort.



STEP 3: INVENTORY YOUR VALUABLES

Make a list and also videotape/photograph items of value. Insurance policies should be reviewed well in advance of a storm. Keep extra copied of appraisals and policies. Note: Once a disaster has been issued, most insurers will not issue new or additional coverage.



STEP 4: CHECK YOUR HOME

Walk the perimeter of your home and evaluate the roof, windows, garage doors, patio doors, screen enclosed rooms, landscaping, etc., to see what protective measures you need to take, should a disaster occur. Create and maintain defensible space around your home and/or business.



STEP 5: PROTECT YOUR VEHICLES

Identify where you would store or park your vehicle, boat or RV. Double-check your vehicle insurance policy and keep it in a safe place with your homeowner's policy.



STEP 6: REDUCE DAMAGE TO YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY

A natural disaster is a devastating, it's important to know how to prepare for the numerous threats from nature. Consider purchasing a generator, trim trees, and double check tie-down straps and anchors if you live in a mobile/manufactured home.



STEP 7: IDENTIFY SPECIAL NEEDS

Make arrangements well in advance of a disaster to take care of infants, the elderly and those with special needs. Persons with special needs should register with the Health Department.



STEP 8: HAVE A PLAN FOR YOUR PETS

Make sure you have a plan to address your pet's needs whether you evacuate or stay in your home. Also, remember to have a plan for large outdoor animals such as horses, cows and pigs. Include items into your family's disaster supply kit.

STEP 9: HAVE A DISASTER SUPPLY KIT

Make sure you have a week's supply of non-perishable food, water and medical items for your family. For more information visit: dem.nv.gov/preparedness/



STEP 10: SHARE YOUR PLAN

Let your family, friends and coworkers know of your disaster plan. Make sure they know how to reach you to check on you. Have an out-of-town family member or friend as a point of contact.



DEVELOP A PET PLAN

In the event of a disaster, if you must evacuate, the most important thing you can do for your pets is to evacuate them too. If you are away from your home when your neighborhood is evacuated you will not be allowed back to retrieve your pet, so make arrangements with neighbors before a disaster strikes.

- Make sure that your pets are current on their vaccinations. Pet shelters may require proof of vaccines.
- Keep a collar with identification on your pet and have a leash on hand to control your pet.
- Have a properly-sized potable pet carrier for each animal.
- Have a supply of food, water and any required medications.

Animals brought to a pet shelter are required to have a proper identification collar, and all belongings (leash, food, bowl, toys, water, and their medications).

PLAN AHEAD NEVADA

EMERGENCY MITIGATION GUIDE

ALWAYS:

Keep a full tank of gas in your car if an evacuation seems likely. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies and unable to pump gas during power outages. Plan to take one car per family to reduce congestion and delay.

GATHER YOUR DISASTER SUPPLIES KIT.

Make transportation arrangements with friends or your local government if you do not own a car.

Wear sturdy shoes and clothing that provides some protection, such as long pants, long-sleeved shirts, and a cap.

Listen to a battery-powered radio and follow local evacuation instructions.

SECURE YOUR HOME:

Close and lock doors and windows.

Unplug electrical equipment, such as radios and televisions, and small appliances, such as toasters and microwaves. Leave freezers and refrigerators plugged in unless there is a risk of flooding. Gather your family and go if you are instructed to evacuate immediately.

LET OTHERS KNOW WHERE YOU ARE GOING.

Leave early enough to avoid being trapped by severe weather. Follow recommended evacuation routes. Do not take shortcuts; they may be blocked. Be alert for washed-out roads and bridges. Do not drive into flooded areas.

STAY AWAY FROM DOWNED POWER LINES.

FAMILY PREPARATION



Protect yourself and your loved ones by making an emergency plan. What special steps you will take in different types of emergency situations.

PRESERVING YOUR FAMILY DOCUMENTS

In a disaster where you might have to leave your home quickly, important documents may be left behind and ultimately destroyed. Before the emergency occurs, decide which records are most essential to you and your family. One factor to consider is how readily a lost record could be replaced. Loss of some records could result in major financial damage (like tax records), or would be irreplaceable (like family photographs and historical documents).

The following is a list of the documents you should safeguard and be able to retrieve quickly to take with you.

- › DRIVER LICENSES, SOCIAL SECURITY & INSURANCE CARDS
- › CONTACT INFO: POINT PERSON, DOCTORS, SCHOOLS & EMPLOYER
- › PASSPORTS, GREEN CARD, MILITARY SERVICE IDENTIFICATION
- › MEDICAL HISTORY INFO, HEALTH INSURANCE CARDS & LIVING WILL
- › PET OWNERSHIP PAPERS, MEDICAL & IDENTIFICATION TAGS
- › IMMUNIZATION RECORDS, ALLERGIES & MEDICAL POA PAPERS
- › BIRTH, MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND DEATH CERTIFICATES
- › ADOPTION, CHILD CUSTODY PAPERS & DISABILITIES DOCUMENTATION
- › RECORDS OF BANK ACCOUNTS, CREDIT CARD INFO
- › VEHICLE LOAN DOCUMENTS, VIN, REGISTRATION & TITLE
- › INSURANCE POLICIES: HOME, AUTO, LIFE, FLOOD & APPRAISALS
- › A LIST OF IMPORTANT/ VALUABLE BELONGINGS
- › A VIDEO OF EACH ROOM IN YOUR HOME
- › WILLS, CONTRACT, DEEDS, TRUST & POWER OF ATTORNEY
- › RECORDS OF STOCKS, BONDS OR RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS
- › BACK UP OF KEY COMPUTER FILES

In order to ensure that you can quickly retrieve these documents, it is suggested that you:

- › KEEP THESE DOCUMENTS (OR LEGIBLE COPIES) IN A WATER AND/ OR FIRE PROOF CONTAINER WITH YOUR DISASTER KIT
- › KEEP ORIGINALS (IF POSSIBLE) IN A SAFE PLACE AWAY FROM YOUR HOME, LIKE A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX OR SAFE
- › BE SURE TRUSTED FAMILY MEMBERS KNOW WHERE THESE ITEMS CAN BE FOUND.

There are many ways to prepare your essential records for an emergency. Whatever method you use, remember to keep your records updated. At the very least, choose one day each year to make certain they are current and ready to evacuate.



The best time to assemble a disaster supplies kit is well before you need it. Most of these items are already in your home. Adapt this information to your families personal circumstances. With these simple preparations, you and your family can be ready for the unexpected.

- Necessary medical equipment i.e. oxygen, portable breathing machines, wheelchair
- Special items for infants, elderly, seniors and disabled family members
- Food – A supply of non-perishable packaged or canned foods with a can opener
- Extra pair of eyeglasses, hearing aids, cane
- First Aid Kit- a first aid book, required prescription medications and specific medical supplies
- Blankets or sleeping bags - at least one per person
- Battery-powered radio, flashlight, and plenty of extra batteries
- Fire extinguisher – ABC type
- Credit cards and cash
- An extra set of car and house keys
- Toothbrush, toothpaste, toiletries and toilet paper
- A list of family physicians, caregivers, medical centers
- List of important family information; phone numbers
- Water – one gallon per person per day. Store water in unbreakable containers.
- Large plastic trash bags, garbage cans for waste, tarps, anti-bacterial hand wipes, gel and rain ponchos
- Household bleach and sanitary wipes, bar soap, liquid detergent, rubber gloves and face masks

Record the storage date on your disaster supply kit & containers. Replace contents every months as needed.

Preparing an Emergency Plan Makes Sense for People with Disabilities, Special Needs, Vulnerable Individuals with Access and Functional Needs. Get Ready Now!



During an emergency, people with a disability may require assistance. Some physical disabilities may be obvious while others, such as mental illness or intellectual disabilities, may not be. Every person and every disability is unique. Respecting people with disabilities and treating them with dignity must be part of the response.

› Certain individuals in the community may have special problems to deal with in a disaster, including the elderly, people with medical problems, and people with certain disabilities (mobility, visually impaired, hard of hearing, developmental or cognitive disabilities). If you have a family member who is one of these individuals, there are special considerations to think about and plan for before a disaster occurs.

› If the family member has medications or equipment that they are dependent on, plan to bring those items with you if an evacuation is necessary. Shelters will not have additional medication or medical equipment available. Documentation about insurance and medical conditions should also accompany the person.

› Plan ahead for transportation needs for family members with special needs. Transportation for the general public in an emergency evacuation may not be suitable for their situation.

› If the family member has special dietary needs, bring these special foods and supplements with you.

› Many special needs populations are easily upset and stressed by sudden and frightening changes. Plans should be made to ensure that a caregiver or trusted family member is able to stay with them at all times during an evacuation.



WHAT ARE THE COSTS FOR YOUR BUSINESS TO BE PREPARED

The following will give you an idea of what it may cost to develop a disaster protection and business continuity plan. Some of what is recommended can be done at little or no cost. Use this list to get started and then consider what else can be done to protect your people and prepare your business.

NO COST

- Meet with your insurance provider to review current coverage.
- Create procedures to quickly evacuate and shelter-in-place. Practice the plans.
- Talk to your people about the company's disaster plans. Two-way communication is central before, during and after a disaster.
- Create an emergency contact list including employee emergency contact information.
- Create a list of critical business contractors and others whom you will use in an emergency.
- Know what kinds of emergencies might affect your company both internally and externally.
- Decide in advance what you will do if your building is unusable.
- Create a list of inventory and equipment, including computer hardware, software and peripherals, for insurance purposes.
- Talk to utility service providers about potential alternatives and identify back-up options.
- Promote family and individual preparedness among your co-workers. Include emergency preparedness information during staff meetings, in newsletters, on company intranet, periodic employee emails and other internal communications tools.

UNDER \$500

- Buy a fire extinguisher and smoke alarm.
- Decide which emergency supplies the company can feasibly provide, if any, and talk to your co-workers about what supplies individuals might want to consider keeping in a personal and portable supply kit.

- Set up a telephone call tree, password-protected page on the company website, email alert or call-in voice recording to communicate with employees in an emergency.
- Provide first aid and CPR training to key co-workers.
- Use and keep up-to-date computer anti-virus software and firewalls.
- Attach equipment and cabinets to walls or other stable equipment. Place heavy or breakable objects on low shelves.
- Elevate valuable inventory and electric machinery off the floor in case of flooding.
- If applicable, make sure your building's HVAC system is working properly and well-maintained.
- Back up your records and critical data. Keep a copy offsite.

MORE THAN \$500

- Consider additional insurance such as business interruption, flood or earthquake.
- Purchase, install and pre-wire a generator to the building's essential electrical circuits. Provide for other utility alternatives and back-up options.
- Install automatic sprinkler systems, fire hoses and fire-resistant doors and walls.
- Make sure your building meets standards and codes. Consider a professional engineer to evaluate the wind, fire or seismic resistance of your building.
- Consider a security professional to evaluate and/or create your disaster preparedness and business continuity plan.
- Upgrade your building's HVAC system to secure outdoor air intakes and increase filter efficiency.
- Send safety and key emergency response employees to trainings or conferences.
- Provide a large group of employees with first aid and CPR training.

PREPARED AT WORK



How quickly your company can get back to business after a terrorist attack, tornado, fire, or flood often depends on the emergency planning done before the incident.

GENERAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

- An emergency can happen anytime. You and your co-workers should know what to do if an emergency happens at work. Even if you think you are not in a disaster-prone area, something like a chemical tanker truck overturning or a flood can prevent you from getting to or from work. No business should operate without a disaster plan. If you are a business owner developing a business disaster plan, consider how the disaster could affect your employees, customers and the workplace. Consider how you could continue doing business if the area around your facility is closed or streets are impassable. Consider what you would need to serve your customers if your facility closed.

EMPLOYEES SHOULD:

- Learn and practice emergency plans.
- Know at least two exits from each room (if possible).
- Be able to escape in the dark by knowing, for instance, how many desks or cubicles are between your workstation and two of the nearest exits.
- Know the post-evacuation meeting location.
- Know the location of fire extinguishers and how to use them.
- Keep a copy of co-workers phone numbers at home.
- Make a list of important personal numbers. Keep a printed list at your desk or near other phones. Do not rely on electronic lists, direct-dial phone numbers or computer organizers that may not work in an emergency.
- Gather personal emergency supplies in a desk drawer: Include a flashlight, walking shoes, dust mask, a water bottle and non-perishable food.
- Report safety system damage or malfunctions.

- Never lock or block fire exits or doorways. However, keep fire doors closed to slow the spread of smoke and fire.
- Make specific plans to help each other. Determine how you will help each other in the event that public transportation is shut down or thoroughways are impassable. Offer to temporarily house, transport or feed your co-workers in case of emergency.

EMPLOYERS SHOULD:

- Ensure that an emergency plan is developed and practiced at least every six months.
- Make specific plans for employees who are disabled or who may require assistance during an emergency.
- Put together an office phone tree. Develop a list of everyone's home phone numbers and who is responsible for making each contact. Provide a copy for each employee.
- Keep a phone list of all key employees with you at all times.
- If you have a voice mail system, designate one remote number on which you can record messages for employees and provide them the number.
- Arrange for programmable call forwarding for your main business lines.
- Leave keys and the alarm codes with a trusted employee or friend in case you cannot get to your facility.
- Backup computer data frequently.
- Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio with a tone alert system.





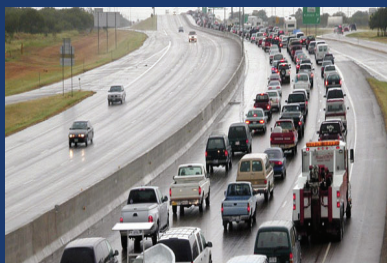
GENERAL RULES WHEN RETURNING HOME:

Don't return to your damaged home before the area is declared to be safe by local officials. Returning home can be both physically and mentally challenging. Above all, use caution.

Check for injuries. Do not attempt to move seriously injured persons unless they are in immediate danger of death or further injury. If you must move an unconscious person, first stabilize the neck and back, then call for help immediately.

- Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates and news reports.
- Use a battery-powered flash light to inspect a damaged home.
Note: The flashlight should be turned on outside before entering, the battery may produce a spark that could ignite leaking gas, if present.
- Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes. Use a stick to poke through debris.
- Be wary of wildlife and other animals.
- Use the phone only to report life-threatening emergencies.
- Stay off the streets. If you must go out, watch for fallen objects; downed electrical wires; and weakened walls, bridges, roads, and sidewalks.

EVACUATION PLAN



First step in developing your evacuation plan is to discuss with your family what to do if authorities advise you to evacuate. Do you now where to go and what to take with you??

EVACUATION: When local officials direct you to evacuate, begin immediately, your life could be in danger.

- Have a designated place to go - home of a family member or friend, or a shelter. Plan your families route before the disaster. Include places inside and outside of your immediate neighborhood.
- Keep a full tank of gas in your car in case you need to evacuate.
- Listen to AM radio for updates & direction. Monitor cell phone alerts.
- Notify family or friends of your plans if possible. Tell them when you are leaving, where you are going and when you arrive.
- Use travel routes specified by local officials. Know where you are going before you leave. Familiarize yourself with alternate routes in your area.
- Bring extra cash. Banks may be closed, ATMs may not work.
- Take your families emergency disaster supplies kit with you.
- Secure and lock all windows and doors before you leave.
- Bring toys, books and games for entertainment.
- If driving in smoke, turn on headlights, move as far to the right as possible and drive slowly.
- When you arrive at a shelter make sure you register with official personnel.
- Take your pets with you, know what shelters allow pets.
- Don't panic, drive slowly and arrive safely at your destination.

SHELTERING IN PLACE: When conditions require that you seek immediate protection in your home, place of employment, school or other location when disaster strikes.

- Have your disaster supplies kit in hand, including pet supplies.
- Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers. Seal windows, doors and air vents as needed.
- Work with neighbors to develop a neighborhood plan that keeps everyone informed.
- Turn off fans, air conditioning and forced-air heating systems if necessary due to conditions.
- Watch TV, listen to your battery operated radio, monitor cell phone alerts or check the internet often for official news and instructions as they become available.
- Bring family members and pets inside and remain in your home until the emergency is over. Notify family or friends of the situation if possible.



EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Emergency Communication capabilities and guidelines vary and depend on the incident. Public safety officials use timely and reliable systems to alert you and your family in the event of natural or man-made disasters. The following notification systems and procedures may be used during an incident to inform the public.

1. EMERGENCY MANAGER OR PUBLIC SERVICE OFFICIALS

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, and direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers to provide the communications capability to public officials to address the public during an emergency. EAS interrupts local radio and television broadcasts with emergency alerts and instructions to the public. Visit the list of local media stations for your area on page 24 -25 in this guide.

2. NOAA WEATHER RADIO (NWR)

NOAA is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information from the nearest National Weather Service Office. NWR broadcasts official warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It also broadcasts alerts of non-weather emergencies such as national security, natural, environmental, and public safety through the Emergency Alert System.

3. WIRELESS EMERGENCY ALERTS (WEA)

During an emergency, alert and warning officials need to provide the public with life-saving information quickly. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs), made available through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure, are just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.



4. **FIRST RESPONDERS AND CREDENTIALLED VOLUNTEERS** will go door to door alerting citizens of impending hazards.

5. **SHERIFF PATROL VEHICLES** will use their public address (PA) systems to alert citizens on the street.

6. **RETIRED SENIOR VOLUNTEERS** will use the phone tree system to alert citizens on the telephone of impending hazards.

THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES that every citizen can be contacted during an emergency, but with these six methods, a large section of our population can be notified.

IN AN EMERGENCY, the electric power may fail at any time. This means that any telephone that relies on electricity to function, will not work. If you have an old fashioned telephone that only connects to the phone with a wire and does not require being plugged to electric power, it will always work.

THE EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) LOCAL PRIMARY STATIONS

In an emergency tune to your [local media station](#).



IF DISASTER STRIKES

- Remain calm and patient. Put your preparedness plan into action.
- Check for Injuries.
- Give first aid and get help for seriously injured people.
- Listen to Your Battery-Powered Radio for News and Instructions.
- Evacuate, if advised to do so. Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Check for Damage in Your Home.
- Use flashlights. Do not light matches or turn on electrical switches, if you suspect damage.
- Sniff for gas leaks, starting at the water heater. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open windows, and get everyone outside quickly.
- Shut off any other damaged utilities. (You will need a professional to turn gas back on.)
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline, and other flammable liquids immediately.

REMEMBER TO...

- Confine or secure your pets.
- Call your family contact - do not use the telephone again unless it is a life threatening emergency.
- Check on your neighbors, especially elderly or disabled persons.
- Make sure you have an adequate water supply in case service is cut off.
- Stay away from downed power lines.

IF DISASTER STRIKES



If faced with an emergency situation, the most important thing that you need to remember is to stay calm.

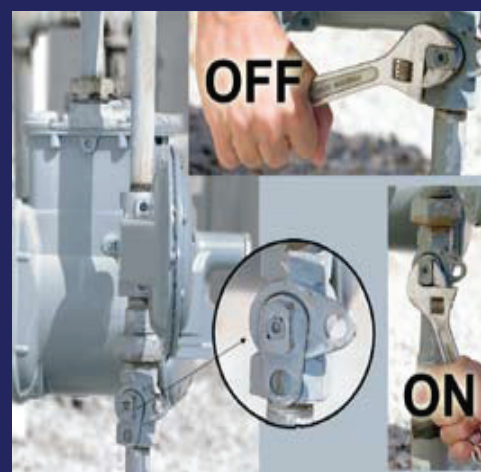
A basic emergency supply kit could include the following recommended items:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags, sanitary bleach wipes and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger

HOW TO TURN OFF GAS

All family members should know how and when to shut off the gas supply.

- If you smell gas after an earthquake, shut off the main gas valve.
- Use a wrench to turn the valve either way until it is perpendicular to the pipe.
- Attach the wrench to the gas meter with a wire.
- Be aware that once your gas is turned off, it is advisable to contact your gas provider when it is time to turn the gas back on because all of the pilot lights will need to be relit.



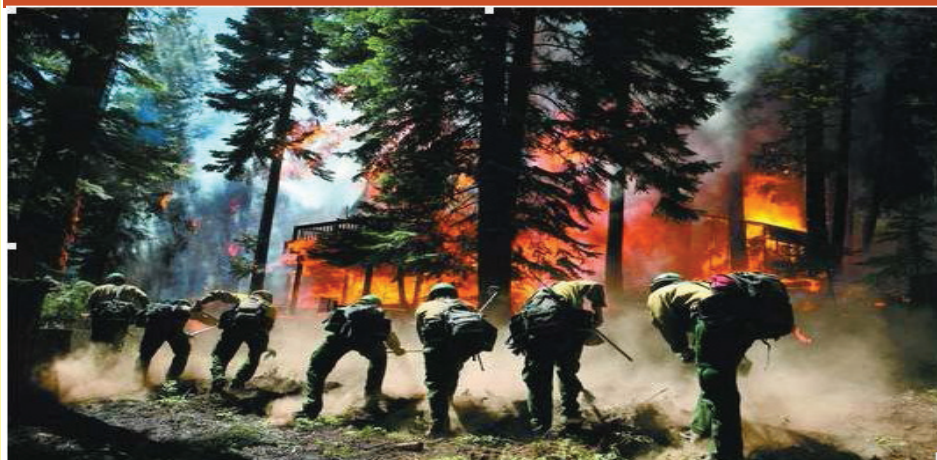
WILDLAND FIRES

PLAN AHEAD NEVADA EMERGENCY MITIGATION GUIDE

FIRE: Wildfires can occur anywhere and can destroy homes, businesses, infrastructure, natural resources, and agriculture. A wildfire is an unplanned, unwanted fire burning in a natural area, such as a forest, grassland, or prairie. As building development expands into these areas, homes and business may be situated in or near areas susceptible to wildfires. This is called the wildland urban interface. Wildfires can threaten the safety of the public and the firefighters who protect the forests and communities.

When there is a fire, do not waste time gathering valuables or making a phone call. Fires can start quickly and spreads rapidly, becoming life threatening in two minutes and engulfing a residence in as little as five minutes. Smoke and embers will be moved by the wind created by the fire. This carries it to other areas near the original location. While flames are dangerous, heat and smoke can be more dangerous and can sear your lungs. Wildfires continue to be the largest threat to Nevada.

As the fire burns, poisonous gases are emitted that can cause you to become disoriented or drowsy, which could put you into a heavy sleep. The leading cause of fire-related deaths is asphyxiation, outnumbering burns by a three-to-one ratio. It is important to learn about fires in order to protect yourself.



WHAT TO DO BEFORE A WILDLAND FIRE:

Create a Defensible Space 100 ft. around your home

- First 30ft. immediately around your home, remove all flammable vegetation.
- Remaining 70ft., eliminate vegetation below trees & create spacing between plants.
- Remove all dead or dying branches.
- Keep trees & shrubs away from electrical lines. Call a professional if near power lines.

Maintain a clean roof

- Install a fire resistant roof and use fire resistant materials when building
- Remove dead leaves and debris from roof and gutters.
- Cover chimney with a non-flammable screen of ½ inch or smaller mesh

Make your home fire safe inside

- Make an evacuation plan, include several options to meet and practice regularly.
- Create a emergency disaster kit for your family, store documents in another location.
- Keep battery operated radios and flashlights with additional fresh batteries on hand.

Keep a clean yard

- Keep all woodpiles/propane tanks 30ft. from structures, move vegetation within 10ft.
- Store combustible/flammable materials in approved containers.
- Make sure all equipment has installed spark arresters.
- Be sure your address numbers show clearly from the street, both day and night.

WHAT TO DO DURING A WILDLAND FIRE:

- Stay calm and do not panic. You will think more rationally if you remain calm.
- Turn on a radio to get latest emergency information.
- Disconnect electrical garage doors, back in your car, leave the keys in the ignition.
- Be ready to evacuate all family members and pets (or make arrangements for them)

Take steps to prepare your home inside

- Close doors, windows, blinds & non-flammable window coverings (do not lock them)
- Open or take down flammable drape and curtains.
- Move upholstered furniture away from windows and sliding glass doors.
- Turn a light on in each room for visibility in case of smoke.
- Turn off air conditioning/air circulation systems.

Take steps to prepare your home outside

- If hoses and adequate water are available set them up.
- Remove combustible materials surrounding your house. (Lawn chairs, tables, etc.)

WHAT TO DO AFTER A WILDLAND FIRE:

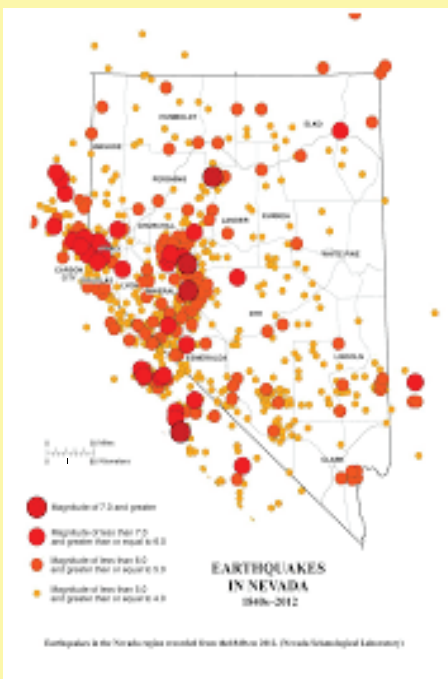
- Check with law enforcement officials before attempting to return to your home.
- Use caution when re-entering a burned area.
- Check grounds for "hot spots" – smoldering stumps and vegetation.
- Check the roof and exterior areas for sparks and embers.
- Check the attic and throughout the house for hidden burning sparks and embers.
- Continue to check for problem areas for several days.
- Contact 9-1-1 if any danger is perceived.
- If burning outside your home was extensive watch for soil erosion.
- Consult local experts on how to restore/re-plant your land with fire safe landscaping.

PLAN AHEAD NEVADA

EMERGENCY MITIGATION GUIDE

EARTHQUAKE: is the sudden, rapid shaking of the earth, caused by the breaking and shifting of subterranean rock.

While earthquakes are sometimes believed to be a West Coast phenomenon, there are actually 45 states and territories throughout the United States that are at moderate to high risk for earthquakes including the New Madrid fault line in Central U.S. Since it is impossible to predict when an earthquake will occur, it is important that you and your family are prepared ahead of time.



EARTHQUAKE



WHAT TO EXPECT IN AN EARTHQUAKE:

During an earthquake the “solid” earth moves like the deck of a ship. The actual movement of the ground is seldom the direct cause of death or injury. Most casualties result from falling objects and debris because the shocks can shake, damage or demolish buildings. Earthquakes may also trigger landslides, cause fires and disrupt utilities.

BEFORE AN EARTHQUAKE:

- Check your home for potential hazards. Place large and heavy objects on lower shelves. Securely fasten shelves to walls. Brace or anchor high or top-heavy objects. Strap water heaters to keep them from falling.
- Know where and how to shut off electricity, gas, and water at main switches and valves. Have the proper tools close by so that there is no delay when it is time to shut off the utilities.
- Hold occasional drills so each member of your family knows what to do in an earthquake.
- Have your Disaster Supply Kit ready and accessible.

WHAT TO DO DURING AN EARTHQUAKE:

- First and foremost, stay calm. Think through the consequences of any action you take.
- If you are inside, stay inside; take cover under a heavy desk or table. Stand under a supported doorway or along an inside wall away from any windows.
- If you are outside stay there, stay away from tall buildings, look up and watch for falling objects. If you are in a moving car, safely stop the car and remain inside.

WHAT TO DO AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE:

- Check yourself and people nearby for injuries. Provide first aid if needed. Be prepared for additional earthquake shocks called “aftershocks”. These are smaller than the main shock, some may be large enough to cause additional damage or bring weakened structures down.
- Check gas, electric, and water lines. If damaged, shut off valves. Turn off appliances. Do not light matches or candles. Check for natural gas leaks by odor only. If a gas leak is detected, open all windows and doors. Leave immediately, do not reenter the building until a utility official says it is safe.
- Check your home for damage, approach chimneys with caution. If there is any question of safety leave your home, do not reenter until the item can be checked. Open any closet and cupboards cautiously due to falling objects.
- Do not flush toilets until sewer lines are checked.
- Check with neighbors to see if your assistance is needed.



Photos courtesy Truckee River Flood Project

FLOOD

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A FLOOD EVENT:

Flash floods, abundant rain, and rain-on-snow events are the three types of flood phenomena that occur throughout the State. In many places these events cause small creeks to overflow and homes in low lying areas can experience some localized flooding. It takes just 12 inches of rushing water to carry away a small car, while 2 feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles. It is **NEVER** safe to drive or walk into flood waters.

REMEMBER WHEN FLOODED TURN AROUND DON'T DROWN!

BEFORE A FLOOD:

CHECK DRAINS AND DRAINAGE to divert water away from your home. Build barriers and landscape around your home or buildings to reduce or stop floodwaters and mud from entering. Seal lower walls with waterproofing compounds and install “check valves” in sewer traps to prevent flood water from backing up into drains.

DURING A FLOOD:

LISTEN FOR UPDATES from the radio and television. Know the location for sandbags and sand. Move valuables out of the path of water or mud. Contact local authorities and notify them of the location of the flooding. If necessary, turn off utilities before problems escalate. If water is diverted check with neighboring property to insure that additional damage is not occurring

AFTER THE FLOOD:

PRIOR TO ENTERING A BUILDING, CHECK FOR STRUCTURAL DAMAGE. Make sure it is not in danger of collapsing. Watch for electrical shorts or live wires before making certain that the main power switch is turned on. Remove all floodwaters from under structures as soon as possible.

Flooding is the nation's most common natural disaster. Flooding can happen in every U.S. state and territory. However, all floods are not alike. Some can develop slowly during an extended period of rain, or in a warming trend following a heavy snow. Others, such as flash floods, can occur quickly, even without any visible signs of rain. It's important to be prepared for flooding no matter where you live, but particularly if you are in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even a very small stream or dry creek bed can overflow and create flooding.

FAMILIARIZE YOURSELF WITH THESE TERMS TO HELP IDENTIFY A FLOOD HAZARD:

- **Flood Watch:** Flooding is possible. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flash Flood Watch:** Flash flooding is possible. Be prepared to move to higher ground; listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.
- **Flood Warning:** Flooding is occurring or will occur soon; if advised to evacuate, do so immediately.
- **Flash Flood Warning:** A flash flood is occurring; seek higher ground on foot immediately.



WEATHER RELATED EXTREME HEAT

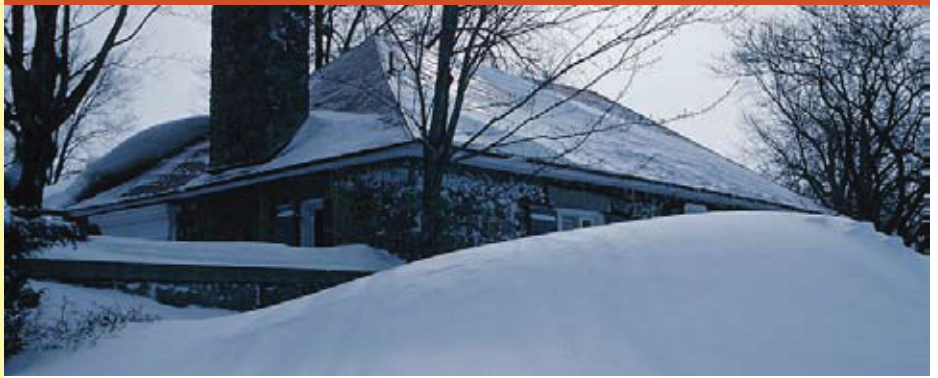
Temperatures that hover 10 degrees or more above the average high temperature and last for several weeks are defined as extreme heat conditions.

Heat disorders occur because a person has been overexposed to heat, has over-exercised, or has been exposed to high temperatures and poor air quality. Children, the elderly, and individuals with medical problems are at greatest risk when exposed to extreme heat.

SOME THINGS YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND OTHERS FROM EXTREME HEAT ARE:

- Stay indoors. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest level out of the sunshine.
- Drink plenty of water. People with medical conditions should consult their doctors before significantly increasing their liquid intake.
- Limit intake of alcoholic beverages.
- Dress in loose fitting, lightweight and light colored clothes that cover as much skin as possible.
- Wear a wide brimmed hat to protect the face and head.
- Avoid too much sunshine and use sunscreen with a high SPF rating.
- Reduce, eliminate or reschedule strenuous activities. Get plenty of rest to allow your natural "cooling system" to work.

EXTREME WEATHER



Winter Weather Warnings, Watches and Advisories

All are issued by your local National Weather Service office. Each office knows the local area and will issue Warnings, Watches or Advisories based on local criteria. These alerts are intended to provide lead time for those who need to set their plans in motion. These terms can also be used for natural disasters in your area such as: Thunderstorms, Floods, High Winds, Dust Storms, Tornadoes, Blizzards and Wildfires.

ALERT CATEGORIES:

- **WATCHES: BE PREPARED** - Conditions are favorable for hazardous winter weather conditions including heavy snow, blizzard conditions, heavy accumulations of freezing rain or sleet, and dangerous wind chills with the significant impacts. The watches are issued 12 to 36 hours in advance.
- **WARNING: TAKE ACTION, PLAN AHEAD** - Hazardous winter weather conditions that pose a threat to life and/or property are occurring, imminent, or likely. People on the path of the hazard need to take protective action. The term winter storm warning is used for a combination of two or more of the following winter weather events: heavy snow, freezing rain, sleet, and strong winds. The following event-specific warnings are issued for a single weather hazard: blizzard warning, heavy snow warning, ice storm warning.
- **ADVISORIES: BE AWARE** - Winter weather expected use caution. Light amounts of wintery precipitation or patchy blowing snow will cause slick conditions and could affect travel if precautions are not taken.

PREPARE YOUR HOME

- Make sure your home is well insulated and that you have weather stripping around doors and windowsills to keep the warm air inside.
- Insulate pipes with insulation or newspapers and plastic and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing.
- Learn how to shut off water valves (in case a pipe bursts).
- Keep fire extinguishers on hand, and make sure everyone in your house knows how to use them. House fires pose an additional risk as more people turn to alternate heating sources without taking the necessary safety precautions.
- Know ahead of time what you should do to help elderly or disabled friends, neighbors or employees.
- Hire a contractor to check the structural stability of the roof to sustain unusually heavy weight from the accumulation of snow or water, if drains on flat roofs do not work.



FLU PANDEMICS

A flu pandemic is when a new flu strain starts spreading quickly around the world. Depending on the strength of the strain, it can cause many people to become severely ill or die. It may cause a short supply of food, goods, and services if many workers stay at home or travel is restricted. Medical services will certainly become overwhelmed.

The flu spreads mainly through coughing and sneezing. People can also leave the virus on things they touch if they have flu germs on their hands.

Catching the flu from an infected animal is rare, but if pandemic flu (like Avian Flu) evolved so it could infect humans, it could start a pandemic.

Flu pandemics have happened before. Experts believe that another pandemic is likely. Flu viruses are easily spread. With modern travel, viruses can circle the globe faster than ever.

TAKE STEPS TO HELP AVOID GETTING OR SPREADING FLU GERMS:

- Wash your hands often and well
- Cover coughs and sneezes
- Don't share personal items
- Teach children how to protect themselves
- Thoroughly cook meat, poultry, and eggs
- Get available flu shots
- Check the news. Officials will announce a pandemic and provide instructions
- Support "common good" efforts. Authorities may make decisions in a pandemic to restrict gatherings (Schools, movies, sporting events, etc) or asking people stay home. It is important to support these decisions.

To learn more about pandemic flu, go to www.pandemicflu.gov

Avoid close contact with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too.

PLAN FOR A PANDEMIC:

- Store a two week supply of water and food. During a pandemic, if you cannot get to a store, or if stores are out of supplies, it will be important for you to have extra supplies on hand. This can be useful in other types of emergencies, such as power outages and disasters.
- Periodically check your regular prescription drugs to ensure a continuous supply in your home.
- Have any nonprescription drugs and other health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough/cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes and vitamins.
- Talk with family members and loved ones about how they would be cared for if they got sick, or what will be needed to care for them in your home.
- Volunteer with local groups to prepare and assist with emergency response.
- Get involved in your community as it works to prepare for an influenza pandemic.





TERRORISM

Terrorism is defined as the unlawful use of violence, or the threat of it, to scare or intimidate people or governments

THERE ARE FOUR GENERAL TYPES OF TERRORISM:

CONVENTIONAL – such as bombing or hijacking

CHEMICAL – use of poisons or chemicals (nerve gas)

BIOLOGICAL – use of bacteria's, viruses or other harmful organisms

RADIOLOGICAL – use of nuclear or radiological materials

Throughout history, there have been many threats to the security of nations. These threats have brought about large-scale losses of life, destruction of property, widespread illness/injury, displacement of large numbers of people and devastating economic loss.

Terrorists tend to strike targets that are highly populated (large cities, airports, tourist attractions, major events), business centers (government buildings, financial districts, military bases, transportation, or power plants) and institutions (schools, hospitals). Recent technological advances and ongoing political unrest are components of the increased risk to national security. Terrorist incidents usually happen without warnings! Here are some safety tips:

- ALWAYS be aware of your surroundings in public. Know where emergency exits are.
- Never leave shopping bags or luggage unattended.
- Stay calm. Exit a public place as soon as it is safe to do so. Do not try to rescue people in a public building.
- If at home, stay alert and listen for instructions given on the radio or television. Have a plan in case you are told to evacuate or to shelter in your home.

Talk to your children about the subject. Avoid stereotyping. Explain that only a few "bad" people are behind terrorist attacks. Let them know that they are safe and that your family is prepared.

You may never be impacted by a terrorist incident, but it pays to be aware. Let common sense be your guide.

A nuclear blast is an explosion with intense light and heat, a damaging pressure wave and widespread radioactive material that can contaminate the air, water and ground surfaces for miles around. During a nuclear incident, it is important to avoid radioactive material, if possible. While experts may predict at this time that a nuclear attack is less likely than other types, terrorism by its nature is unpredictable.

IF There IS ADVANCED WARNING of an Attack.

Take cover immediately, as far below ground as possible, though any shield or shelter will help protect you from the immediate effects of the blast and the pressure wave.

IF THERE IS NO WARNING:

QUICKLY ASSESS THE SITUATION.

- Consider if you can get out of the area or if it would be better to go inside a building to limit the amount of radioactive material you are exposed to.
- If you take shelter go as far below ground as possible, close windows and doors, turn off air conditioners, heaters or other ventilation systems. Stay where you are, watch TV, listen to the radio, or check the Internet for official news as it becomes available.
- To limit the amount of radiation you are exposed to, think about shielding, distance and time.
 - **Shielding:** If you have a thick shield between yourself and the radioactive absorbed, and you will be exposed to less.
 - **Distance:** The farther away you are away from the blast and the fallout, the lower your exposure.
 - **Time:** Minimizing time that you are exposed will also reduce your risk.

Use available information to assess the situation. If there is a significant radiation threat, health care authorities may or may not advise you to take potassium iodide. Potassium iodide is the same stuff added to your table salt to make it iodized. It may or may not protect your thyroid gland, which is particularly vulnerable, from radioactive iodine exposure. Speak with your health care provider in advance about what makes sense for your family.





HAZARD MITIGATION

Hazard Mitigation is one of the ways to permanently reduce the long term risk to life and property from disasters. In the recent past, the citizens of Nevada have been caught unprepared for disasters, resulting in property damage, economic devastation, and in some cases, loss of life. Break the cycle by being aware of the risks and hazards in your community.



Disasters such as wildfires, earthquakes, floods, winter storms and other natural and technological disasters leave people injured or displaced and cause significant damage to the environment and millions of dollars worth of damage to property.

You can be part of the solution to become more prepared by being aware of the hazards that may affect your community and businesses. By identifying existing risks and hazards, measures can be undertaken to mitigate future impacts. Homeowners and businesses can assess their risks by identifying all hazards, such as wildfires, earthquakes, floods and winter storms.

To assist with mitigation efforts, the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) has listed inside this brochure, simple mitigation activities that can be done by individuals and businesses to establish the groundwork for pre-disaster planning and preparedness. These activities will assist you in building stronger, safer and smarter communities and businesses.

WHAT IS HAZARD MITIGATION?

Hazard Mitigation is the cornerstone of the Four Phases of Emergency Management.

Hazard mitigation is any action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property caused by natural hazards or disasters, such as wildfires, earthquakes, thunderstorms, floods, tornadoes and hurricanes. Mitigation planning is a key process used to breaking the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage.

State, tribal, and local governments engage in hazard mitigation planning to identify risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters, and develop long-term strategies for protecting people and property from future hazard events.

After disasters, repairs and reconstruction are often completed in such a way as to simply restore damaged property to pre-disaster conditions.

These efforts may expedite a return to normalcy, but the replication of predisaster conditions often results in a repetitive cycle of damage, reconstruction, and repeated damages. Hazard mitigation is needed to break this cycle by producing less vulnerable conditions through post-disaster repairs and reconstruction.



PLAN AHEAD NEVADA

EMERGENCY MITIGATION GUIDE

MITIGATION FOR WINTER STORMS



Heavy snowfall and extreme cold can immobilize certain areas in Nevada. Even areas that normally experience mild winters can be hit with a major snowstorm or extreme cold. Winter storms can result in flooding, storm surges, closed highways, blocked roads, downed power lines, and health effects such as hypothermia. You can protect yourself, your family, and your property by following these basic mitigation tips:

BEFORE WINTER STORMS AND EXTREME COLD:

- Winterize your business and/or home to extend the life of your fuel supply by insulating walls and attics, caulking and weather-stripping doors and windows;
- Insulate pipes with insulation or newspapers and plastic, and allow faucets to drip a little during cold weather to avoid freezing;
- Prepare for possible isolation in your home by having sufficient heating fuel;
- Winterize your house shed or any other structure that may provide shelter for your family, livestock, or equipment by clearing rain gutters, cutting away tree branches that could fall.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT
WINTER STORM PROTECTION
VISIT THIS WEBSITE BELOW:**
www.ready.gov/winter-weather

MITIGATION FOR WILDFIRES



Wildfires burn thousands of acres in Nevada annually, causing injury to people, and damaging property and the environment.

High desert climate creates conditions that greatly increase the potential of wildfires. People who own homes in or near forested areas or dry desert lands are vulnerable to these destructive fires.

You can protect yourself, your home, and/or your business from wildfires by following these basic mitigation tips:

- Create and maintain a defensible space around your home, business or place of worship;
- Thin and remove vines, trees, shrubs, tall grasses, weeds, and other flammable vegetation within 30 feet of your home or business;
- Prune brushes and shrubs, and remove dead leaves and overhanging branches;
- Regularly clean your roof and gutters by removing leaves, branches, pine needles, and pinecones;
- Landscape with fire-resistant plants;
- Remove trash and debris.

For more information about wildfire protection visit : www.livingwithfire.info

EARTHQUAKE MITIGATION

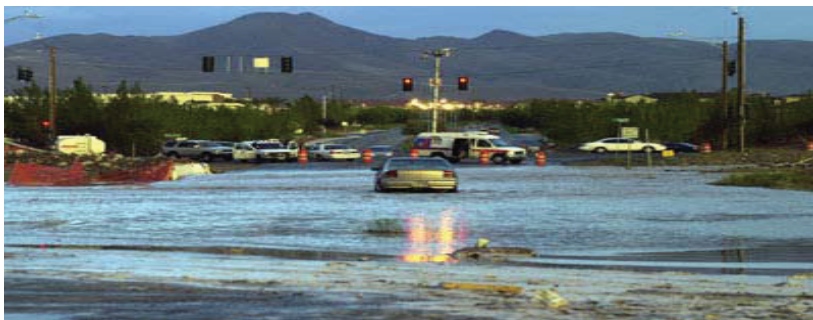
Many people do not know about Nevada's earthquake dangers. The entire state has been susceptible to some ground shaking from time to time. Nevada is ranked third for seismic activity in the United States. Although there are no guarantees of safety during an earthquake, you can reduce earthquake-caused injuries and property damage by knowing how to prepare for an earthquake as well as how to take care during and after one hits just by following these basic mitigation tips:



Check for potential hazards in your home:

- Hang heavy items, such as pictures and mirrors, away from beds, couches, and anywhere people sit or lie down;
- Secure your water heater: strap it to the wall studs and bolt it to the floor;
- Secure computer equipment against earthquake damage
- Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products on bottom shelves in closed cabinets with latches;
- Fasten shelves securely to walls;
- Store breakable foods, glass, and china, in low, closed cabinets with latches.

For more information about earthquakes visit: www.seismo.unr.edu/



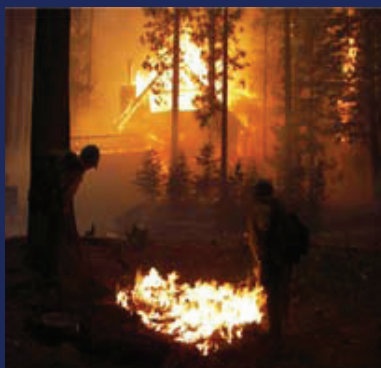
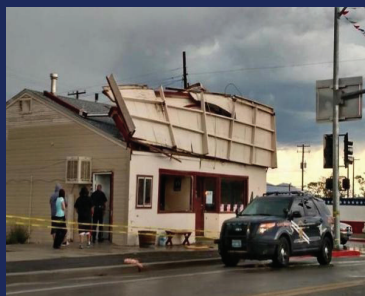
MITIGATION FOR FLOODS

Nevada has experienced flooding incidents of sufficient magnitude to prompt presidential and/or gubernatorial disaster declarations. Flooding causes damage and destruction to homes, businesses, and personal financial resources. You can take these steps to protect yourself, your family, and property before flood strikes by following these basic mitigation tips:

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY - BUSINESS/HOMES:

- Purchase flood insurance;
- Provide openings in foundation walls that allow flood waters in and out, thus avoiding collapse;
- Install backflow valves or plugs on drains, toilets, and other sewer connections;
- Install sump pumps with backup power;
- Store important documents to avoid damage;
- Protect wells and other portable water from filtration or flood damage by raising controls/well pipe.

For more information about flood protection visit: nevadafloods.org regionalflood.org or www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/



PLAN AHEAD...

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY, PROPERTY & PREVENT YOUR LOSSES. ACT NOW!

PROTECT YOURSELF, YOUR HOME, PROPERTY OR BUSINESS

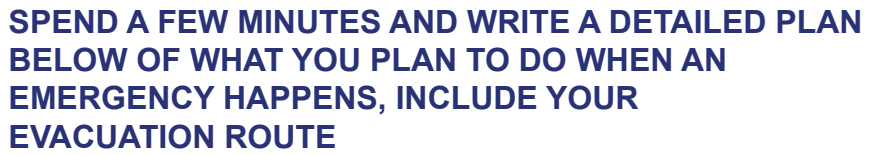
HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO TO STAY SAFE DURING A FLOOD:

- If flooding occurs, go to higher ground and avoid flood prone areas.
- Do not attempt to walk across flowing streams or drive through flooded roadways.
- If water rises in your home before you evacuate, go to the top floor, attic, or roof.
- Listen to a battery-operated radio for the latest storm information.
- Turn off all utilities at the main power switch and close the main gas valve if advised to do so.
- If you've come in contact with flood-waters, wash your hands with soap and disinfected water.

THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

AS SOON AS FLOODWATER LEVELS HAVE DROPPED, IT'S TIME TO START THE RECOVERY PROCESS. HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO TO BEGIN RESTORING YOUR HOME:

- If your home has suffered damage, call your insurance agent to file a claim.
- Check for structural damage before re-entering your home to avoid being trapped in a building collapse.
- Take photos of any floodwater in your home and save any damaged personal property.
- Make a list of damaged or lost items and include their purchase date and value with receipts. Some damaged items may require disposal, so keep photographs of these items.
- Keep power off until an electrician has inspected your system for safety.
- Boil water for drinking and food preparation until authorities tell you that your water supply is safe.
- Prevent mold by removing wet contents immediately.
- Wear gloves and boots to clean and disinfect. Wet items should be cleaned with a pine-oil cleanser and bleach, completely dried, and monitored for several days for any fungal growth and odors.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

[illegible]

STATION	CITY OF LICENSE
RENO AREA	
KBDB-AM 1400 kHz	Sparks
KBUL-FM 98.1 mHz	Reno
KBZZ-AM 1270 kHz	Sparks
KCMY(AM) 1300 kHz	Carson City
KDOT-FM 104.5 mHz	Reno
KFOY(AM) 1060Khz	Sparks
KHIT (AM) 1450 kHz	Reno
KIHM-AM 920 kHz	Reno
KJFK(AM) 1230 kHz	Reno
KJZS-FM 92.1 MHz	Sparks
KKFT(FM) 99.1 MHz	Gardnerville-Minden
KKOH-AM 780kHz	Reno
KLCA-FM 96.5 MHz	Tahoe City
KLRH-FM 88.3 MHz	Sparks
KNEV-FM 95.5 MHz	Reno
KNIS-FM 91.3 MHz	Carson City
KODS-FM 103.7 MHz	Carnelian Bay
KOZZ-FM 105.7 MHz	Reno
KPLY(AM) 630 kHz	Reno
KQLO-AM 1590 kHz	Sun Valley
KRNO-FM 106.9 MHz	Incline Village
KRNV-FM 101.7 MHz	Reno
KRZQ-FM 100.9 MHz	Sparks
KSRN-FM 92.1 MHz	Kings Beach
KTHO-AM 590 kHz	South Lake Tahoe
KTHX-FM 100.1 MHz	Dayton
KUUB(FM) 94.5 MHz	Sun Valley
KUNR-FM 88.7 MHz	Reno
KURK-FM 92.9 MHz	Reno
KWNZ-FM 93.7 MHz	Sun Valley
KWYL-FM 102.9 MHz	South Lake Tahoe
KXEQ-AM 1340 kHz	Reno
KXTO-AM 1550 kHz	Reno
KYHW-LP 94.7 MHz	Gardnerville
KZTQ-FM 97.3 MHz	Carson City

RENO AREA TV STATIONS

KAME-TV 21	Reno
KAZR TV 41	Reno
KELM-LP	Reno
KNCV-LP	Carson City
KNPB-TV 5/15	Reno
KNVV 41 (LP)	Reno
KOLO-TV 8	Reno
KREN-TV 27/26	Reno
KRNV-TV-4/7	Reno
KRRI-LP	Reno
KRXI-TV	Reno

STATION	CITY OF LICENSE
KTVN-TV 2/13	Reno
K52FF(CA) 36	Reno

RURAL RADIO STATIONS

KADD-FM 93.5 MHz	Laughlin
KAER(FM) 89.3 MHz	Mesquite
KAIZ(FM) 91.1 MHz	Mesquite
KAVB(FM) 98.7 MHz	Hawthorne
KAVS-LP 93.9 MHz	Fallon
KBSJ(FM) 91.3 MHz	Jackpot
KBZB 98.9 MHz	Pioche
KCLS-FM 101.7 MHz	Ely
KDAN(AM) 1240 kHz	Beatty
KDSS-FM 92.7 MHz	Ely
KEBG(FM) 103.9 MHz	Spring Creek
KEKL(FM) 88.5 MHz	Mesquite
KELK-AM 1240 kHz	Elko
KELY-AM 1230 kHz	Ely
KFCP(FM) 100.1 MHz	Crystal
KFLG(FM) 94.7 MHz	Big River, CA
KHIX-FM 96.7 MHz	Carlin
KHIJ (FM) 96.7 MHz	Mesquite
KHWG-AM 750 kHz	Fallon
KHWK(FM) 92.7 MHz	Tonopah
KIFO(AM) 1450 kHz	Hawthorne
KJJJ(FM) 102.3 MHz	Laughlin
KJUL(FM) 104.7 MHz	Moapa Valley
KKTT-LP 97.9 MHz	Winnemucca
KLKO-FM 93.7 MHz	Elko
KLKR(FM) 89.3 MHz	Elko
KLNR(FM) 91.7 MHz	Panaca
KLPC-LP 94.3 MHz	Lone Pine, CA
KMOA(FM) 94.5 MHz	Caliente
KNCC-FM 91.5 MHz	Elko
KNYE-FM 95.1 MHz	Pahrump
KOAS-FM 105.7 MHz	Dolan Springs
KONV 106.9 MHz	Overton
KOYT(FM) 94.5 MHz	Elko
KPHD 97.5 MHz	Elko
KPOT-LP 93.9 MHz	Jackpot
KPKK 101.1 MHz	Amargosa Valley
KQMC(FM) 90.1 MHz	Hawthorne
KQLN(FM) 91.3 MHz	Alamo
KQNV(FM) 89.9 MHz	Fallon
KRGT(FM) 99.3 MHz	Indian Springs
KRJC-FM 95.3 MHz	Elko
KRNG-FM 101.3 MHz	Fallon
KRRN-FM 92.7 MHz	Moapa Valley
KSNN 93.5 MHz	Logandale/St. George
KSRW(FM) 92.5 MHz	Independence, CA

STATION	CITY OF LICENSE	STATION	CITY OF LICENSE
KSTJ-FM 102.7 MHz	Boulder City	KLUC-FM 98.5 MHz	Las Vegas
KSVL-FM 92.3 MHz	Smith	KMXB-FM 94.1 MHz	Henderson
KTPH(FM) 91.7 MHz	Tonopah	KMZQ(AM) 670kHz	Las Vegas
KTSN-AM 1340 kHz	Elko	KNPR-FM 88.9 MHz	Las Vegas
KURR(FM) 103.1 MHz	Indian Springs	KNUU-AM 970 kHz	Paradise
KVAL(FM) 104.9 MHz	Cal-Neva-Ari	KOMP-FM 92.3 MHz	Las Vegas
KVBE (FM) 94.5 MHz	Moapa Valley	KPLV (FM) 93.1 MHz	Las Vegas
KVEG-FM 97.5 MHz	Mesquite	KQRT-FM 105.1 MHz	Las Vegas
KVGS-FM 107.9 MHz	Laughlin	KRLV-AM 1340 kHz	Las Vegas
KVLV-AM 980 kHz	Fallon	KYDZ(AM) 1140 kHz	North Las Vegas
KVLV-FM 99.3 MHz	Fallon	KSHP-AM 1400 kHz	North Las Vegas
KVUW-FM 102.3 MHz	Wendover	KSNE-FM 106.5 MHz	Las Vegas
KWNA-AM 1400 kHz	Winnemucca	KSOS-FM 90.5 MHz	Las Vegas
KWNA-FM 92.7 MHz	Winnemucca	KUNV-FM 91.5 MHz	Las Vegas
KWPR(FM) 88.7 MHz	Lund	KVKL(FM) 91.1 MHz	Las Vegas
KXTE-FM 107.5 MHz	Pahrump	KWID-FM 101.9	Las Vegas
KZHD(FM) 106.3 MHz	Lovelock	KWNR-FM 95.5 MHz	Henderson
KZHK(FM) 95.9 MHz	Bunkerville	KWWN (AM) 1100kHz	Las Vegas

RURAL NEVADA TV STATIONS

KENV	Elko
KEGS(TV) 7	Goldfield
KHMP-LP 62	Pahrump
KMCC(TV) 32	Laughlin
KPVM-LP 41	Pahrump
KPVT-LP	Pahrump
KREN-LP	Susanville
KVNV (TV) 3	Ely
KWNV	Winnemucca
KWWB-LP 45	Mesquite
K67HO CA 26/35	Laughlin

LAS VEGAS AREA RADIO STATIONS

KACE(AM) 1530 kHz	Las Vegas
KBAD-AM 920 kHz	Las Vegas
KBET(AM) 790 kHz	Winchester
KBTB(AM) 670 kHz	Las Vegas
KCEP-FM 88.1 MHz	Las Vegas
KCNV (FM) 89.7 MHz	Las Vegas
KCYE(FM) 104.3 MHz	North Las Vegas
KDOX-AM 1280 kHz	Henderson
KDWN-AM 720 kHz	Las Vegas
KEIP(AM) 760 kHz	Las Vegas
KENO-AM 1460 kHz	Las Vegas
KHWY-FM 98.9 MHz	Essex
KHYZ-FM1 99.7 MHz	Las Vegas
KISF-FM 103.5 MHz	Las Vegas
KKJJ(FM) 100.5 MHz	Henderson
KKLZ-FM 96.3 MHz	Las Vegas
KKVV-AM 1060 kHz	Las Vegas
KLAV-AM 1230 kHz	Las Vegas
KLSQ 870 kHz	Whitney

KXNT-AM 840 kHz	North Las Vegas
KXPT-FM 97.1 MHz	Las Vegas
KYCE(FM) 104.3 MHz	North Las Vegas
WABV(AM) 1370 kHz	Whitney

LAS VEGAS AREA TV STATIONS

KBLR-TV 39/40	Paradise
KEEN-LP 17 (Class A)	Las Vegas
KEGS-LP 30/24	Las Vegas
KELV-LP 27	Las Vegas
KGNG-LP 47/48	Las Vegas
KHDF-CA 19	Las Vegas
KINC-TV 15/16	Las Vegas
KLAS-TV 8/7	Las Vegas
KLSV-LP 50/49	Las Vegas
KLVD-LP 67	Las Vegas
KLVX-TV 10/11	Las Vegas
KNBX-CA 31	Las Vegas
KTNV-TV 13/12	Las Vegas
KTUD-CA TV 25	Las Vegas
KVBC(TV) 3/2	Las Vegas
KVCW(TV) 33	Las Vegas
KVPX-LP 28/6	Las Vegas
KVTE-LP 35	Las Vegas
KVVU-TV 5/9	Henderson
KVWB-TV 21/22	Las Vegas
K43FO CA 43/43	Las Vegas

PLAN AHEAD NEVADA

EMERGENCY MITIGATION GUIDE

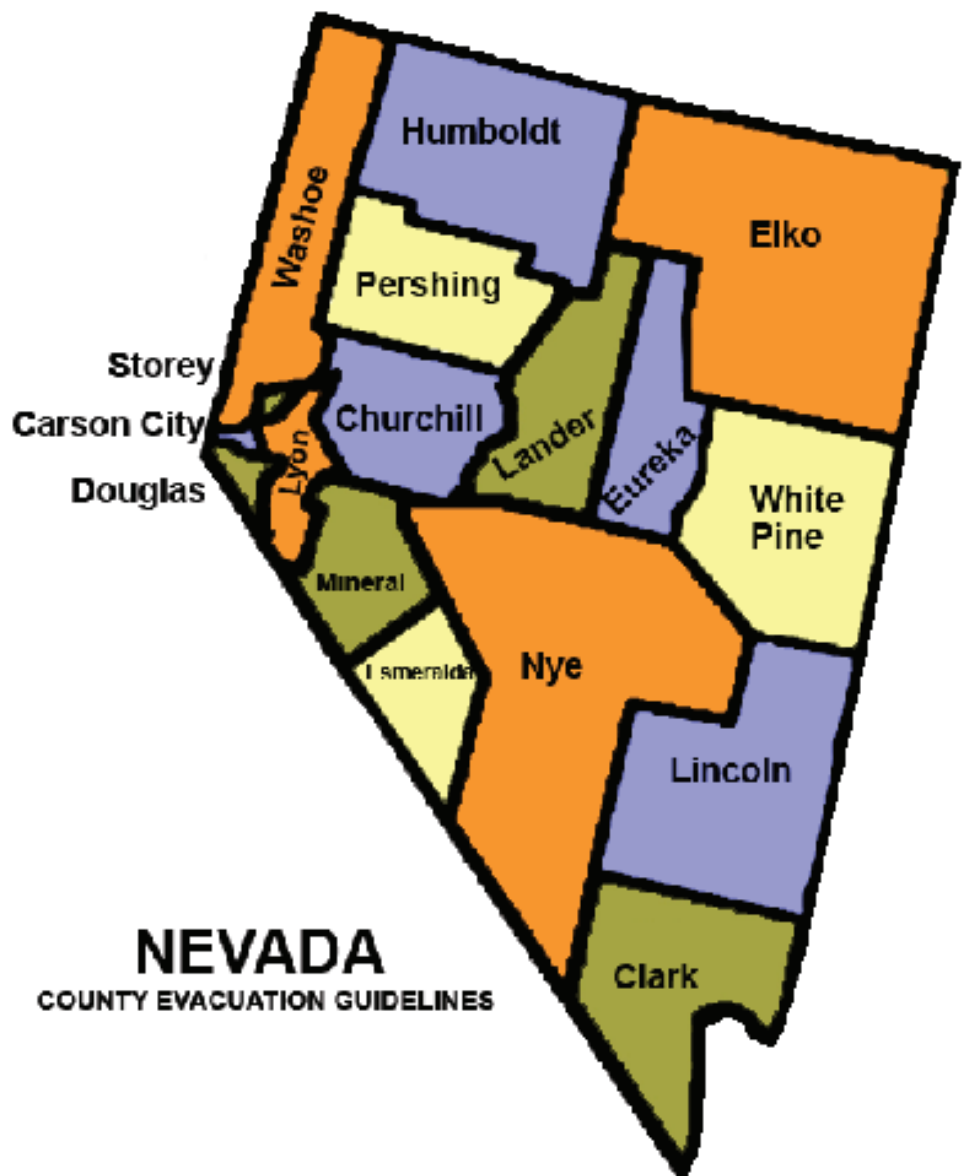
EVACUATION TERMS

- **Exclusion Zone** – An area established by the commander in charge of the disaster scene into which entry is temporarily forbidden due to extreme danger. Only official responder vehicles are allowed entry until the situation is deemed safe again for private vehicle traffic.
- **Evacuation Advisory** – An advisory is issued when there is reason to believe that the emergency will escalate and require mandatory evacuations. An advisory is meant to give residents as much time as possible to prepare transportation arrangements.
- **Voluntary Evacuation** – Is used when an area is going to be impacted and residents are willing and able to leave before the situation gets worse. This is helpful for residents with medical issues, people with pets, and those who will have difficulty making travel arrangements.
- **Mandatory Evacuation** – In the state of Nevada, the governor has the authority to order mandatory evacuations. If this ever occurs, you **MUST** leave the area **IMMEDIATELY**, your life is in danger. Under these circumstances the situation is severe and you may not have time to gather special belongings or paperwork, every minute you delay could increase your danger. Please do not take this order lightly; it is for your safety. Remember to follow any instruction you receive from a law enforcement officer or fire official.

EVACUATION PLAN



Evacuation plans are essential because many people simply do not know what to do when confronted with a dire emergency.



For additional information about your county's evacuation plan contact your local emergency manager's office or the Nevada Division of Emergency Management.

Visit: dem.nv.gov/preparedness/

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