

EMERGENCY PLANNING GUIDE



FLOODING



FIRE



EARTHQUAKE

draperutah.gov/emergency

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Life-Threatening Emergency - Police, Fire or Ambulance 9-1-1

Non Life-Threatening Emergency (801) 840-4000

Draper City Main Phone Line (801) 576-6500

Draper City Police Department (801) 576-6300

Draper City Animal Services (801) 576-6344

Draper City Public Works Department (801) 576-6557

Hospitals

Lone Peak Hospital (801) 545-8000

Alta View Hospital (801) 501-2600

Intermountain Medical Center (801) 507-7000

Utilities

Draper City Water / Sewer / Waste Removal (801) 576-6504

Rocky Mountain Power (Outages & Emergencies) (888) 221-7070

Questar Gas / Dominion Energy (Line breaks, Leaks and Odors) (800) 323-5517

Other Important Numbers

Poison Control (800) 222-1222

Statewide Road Conditions Dial 511 or call toll-free (866) 511-UTAH (8824)

Utah Red Cross (801) 323-7000

Valley Mental Health (Crisis Hotline) (801) 261-1442

Suicide / Crisis Hotline 988 or (800) SUICIDE or (800)784-2433

University of Utah Crisis Line (801) 587-3000

Schools

Alta High School (801) 826-5600

American Preparatory School (801) 553-8500

Channing Hall (801) 572-2709

Corner Canyon High School (801) 826-6400

Crescent Elementary (801) 826-8200

Crescent View Middle School (801) 826-6900

Draper Elementary (801) 826-8275

Indian Hills Middle School (801) 826-7100

Juan Diego Catholic High School (801) 984-7650

Jordan High School (801) 826-6200

Lone Peak Elementary (801) 826-8650

Mt. Jordan Middle School (801) 826-7400

Oak Hollow Elementary (801) 826-8875

St. John the Baptist Elementary (801) 984-7108

St. John the Baptist Middle School (801) 984-7614

Sprucewood Elementary (801) 826-9475

Summit Academy (801) 572-4166

Sunrise Elementary (801) 826-9550

Timberline Middle School (801) 610-8765

Westfield Elementary (801) 610-8720

Willow Springs Elementary (801) 826-9700

Dear Draper Residents,

We cannot possibly know when a disaster may happen in our community. The best thing we can all do is to make plans, build our 72-hour kits, and get educated.



The two most likely disasters that could happen in our community are:

1) Earthquake. An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.5 can cause slight damage to buildings and other structures. An earthquake greater than a 7.0 magnitude can cause serious damage. There is evidence that Utah has experienced damaging earthquakes and geological evidence indicates that a large earthquake is likely to occur some time in the future. When a large disaster such as an earthquake occurs, emergency personnel are spread very thin. Neighbors need to help neighbors. Draper City has two great programs - the District Representative program through the fire department and Block Clubs through the police department. We suggest you get to know your neighbors. Do you have a doctor or a nurse nearby? Do you know someone who is trained in CERT or has first aid training?

2) Wildland Fires. Draper is susceptible to wildland fires due to drought, heat, lightning and high winds. These type of fires can take off quickly and grow to thousands of acres. Since Draper has mountain ranges on the east and south side of the community, we need to do our due diligence and help protect our homes from a wildfire by reducing tall grasses or low-lying trees near our homes. We should keep a defensible space around our homes.

Draper City staff members have worked hard over the years to put together emergency plans for our community. We are providing this guide to help you be prepared in your own home.

For more information about Draper's Emergency Preparedness program, visit: www.draperutah.gov/emergency.

Respectfully yours,

Mayor Troy K. Walker

FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN



Disaster can strike quickly and without warning . It can force you to evacuate your home and your neighborhood or confine you to your home . What would you do if basic services - water, gas, electricity or cell phones - were cut off? Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away . Medical help may not arrive at all . 9-1-1 will be totally overwhelmed in a major disaster.

Families can and do cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team . Follow the steps listed in this brochure to create your family's disaster plan . Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility. Where will your family be when disaster strikes? They could be anywhere - at work, at school or in the car. How will you find each other? How will you know if your children are safe?

Learn More about what Kind of Disasters can Strike your Community!

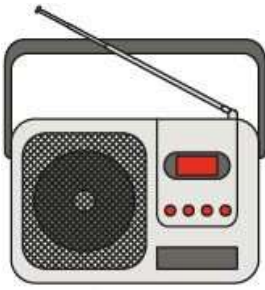
| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Weather - wind, snow, rain | Illness - Pandemic Influenza |
| Fire or Wildland Fire | Bomb Threat |
| Cold or Heat Wave | Terrorism |
| Earthquake | Mass Shooting |
| Utilities Failure - heat, gas, electricity | Technological |
| Transportation failure - airline, train, roads, freeways | |

Create a Disaster Plan

Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster . Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team . Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to plan in advance. How will you contact one another? What if the cell phones are down? How will you get back together? Where will you meet?

Pick three places to meet:

1. In case of a sudden emergency, like a fire, designate a place outside your home or in your neighborhood .
2. If you are evacuated from your home or can't return home, pick a place outside your neighborhood .
3. Choose a regional meeting location outside of your neighborhood in case you can't return home . Everyone must know the address and phone number .



FAMILY EMERGENCY PLAN

After a disaster occurs, it may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, so an out-of-town contact may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members. Ask an out-of-state friend or relative to be your “family contact.” Other family members should call this person and tell them where they are. Everyone must know your contact’s phone number.

- Determine two escape routes from each room in your home.
- Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 and other emergency numbers to call in a non-emergency situation including fire and police. Post these numbers in your home.
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Plan how to take care of your pets.

Complete This Checklist

- ___ Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.).
- ___ Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.
- ___ Show each family member how and when to turn off the water, gas and electricity at the main switches.
- ___ Check if you have adequate insurance coverage.
- ___ Teach each family member how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it’s kept.
- ___ Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
- ___ Conduct a home hazard hunt.
- ___ Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit.
- ___ Take a First Aid and CPR class.
- ___ Determine the best escape routes from your home. Find two ways out of each room.
- ___ Find the safe spots in your home for each type of disaster.

Practice and Maintain Your Plan

- Quiz your kids every six months so they remember what to do.
- Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills.
- Replace stored water every three months and stored food every six months. Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer’s instructions.
- Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a year. Every six months is even better.

72-HOUR SUPPLY KIT

Disasters happen anytime and anywhere. And when disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond. A gas leak could force you to vacate your home and neighborhood

72 Hour Emergency Preparedness Kit



with a few minutes notice. A highway spill or hazardous materials incident could mean evacuation from your entire neighborhood. A winter storm could confine your family at home. An earthquake, flood, tornado, or any other disaster could cut water, electricity, and telephones for days.

After a disaster, local officials and relief workers will be on the scene, but they cannot reach everyone immediately.

You could get help in hours, or it may take days. Would your family be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?

Your family will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes. One way to prepare is by assembling a 72-Hour-Kit for each family member. Once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your family can endure an evacuation or home confinement. **Remember that you will rely on your kit to support your life for at least 72 hours. Make sure you have enough of each of the essentials: food, water, toilet paper, blankets and anything else you might need for a full three days.**

If you don't want to prepare your own kit, you can purchase some great kits that have essential items in them. You will want to purchase one for each member of your family.

Prepare Your Kit

Gather supplies together that are listed on the following pages. You may need them if your family is confined at home or if you have to leave your home or neighborhood. Place the supplies where, if you need to evacuate, you can grab them quickly. Possible containers include a sturdy, easy-to-carry, portable container, a camping backpack or a duffel bag. Personalize your kits to fit your needs.

Important Reminders

- Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the Disaster Supplies Kit in the trunk of your car.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags.
- Change your stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh.
- Replace your stored food every six months.
- Re-think your kit and family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothes, etc.
- Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications.

WATER



Without water, you won't last long and neither will your family. Your body is 60 to 70 percent water. You can only last three to four days without water. If you are thirsty, you are already dehydrated.

How Much Do I Store? Water is vital to our survival, so it's important to store a MINIMUM of one gallon of water per person per day in preparation for an emergency. That's 1/2 gallon for drinking and 1/2 gallon for food preparation and

sanitation. You will need more water at high altitudes or in dry climates. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more. Don't forget to store water for your pets.

Store a minimum two weeks supply (14 gallons each) for you and your family in clean, airtight containers. Look for the "HDPE" and "2" label on containers for safe, long-term storage.

Should I treat the water? You don't need to do anything to municipal "tap" water before filling your containers. It is already treated and ready for storage. Be sure to fill your containers full. This keeps their gaskets moist and maintains an airtight seal.

After filling, put your water storage in an area or areas of your house that are cool, dark, and dry. Check your containers yearly and replace the water as necessary. If there are not leaks or contamination, water can be stored for five years or longer without rotation.

Do not store water in glass or metal because of breaking and rust. Do not store water in milk jugs because they break down and become brittle. Do not store water in containers which held hazardous chemicals.

If you are unsure about your water, you can treat it before using it for drinking, food preparation or hygiene. Before treating, let any suspected particles settle to the bottom or strain through layers of paper towels or cloth. Water can be safely treated by:

- Boiling for 10-12 minutes; or adding 6-10 drops of bleach per gallon of water (don't use color-safe bleach). More bleach is not better. Too much can make you ill.

How do I carry water in my 72-hour kit? Water is heavy, but there are several ways you can distribute the weight. You can put several 16 oz. water bottles in your packs or water pouches because they are small, sealed, and easy to tuck into tight spaces. They also have a longer shelf life.



FOOD AND FOOD PREPARATION



NON PERISHABLE FOOD

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food . Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water. When stress is high, and especially if everyone is exposed to the cold, a warm meal can do wonders to lift spirits . A lightweight stove and fuel are easy to pack . Include Sterno cook cans and a small metal pot to cook in . Select food items that are compact and lightweight . You are looking for survival food here, not a five course meal. You want to pack

food that is light, easy to prepare, high in calories, but not loaded with sodium as that will make you go through your water rations faster.

Include a selection of these following foods in your Kit:

- ___ 3 day supply of nonperishable food or MRE's.
- ___ Granola bars and protein bars
- ___ Fruit snacks, applesauce pouches
- ___ Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits, and vegetables
- ___ Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)
- ___ Staples - sugar, salt, pepper
- ___ High energy foods - peanut butter, jelly, crackers, and trail mix
- ___ Multi-Vitamins
- ___ Food for infants/elderly persons or persons on special diets
- ___ Comfort/stress foods - cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, suckers and instant coffee
- ___ Utility knife, non-electric can opener
- ___ Lightweight stove and fuel
- ___ Mess kits or paper plates, cups, plastic utensils
- ___ Waterproof matches and secondary method to start a fire



CAN OPENER

For Baby



- ___ Baby formula
- ___ Diapers
- ___ Bottles and powdered milk
- ___ Medications
- ___ Bibs
- ___ Several outfits
- ___ Wipes
- ___ Small toys
- ___ Teething gel/toys
- ___ Baby clippers
- ___ Baby food and snacks
- ___ Teething toys and medication

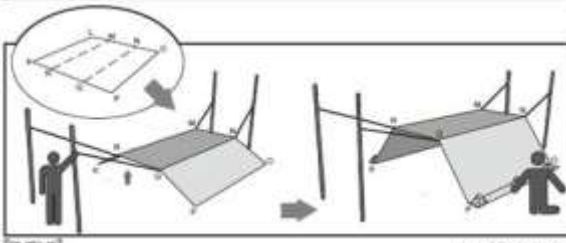
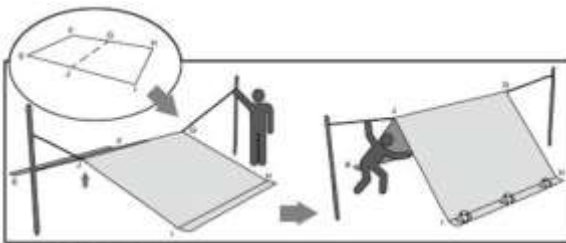
SHELTER, WEATHER GEAR & LIGHT



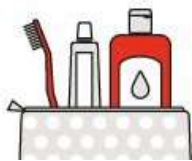
FLASHLIGHT AND BATTERIES

You never know where you will be when an emergency strikes . Make sure you have some kind of shelter in your pack to keep you warm and dry . You can get compact tube tents or even a tarp to at least keep dry if it's raining or snowing . Since we live in Utah, we need to think it could be very cold and it could be freezing! Pack the following items to be prepared:

- ___ Emergency Reflective Blanket (super compact and hold in a body's natural heat)
- ___ Hand, feet and body warmer packets
- ___ Thin wool blanket
- ___ Gloves, hat and warm socks for each family member
- ___ Extra clothing for warm/cold weather for each family member.
 Think layering - thermal underwear .
- ___ Sleeping bag and small pillow
- ___ Waterproof poncho
- ___ Windbreaker
- ___ Garbage bags can help keep you warm and dry
- ___ Tent or tarp for shelter
- ___ Flashlight with batteries
- ___ Glow-in-the-dark light stick
- ___ Sturdy shoes/work boots
- ___ Sunglasses
- ___ Games and toys



PERSONAL/HYGIENE SUPPLIES



Imagine 72 hours without toilet paper! No thank you. This is where travel sized shampoos and bar soap comes in handy. Wet wipes are magical when you are feeling crummy . Here is a checklist for the essentials:

- ___ Toilet paper
- ___ Travel-size shampoo/conditioner
- ___ Bar soap or liquid soap
- ___ Toothbrush, toothpaste, dental floss
- ___ Razor and shave cream
- ___ Wet wipes / Facial tissue
- ___ Feminine pads or tampons
- ___ Lip balm
- ___ Fingernail clippers / file
- ___ Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
- ___ Plastic bucket with tight lid
- ___ Hand disinfectant
- ___ Underwear / bras
- ___ Contacts or prescription glasses
- ___ Small non-glass mirror



EMERGENCY "PORTA-POTTY"

If sewage lines are broken, but the toilet bowl is usable, place a garbage bag inside the bowl . If the toilet is completely backed up, make your own "Porta-Potty."

Bury any garbage or human waste to avoid the spread of disease . You must treat the waste with a disinfectant such as bleach and spray it into the container before you bury it so that you do not contaminate the ground water. Dig a pit 2-3 feet deep and at least 50 feet downhill or away from any well, spring or water supply .

- ___ 5 gallon bucket, with handle
- ___ Toilet seat lid, available at emergency supply stores
- ___ 8-gallon sized, plastic garbage bags, to line bucket (several boxes)
- ___ 7-8 rolls of toilet tissue (stored in individual plastic bags)
- ___ Hand sanitizer or moist wipes, to clean hands following use
- ___ One 2-liter plastic bottle with small grain kitty litter to be sprinkled in the bottom of garbage bag to cover waste, absorb moisture, and eliminate odors . Use a disinfectant such as bleach and spray into the container .
- ___ One roll of paper towels
- ___ Air freshener (optional)

FIRST AID KIT



FIRST AID KIT

There are many great pre-made first aid kits. If you purchase one, make sure you get one that is high quality. You don't want to skimp on this one! Add personal medications for yourself or family members. Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit should include:

- ___ Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- ___ 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- ___ 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- ___ Hypo-allergenic adhesive tape
- ___ 40-inch triangular bandages (3-rolls)
- ___ 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3-rolls)
- ___ 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3-rolls)
- ___ Scissors and tweezers
- ___ Epi pen (if allergic to bee stings)
- ___ Sewing needles
- ___ Masks (N-95)
- ___ Moistened towelette/wet wipes
- ___ Antiseptic soap
- ___ Antiseptic solution - iodine compounds
- ___ Neosporin
- ___ Thermometer
- ___ Tongue depressors (2)
- ___ Tube of petroleum jelly (Vaseline or lubricant)
- ___ Safety pins in assorted sizes
- ___ Cleaning agent/soap
- ___ Latex gloves (2 pairs)
- ___ Sunscreen
- ___ Insect repellent
- ___ Caladryl or generic anti-itch
- ___ First aid manual
- ___ Rubbing alcohol
- ___ Cotton balls
- ___ Heavy string
- ___ Prescription medications
- ___ Splinting Material
- ___ Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever
- ___ Anti-diarrhea medication
- ___ Antacid {for stomach upset}
- ___ Laxative
- ___ Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Many injuries are not life threatening and do not require immediate medical attention. Knowing how to treat minor injuries can make a difference in an emergency. Consider taking a first aid class, but simply having the following things can help you stop bleeding, prevent infection, and assist in decontamination.





Family Communication Plan

Let them know
you're OK!

Pick the same person for each family member to contact. It might be easier to reach someone who's out of town.

Emergencies can happen at any time. Does your family know how to get in touch with each other if you are not all together?

Before an emergency happens, have a family discussion to determine who would be your out-of-state point of contact, and where you would meet away from your home — both in the neighborhood and within your town.

Important Information

Fill in this information and keep a copy in a safe place, such as your purse or briefcase, your car, your office, and your disaster kit. Be sure to look it over every year and keep it up to date.

Out-of-Town Contact

Name: _____
Home: _____
Cell: _____
Email: _____
Facebook: _____
Twitter: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place:

Regional Meeting Place:

Work Information

Workplace: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Facebook: _____
Twitter: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

Workplace: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Facebook: _____
Twitter: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

School Information

School: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Facebook: _____
Twitter: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

School: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Facebook: _____
Twitter: _____
Evacuation Location: _____

School: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Facebook: _____
Twitter: _____
Evacuation Location: _____



<http://www.ready.gov/kids>

WALLET EMERGENCY PLAN CARDS

For Human Services in Nebraska: Dial 2-7-7

Additional Important Phone Numbers and Information

My Family Emergency Plan



Emergency Contact Name _____
Telephone _____

Out-of-town Contact Name _____
Telephone _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place _____
Telephone _____

Other Important Information _____

DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES

For Human Services in Nebraska: Dial 2-7-7

Additional Important Phone Numbers and Information

My Family Emergency Plan



Emergency Contact Name _____
Telephone _____

Out-of-town Contact Name _____
Telephone _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place _____
Telephone _____

Other Important Information _____

DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCIES

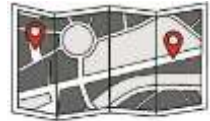
TOOLS AND SUPPLIES



WRENCH AND PLIERS

In addition to what you have collected so far, you may want to consider some of the tools and supplies outlined below:

- ___ Hand crank can opener for food
- ___ Battery-operated radio and extra batteries, or solar powered/hand-crankradio
- ___ Flashlight and extra batteries
- ___ Cash (\$100 in small bills) and traveler's checks
- ___ Fire extinguisher: small canister ABC type
- ___ Tape/Duct tape
- ___ Compass
- ___ Signal flare
- ___ Paper, pencil
- ___ Needles, thread
- ___ Shut-off wrench or pliers, to turn off household gas and water
- ___ Whistle
- ___ Plastic sheeting
- ___ Extra set of car and house keys
- ___ Map of the area {for locating shelters}
- ___ Cell phone, chargers, solar phone charger



LOCAL MAP

IMPORTANT FAMILY DOCUMENTS



It is important to bring your important documents with you . Keep your records in a RED folder in a waterproof, portable container .

- ___ Photocopies of will, insurance policies, contracts deeds, stocks and bonds
- ___ Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)
- ___ Recent family photos for identification
- ___ Medical insurance cards
- ___ Photocopies of passports, social security cards, immunization records, and birth certificates
- ___ Bank account numbers
- ___ Credit card account numbers and companies
- ___ Inventory of valuable household goods
- ___ Important telephone numbers

VEHICLE EMERGENCY KIT



If you are evacuating an area or you are stranded in your vehicle, you should make sure your vehicle is prepared to help you survive . Use this checklist to help you create an emergency kit for each vehicle . Prepare now by storing these items in your vehicle and be sure to rotate the food and water items periodically . Keep vehicles fueled (try to maintain at least 1/2 tank of gas). Check tires and weather and road conditions before a trip.

- _____ Flashlights with extra batteries
- _____ Road flares or hazard reflectors
- _____ Windshield scraper and brush
- _____ Hand warmer packs
- _____ Fire Extinguisher (5lb A-B-C type)
- _____ Jumper cables and extra fuses
- _____ Jack, lug wrench and tire gauge
- _____ Small shovel
- _____ Sand or cat litter, for traction
- _____ Whistle and small mirror
- _____ Drinking water
- _____ Coat, jacket or poncho
- _____ Mylar blanket or sleeping bag
- _____ Dust mask
- _____ Tow rope
- _____ Waterproof matches and candles
- _____ Detailed maps
- _____ Cell phone with car and solar chargers
- _____ Siphoning hose
- _____ Vehicle registration, insurance
- _____ First-aid kit
- _____ Portable radio and extra batteries
- _____ Basic tool kit
- _____ Small folding shovel
- _____ Duct tape
- _____ Gloves and hats
- _____ Rags and paper towels
- _____ Cash (bills and small coins)
- _____ Pen, pencil paper
- _____ Non-perishable energy foods such as meal replacement bars
- _____ Toiletries
- _____ Pre-moistened wipes
- _____ Athletic or good shoes or boots and socks
- _____ Blankets or sleeping bags

Keep first aid kit, food and water close to the driver's seat if you are traveling alone. You may become trapped in your vehicle and be unable to access your storage area. Most importantly, remain calm.

EVACUATING YOUR HOME

Evacuations during a major disaster are a common event. Many types of disasters may force you to evacuate your home. These include fire, gas leaks, flooding, electrical, chemical emergency, wildland fire, snow, wind, excessive rain or earthquake. The amount of time you will have to evacuate depends on the disaster. Some disasters, such as extreme weather events, may allow a couple of days to prepare. Fire or hazardous materials accidents may only allow moments to leave. Evacuations are more common than many people realize.

Preparation is essential since there may not be time to collect the basic necessities. Evacuations can last for several days. During this time you may be responsible for part or all of your own food, clothing and other supplies. Make sure you have your family disaster supply kits and your plan ready. Plan ahead and know where you would go if you had to evacuate - family or friend's homes who live outside of the disaster area.

1. Listen carefully to instructions given by police, fire and local officials. Evacuate immediately if you are told to do so. Use travel routes outlined by local officials. Do not take short cuts. They may be unsafe. Listen to the radio for route information and emergency shelter locations.
2. Grab your portable disaster 72-hour kits. Make sure you include any last-minute items, such as prescription medication, contacts or glasses, and phone/charger.
3. Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.
4. Securely close and lock all doors, windows and garage.
5. Shut off all your main electricity switches and the electricity at the main breaker box. Shut off all the individual circuits before shutting off the main circuit.
6. Shut off all water valves and water at the main line.
7. Natural gas leaks can be dangerous. ONLY shut off your gas if you smell gas, or hear a blowing or hissing noise. Open a window and get everyone out quickly. To turn off the gas, use a wrench or pliers to shut off the outside main valve, or you can call the gas company. Caution: If you turn off the gas for any reason, a qualified professional must turn it back on. Never attempt to turn the gas back on yourself.
8. Keep fuel in your car's gas tank at all times, at least ½ tank of fuel if evacuation seems likely. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies.

Shelter Locations in Draper City

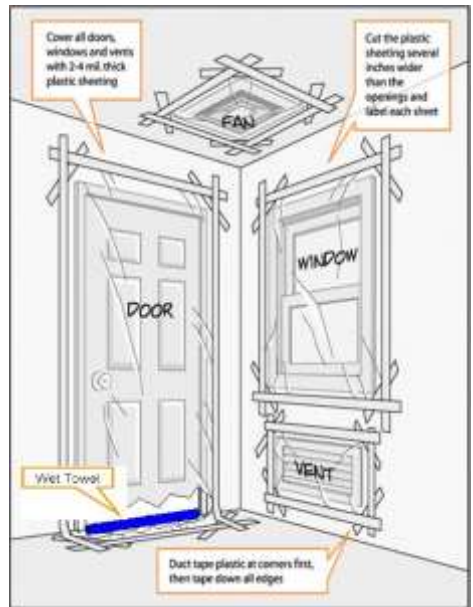
- **Corner Canyon High School, 12943 South 700 East, Draper** - The Red Cross will set up at the main shelter location in Draper and supply cots, hygiene kits and food.
- **Draper Senior Center, 1148 Pioneer Road, Draper**
- **Suncrest Community Center, 2016 Village Green Circle, Draper**
- **Willow Springs Elementary, 13288 S. Lone Peak Drive (465 East), Draper**
- **Draper Elementary, 1080 East 12660 South, Draper**
- **Oak Hollow Elementary, 884 East 14400 South, Draper**

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Shelter-in-place simply means staying inside your home or business . During an accidental release of toxic chemicals, or emergencies involving hazardous materials where air quality may be threatened, shelter-in-place keeps you inside a protected area and out of danger .

If shelter-in-place is necessary you will be notified by local authorities. If you are asked to shelter in-place, take the following steps:

- Bring your children and pets inside immediately . While gathering your family, cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth to provide a minimal amount of protection.
- Take your 72-hour kits into the room with you .
- Close all windows and doors in your home as well as the fireplace damper.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems, and any other ventilation.
- Go to an above-ground room (not the basement) with the fewest windows and doors . Be sure to take a radio with you .
- Wet some towels and jam them in the crack under the door. You may tape plastic sheeting or garbage bags over the door, window, exhaust fan, and vents .
- Close drapes, or shades over windows . Stay away from windows .
- Stay in the room and listen to your radio until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate .
- Once you are told to stop sheltering-in-place, vent your house by opening windows and turning on fans .



CHILDREN AND DISASTERS

Children experience trauma and fear during a natural disaster . If they know what to do during a disaster because they have practiced family disaster drills, they will be better off. When parents are calm, children calm down more quickly . Before a disaster, parents can:

- Familiarize yourself with the emergency response plans of schools and/or daycare your children attend. Find out if the school/daycare will keep your kids or send them home in an emergency .
- Decide if your child gets into your home if you are not there .
- Decide if your children take care of themselves or if a neighbor takes care of them .
- Develop and practice a family disaster plan .
- Teach children how to recognize danger signals .
- Explain how to call for help (9-1-1).
- Help children memorize important family information.
- Help children memorize their street address .
- Include children’s toys and special foods in 72-hour kit.



After a disaster, children are most afraid the disaster will happen again, someone will be hurt or killed, and they will be separated from family and left alone.

Parents can help minimize their children’s fears by:

- Keeping the family together, do not leave children with relatives or friends -take your children with you .
- Calmly and firmly explain the situation and your plans.
- Talk to your children at eye level .
- Encourage children to talk about the disaster and ask questions.
- Include children in recovery activities by giving them chores that will help them feel they are helping things get back to normal .
- Reassure children with firmness and love.
- Sympathize with and resolve their anxieties.
- Hold your children and spend more time with them.

ELDERLY / SPECIAL NEEDS AND DISASTERS

People with disabilities should take extra precautions when preparing for a disaster. One of the most important things you can do is have a buddy, someone who can help you evacuate and take care of you . During an emergency, your usual care giver may not be able to help you . Make sure your buddy knows how to operate any medical equipment you use .

When planning for the care of the elderly and those with special needs, please consider the following recommendations:

- Establish a close network of relatives and friends who can assist your family in an emergency .
- Make sure helpers know where to find the disaster-supply kit which includes emergency supplies, medicines, and other essential equipment .
- Remind family members to always wear a medical alert tag or bracelet if they have threatening health conditions.
- Compose a list of special items, equipment and supplies family members will need during a disaster .



Extra supplies people with disabilities and special needs may require are:

- _____ Prescription medications, a record of when and how much of the medicine you should receive
- _____ Prosthetic devices
- _____ List of medical devices with serial numbers
- _____ Extra eye glasses and a record of the prescription
- _____ Emergency medical certification
- _____ Extra oxygen
- _____ Extra pillows, bedding
- _____ Medical insurance and Medicare cards
- _____ Back-up power supplies or generators for heat or air-conditioning
- _____ Extra wheelchair batteries
- _____ Hearing aids, batteries

ANIMALS AND DISASTER



Your animals need to be included in your family disaster plan since they depend on you for their well being . Refer to the phone list at the back of this booklet for local agencies that can assist you if disaster strikes .

If you must evacuate, **DO NOT LEAVE YOUR PETS BEHIND** . There is a chance they will not survive or get lost before you return .

With the exception of service animals, pets are not permitted in emergency shelters, although this may change in the future . Find out which motels allow pets and where boarding facilities are located. Boarding facilities will require veterinarian records to prove vaccinations are current.

Only some animal shelters will provide care for pets during emergencies . They should only be used as a last resort . Use friends and family or keep them with you if possible . Be sure your pet has proper identification tags securely fastened to the collar. Make sure you have a current photo of your pet for identification purposes.

SUPPLIES FOR YOUR PET

- Pet carrier
- Pet leash
- Pet food and water for 72 hours or more .
- Medication and veterinary records
- Litter box and litter
- Food and water dish
- First aid kit
- A wagon to carry your pet stuff
- Information sheet with pet's name, feeding schedule and any behavior problems

If you have no alternative but to leave your pet at home, there are some precautions you must take. Confine your pet to a safe area inside. **NEVER** leave your pet chained outside. Place a notice outside in a visible area, advising that pets are in the house and where they are located . Provide a phone number where you or a contact can be reached as well as the name and number of your vet .

Have a back-up plan in case you are not at home when an evacuation is ordered. Find a trusted neighbor who will agree to take your pets in case you are not there and meet you at a prearranged location. Make sure this person is comfortable with your pets, knows where they are likely to be and where to find your pet emergency kit.

LIVESTOCK

Evacuate livestock whenever possible . Prepare in advance by having transportation and an evacuation destination prearranged. Alternate routes should be mapped out in case the planned route is inaccessible .

The evacuation sites should have or be able to readily obtain food, water, veterinary care, handling equipment and facilities.

If evacuation is not possible, a decision must be made whether to move large animals to available shelter or turn them outside .

All animals should have some form of identification that will help facilitate their return .



WILDLIFE

Wild or stray domestic animals can pose a danger during many types of disasters . Do not corner an animal . They may feel threatened and may endanger themselves or you . If an animal must be removed, contact your local animal control authorities.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM



The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when

professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

Draper City schedules classes throughout the year to take CERT Basic Training and CERT Refresher Training courses. For more information and to register for classes, visit www.draperutah.gov/cert or call Draper City's Emergency Manager at (801) 576-2800 or email CERT@draperutah.gov.

EMERGENCY PHONE/ EMAIL NOTIFICATION

In order to receive emergency notifications, we encourage Draper residents to sign up for **Notify Draper (Draper City)**, **Reverse 9-1-1** through **Salt Lake VECC** and through **Utah Valley Emergency Notification systems**. Since Draper City is located in two counties, it is important for SunCrest residents to sign up in both counties.

Notify Draper - draperutah.gov/notify

Draper City uses Notify Draper to send out emergency alerts, as well as other City information. Sign up to receive emergency alerts, severe weather warnings, and city information including traffic/construction notices, news, events, public meetings, and job openings.

Salt Lake Valley Emergency Communications Center (VECC)

<https://www.slvecc.com/registration/> (VECC) has instituted a regional Emergency Notification System (ENS) for the citizens of Salt Lake County.

VECC, a consolidated 9-1-1/Police/ Fire Dispatch Center (serving all communities in Salt Lake County except Salt Lake City and Sandy City), along with Salt Lake City 9-1-1 (SLC911- serving Salt Lake City and Sandy City) have agreed to share the system, thus making the service available to all residents and businesses within Salt Lake County. This ENS provides a means to send telephone, SMS text, and email notifications regarding emergency situations or critical public safety information to residents and businesses within Salt Lake County.



Utah Valley Emergency Notification System

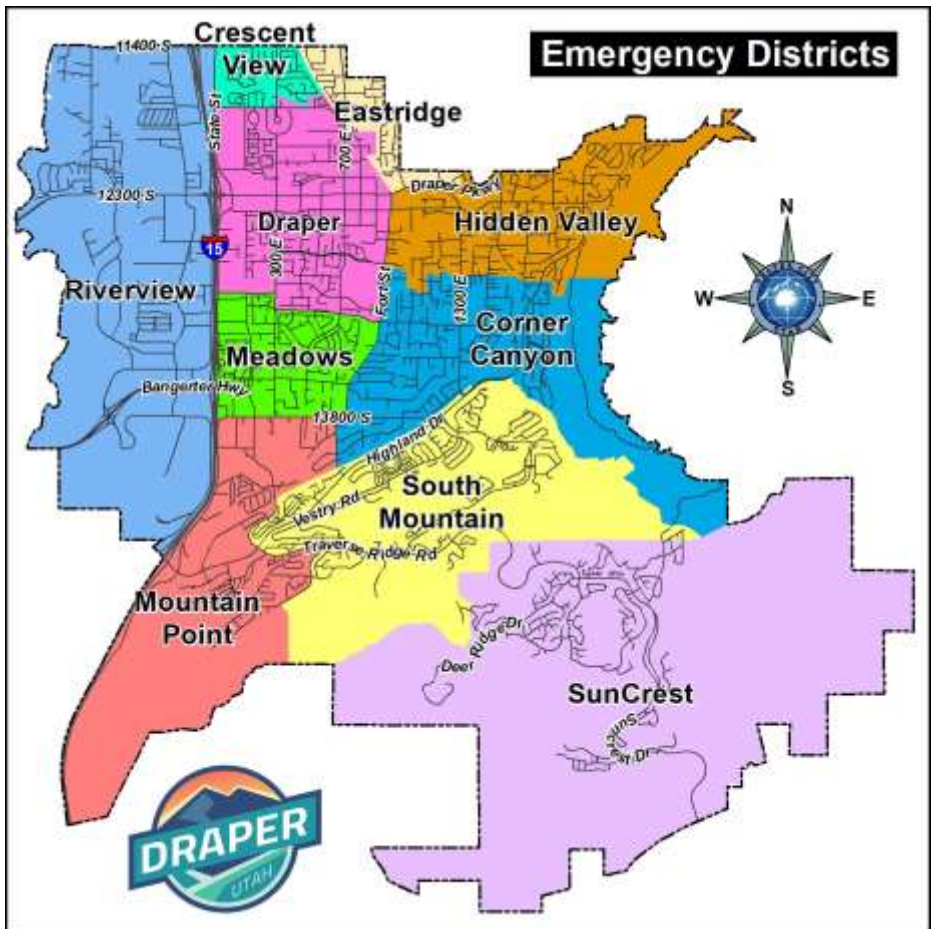
<https://member.everbridge.net/1332612387832225/login> Get alerts about emergencies and other important community news by signing up for our Emergency Alert Program. It is critical that we are able to send out emergency information to the public. When you sign up, you are ensuring we have the most up-to-date information to reach you in the event of an emergency.



DRAPER CITY DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM

When a large disaster occurs, it is difficult to get emergency help right away. Neighbors will need to rely on neighbors.

Draper City has an excellent District Representative program. This program has been running for more than 10 years. Volunteers in the community represent one of the ten geographic districts in Draper. Each District breaks into smaller units into Area Units and smaller cells called Block Captains/Survey Teams and those people in your neighborhood who have C.E.R.T. training. See map below for district boundaries or view on our website at draperutah.gov/emergency.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

fema.gov

State of Utah Department of Emergency Management

dem.utah.gov

Be Ready Utah

ready.utah.gov

Salt Lake County Health Department

slco.org/health

Utah Department of Health

health.utah.gov

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

ready.gov

American Red Cross

redcross.org

National Organization on Disability

nod.org

U.S. Department of Education

ed.gov

U.S. Fire Administration

usfa.fema.gov

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

cdc.gov