

TOOELE COUNTY **EMERGENCY** MANAGEMENT

FAMILY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



Complete guide
to prepare for
emergencies





TOOELEREADY

YOU CAN BE TOOELE READY!

No one knows when a disaster may hit Tooele County, or how widespread its effects may be. That's why local emergency managers and first responders have plans and preparations in place. But no matter how extensive those plans and preparations are, they may not work as effectively, unless you do **YOUR** part before, during, and after an emergency. You, your family, co-workers, and neighbors need to be "Ready to Respond" quickly—whether at home, at work, or at another location in your community, or anywhere you may frequent or travel.

This guide gives you guidance and direction for you and your family to prepare for natural disasters and emergencies through these steps: **1.) Make a plan, 2.) Get a kit, 3.) Be informed, with resources right at your fingertips before, during, and after a disaster, and 4.) Get involved.**

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to plan in advance how you will contact one another; how you will get back together; and what you will do in different situations. Planning in advance by following these steps will help your family know how respond appropriately, no matter what the emergency is.



1. MAKE A PLAN

A plan consists of important contact information, needs and considerations of each family member, escape plans, meeting places, knowing what could happen and how to respond, knowing where information will come from, having appropriate insurance coverage, and checking for hazards in the home.

Gather contact information, such as:

- an out of state contact that everyone can communicate with
- contacts for work, school, daycare, and within the neighborhood
- emergency response contacts.

Know each family member's needs and plan accordingly with supplies, consider special needs such as medication or health and medical needs. Don't forget to include family pet needs.

Create a home escape plan in case of a fire, or a need to evacuate, with meeting places near your home and outside of your neighborhood. Review the differently types of insurance you may have and make sure that coverage is adequate for your needs.

During, and right after a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury or damage. Anything that can move, fall, break, or cause a fire is a home hazard. Check for items such as bookcases, hanging pictures, or overhead lights that could fall in an earthquake or a flood and block an escape path.



2. GET A KIT

Whether an emergency or disaster keeps you at home or requires you to evacuate, you'll be better prepared to deal with the situation, and to help others, if you have adequate emergency supplies on hand.

Basic supplies needed, (plan for at least four days) Water, Food, First Aid Supplies, Clothing and Bedding, Tools & Emergency Supplies, Special Needs Items and Medications, and Important Documents
Commuters and students should consider keeping a small kit at their place of work or school. For those who spend a lot of time in the car, keep a kit in the trunk.



TOOELEALERTS

Powered by AlertSense

3. BE INFORMED

Disasters come in all sorts and sizes. There is no one size fits all when it comes to disasters. Everyone will be affected differently, yet will experience the same disaster. Preparedness is very much a personal endeavor because of this. It is important to know what can happen in your area and what protective actions you should take during different types of emergencies.

Know and understand the different ways authorities will communicate information to the public through the warning system and the Emergency Broadcast System. It is important to listen to authorities from Emergency Management, Police and Fire Agencies, and Health Officials. Each agency has a website and Facebook page where you can get information on the go. KSL is the regional Emergency Alert System (EAS).

For local alerts and notifications sign up for Tooele Alerts powered by AlertSense by visiting www.tcem.org, or Tooele County Emergency Management Facebook Page.



TOOELE RESPONDS

4. GET INVOLVED

The most important way to be involved is to exercise and practice your family plan, keep your supplies updated and make sure everyone knows what they need to do before, during, and after a disaster. The most important people to be involved with is your family and your neighborhood.

Recognizing that preparedness is a shared responsibility, it calls for the involvement of everyone—not just the government—in preparedness efforts. By working together, everyone can keep the nation safe from harm and be resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics.

There are many types of opportunities to become trained as citizen responders. Check the Tooele County Emergency Management website at www.tcem.org for training opportunities and exercises. Getting involved will help our community recover faster and become more resilient in the process. Make a goal to learn more and become trained.



American Red Cross



MAKE A PLAN

Families can—and do—cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Follow the steps listed in this booklet to create your family's disaster plan. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.



QUESTIONS TO START ASKING:

- **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 everyone is safe?**
- **How will we be able to communicate with each other?**
- **How will we get information about the disaster?**
- **Who might be able to help us?**
- **Who might we be able to help?**
- **Where will we go if we have to leave?**
- **What if we cannot get home?**
- **What supplies are the very most important for our comfort and safety?**

CREATE A DISASTER READINESS 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.
- Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
See website for protective actions to take: www.readytooele.org
- Develop a plan to communicate. Ask an out-of-state person to be your “family contact.” After a disaster, it’s often easier to call long distance. Other family members should call or text this person and tell them where they are and their condition. Everyone must know your contact’s phone number.

MAKE SURE EVERYONE KNOWS HOW TO TEXT. KNOW HOW YOU WILL RECEIVE EMERGENCY MESSAGES FROM AUTHORITIES.

Know how you will communicate with neighbors, school, work, and others. Learn about the Red Cross Safe and Well Program at www.redcross.org/safeandwell to communicate with loved ones after a disaster. Send text messages instead of phone calls because text messages may get through better.

- Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.)
- Teach family members when to call 911 and what to say
- Discuss what to do in an evacuation. Pick two places to meet: 1. Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire. 2. Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Everyone must know the address and how to get there. 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.
- Check insurances. Know what will be covered and what will not
- Know the Special Needs for your family - Establish a personal support network of friends, relatives, health-care providers, co-workers, and neighbors who understand your special needs. Write down details about: accommodation needs, insurance information, allergies, medical conditions, emergency contacts, medications, family medical history, recent vaccinations, health screenings, and surgeries.
- Conduct a Hazard Hunt in your home. Go room by room through the entire home. Don't forget to include garages and yards. Make note of things that need to be fixed. Make sure to work together, as a family, to address the hazards, going through one section at a time. During and right after a disaster, any household items that can move, fall, break, or cause a fire is a home hazard. At least once each year, inspect your home to find and correct potential hazards.



PLANNING FOR PETS AND ANIMALS

Make plans for your pets and animals. In case of an evacuation, remember that pets are not allowed in public shelters or some hotels. Arrange a safe-haven for your pets in the event of evacuation. **DO NOT LEAVE YOUR PETS BEHIND.** Remember, if it isn't safe for you, it isn't safe for your pets. They may become trapped or escape and be exposed to numerous life-threatening hazards. It is imperative that you have determined where you will bring your pets ahead of time:

- Contact your veterinarian for a list of preferred boarding kennels and facilities.
- Ask your local animal shelter if they provide emergency shelter or foster care for pets.
- Identify hotels or motels outside of your immediate area that may accept pets.
- Ask friends and relatives outside your immediate area if they would be willing to take in your pet.



GET A KIT

STOCK EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND ASSEMBLE AN EMERGENCY SUPPLIES KIT.

Review the information below. Gather the needed supplies that are listed. You may need them if your family is confined at home or compelled to evacuate. You may also need more than one type of kit, plan accordingly.

- Place the supplies, you would most likely need for an evacuation, in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include: large, covered plastic container, five-gallon bucket, backpack, suitcase with wheels or duffel bag
- Try to have enough supplies for a minimum of four days
- Four days' worth of water: one gallon per person per day
- Ready-to-eat canned foods, dried fruits, and granola bars

TIP: TAILOR LIST FOR INFANTS OR THOSE WITH SPECIAL DIETS, SUCH AS DIABETICS.
DON'T FORGET – PETS NEED FOOD AND WATER, TOO.

TIP: DO NOT STORE "JUST IN CASE" MEDICATIONS, SUCH AS ANTIBIOTICS THAT MAY GO OUT OF DATE.

- Manual can opener
- A change of clothing and footwear per person
- One blanket per person
- An extra set of keys, a credit card, and cash or traveler's checks

TIP: KEEP CASH IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS.

- One flashlight per person with extra batteries
- Battery-powered radio
- Extra batteries
- Paper goods
- Personal hygiene products. Don't forget feminine supplies
- Important family documents, such as copies of birth certificates, and insurance information in a waterproof container
- An extra pair of eyeglasses and/or contact lenses
- A family telephone directory, including numbers for schools, day care, work, and cell phones

TIPS: TAILOR OTHER KITS FOR THE CAR AND FOR WORK; DON'T FORGET TO ADD COMFORTABLE SHOES TO YOUR WORK KIT!

Every family member should have a disaster supply kit with essential food, water and supplies for at least four days. This kit should be kept in a convenient place, ready to "grab and go" in case you have to leave your home quickly because of a disaster, such as a flash flood or fire. Make sure all household members know where the kits are kept. Update kits regularly.

FIRST AID KIT:

- Adhesive bandages, assorted sizes
- Gauze pads, assorted sizes
- Hypo-allergenic adhesive tape
- 40-inch triangular bandages
- roll bandages
- Antiseptic wipes
- Antibacterial ointment
- Tweezers
- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Hydrocortisone cream
- Soap and Hand Sanitizer
- Pain relievers
- Antacid
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Laxative
- List of any family members with allergies and treatment
- Contact information for family doctor, dentist, and emergency contact numbers for family members (work and cell)
- Small Sewing Kit and safety pins
- Sunscreen and Insect Repellent
- Protective Vinyl Gloves
- First aid manual in your emergency kit

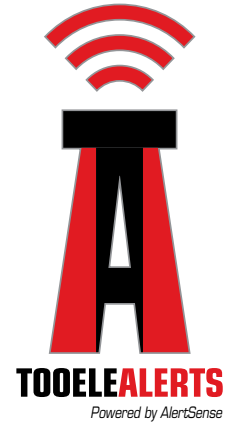


IMPORTANT REMINDERS:

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

BE INFORMED

Disasters come in all sorts and sizes. It is important to know what can happen in your area and what protective actions you should take during different types of emergencies. Below is a list of various events that might be experienced. Read through all the events and protective actions even if you think those kinds of things don't happen locally, remember that you travel to different areas that might have different types of events. It is always better to know what to expect.



PART 1- KNOW WHAT COULD HAPPEN

Know which the types of disasters that may affect your family:
(Don't forget to think about the disasters you might encounter as you travel)

HUMAN CAUSED OR TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS

UTILITY FAILURES

- Power
- Gas Leaks
- Communications
- Water & Sewer

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Household Chemical Emergencies
- Hazardous Materials Incidents
- Radiation Emergency

TERRORISM

- Active Shooter
- Cyber Safety
- Chemical Attack
- Biological Attack

TRANSPORTATION FAILURES

- Public Health Threats
- Infectious Diseases
- Infrastructure Failure

NATURAL DISASTERS

EARTHQUAKE

- Structural Failures

HAZARDOUS WEATHER

- Winter Storms
- Windstorms & Tornadoes
- Thunderstorms & Lightning
- Flooding
- Extreme Heat/Drought

FIRE

- Home Fire
- Wildland Fire
- Landslides
- Volcanoes
- Hurricanes
- Tsunamis



PART 2- KNOW HOW TO COMMUNICATE WITH FAMILY AND OTHERS

- A communications plan with your neighbors and local leaders is also part of being informed.
- Sign up to be notified of weather events, major emergencies, and active county events with Tooele Alerts.
- Know and understand the different ways that authorities will communicate information to the public through local notification warnings.

BE FAMILIAR WITH WARNING SYSTEMS

Local Warning Systems

- Tooele Alerts
- Social Media
(Tooele Emergency Management Facebook and Twitter)
- Highway Message Boards
- Sirens
- Wireless Emergency Alerts through Police and EMS
- Telephone calling trees and neighborhood communications

Regional Warning Systems

- Television and Radio Stations KSL 5 and KSL 1160 AM and 102.5 FM
- Tone Alert Radios
(National Weather Service)
- 511 Local Road Conditions Information

PART 3- KNOW WHAT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS TO TAKE BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER AN EMERGENCY

A. EVACUATION

Several types of disasters may force you to evacuate your home. If you are told to evacuate, take the following steps:

1. Immediately gather family members and neighbors needing assistance.
2. Grab emergency supplies kits, medications, and important documents.
3. Get pets and their kits.
4. Lock your house and leave in private vehicle.
5. Listen and obey authorities through messaging from TooeleAlerts and other notification systems. Tune car radio to EAS station, KSL 1160 AM or KSL 102.7 FM.
6. Follow directions and proceed to a safe area.
7. Expect traffic delays, remain calm, and drive safely.
8. Evacuee Reception Centers will be opened in safe areas.
9. Listen carefully to instructions by local officials. Evacuate immediately if told to do so.
10. Wear appropriate clothing and sturdy shoes.
11. Always keep gas tanks at least half full. Gas stations may be closed during emergencies.

If you go to a shelter, notify staff of any special needs you may have. They will try to accommodate you as much as possible, but be aware that they have limited supplies and are not equipped to deal with special needs right away.

BE PREPARED TO LEAVE YOUR HOME IF:

- There is a fire in your home
- Your area is without electrical power or water for an extended period of time
- There is a chemical emergency affecting your area
- Flood water is rising
- A wildland fire is burning near your home
- Your home has been severely damaged
- Local officials tell you to evacuate

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 for unspecified amounts of time. Fires and floods cause evacuations even more frequently.



There may be a reason to shelter in place that doesn't involve a chemical or hazardous materials incident. Authorities may ask you to stay in your house while they are dealing with high tense events or searching for someone. Always follow their direction for your safety. Be sure everyone in your household knows where to find shelter from all hazards that may affect your area.

B. 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, sheltering-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:

1. Take your children and pets inside immediately. If there are toxic chemicals or hazardous materials involved, while gathering your family, cover your mouth and nose with a damp cloth to provide a minimal amount of protection.
2. Close doors and windows, as well as the fireplace damper.
3. Turn off heating and air conditioning systems.
4. Take family into pre-selected shelter room with emergency supplies kits and go to an above ground room (not the basement, if a chemical incident) with the fewest windows and doors.
5. Wet some towels and jam them in the cracks under the doors. Seal doors, windows, vents and other openings with plastic sheeting and duct tape. Close drapes or shades over windows. Stay away from windows.
6. Turn on battery-operated, AM/FM radio. Listen for information from officials. You may leave shelter when instructed by emergency officials.
7. Once you are told to stop sheltering-in-place, vent your house by opening windows and turning on fans.

CREATE A SHELTER-IN-PLACE KIT:

- Battery-operated AM/FM radio
- Precut and labeled plastic for doors and windows of your shelter area
- Duct tape and scissors
- Towels or rags
- Water bottles and granola bars or non-perishable, no-cook food (enough for everyone sheltering).

C. STAND-BY

This protective action is to stand-by for more information. At the onset of an emergency or disaster you and your family may not be involved in the initial evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. However, emergencies and disasters can escalate, at which time emergency officials may announce additional evacuation or shelter-in-place orders. To be alerted to the potential changes in conditions you should always monitor Tooele County's warning systems. This is called standing by for more information. Keep your TV or radio on and tuned to an Emergency Alert System station. (KSL 1160 AM or 102.7 FM) It is wise to also monitor social media from reputable sources such as Emergency Management or Police, Fire, and Health Agencies.

COPING AFTER DISASTER

Physical and emotional reactions often occur as a result of a natural emergency, such as a car wreck, disaster, or traumatic event, such as a terrorist attack. These reactions may happen immediately, or weeks to months after an event. Traumatic stress reactions can happen to people of any age and can change a person's behavior, thoughts, and physical health. Be aware of signs stress and seek help from support networks or even professionals.

Children's coping with disaster or emergencies is often tied to the way parents cope. They can detect adults' fears and sadness. Parents and adults can make disasters less traumatic for children by taking steps to manage their own feelings and plans for coping. Parents are almost always the best source of support for children in disasters. One way to establish a sense of control and to build confidence in children before a disaster is to engage and involve them in preparing a family disaster plan and their own emergency supplies kit. After a disaster, children can contribute to a family recovery plan.



Preparation helps; when people feel prepared, they cope better, and so do children.

RECOVERY AFTER A DISASTER

There are resources that are available for communities after a major disaster. Be familiar with Tooele County Emergency Management websites and social media options.

If you would like to help people who are affected from a disaster contact the city offices or Tooele County Emergency Management to learn the best way you can help. Being part of Tooele Responds beforehand is a good way to be ready to assist after a disaster.

GET INVOLVED



TOOELE RESPONDS

The most important way to be involved is to exercise and practice your family plan, keep your supplies updated and make sure everyone knows what they need to do before, during, and after a disaster. The most important people to be involved with is your family and your neighborhood.

There are many opportunities to learn more about preparedness and training and serving in the community. Training is a great way to learn how to better empower yourself and your family to respond effectively after a disaster. There are many types of opportunities to become trained as citizen responders. Check the Tooele County Emergency Management website at www.readytooele.org for training opportunities and exercises. You can also follow TCEM on Facebook and Twitter to learn about opportunities such as Tooele Responds, CERT (Community Emergency Response Team), American Red Cross Disaster Action Team and Shelter workers, Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), Volunteer Coordination Center (VCC) and others. Trained people are needed and are a valuable resource to the neighborhood and community. Getting involved will help our community recover faster and become more resilient in the process. Make a goal to learn more and become trained.



PRACTICING AND MAINTAINING YOUR PLAN

- Quiz family members often so they remember what to do.
- Conduct fire and emergency evacuation drills.
- Practice the earthquake “Drop, Cover, and Hold On” protective action. Register and participate on www.bereadyutah.org for the statewide Shake Out day in April every year.
- Participate in community exercises and drills
- Replace stored water every year and stored food every six months.
- Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) per manufacturers’ instructions.
- Test your smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries at least once a year.



Your family preparedness is the most important part of the whole community concept because preparedness begins with individuals and families, and goes out from there. YOU have a great role and responsibility to play when it comes to recovery and resilience, not only for your family, but for your workplace, the community, and the neighborhood which you live in.

Recognizing that preparedness is a shared responsibility, it calls for the involvement of everyone—not just the government—in preparedness efforts. By working together, everyone can keep our county safe from harm and be resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics.

HAVE FUN WITH PREPARING
 Play games. Pretend there are zombies that are coming. Play the “what if...” game. Teach children skills that will help with your family response. Go Camping. Read novels and information books about preparedness. Try out your kits. Eat the food in your kits. Test them out and see if your family will really eat what is in their kit. Go to a practice shelter event. Take a tour of the Emergency Operations Center. Have a block party to get to know your neighbors and how you can help each other. Find ways to incorporate preparedness into every day life.

RESOURCES

Tooele County Dispatch.....9-1-1.....435-882-5600
for Emergencies for non emergencies

PARTNER AGENCIES FIRE

PHONE NUMBER WEBSITE

Tooele City Fire.....435-843-2200.....www.tooelefire.org
 North Tooele County Fire District.....435-882-6370.....www.ntcfd.com
 Grantsville Fire435-884-3411.....www.grantsvilleutah.gov
 Stockton.....435-882-3877.....www.stocktontown.org/FireDepartment.html
 West Wendover Fire Department.....775-664-2274.....www.westwendovercity.com
 Vernon Fire Department.....435-839-3509.....
 Tooele County Fire Department.....435-833-8123.....www.tooelewildfire.org

POLICE

Tooele County Sherriff.....435-882-5600.....www.tooelecountysheriff.org
 Tooele City Police435-882-8900.....www.tooelecity.org/city-departments/police-department
 Grantsville City Police435-884-6881.....www.grantsvilleut.gov/PoliceDepartment.html
 Stockton Police.....435-882-5600.....www.stocktontown.org.html
 West Wendover Police Department.....775-664-2930.....www.westwendovercity.com

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Tooele County Health.....435-277-2300.....www.tooelehealth.org

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Tooele County Emergency Management.....435-833-8100.....www.tcem.org

EMERGENCY ITEMS AND SUPPORTS



For people with access and functional needs before, during, and after an emergency.

C-MIST Model:

C	COMMUNICATION
M	MAINTAINING HEALTH
I	INDEPENDENCE
S	SAFETY, SUPPORT SERVICES, AND SELF-DETERMINATION
T	TRANSPORTATION



COMMUNICATION

- Amplification systems
- ASL or Deaf-Blind interpreter
- Audio instructions
- Captions
- Communication cards
- Dry-erase board
- Florescent tape
- Large print or braille
- Pen and paper
- Security lights
- Text alerts
- White boards



MAINTAINING HEALTH

- Access to bathroom facilities
- Medical equipment and supplies
- Medical information list
- Medication
- Professional medical support when managing complex medical conditions
- Water and non-perishable food

INDEPENDENCE

- Durable medical equipment
- Eating or writing aids
- Personal assistance
- Reacher
- Scooters
- Service animal
- Transfer equipment
- Walkers
- Wheelchairs



SAFETY, SUPPORT SERVICES, AND SELF-DETERMINATION

- Audio cues
- Extra time to evacuate
- (pre-evacuation if possible)
- Picture prompts
- Support person
- Written instructions

TRANSPORTATION

- Information in alternative formats or other languages about how and where to access mass transportation during an evacuation
- Lift-equipped vehicles
- Vehicles that can transport heavy equipment

RESOURCES

LINKS RESOURCES

Tooele County	435-843-3100	www.co.tooele.ut.us/
Tooele Online (Transcript).....	435-882-0050	www.tooeleonline.com/
Tooele County School District.....	435-833-1900	www.tooeleschools.org/
Animal Shelter	435-882-4607	www.tooelecity.org
Statewide Road Conditions.....	1-800-492-2400	
Rocky Mountain Power	1-877-548-3768 (for power outages and emergencies	
Questar Gas	1-800-541-2824 (for gas line breaks, leaks, and odors)	
Blue Stakes (before you dig)	1-800-662-4111	
Poison Control Center	1-800-222-1222	

PREPAREDNESS LINKS

Tooele County Emergency Management.....	www.tcem.org
www.tooeleready.org	
American Red Cross	www.redcross.org/local/utah
Be Ready Utah	www.utah.gov/beready/index.html
Utah DEM (Department of Emergency Management).....	www.dem.utah.gov/
Utah DPS (Department of Public Safety)	www.publicsafety.utah.gov/
211info/ United Way	www.uw.org/211
Utah State Fire Marshall	www.firemarshal.utah.gov/
Utah.gov	www.utah.gov/index.html
FEMA	www.fema.gov/
Ready.gov	www.ready.gov/
Citizen Corps.....	www.ready.gov/citizen-corps
US Department of Homeland Security.....	www.dhs.gov/
CDC (Department of Emergency Management)	www.cdc.gov/
National Weather Service.....	www.weather.gov/



FAMILY PLANNER

Contact Numbers

Designated Out of State Person	Phone Number
Back up person in case contact cannot be reached	Phone number

In case of EMERGENCY call 9-1-1

Police Department _____ Fire Department _____

Important Numbers to remember

Name	Phone number	Place (School, Work, Daycare, Neighbor, Other)

Neighbors that might need our help

Name	Phone	E-mail	Medical or Special Needs	Other Notes

FAMILY PLANNER

Pet/Animal Information

Name	Type/ Breed	Color	Registration/ID	Notes

Insurance Information

Check insurances know what will be covered and what will not

Type of Insurance	Policy Number	Company	Contact Number



Family Member Information (fill out for each family member)

Name		Contact info				Blood Type
Special Needs and Considerations						
Allergies						
Date of Birth	Eye Color	Hair Color	Height	Weight	Identifying Marks	
Medications	Expiration Date	Dosage		Prescribing Doctor		Phone Number
Notes						

Name		Contact info				Blood Type
Special Needs and Considerations						
Allergies						
Date of Birth	Eye Color	Hair Color	Height	Weight	Identifying Marks	
Medications	Expiration Date	Dosage		Prescribing Doctor		Phone Number
Notes						

*Copies can be found at www.readytoolee.org

WHAT IS DISASTER RECOVERY?



TOOELE RECOVERS

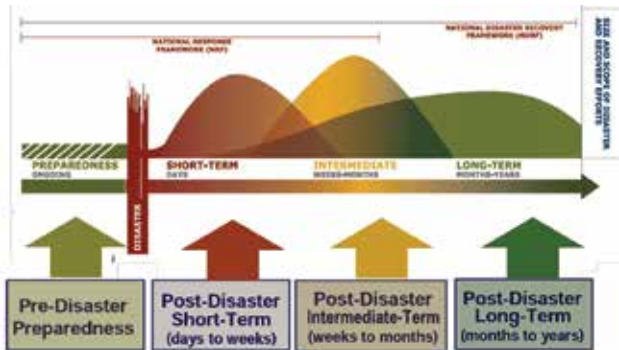
- Recovery consists of those activities that continue beyond the emergency period to restore critical community functions and begin to manage stabilization efforts. The recovery phase begins immediately after the threat to human life has subsided.
- Is the restoration of all aspects of the disaster’s impact on a community and the return of the local economy to some sense of normalcy.
- The coordinated efforts and processes to affect the immediate, medium- and long-term whole community regeneration of a community following a disaster.

THE RECOVERY CONTINUUM

The recovery process is a sequence of activities that move a community toward recovery. These activities are interdependent and may overlap. For example, some aspects of short-term recovery may begin before the response to an incident or event has been completed; some large-scale, long-term recovery activities may need to be initiated within days after a disaster.

VISION OF RECOVERY

Tooele County recovery will be smooth and efficient as all parts of the county community work with organizations, businesses, government offices, agencies, and individuals within the community to prepare for emergencies and disasters and to strengthen our resilience to overcome the disaster’s effects.



WHEN TO START RECOVERY

Before a disaster ever happens. Decisions and priorities established before a disaster and early in the recovery process will impact how quickly and comprehensively the community will be able to recover from an incident. Planning for recovery is as important as planning for response. A community should respond to a disaster with recovery in mind. The recovery process begins even before the response stage is complete because decisions made while responding to the emergency can affect the recovery process

For successful recovery it is important to recognize that both communities and individuals have a wide and varying range of recovery needs. And that both communities and individuals can prepare to make recovery better and more effective through proper planning.

WHAT INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES CAN DO

Before a disaster

- Learn about needs your family may need should services be interrupted.
- Learn about resources the community has to help with preparedness and recovery.
- Learn how you can be part of the solution by becoming trained and learning how to volunteer in the needed areas of response and recovery.
- Get to know your neighborhood and the needs it may have and learn how you can help.
- Make connections with community leaders and organizations that can be resources for the community during a disaster and in recovery.



DURING RECOVERY

- Utilize your preparedness efforts.
- Help in your neighborhood.
- Volunteer with organizations that help in the recovery process.
- Report your volunteer hours and efforts to help your neighbors and community.
- Help the community recovery by being an active participant in recovery needs and wants.
- Help your loved ones cope after an emergency or disaster by using provided resources

For more information on specific recovery guidance download the Tooele Ready App

WHAT COMMUNITIES CAN DO

Disasters provide an opportunity to strengthen the capacity and resilience of communities to recover but only by ensuring all parts of the community can benefit. Community involvement is key to effective recovery.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION BEFORE AN EVENT

- Learn about preparedness efforts individuals can take.
- Learn about the preparedness resources Emergency Management has available to help families, neighborhoods, and businesses.
- Become involved in your neighborhood or community group and encourage collaboration with Emergency Management and other organizations who participate in recovery and response.
- Get involved in community consultation in the planning process.
- Help identify vulnerabilities within the community and work with Emergency Management to make sure those gaps are represented.



IDENTIFY VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerability relates to the characteristics of a person or group in terms of their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a hazard. Some groups in society are more prone than others to damage, loss and suffering in the context of hazards. Such groups may be characterized by class, ethnicity, gender, disability, or age.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION DURING THE RECOVERY PROCESS

Community involvement in the decision-making process following a disaster is essential. One of the key concepts of recovery management is of community acceptability and participation in the recovery process. The need for community involvement is an important means of contributing to the overall empowerment of individuals and communities to manage their own recovery.

Processes of community involvement will vary and depend on the nature of the task, the type and impact of the disaster and the affected community. Some of the most effective means of consultation in disaster recovery situations include public meetings, community representation on committees, and the inclusion of representatives from community organizations in decision making processes. It is also essential that the affected community is provided adequate opportunities to debate and review major issues.

BENEFITS OF A SUCCESSFUL WHOLE COMMUNITY APPROACH INCLUDE:

- A shared understanding of community needs and capabilities
- Greater empowerment and integration of resources from across the community
- Stronger social infrastructure
- Establishment of relationships that facilitate more effective prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities
- Increased individual and collective preparedness
- Greater resiliency at both the community and national levels

Therefore, it is important for all stakeholders to communicate and work together to make the Whole Community approach to emergency management a success!

Disasters present an opportunity in recovery planning to address mitigation and promote sustainability. Realizing this vision for recovery will require action from all areas of society. This vision will be achieved when all individuals, organizations, businesses, and government agencies:

- Are well-informed about the direct and indirect consequences of hazards
- Recognize the need to plan for recovery, even where risks are reduced
- Understand the ways in which they rely on others and jointly pre-plan for recovery involving the social, economic, built and natural environments
- Act to ensure effective recovery arrangements are in place
- Take immediate post-event response and recovery actions which limit the repercussions of the event on society and the economy
- Integrate recovery considerations into everyday decision-making processes; and
- Are involved in pre-event planning about how they can use disasters as opportunities to reduce risks for their communities and local economy in the future.



Community recovery involves regeneration of a community's functions, social structures and systems following a disaster. The ability of a community to achieve this will involve the holistic interaction between the community and the social, economic, natural, and built environments.



www.tcem.org
www.readytooele.org