

2023

# VINEYARD EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS MANUAL



**VINEYARD**  
STAY CONNECTED

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# APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION

The Vineyard City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan is approved and implemented by the Vineyard City Mayor and City Council.

Minor modifications to this plan can be made under the direction of the Vineyard City Mayor or appointed representative. Modifications must be recorded in the Record of Revisions.

The Vineyard City Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan delegates the Vineyard City Mayor the authority to appoint specific individuals if he/she is unavailable.

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Vineyard City Mayor

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Date

## MANUAL MAINTENANCE

The Vineyard City Emergency Preparedness Manual is to be maintained by the Vineyard City Council and updated regularly to ensure content is accurate, current, and operational. Annual updates will be conducted in January or as needed following any training exercises or real world events.

## RECORD OF REVISIONS

The Vineyard City Emergency Preparedness Manual will be reviewed annually in January or as needed after exercises or incidents. All updates and revisions will be tracked, dated and initialed in the following table.

## RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

The Vineyard City Emergency Preparedness Manual is intended to provide information and guidance, so our residents are prepared, knowing the steps to take in an emergency. It is also available to all our Emergency Services Partners upon request.

# AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

The Vineyard City Emergency Preparedness Manual is designed to guide our citizens and stakeholders in their emergency response and recovery actions.

The document conforms to the following Federal and State laws and regulations:



## **Federal**

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Title 44. Emergency Management Assistance
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Title 200. Grants and Agreements
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5: Establishment of National Incident Management Systems (NMIS) February 28, 2003
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law (PL) 920 as amended
- Executive Order (EO) 12656 Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, November 18, 1988
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. PL 100-707 November 23, 1988
- FEMA Pre-Disaster Planning Guide for Local Government February 2017 FD008-03



## **State of Utah**

Utah Code Title 53 Chapter 2a – Emergency Management Act  
Governor’s Executive Order 2004-0012



## **Utah County**

Utah County Code 2.12 Disaster Response and Management Act  
Utah County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan 2022

# PROJECT TEAM



## PROJECT TEAM

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- Tyce Flake
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## STEERING COMMITTEE

- 2022 City Council
- Key Stakeholders

## PLANNING + DESIGN

- Kathryn Newman
- Bethany Bee
- Natilee Allen
- Julie Fullmer

## PARTNERS

- UVU
- BYU
- UCSO- Division of Emergency Management

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*Building off the hard work  
of our local youth leaders  
to provide the most updated  
and easy-to-access  
information for our  
residents.*

*"Preparation provides safe  
and friendly communities,  
which are resilient and  
ready for natural  
occurrences. "*

*-Eagle Scout, Carter Tolman*

# CONTACT INFO

During the initial threat or an occurrence of an emergency or a disaster within Vineyard City, the following protective management actions will be initiated:



## **City Services:**

Vineyard City: 801-226-1929 [vineyardutah.org](http://vineyardutah.org)

Utah County Sheriff's Non-Emergency Dispatch: 801-798-5600

<https://sheriff.utahcounty.gov/>

Orem Fire: 801-229-7021 [orem.org/fire/](http://orem.org/fire/)



## **Utility Services:**

Dominion Energy Utah (Gas)

<https://www.dominionenergy.com/utah/contact-us>

Customer Service: 800-323-5517

Report a gas leak: 800-767-1689

Rocky Mountain Power (Electricity)

<https://csapps.rockymountainpower.net/public/about/contact-us>

Customer Service: 1-888-221-7070

Report an outage: Text OUT to 759677 or call 1-877-508-5088



## **Medical**

Orem Community Hospital: 801- 224- 4080

Timpanogos Regional Hospital: 801- 714- 6000

Utah County Health Department: 801- 851- 7025

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1212

Community Crisis Hotline: 801- 587- 3000

Suicide Hotline: 800-273- 8255

Woman and Children in Crisis: 801-377-5500

VA Center in Provo: 801- 377- 1117 (open 0800 – 1800); 877- 924- 8387 (after hours)

VA Clinic in Orem: 801- 235- 0953 (open 0730 – 1630)

# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

**211Utah.org:** provides: housing, food, funding, health needs.

**Mountain Land Association of Government Meals on Wheels:** (801) 229-3802

**Utah Statewide Crisis Line/National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1-800-273-8255** Call to speak to 24/7 licensed crisis counselor if you or a loved one are having thoughts of suicide, experiencing an emotional or mental health crisis, or are feeling overwhelmed and need support.

**Utah Warm Line: 801-587-1055** This service is for people who are not in crisis but seeking emotional support, engagement, or encouragement. Certified peer specialists offer support and empower callers to resolve problems by fostering a sense of hope, dignity, and self-respect.

**Mobile Crisis Outreach Teams (MCOT): 1-800-273-8255** (Triage & dispatched through Utah's Statewide Crisis line) Mobile teams are available for dispatch in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, and Utah counties, and the southwest region of Utah, including St. George and surrounding cities. Utah Statewide CrisisLine determines if an in-person or telehealth response is most beneficial. MCOT staff may wear the CDC's recommended universal precautions.

**SafeUT (Crisis Chat and School Safety Tip app)** The 24/7 SafeUT Crisis Chat and Confidential Tip Line App provides live crisis intervention to students: K-12 and higher education. Licensed crisis counselors respond to all incoming chats, tips, and calls (crisis counseling, suicide prevention, and referral services). Support is also available to parents and educators of students. Free and available for download from Google Play and App Store.

**SafeUTNG (for Utah's Army & Air National Guard service members, family & personnel)** The **SafeUTNG app** provides a safe & confidential platform to communicate 24/7 with a licensed crisis counselor. Users can text, submit a tip, or call to receive support (including support for emotional crisis, grief & loss, drug & alcohol issues, mental health issues, self-harm, suicide prevention, and safety concerns). The app is free and available for download from the Google Play and App Store.

**Utah Coronavirus Information Line: 1-800-456-7707** or visit [coronavirus.utah.gov](https://coronavirus.utah.gov) for more information.

Central resource for COVID-19 questions in Utah.

**Disaster Distress Helpline, operated by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): 1-800-985-5990** A 24/7 national hotline dedicated to providing immediate crisis counseling for people seeking emotional help in the aftermath of a disaster (to include public health emergencies). People can also access services by texting TalkWithUs to 66746

# MISSION STATEMENT

Vineyard is building a secure, resilient and friendly city through a commitment to emergency preparedness. Vineyard is equipped with capabilities required to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the community, and neighboring communities. Vineyard is dedicated to a safe and friendly environment for individuals, families and businesses.

The following describes the command and control, operations and mechanisms utilized by the city to respond to, recover from, prepare for and mitigate against all hazards.



## **PREPAREDNESS PHASE:**

Plan for future emergencies – Conduct hazard mitigation planning – Evaluate plans through training exercises – Conduct community outreach and public engagement



## **ACTIVATION PHASE:**

Assess the emergency – Convene Emergency Planning Group (EPG) – Determine the emergency response level – Staff the Emergency Operation Center



## **RESPONSE PHASE:**

Determine incident priorities – Respond – Issue public guidance and warning – Coordinate with city partners – Request assistance/equipment as needed – Document response actions



## **RECOVERY PHASE:**

Transition to recovery – Assess damage and recovery needs – Initiate recovery efforts



## **MITIGATION PHASE:**

Review threats and hazards – Provide action reports – Coordinate mitigation efforts – Promote community resilience

Vineyard City's Emergency Management Plan establishes the framework through which the city, the county and the state agencies will respond to, recover from, prepare for and mitigate against all hazards that threaten the city. The plan also establishes guidance that supports implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Utah Governor Executive Order 2004-0012. The plan is a flexible living document which will be followed as far as it applies to a given circumstance. It is written in compliance with Utah State Code (53-2a-104). At the core of this plan is the city's desire to protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the community. The core components of the NIMS include: Resource Management – Standard mechanisms to manage resources both before and after incidents. Command and Coordination – Leadership roles, processes and organizational structures for incident management. Communication and Information Management – Systems and methods to help ensure all individuals have the means and information needed for good decisions.

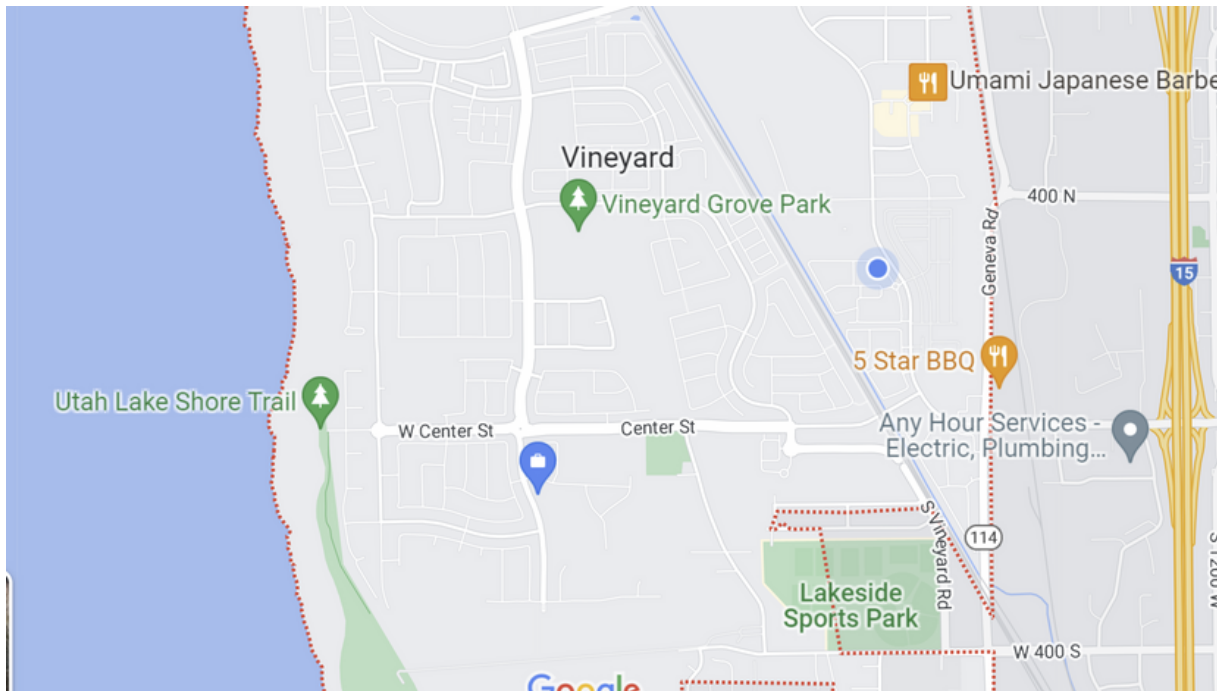
# VINEYARD CITY PROFILE

## OPPORTUNITIES

Vineyard's central location in Utah county next to Orem and Provo (the county's largest cities) with their hospitals, two major universities, and easy access to I-15 provides a multitude of resources in the event of an emergency. The continued development of the Geneva Rd. corridor on the east and the Vineyard Connector to the North is expanding the city's entrances. The development of Utah Valley University's Vineyard campus, the Utah Lake Shoreline project and Downtown Vineyard is changing the economic base and city's culture. The rural and industrial sites of the past have enabled ground-up development with all new underground (hardened) power, water, sewer and natural gas infrastructure.

## CHALLENGES

The challenges that Vineyard City faces include fault lines, earthquakes, liquefaction lines, continuation of Geneva Steel Mill's clean up, infrastructure development, air quality issues, Utah Lake algae blooms and mosquito control, geographical constraints, inadequate tax base, pressure from explosive population growth, and ongoing drought and water difficulties.

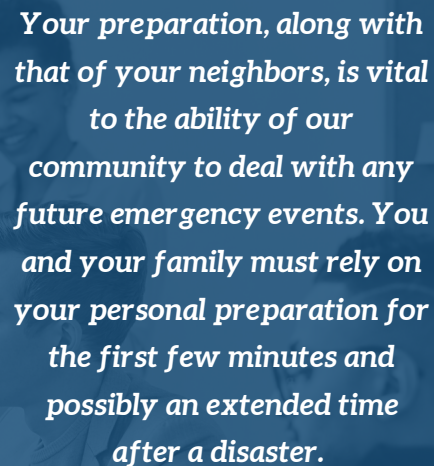


# WHY PREPARE FOR POSSIBLE DISASTERS?

Disasters disrupt hundreds of thousands of lives every year, removing access to necessities & shelter. Every disaster has lasting effects; people are killed or seriously injured, and property damage runs into billions of dollars. If a disaster occurs in our city, state, and county, governments will aid us in an attempt to mitigate the damages. Vineyard City has detailed plans and dedicated resources to address any possible emergencies covered in this manual. Local responders, however, may not be able to reach you in those first few hours or days and address individual needs. Cities' supply chains can be cut or reduced depending on the emergency at hand. Therefore, emergency preparedness is everyone's responsibility. There is no benefit in ignoring our known risks and hoping we can figure things out the moment when the emergency event arrives. We can collectively reduce the impact of any possible emergency event if we are prepared, create a plan, and 'Be Ready.'

## VOLUNTEERS

As noted, these emergencies require everyone's response. Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS): Neighborhood Watch participants and Block Captains are uniquely positioned to help in reporting what is going on in their neighborhoods during an emergency. This is where a resident can get involved in advance to solve solutions during an emergency.



*Your preparation, along with that of your neighbors, is vital to the ability of our community to deal with any future emergency events. You and your family must rely on your personal preparation for the first few minutes and possibly an extended time after a disaster.*

Joining a **Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)** is another way to help your city. CERT training will provide citizens with basic skills that they will need to respond to a disaster in its aftermath. You can take the entire lecture portion of CERT training online and finish the hands-on practical portion in the city. Contact the city for more information if you are interested in volunteering for any of these positions.

In every emergency the city will have opportunities to take on additional volunteers. Call the City Offices at 801-226-1929 if you are willing to be an emergency preparedness volunteer.

This Emergency Preparedness Manual has been created to provide Vineyard's citizens and partners such as Alpine School District, UVU, and local businesses with the information needed to 'Be Ready, identify individual responsibilities, and city and state resources and abilities.

# VINEYARD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

During the initial threat or an occurrence of an emergency or a disaster within Vineyard City, the following protective management actions will be initiated:

- 1** In response to a routine emergency event (no loss of life, limited property damage and no loss of city services) the Mayor or Designee will follow standard operating procedure by coordinating the actions of city staff, Orem Fire and Utah County Sheriff officers of the Vineyard Division.
- 2** In the case of an emergency with serious consequences such as multiple critical injuries, property damage and a disruption of city services, the City Mayor/Designee may activate the city's Emergency Operation Procedures (EOP), consult with Orem Fire and Utah County Sheriff officers, and determine incident command responsibility. The Mayor/Designee will coordinate a course of action with all stakeholders and government entities and will brief the City Council on actions to be taken.
- 3** With the event of a city-wide emergency/disaster (multiple casualties, widespread property damage, loss of city services) the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) composed of the City Mayor, City Manager, Emergency Coordinator and selected staff will perform various procedures. All emergency activities will be overseen by the Mayor or Designee under direction of the City Mayor.
- 4** The primary Vineyard EOC will be in the City Council room in City Hall. It is equipped with the capability to receive relevant information and provide coordination, direction, and control of emergency operations. Should it be necessary to relocate, the designated alternate locations may include a local school building or a Sheriff's Office vehicle that may be used as a mobile command post as the situation requires.

ALL public information will be released under direction of the Mayor or Designee to the media exclusively by the designated Public Information Officer (PIO) as the spokesperson of Vineyard City.

# ALERT SYSTEM

In the event of an emergency, Vineyard City will use the Everbridge all channel public warning system to alert and inform the community. Information/warnings/alerts will be sent out via cell phone, email and social media. The Sheriff's officers may also notify neighborhoods of emergencies via loudspeakers, lights and siren on their vehicles. Other source of reliable information will be the two radio/TV stations noted below :

- KSL 1160 AM or 102.7 FM is the statewide communication source for the Emergency Alert System, and will broadcast messages on a statewide basis. If possible, KSL will also broadcast information on KSL TV Channel 5.
- KBYU 89.1 AM or 107.9 FM is the emergency communication station for the Vineyard/Utah County area. Turn to this station for local information and instructions during an emergency.

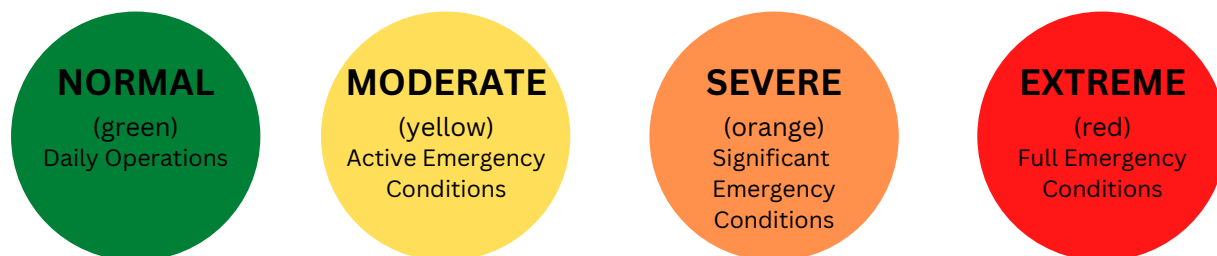
All these stations will carry National and State weather alerts, State/Utah County emergency warnings and status updates.

## BE TECH READY

Through the use of everyday technology, individuals, families, organizations and responders can adapt and respond to emergencies. Citizens may sign up on the Everbridge app/website with their cell phone number and email address. This information is stored within the notification system and is not sold or shared. Keep extra batteries for your devices. Maintain a small battery or solar powered radio and charging cords for your cell phone use in your 72 hour kits for emergencies to ensure your family will have access to these emergency alerts.

## EMERGENCY STATUS COLOR CODE

This system can be used to indicate the level or nature of the emergency easily discernible by the public: Colored flags and or signs will be posted prominently on flag poles, or at highly traveled intersections prior to or during an emergency incident.



- GREEN near-normal conditions, some property damage, no lives lost.
- YELLOW active emergency that does not affect the overall operations of a city. Emergency is limited to posted area, with some property damage and injuries.
- ORANGE for incidents causing significant damage, injuries, deaths, and disruption to city operations.
- RED could involve fatalities, injuries, wide-spread severe damage to private property & city infrastructure; The city supplies limited services.

# EVACUATION NOTIFICATIONS

The nature and severity of the emergency will dictate the need and type of evacuation order:

## EVACUATION TYPES:

- **Stay in Place Order:** to keep citizens out of danger from serious weather (such as a blizzard).
- **Shelter:** move to a safe room/place (such as civil violence).
- **Vertical Evacuation:** moving to upper floors (such as a flood).
- **Horizontal Evacuation:** move away from a part of the city (such as a lakeside fire).
- **Complete Evacuation:** destroys all city public services making the city uninhabitable for a period time (such as an earthquake)

*The implementation of protective actions such as evacuations requires coordination among multiple supporting agencies. The type of notification of an evacuation depends on the emergency and the time available.*

Vineyard's Fire and Sheriff personnel may travel the streets with their sirens and lights activated or go door to door, giving public address announcements. Residents may be notified of emergencies by the activation of the national or statewide Emergency Alert System on radio and television stations. These alerts can be activated by the State, City, County, or the National Weather Service.

If notification to evacuate comes, **DO NOT DELAY**. Follow the protocols. If directed, grab your GO BAGS and/or your 72-HOUR KIT if you can do so quickly. Do not try to gather any other items.

A rapid but orderly departure to the prescribed route and destination is imperative for the safety of all! Please follow the directions given at the time and the evacuation route on the map as shown below. Remember while material items can be replaced, your life and the lives of others cannot!

## EVACUATION CENTERS

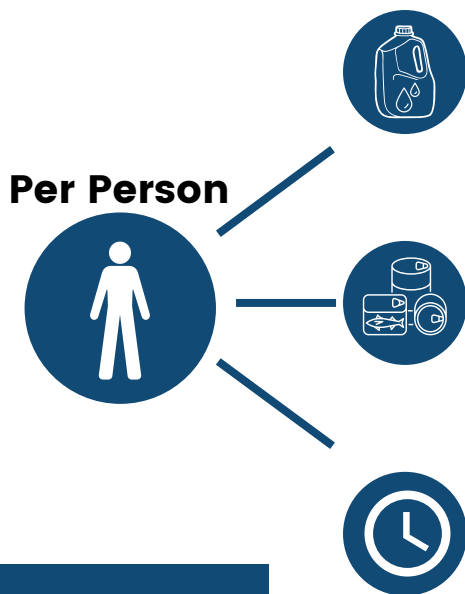
The location of these centers will be determined by the type and severity of the emergency in cooperation with state, county government, and non-governmental agencies and can include schools, churches, and/or privately owned facilities.

# PREPARING DISASTER SUPPLY KITS

Having a disaster supply kit ready to take with you at a moment's notice ensures that you will have necessary supplies no matter how fast you need to evacuate. Pack supplies in duffel bags or backpacks and store them in a designated place near an exit route.

Create 3 kinds of disaster supply kits (personal go bag, car emergency kit, and 72-hour kit). In total, your family will need a personal disaster go-bag for each individual, an emergency kit for each vehicle, and an emergency kit for the home. Don't forget to prepare for the needs of pets.

Tailor personal go-bags for the individual, including clothing, medications, and any special food needs. Given Utah's winter weather, car emergency kits should include blankets (for a full list see Car Preparation). Your larger 72 Hour Kit will also come in handy if you end up taking shelter-in-place. Items included in the list below will ensure that your disaster supply kits include all the essentials.



## Per Person

### Water: One Gallon Per Day For Three Days

Store water in tightly sealed plastic bottles or use commercially bottled water. Use water with a recycle symbol containing the number 1, 2 or 4 on the bottle. If stored properly (in a cool, dark place), water will stay good indefinitely. If stored elsewhere, replace every six to twelve months.

### Food: Pack Enough For Three Days

Include boxed, sealed packages and self-opening cans that require little or no preparation. Such items as jerky, dehydrated fruit, hard candy, protein bars, drink powders and MRE's are light weight and small in size.

### Storage:

Replace food in kit every six to twelve months or by expiration date. Remember to include food for infants and pets or special needs individuals, and include age-appropriate supplies, such as diapers or formula.

**TIP:** Parents can help minimize fears children may experience by including favorite toys and foods in 72-hour kit.

## Tools & Equipment



- Basic plastic or metal utensils
- Plastic cups
- Resealable plastic bags
- Heavy-duty garbage bags
- A multi-use tool
- Small towels & washcloths
- One mylar blanket per person
- A small flashlight & batteries

# PREPARING DISASTER SUPPLY KITS



## Include in an adult's go bag:

- Nominal amount of cash
- 3-day prescription medication supply
- Birth & Marriage Cert. Digital/Hard copies
- Bank account information
- Female products
- Small first aid kit
- Roll of toilet paper
- A whistle



## Include in a child's go bag:

- Coloring book & pencil/crayons
- A comfort item: i.e., toy, stuffed animal, etc.
- One change of basic clothing: include shoes
- 3-day supply of medications.
- Special needs: Baby formula, diapers, etc.

## SHUT OFF WATER, ELECTRICITY & NATURAL GAS

Learn the location, the tools needed, and the procedure to shut off the water, electricity & natural gas properly.



## PETS AND EMERGENCIES

Furry or feathered household members need an emergency plan. Emergency plans should incorporate alternative evacuation facilities. Red Cross shelters will not accept pets because of state health regulations. Check with associates & alternative facilities that do accept pets.

## Include in a pet go-bag:

- Dry food
- Water
- Leash & collar
- Cat litter & pan
- Plastic bags for waste disposal
- Medications

For further information and help in building your family's disaster supply kits, visit:

- <https://ready.gov>
- [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org)
- <https://wvc-ut.gov>

## TIPS FOR PREPARING CHILDREN AND SPECIAL NEEDS INDIVIDUALS

Let children know in a calm, confident and factual way that they are safe, there is a plan, and preparations are complete. During an emergency, give simple, easy-to-understand instructions.

Review & practice your household safety/emergency plans annually. Give every household member a role/job in the plan (i.e., pack personal go-bag). This ownership will provide confidence and comfort.

After the event, allow children and adults to talk about what they went through. Please encourage them to share concerns & ask questions. Listen carefully and answer all questions as fully as possible. Reassuring hugs & emotional support helps heal.

Encourage actions related to the emergency, such as volunteering to help the community or other household members, in order to manage their feelings.

Individuals with disabilities may react more intensely to emergencies since they have less control over events. They may act out as they manifest loss, distress, worry, and/or anger. Calm words of reassurance and explanations before, during, and after the event will better manage emotions. For further reading, go to the following site: Individuals with Disabilities at [www.beready.gov](http://www.beready.gov).

# IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

Make sure you have access to and copies of the following documents:



**BIRTH  
CERTIFICATE**



**MARRIAGE  
CERTIFICATE**



**DRIVERS LICENSE**



**I.D. CARD**



**PASSPORT**

# FIRST AID KIT

A well supplied First Aid Kit must be tailored to the individual needs of your family. Existing health problems in the family, such as heart disorders, diabetes, serious allergies, asthma or ulcers make it necessary to include specific medications in your kit.

It is also necessary to consider the ages of family members. In addition to special items dictated by your specific family members, there are numerous commercially produced basic first aid kits running from \$5-30 that are compact in size and that that you can add your special items to.

All are life threatening and should be acted on quickly. At least one adult member of every family should become familiar with the **four main first aid functions: Airway-Breathing-Circulation-Shock.**

## TREATING SERIOUS INJURIES

Injuries are common in disasters, but there are simple things you can do to comfort those who are hurt and prevent further harm. It's always a good idea to learn first aid, CPR and the Heimlich maneuver. **Join a Stop the Bleed Class or other First Aid Classes** offered by the City on a rotating basis.

**HEAVY BLEEDING:** Cover the wound with a clean cloth and press firmly. Add additional cloth on top of the first cloth as needed. Elevate bleeding arm or leg unless fracture is suspected.

**BURNS:** Flush burned areas with cool water (unless it's an electrical burn). Do not use ice or ointment except on minor burns. Do not break blisters or remove clothes stuck to the skin. Cover injured area with a dry, clean dressing. Call 911 if burn is serious or covers more than one body part, including head, neck, hands, feet or genitals, or is caused by chemicals, an explosion or electricity.

**FRACTURES:** Do not move the victim if they are unconscious or have suspected back or neck injuries. Treat breathing, bleeding or shock first. Immobilize fracture before moving victim.

**SHOCK:** Shock is indicated by pale, clammy skin, weakness, fast breathing, rapid, weak pulse, and confusion. Lay the victim on their back, keep them warm and keep their feet elevated.

**Always call 911 if a person is seriously injured.**

As you consider building your own First Aid Kit, visit the following: [Kidshealth.org](http://Kidshealth.org)

# MANAGING A DISASTER AT HOME

Although you may never be asked to evacuate, disasters can isolate you from outside help and make it necessary for you to care for yourself for days at a time. Your disaster supply kit will contain many of the tools and supplies you need.



## **WATER**

Water is crucial for health and survival. If a disaster is imminent, fill pitchers, jars, buckets, water bottles, and your bathtub in case your community's water supply is cut-off. If your drinking water is running low, use water from your 72-Hour kit, water heater tank, and toilet tanks (not bowls). Using the water from radiators, waterbeds, or swimming pools is NOT safe. Each person should drink at least two quarts of water each day and look for more water for the next day.



## **POWER**

Power may go out. If the power goes out, check your fuse box or circuit breaker, or contact neighbors to see if the outage is limited to your home. Leave one light turned on to know when power is restored. If you plan to use a generator, operate it outside, not in the basement or garage. Do not hook it up directly to your home's wiring. Instead, connect the equipment and appliances you want to power directly to the outlets on the generator. Avoid opening the refrigerator and freezer doors. Food will remain fresh for up to four hours after the power goes off. If you know a power outage may happen, freeze water in plastic bottles to keep food cool longer. Turn off computers, stereos, televisions, and appliances when the power goes out. Protect your computer with a surge protector. Practice energy conservation to help power companies avoid rolling blackouts. Know how to release your electric garage door manually. Gas stations use electricity to operate their pumps; always keep your car's fuel tank at least half full.



## **FOOD**

Ration food supplies for everyone except children and pregnant women. Most people can survive easily on half their normal amount. Avoid eating food from dented or swollen cans or food that looks or smells abnormal.

# WHAT TO DO AFTER A DISASTER

Whether returning home from an evacuation or venturing outside for the first time after an event, be aware of new dangers that may have arisen due to the disaster. You may experience washed out roads, downed power lines, contaminated drinking water or other hazards. Report problems promptly to local officials so that corrective measures can be taken.

## INSPECT YOUR HOME FOR DAMAGE

When reentering your home, look for structural damage, loose or damaged electrical wires, and gas leaks. Only enter a fire-damaged house once authorities have inspected it. If the structure seems unsafe, contact a professional before entering. Contact your insurance agent. Discard spoiled food from your refrigerator. Follow emergency procedures.

## HELPING CHILDREN COPE

A child can be traumatized by a disaster, whether experienced first-hand, seen on television, or learned from an adult. Monitor the nature and quantity of disaster-related programming your children are exposed to and contact your school to determine how teachers deal with the situation. If your children have questions about the disaster, answer them truthfully, but don't allow the subject to dominate your conversations. Provide reassuring words and affection.

# SPECIFIC DISASTERS

An emergency plan and a disaster supply kit will help you manage almost every kind of crisis, whether natural or caused by humans. Each situation requires specific types of preparation and action. Read through these specific disasters to familiarize yourself with the variety of hazards and how to prepare, respond, and recover.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> Economic Emergencies | <b>9</b> Electrical Disasters |
| <b>2</b> Earthquakes          | <b>10</b> Thunderstorms       |
| <b>3</b> Fire                 | <b>11</b> Winter Storms       |
| <b>4</b> Missing Person       | <b>12</b> Car Preparations    |
| <b>5</b> Floods               | <b>13</b> Hazardous Materials |
| <b>6</b> Drought              | <b>14</b> Pandemic/ Epidemic  |
| <b>7</b> High Winds           | <b>15</b> Terrorist Attack    |
| <b>8</b> Gas Leaks            | <b>16</b> Nuclear Attack      |

# ECONOMIC EMERGENCIES



A recession is a period of economic downturn spread across several months or years. To help prepare for a recession, job loss or other financial hurdle, aim to build an emergency fund that covers three to six months of living expenses. If you're falling behind in debt payments, reach out to your creditors and ask for hardship concessions. "Ask yourself: Where can I reduce monthly outflow?"

**Volunteer:** In recession communities level of service is reduced, community connection bolsters jobs, feeds charity, and build community, which are all necessary for economic recovery.

**Food Security:** Storing Food & Water will provide for the needs of each household during supply chain breakdowns. Gardening, which will ensure additional food security

## PREPARE

### 1. Focus on budgeting and building an emergency fund

Whether the economy is surging or stalling, it's important to have enough money set aside so you can still pay your monthly bills in the event of an unexpected job loss or other emergency. "Every dollar adds up to 10, and 10s rapidly increases to 100."

### 2. Prioritize paying off high-interest debt

Shoring up your finances also means tackling debt. "The first thing I would tell people to do is to pay down variable rate debt, like credit card debt,"

### 3. Update your résumé

Layoffs and cost-cutting measures are already starting to sweep through the tech and media sectors, which could be a bad sign for other industries.

### 4. Get creative about saving

Consider other ways to earn more money—be it asking for a raise or adding another revenue stream through a side hustle.

### 5. If you have savings to invest, be savvy about it

The stock market typically slumps before a recession begins and rebounds before the economy improves, so heading into a recession can be a good time to buy stocks when prices are lower.

### 6. Having a 6month/year food supply and savings

This will help to provide for needs during loss of jobs, supply chain breakdowns, and/or high inflation.

## RESOURCES

Utah Job Board  
Vineyard Utah Jobs Facebook Page  
UVU Resume Builder  
Utah County Health Department  
Crisis Centers  
Food Coalition  
Vineyard Community Garden

## RECOVERY

**WORK, SAVE, INVEST,  
STAY MENTALLY HEALTHY**  
"A job is a job", and "This too shall pass"

# EARTHQUAKES



Earthquake damage can extend for miles from the epicenter of these traumatic shifts in the earth's crust, resulting in collapsed buildings, bridges, overpasses, cracked roadways, downed power lines, broken gas lines, fire, explosions, and landslides.

## DURING AN EARTHQUAKE



### INDOOR

Stay indoor. Find protection in a doorway, under a desk or table. Stay away from windows/ glass dividers. Avoid masonry wall (brick) chimneys and fireplaces.



### OFFICE BUILDING

stay next to a pillar or support column or under a heavy table or desk.



### OUTSIDE

stand away from buildings, trees, telephone & electric lines & anything taller than you.



### VEHICLE

If in a vehicle, stay clear of under-passes & overpasses, stay in your vehicle.

- Store water and a food supply.
- Secure major appliances and furniture to both the floor and wall.
- Move large objects and breakable items to lower shelves.
- Fasten pictures and mirrors securely to walls.
- Install flexible pipe fittings to minimize breakage of gas & water lines.

## AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE

- Check for injuries & Administer first aid.
- Notify Family or Emergency contacts of your status as soon as possible.
- Enact plan for reuniting with your family
- Use cell phones only for emergencies.
- Turn the radio to emergency stations (102.7 KSL FM or 107.9 KBYU FM) & listen for instructions from safety agencies.
- Prepare for aftershocks
- Don't turn light switches on or off.
- Sparks created by switch contacts can ignite gas.
- Check for safety-gas, water, sewer line breaks, fires, downed electric lines, & building
- Damage & Clean up dangerous spills.
- Don't use matches or open flames in home until positive that there are no gas leaks.
- Turn off interrupted utilities.
- Look for potential safety problems such as cracks around chimneys & foundations.
- Report damages or needs to your neighborhood block captain.
- Assist the neighbors & others as able.
- Do not re-enter a home if damaged until it has been inspected.
- Learn how, when and where to turn off electricity, gas and water

# FIRES








There are easy steps to take that can reduce fire risk and injuries from a blaze, whether inside or outside your home. Create a household fire escape plan that shows two ways to exit every room, and has a meeting place outside. Practice at least twice per year; Include your basement & second floor.

- Smoke/ Carbon detectors & fire extinguishers on every level of your home, in & outside of every sleeping area; also in vehicles. Test and clean detectors & equipment monthly. Replace batteries at least twice per year.
- Escape ladders for all windows 8+ feet off the ground (especially for children.)
- Keep home (inside and outside) free of combustible materials. Homes near the lakeshore, wetlands, uplands, or undeveloped land, should prepare for wildfires.
- Don't run cords under carpet or rugs, or behind curtains.

## PREPARE



## ACT

CLASS OF FIRE	TYPE OF FIRE	APPROVED FIRE EXTINGUISHER
 <b>A</b> Ordinary Combustibles	Wood, paper, cloth	Type A; Type A-B
 <b>B</b> Flammable Liquids	Gasoline, paints, oils, grease	Type A-B; Type B-C; Type A-B-C
 <b>C</b> Live Electrical Equipment	Electrical wiring, fuse box	Type B-C; Type A-B-C
 <b>D</b> Combustible Metal	Metals	Bucket of Sand
 <b>K</b> Commercial Cooking Equipment	Commercial cooking oil appliances	*Wet Chemical

## RECOVERY

After fire do not reenter the building until appropriate authorities (fire department, sheriff or city building inspector) have given permission.

**Extinguishers with the following conditions are should be removed from service:**

1. When cylinder or shell threads are damaged.
2. If there is corrosion that caused pitting.
3. When the extinguisher has burned in a fire.

## RESPOND

- Removing any of these 4 elements will extinguish fires; Fuel, Heat, Oxygen & Chem. reaction.
- Never fight a fire if you do not know: what material is burning, the type of fire extinguisher to use, how to use the fire extinguisher, if the fire is spreading beyond the spot it started, or if your instincts tell you not to.
- If inside & you have time, evacuate everyone.
- Crawl low to the ground, under the smoke.
- Feel the door: if door is warm: remain in room & call for help. If door is cool: leave room & close the door behind you. Use stairs: not elevators
- DO NOT return to a fire for anything.
- PREVENT children from returning to structure to rescue a pet or prized possession.
- Go to the nearest house or building; call 911
- Give Address & Fire tp. Follow instructions.
- If clothes catch fire, STOP, DROP, ROLL. Cover your face with your hands.
- If you see someone on fire, use a blanket or coat to smother fire. {Do not fan them}
- Follow established evacuation procedures in public buildings.

# MISSING PERSONS



## PREPARE

Not all missing person cases can be prevented, however, there are some strategies you can use to help minimize the risk of going missing, or having a loved one go missing.

**The key to prevention** is enhancing individual resilience and resourcefulness, strengthening family and community networks, and using existing tools to stay connected and be safe.

### Search Group Items:

Mobile phone  
Missing person flyers/poster  
Walking sticks & Whistles  
Maps & Flashlights  
protective eyewear  
Reflective & Protective clothing  
First Aid Kit  
Brightly colored tape  
Camera: Don't Touch Evidence  
Sunscreen & Insect repellent  
Water and food/snacks

## ACT



If someone has gone missing please contact the law enforcement. If you think you know the whereabouts of any person, **BEFORE TAKING ANY ACTION**, please contact the law enforcement agency listed in the record, or the Utah Department of Justice.

Police will usually only conduct a search if they believe your loved one's disappearance is suspicious. The State Emergency Service (EOC) will conduct searches for missing persons with approval from police. Vineyard Dispatch: 801-794-3970.

## RESPOND

### MISSING PERSON RESOURCES:

- Utah Private Organizations: Missing, Runaway, Foreign Missing
- <https://bci.utah.gov/missing-persons/resources-for-missing-persons/>
- Utah Missing Persons Clearinghouse Functions
- <https://bci.utah.gov/missing-persons/utah-missing-persons-clearinghouse-functions/>

### ORGANIZE SEARCH:

- Here are some steps you will need to take to organize a search:
- <https://www.missingpersonsguide.com/guide/>
- <https://www.missingpersonsguide.com/>

Keeping track of what has been done will help you decide what to do next (if anything). Delegate any or all of these tasks on the checklist, and remember that these are only suggestions - you know your missing loved one best, so only do what you feel is necessary when you feel it necessary.

### Immediately:

Keeping a record  
Gather details: physical description & circumstance  
Report missing person  
Create poster & distribute  
Spread word on facebook  
Report to registries  
Gather Volunteers

### Week 1

Create Facebook page  
Create Twitter account  
Store information centrally (e.g. Dropbox)  
Media release & attention  
Contact relevant people & orgs. Managing missing persons affairs.

### First Month

Managing missing persons affairs. Consider Billboards & bumper stickers to distribute. Request or organize a ground search. Consider a hotline phone.

### Long Term

Write a blog & articles.  
Hold events & fundraisers  
Family Tracing Service  
Request an inquest  
Create reward for info  
Make age-progression

## RECOVERY: PREVENTION AND COUNSELING



Floods occur regularly across the nation, causing damage. Although our community is not in a high-risk area geographically, we can experience localized flooding. Those living near waterways or other low-lying areas are most at risk, but anyone in a community susceptible to flooding can be affected. Know the floodplains in Vineyard.

- Determine if your property has flooded
- Make an advanced flood plan of what to do and where to go.
- Keep vehicle gas tanks half-full in case of an evacuation.
- Follow the National Flood Insurance Program

## ACT & RESPOND

LEAVE BEFORE FLOODING STARTS	KNOW SAFE ALTERNATIVE ROUTES & HOW TO EVACUATE	PREPARE AN EMERGENCY BAG WITH FOOD, DRUGS, DOCUMENTS, ETC.	STAY INFORMED ON THE LOCAL NEWS	IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS, KEEP USEFUL ITEMS AT HOME (SANDBAGS, ETC.)	AVOID CONTACT WITH FLOODWATER & SWIMMING
DISCONNECT ELECTRICITY & GAS	DON'T WALK OR DRIVE IN FLOOD WATER	GET TO HIGHER GROUND	FOLLOW EVACUATION PROCEDURES & NOTIFICATIONS	FREE CATTLE & LEAD ANIMALS TO A SAFER PLACE	COMMUNICATE TO YOUR FAMILY OF YOUR STATUS

- Do not attempt to drive over flooded roads, as they may be washed out.
- While driving, watch for flooding at bridges, dips, and low areas.
- Drive slowly in water, use low gear, and be careful of damaged roads.

DON'T GO HOME OR TO DISASTER AREAS UNTIL DECLARED SAFE	WHEN BACK HOME CLEAN & DISINFECT SURFACES & ITEMS	DON'T TOUCH POWERLINES

### Structure & Utilities

Check for structural damage before entering. Make sure the electricity is off and watch for electrical wires.

### Food & Water

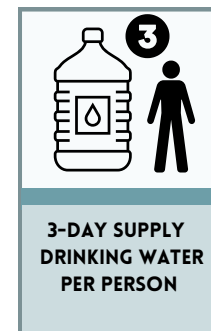
Do not use food that has been contaminated by flood waters. Test drinking water for potability.



Water supply conditions below 75% of the average signify potential for undue hardships. Drought can cause long-term public health problems, including shortages of drinking water & poor-quality drinking water. Impacts on air quality, sanitation, hygiene, food & nutrition. More diseases such as West Nile Virus are carried by mosquitoes breeding in stagnant water.

## Water conservation is key in times of drought.

Store water for needs during an initial disruption of water availability  
During severe droughts, food supplies run short.



## ACT

DROUGHT LEVEL

NONE

ABNORMAL

MODERATE

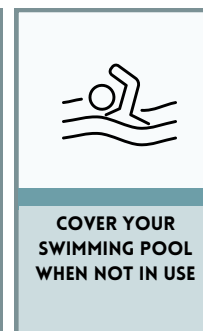
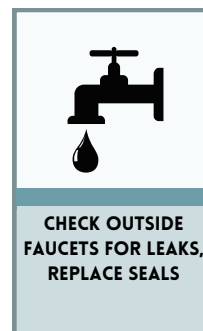
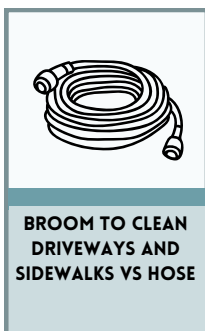
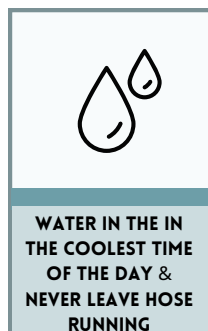
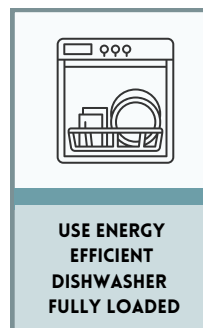
SEVERE

EXTREME

EXCEPTIONAL

### CONDITIONS DURING EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT:

- Air quality is poor.
- Wheat germination is poor, feed is reduced, and springs are drying.
- Pasture and water is inadequate for cattle as streams and ponds are dry.
- Fire danger increases; fire is banned on public lands
- Irrigation water allotments are cut, native vegetation struggles, and streamflow low



## RECOVERY: CONSERVE WATER

- Incorporate water conservation in your daily life.
- Test drinking water for potability.
- By using these suggestions, you can save thousands of gallons of water per year! A five minute shower will save up to 7 gallons of water over the national average shower.

# HIGH WINDS



In preparation for high winds (which are common in our area), survey your home and property. Take note of materials stored, placed or used, which in the event of high winds could become destructive to other structures. Devise methods of securing these materials where they will still be accessible for day to day needs.

- Keep radio (KSL or KBYU) or TV (KSL) on to monitor for wind advisories.
- Draw some water for emergency use in the event water service is interrupted.
- Have a supply of flashlight batteries, spare batteries, first aid equipment, medicines and other emergency supplies available for emergency use.
- Secure outdoor furniture, trash cans, tools, etc.

## RESPOND

- Take shelter in basement, hallways, closets and away from windows.
- Stay out of areas where flying objects could injure you or destroy your place of refuge.

## RECOVERY

- **Inspect** for structural damage and report damage to your insurance agent immediately.
- **Check** all utilities for damage and ensure proper operation.
- **Monitor** radio and TV for instructions from local authorities.
- **Help** clean-up debris and rebuild community

**70–300+  
mph**

*Large dark low lying cloud, large hail, rotating funnel-shaped cloud, cloud of debris, dark green skies, roaring sound similar to a train: could be a tornado!*





## Common Causes of Power Outages

Power outages should be reported to and resolved by Rocky Mountain Power, with the assistance of the city as requested. The length of power outage is totally dependent on the type of emergency experienced and is beyond the control of the city.

### ACT

- Learn location of fuse box or circuit breaker.
- Store flashlights and extra batteries in a handy place.
- Have food and water supply on hand, since the outage may last a while.
- Keep an adequate supply of fuel on hand. Any supply of fuels as noted above **MUST NOT** be stored in the house or garage!
- Do not operate electrical switches, appliances or battery-operated devices if you suspect natural gas leak. This could create sparks that could ignite gas from broken lines.
- If gas line breakage is suspected, shut off gas at the meter.
- If no gas leaks are found, turn on a battery-operated or car radio to receive disaster instructions. KSL 1160 AM and KBYU 89.1 FM and 107.9 FM are the primary and secondary stations for information.
- Do not use your cellphone except in extreme emergency situations.
- Keep your refrigerator well defrosted. Build up ice works against your freezer.

### RESPOND

- Unplug all your appliances. The surge of power when restored could ruin your appliances.
- Turn off all but one light.
- A major problem during an outage is food thawing in the freezer or refrigerator. Open the door only to take food out, and do so as quickly as possible. If you have access to dry ice, place it in a cardboard box and then on top of the food.
- When using camping equipment during an outage, remember to do so outside.
- Do not let children carry candles or lanterns.

### RECOVERY

- Plug in appliances one-by-one to prevent an overload on the system.
- Be patient, power is first restored to police, fire departments, hospitals and other essential services.
- Examine frozen foods to ensure they are still good. If meat is off color or has an odd odor, throw it away.



# NATURAL GAS LEAKS



While unlikely a gas leak will occur, it is important to be prepared. Natural gas is easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames and will form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning. Basement Floods can potentially cause gas leaks.

## LEARN THE SIGNS



**Smell** – a strong odor, like rotten eggs. Natural gas has no scent, so a strong odorant is added to help you smell possible leaks.



**Sight** – bubbles in standing water, dirt or debris blowing into the air, or vegetation that appears dead around the pipeline area.



**Sound** – a roaring, hissing or whistling sound.

## WHAT TO DO



**Leave** – Evacuate everyone from your home immediately and move away from the premises.



**Stop** – DON'T use/do anything that could create a spark, such as light a match, turn appliances or lights on or off, use a telephone or cell phone, ring a doorbell or start a car.



**Call** – Once you are at a safe location, such as a neighbor's house, contact your local gas utility and/or dial 911.

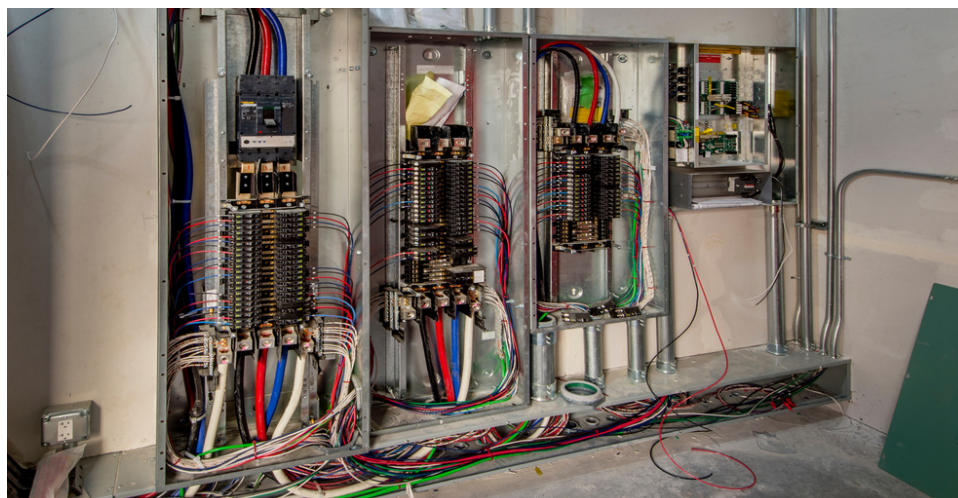
## USE GAS APPLIANCES SAFELY

- Do not use a gas range (oven or burner) to heat your home—prolonged use of an open oven in a closed house or apartment can lead to a build-up of carbon monoxide, an odorless, poisonous gas.
- Never use a gas grill to cook or heat in the house or any enclosed space like the garage or basement. This practice can lead to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Keep the area around natural gas appliances clean and unblocked.
- Keep cleaning products, gasoline, paints and other combustible materials away from natural gas appliances.
- If the pilot light goes out, make sure all knobs are turned off and wait a few minutes before reigniting. Light the match first and hold it to the pilot light before turning on the gas. If you have difficulty getting the pilot light to reignite, turn the gas valve off and call a repair professional to assist you.

# ELECTRIC SAFETY



Be aware that unusually warm or hot outlets, sparks or flickering lights, buzzing sounds and breakers that continue to trip may be a sign that unsafe wiring conditions exist. Have a qualified electrician perform an inspection and make any necessary repairs.



## STAY SMART ABOUT YOUR ELECTRIC SYSTEM:



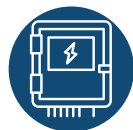
Always use the correct size fuse, replacing a fuse with one of a larger size can cause excessive currents in the wiring and possibly start a fire.



Use power strips or smart strips with surge protectors to save energy and prevent overloaded outlets.



Place safety covers in unused outlets to protect children and pets.



Know the location of the electrical breaker panel. Label all circuit breakers and fuse boxes clearly so each switch is clearly marked as to which outlet or appliance it is for.

## BE WARY AROUND WATER

*Water is a good conductor of electricity and can cause serious injury.*

- Keep all appliances away from water sources.
- If your basement floods, a shock hazard may exist even in an inch of water if an extension cord connection is on the floor. If the electrical panel is upstairs or in the basement (and can be reached on dry ground), shut off all circuits. If not, check your house electrical meter. If it is on your home there may be a main disconnect switch (breaker) next to it. If the meter is on an underground service, it may be in front of your home, but there should be a main breaker line where the line enters the home. Shut it off!
- Do not operate any electric appliance or device with wet hands, while standing in water, or while in the bathtub or shower.
- Ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) outlets should be located in bathrooms, kitchen, garages, basements, exterior receptacle locations, or other areas near water sources to protect from a dangerous shock in case electricity and water come together.

**TIP:** A shut off valve is located on the street side wall of your basement. If you live on a corner lot, it could be on the sidewall as well. In either case, turn it to the off position.



Due to the Vineyard's geography (Utah Lake and surrounding mountains), Vineyard may experience thunderstorms with exceedingly high winds and lightning. Even those that are not severe can still be dangerous. Lightning is a threat, though it may seem that a thunderstorm is miles away.

## HOW CLOSE IS THE STORM?

To determine how close a thunderstorm is to you, count the seconds between the lightning flash and the next rumble of thunder. Divide that number by five. The answer is the number of miles the storm is away.

## KNOW THE SIGNS:

- No place outside is safe in a thunder and lightning storm. When thunderstorms or lightning threaten, get inside a home or large building, or inside an automobile. Stay indoors and don't venture outdoors unless necessary.
- Stay away from open doors and windows, fireplaces, stoves, metal pipes, sinks and plug in appliances. Don't use plug in electrical equipment such as hair dryers, electric blankets, or electric razors during storms.
- If there is no time to reach a safe building or an automobile, follow these rules:



## First Aid for Lightning



- Persons struck by lightning receive a severe electrical shock and may be burned, but they carry no electrical charge and may be handled safely.
  - A person "killed" by lightning can often be revived by prompt mouth-to-mouth resuscitation or prolonged CPR.
  - If a group is struck by lightning, those who are apparently dead should be treated first; those who show vital signs may probably recover spontaneously, although burns and other injuries may require treatment.
1. Do not stand underneath a natural lightning rod, such as a tall, isolated tree in an open area.
  2. Avoid projecting yourself above the surrounding landscape, as you would do if you were standing on a hilltop, in an open field, on the beach or fishing from a small boat.
  3. Get out of the water and out of the boat.
  4. Get away from metal equipment.
  5. Stay away from wire fences, metal pipes, exposed sheds or anything that is high that would conduct electricity. Some of these could carry electricity to you from some distance away.
  6. Don't use metal objects like fishing rods or golf clubs. Cleated shoes are particularly good lightning rods.
  7. Stay in your automobile if traveling. Cars offer excellent lightning protection.
  8. If only isolated trees are nearby, your best protection is to crouch in the open, keeping twice as far away from isolated trees as they are tall.
  9. When you feel the electrical charge—if your hair stands on end or your skin tingles—lightning may be about to strike. Drop to the ground immediately.
  10. If severe weather/thunderstorms appear possible, listen for National Weather Service alerts on radio, TV or social media.

# CAR PREPARATION



## Winterize Your Car

- Check the wipers, battery, heater, defroster, ignition system, lights, oil and tire pressure.
- Consider purchasing snow tires or chains.
- Pack a winter emergency kit with a window scraper, blankets, battery powered radio, flashlight, water, snacks, tow chain or rope, shovel and flares.
- Keep tank half full of gas or charged.

## Fuel Storage

- Use a vented metal can like a Jerry-can are better than plastic
- Fire Protection Association discourages storing more than 5 gallons
- Store fuel away from living quarters (such as in a ventilated detached shed) away from ignition sources
- DO NOT store gasoline in the basement, utility room or garage of your home
- Gasoline has a relative short shelf-life, it begins to degrade in month
- Use a stabilizer if kept over a month or two
- Camping stove cannisters need to be stored upright under the same rules

## CAR EMERGENCY KIT

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| • Bottled water (2-3 gal.)  | • Durable canvas bag to store supplies                                    | • Extra gloves, boots, wool socks, stocking cap, shoes      |
| • Granola / energy bars   | • No-spill gas can (2-5 gal.)   | • Small Shovel, Scraper, & Snow Brush                       |
| • Blankets  | • Jumper cables (12-20', be sure to get the right gauge for your vehicle) | • Hand-held GPS unit  |
| • First aid kit (with seatbelt cutter and window breaker)   | • Battery powered jump starter  | • Towing strap or chain                                     |
| • Extra Clothing and Shoes  | • Roadside flares/glowsticks (4, check out these reusable LED flares)     | • Sanitation (hand sanitizer, towelettes, small trash bags) |
| • Wind up Flashlights   | • Flat tire inflation canister (non-explosive)                            | • Emergency car battery charger                             |
| • Whistle   | • Spare tire and jack   | • Solar battery charger                                     |
| • Small tool kit (screwdrivers, pliers, vise grips, adjustable wrench, tire pressure gauge, etc.) | • Spare car fuses   | • Toiletries, soap, etc.                                    |
| • Flashlight and extra batteries or flashlight that doesn't need batteries                        | • Road maps   | • Cell phone charger (left in car at all times)             |
| • Washer fluid  | • Car fire extinguisher (ABC type)  | • Battery powered and/or Hand crank radio                   |
| • Pen and paper   | • Antifreeze (1 gal.)   | • Sleeping bag(s)   |
| • Multipurpose tool   | • Two quarts of oil   | • Tow Chains  |
| • Paper Towels/Rags   | • Roll of duct tape   |   |
| • Emergency candle  | • Rain gear & umbrella  |   |
|   | • Sack of sand/salt   |   |

# WINTER STORMS



## BEFORE THE STORMS

- Arrange for emergency heat in case of power failure.
- Prepare your automobile prior to winter weather by making sure the battery is good, that the fuel tank is full and the car emergency kits are up to date (especially for winter).
- Your car will help you keep warm, visible and alive should you be trapped in a winter storm. A lighted candle will help keep you from freezing, but you must remember to have a window open slightly for ventilation.

## DURING AND AFTER THE STORM

- Dress warmly. Wear multiple layers of protective, loose-fitting clothing, scarves, mittens, and hoods. Cover the mouth and nose to protect lungs from extremely cold air.
- Avoid travel, but if you become stranded, stay in your vehicle—keep it ventilated, bundle up, light an emergency candle for warmth, change positions occasionally and don't panic. While driving use extreme caution.
- Avoid overexertion. Heart attacks are a major cause of deaths during and after winter storms. Shoveling snow or unfreezing stuck vehicles can be extremely hard work. Don't overdo it! When shoveling snow, use your legs, not your back to lift in order to avoid back injury.
- Be prepared for isolation at home. If you live in a rural area, make sure you can survive at home for a week or two in case the storm makes it impossible for you to leave.

## TERMS TO KNOW

**WATCH:** A winter storm is approaching

**FLURRIES:** Intermittent snowfall that may reduce visibility

**SLEET:** particles of ice, usually mixed with rain. If enough sleet accumulates on the ground, it will make the road slippery.

**HEAVY SNOW:** when four or more inches are expected within a 12-hour period.

**FREEZING RAIN:** When expected rain is likely to freeze as soon as it strikes the ground, putting a coating of ice or glaze on roads and everything else that is exposed. If a substantial layer of ice is expected to accumulate from the freezing rain, then an **ICE STORM** is forecast.

**BLIZZARD:** the most dangerous of all winter storms. It combines cold air, heavy snow and strong winds that blow the snow about and reduce visibility to only a few yards. Winds typically 35 mph or more and temperature 20 degrees F or below.

**SEVERE BLIZZARD WARNING:** very heavy snowfall is expected, with winds of at least 45 mph or temperatures of ten degrees or lower.

# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



*Toxic products are stored, used and transported daily through our community. Occasionally accidents happen, and the effects of spills and leaks can be spread for miles through the air, sewer system or waterways*

## Chemical Disasters

Before	During	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Learn the emergency alert system for your area.</li><li>• Be prepared to evacuate with little or no notice, see Vineyard Evacuation Map ( in appendix ).</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call 911 if you witness a spill or accident.</li><li>• Evacuate immediately if told to do so by authorities.</li><li>• If not evacuating, get inside as quickly as possible, bring pets inside too.</li><li>• If you are advised to stay inside and shelter in place:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Close windows, and both inside and outside doors.</li><li>◦ Turn off air conditioners.</li><li>◦ Gather everyone in the above-ground room with the fewest doors and windows.</li><li>◦ Tape plastic sheeting around windows and vents, and tape the sides, tops, and bottoms of doors.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If you were evacuated, do not return home until authorities say it is safe. After you return or when authorities say it is okay to leave your shelter, open all windows and turn on vents and fans to flush chemicals and gases from your home.</li><li>• Report any residual gases, chemicals or other hazards.</li><li>• Seek medical treatment for any exposure as soon as possible.</li><li>• Seal up exposed clothing and contact authorities about proper disposal.</li><li>• Find out from authorities (fire dept. and city officials) how to clean up your land or property.</li></ul>

### IF EXPOSED TO CHEMICALS:

- Quickly remove all clothing and items in contact with the body and bag them. Cut shirts off to avoid contact with the face.
- Flush eyes with water.
- Wash hands and face with soap and water. Use a soapy cloth to blot exposed skin. Rinse with clean water.
- Change into clean clothes.
- Seek medical help as soon as possible.



With the nation's experience with the Covid pandemic of 2020-2021, we are all aware of the extensive effects of a pandemic on our society and community.

## HOW TO PLAN AND PREPARE

As health officials combat any new influenza virus with detection, diagnosis and treatment protocols, it's important to realize that managing a major disease outbreak requires participation from everyone.

All Americans need to prepare themselves and their family to be safe from the spread of disease or from any other possible disaster or crisis situation. Below are some of the recommended actions to take when preparing for a possible pandemic disease outbreak.

- Practice good hygiene. Ensure you and your family members always practice flu prevention principles, such as:
- Use good cough etiquette. Cough and sneeze into your sleeve or a tissue, not your hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze. Hand sanitizer is also effective.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you get sick with influenza, CDC recommends that you stay home from work or school and limit contact with others to keep from infecting them.

**H1N1 Influenza** is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza viruses that causes regular outbreaks in pigs. People do not normally get swine flu, but human infections can and do happen.

**Bird flu** is commonly used to refer to as Avian flu (see below). Bird flu viruses infect birds, including chickens, other poultry and wild birds such as ducks.

**Avian flu (A1)** is caused by influenza viruses that occur naturally among wild birds. Low pathogenic A1 is common in birds and causes few problems. Highly pathogenic H5N1 is deadly to domestic fowl, can be transmitted from birds to humans, and is deadly to domestic fowl, can be transmitted from birds to humans, and is deadly to humans. There is virtually no human immunity and human vaccine availability is very limited.

**Pandemic flu** is virulent human flu that causes a global outbreak, or pandemic, of serious illness. Because there is little natural immunity, the disease can spread easily from person to person. Currently there is a vaccine readily available for Covid and its variants.

**Seasonal or common flu** is a respiratory illness that can be transmitted person to person. Most people have some immunity, and a vaccine is available.

## SOCIAL DISTANCING MEASURES

- Social distancing, or limited personal interaction, is an important preventative measure to reduce the spread of disease. If a pandemic situation occurs, you may be asked to stay in your home, with limited access to outside sources of food or services. To reduce the need to go to public places, buy and store a two week supply of water and non-perishable food for the entire family, including pets. Have two weeks of regular prescriptions of your prescriptions and non-prescription drugs.
- Consider impact on faith and social group activities. If you participate in regular group activities, such as worship services, sports teams, book clubs, service groups, discuss how a possible pandemic flu might affect your meeting frequency and location, routine practices and planned activities.

# TERRORIST ATTACK



National security emergencies can include terrorist acts from bombings to chemical or biological attacks. Although terrorists intend their acts to spread fear, the actual damage they cause can often be minimized through preparedness and quick action

RAISE YOUR AWARENESS	IN CASE OF A BIOCHEMICAL ATTACK	IF EXPOSED TO BIOLOGICAL ATTACK
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Be aware of your surroundings. Note emergency exits and stairways.</li><li>• Leave the area if you feel something is wrong.</li><li>• Do not accept suspicious packages.</li><li>• Do not leave your baggage unattended while traveling.</li><li>• Report suspicious behavior.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evacuate if ordered by authorities.</li><li>• Stay tuned to radio, TV or social media for updates.</li><li>• If not evacuating, take shelter in an interior room that can be easily sealed off with plastic sheeting and duct tape that you can have stored in this room.</li><li>• Turn off the air conditioning or heating system.</li><li>• Remain sheltered until advised it's safe to leave.</li><li>• If caught outside, try to get upwind of the attack site and seek shelter as soon as possible.</li><li>• If in a vehicle, get inside a building if you can. If unable, roll up windows, shut vents and turn off the engine.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pay close attention to instructions from authorities.</li><li>• Remove and bag clothes that may have come in contact with an infectious substance. Seek medical assistance.</li><li>• Seek immediate medical treatment if you notice symptoms of the disease caused by the infectious substance used in the attack.</li><li>• Report any residual gases, chemicals or other hazards.</li><li>• Seek medical treatment for any exposure as soon as possible.</li><li>• Seal up exposed clothing and contact authorities about proper disposal.</li><li>• Find out from authorities (fire dept. and city officials) how to clean up your land or property.</li></ul>
<b>IN CASE OF EXPLOSION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Watch for falling debris.</li><li>• Crawl beneath the smoke and exit the area as quickly as possible.</li><li>• If you are trapped in debris, minimize your movement and cover your mouth with a cloth. Tap on a pipe or a wall so rescuers can hear you. Do not use matches or a lighter.</li></ul>		

# NUCLEAR ATTACK



There are no major commonly recognized strategic targets for such an event in our local area. Such an event would be highly unusual in our area. An example of such a strategic target would be Hill Air Force Base in the Layton/Ogden area. However, such attacks have wide area effects. With that in mind, the following is included as basic information for you.

## IN CASE OF A NUCLEAR ATTACK



If you have advanced warning, take your 72 hour kit and go to an approved shelter or your basement.



Huddle close to the floor and as near to the south wall as possible.



Get under a table for protection from falling objects.

Do not attempt to evacuate your shelter until advised.

If you see a nuclear flash and feel sudden heat, take cover **INSTANTLY**, within one to two seconds. Drop to the ground and curl up tightly, covering as many parts of your body as possible. Go to a shelter once the heat and blast effects have cleared.

Never look at the light of a nuclear explosion.

## AFTER A NUCLEAR ATTACK

- Since Vineyard is 40-75 miles away from Hill Air Force Base, Tooele Army Depot and Salt Lake City International Airport, which are the nearest probable targets, most people in Vineyard would survive a nuclear attack. Vineyard is highly unlikely to experience a nuclear attack, but fall out is possible.
- Take cover in an underground shelter, basement, etc.
- If the source of radiation is known and travel advisable, travel in the opposite direction and go upwind from radiation.
- Remain in a protective shelter for three days. Limit your exposure to contaminated areas.
- Wipe food and water containers with a clean cloth to remove particles of fallout, which resemble sand or salt.

# APPENDIX

Public Works Building



1600 N

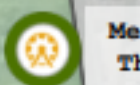
Northeast

Northwest

800 N

UVU Covered Field

North Central



Trailside Elementary

Freedom Prep Academy

Central

400 N

Franklin Discovery Academy

CENTER ST

South Central

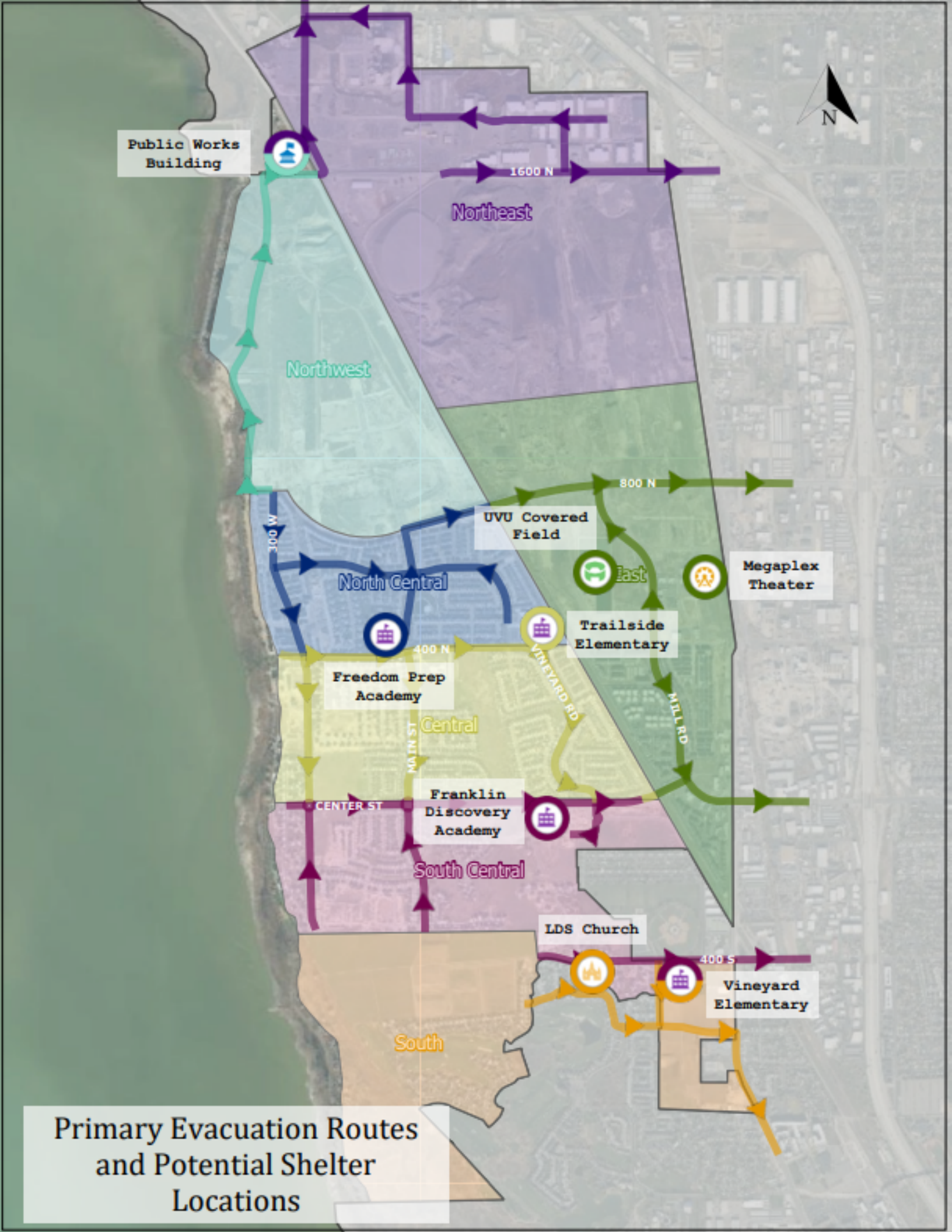
LDS Church

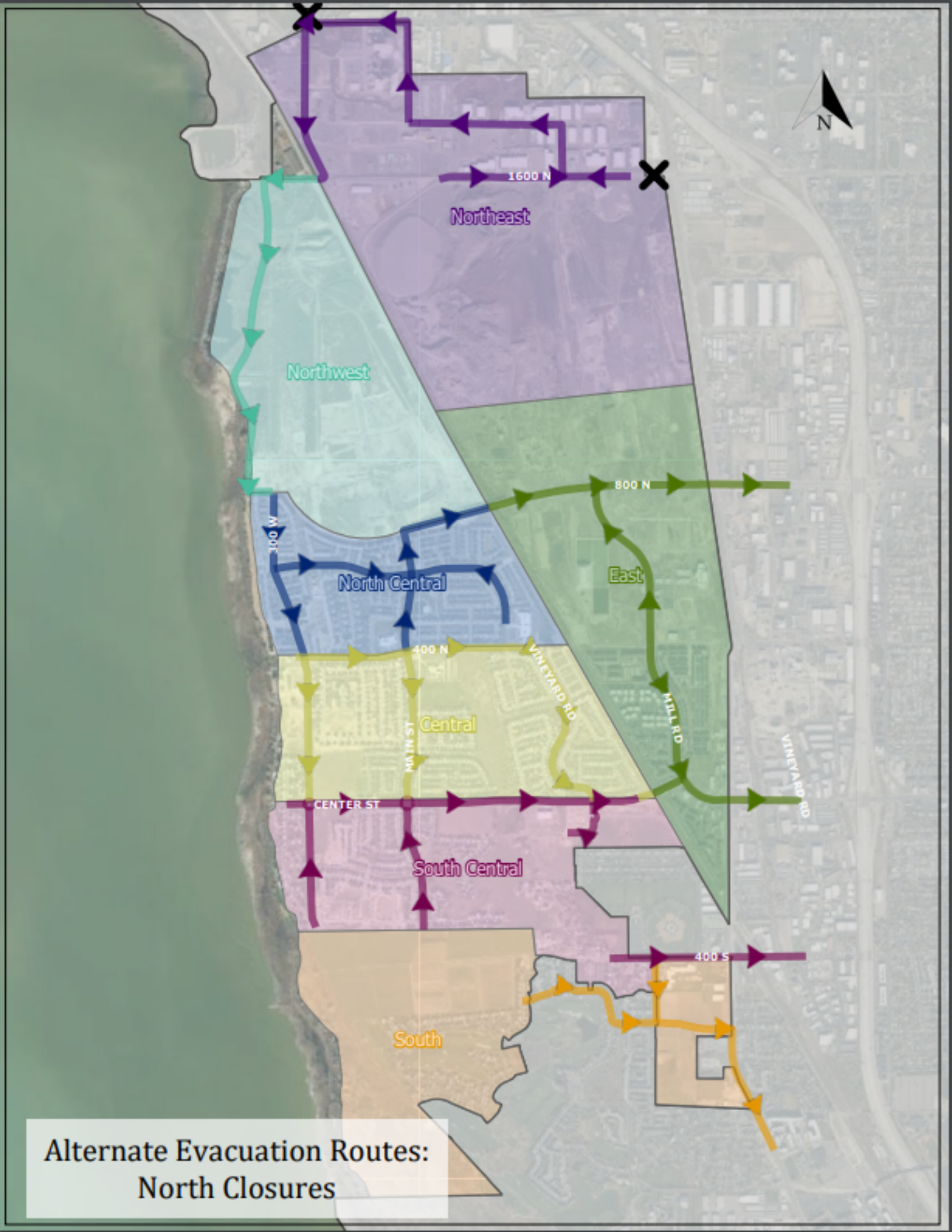
South

400 S

Vineyard Elementary

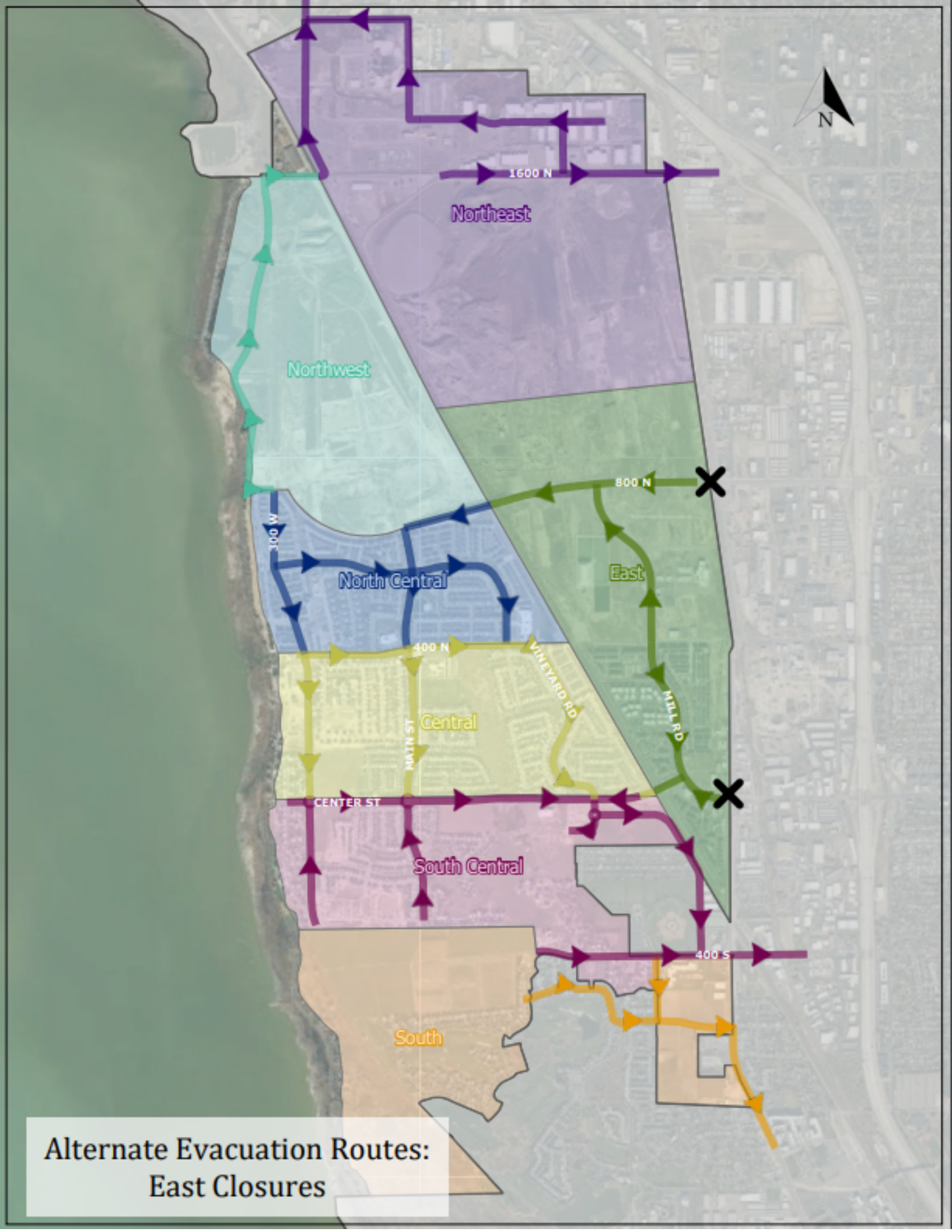
Primary Evacuation Routes  
and Potential Shelter  
Locations



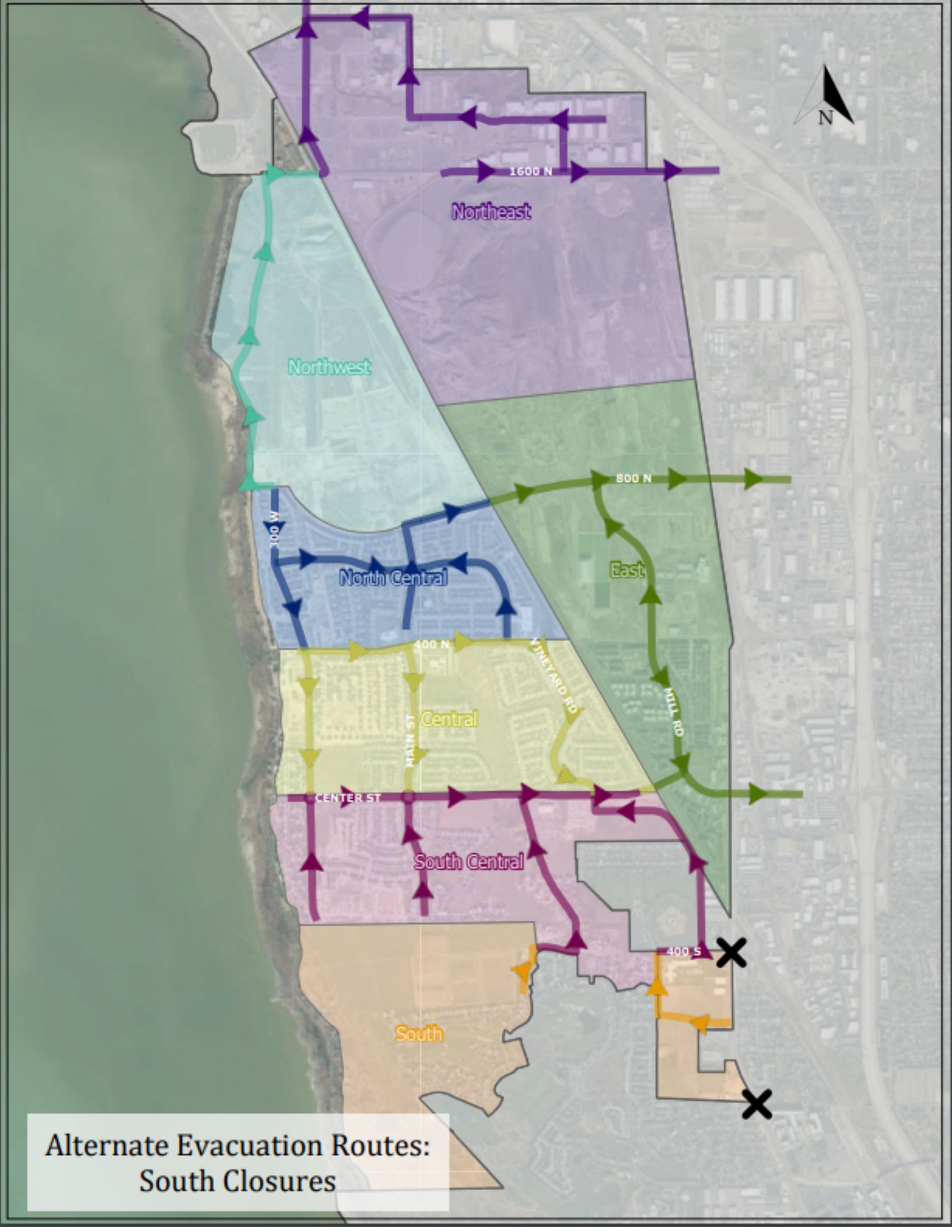


Alternate Evacuation Routes:  
North Closures





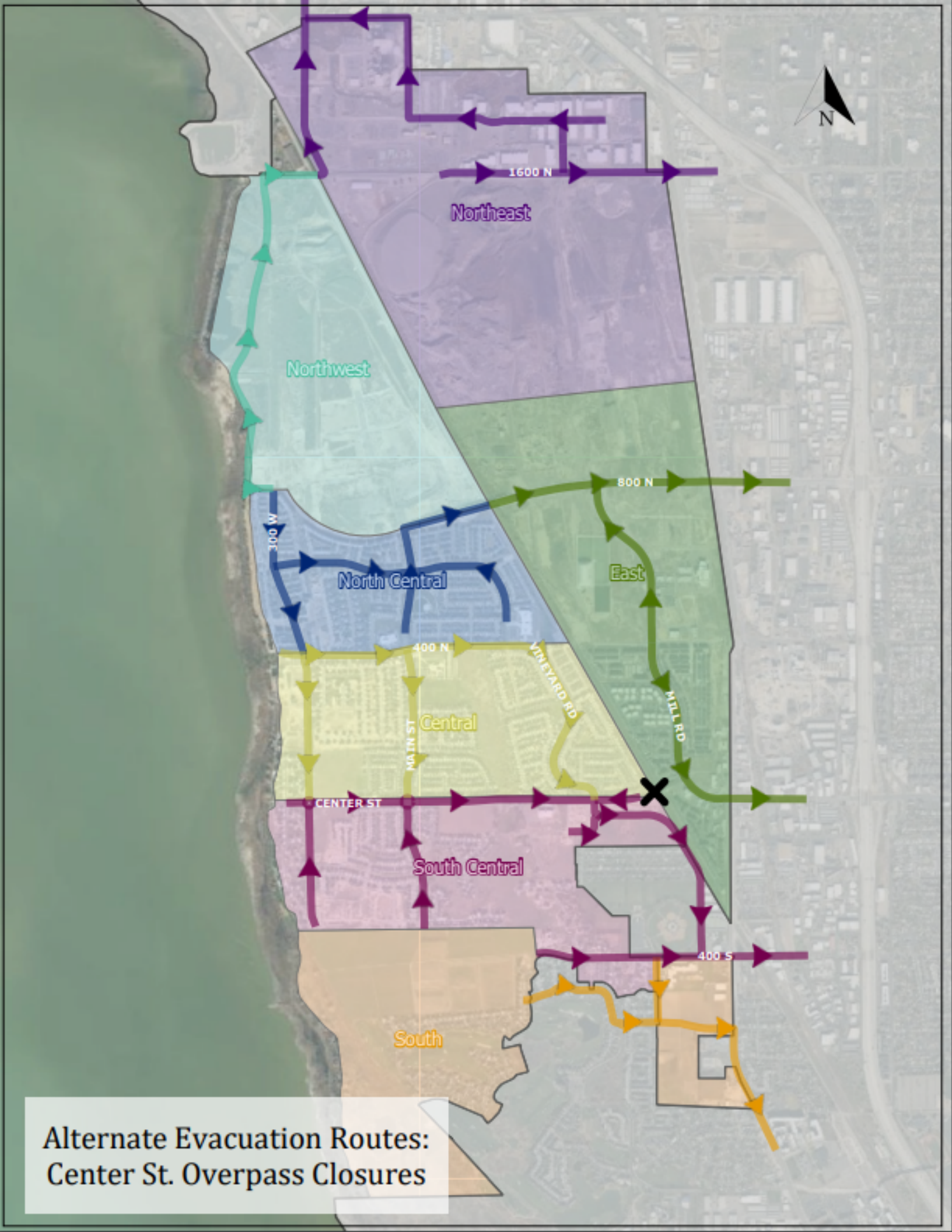
Alternate Evacuation Routes:  
East Closures



Alternate Evacuation Routes:  
South Closures



Alternate Evacuation Routes:  
Vineyard Connector Overpass  
Closures



Alternate Evacuation Routes:  
Center St. Overpass Closures



**VINEYARD**

STAY CONNECTED