

Contact:
SEUALG
375 South Carbon Ave.
P.O. Box Drawer 1106
Price, Utah 84501
Office: 435-637-5444 Ext. 404
Fax 435-637-5448
Web: <http://seualg.utah.gov>
e-mail: apeters@seualg.utah.gov

Natural Hazards
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan
2011-2013 Outreach

Plan Review, Coordination and Planning By Southeastern Utah Association of Local Governments in Collaboration with Each Utah Southeastern County & their Cities and Towns.

Mitigation means any sustained action that reduces or eliminates long-term risk to people and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their effects.

Purpose of Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan:

- Identify the likely hazards to a jurisdiction and propose actions to reduce anticipated damages.
- To establish a policy and blueprint to institutionalize existing and new programs
- To continuously reduce disaster losses and sustain this effort in future years.
- To meet the requirement of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Mitigation's Value to Society

1. Mitigation creates safer communities by reducing losses of life and property.
2. Mitigation enables individuals and communities to recover more rapidly from disasters.
3. Mitigation lessens the financial impact of disasters on individuals, the Treasury, state, local and tribal communities.
4. Mitigation helps communities stay connected while establishing stronger relations between cities & towns.

Check for hazards in the home

During and right after a disaster, ordinary items in the home can cause injury or damage. Anything that can move, fall, break or cause 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.

Be ready to evacuate

Have a plan for getting out of your home or building (ask your family or friends for assistance, if necessary). Also, plan two evacuation routes because some roads may be closed or blocked in a disaster.

Six Basic Disaster Supplies

There are six basics you should stock in your home:

- [Water](#)
- [Food](#)
- [First aid supplies](#)
- [Clothing, bedding and sanitation supplies](#)
- [Tools](#)
- [Special items](#)

Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container. Possible containers include a large, covered trash container; a camping backpack; or a duffel bag. Discover the details of each basic supply by visiting the following web site:

<http://www.fema.gov/plan/prepare/basickit.shtm>

Disaster Supply Kit Maintenance

Just as important as putting your supplies together is maintaining them so they are safe to use when needed. Check your supply kit every year. Here are some tips to keep your supplies ready and in good condition:

- Keep canned foods in a dry place where the temperature is cool.
- Store boxed food in tightly closed plastic or metal containers to protect from pests and to extend its shelf life.
- Throw out any canned good that becomes swollen, dented, or corroded.
- Use foods before they go bad, and replace them with fresh supplies.
- Place new items at the back of the storage area and older ones in the front.
- Change stored food and water supplies every six months. Be sure to write the date you store it on all containers.
- Re-think your needs every year and update your kit as your family needs change.
- Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supplies kit in one or two easy-to-carry containers, such as an unused garbage can, camping backpack, or duffel bag.