



The

Journal

Utah Emergency Management

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please contact us [here](#)

April 17, 2013

The Great Utah Shake Out™

Join Over 744,000 People in Utah



Haven't Signed Up Yet? Register Now!

ShakeOut.org/Utah

Utah Shakeout 2013 Update

by Judy Watanabe

The State is busy planning our Utah Shakeout exercise to be held on April 18, 2013. The day before the exercise, we, along with nearly 1 million of our closest friends, will practice Drop, Cover and Hold On in the State's largest earthquake drill. We decided to separate these two events to allow more time for our public outreach and drill activities.

This year's exercise scenario begins where we concluded last year, 24 hours after a 7.0 earthquake along the Wasatch Front. The start time of the exercise will be event +24 hours. This will allow us to further our practice of mission assignments, resource allocation and information sharing. We are looking forward to testing our EOC operations and ensuring that we are able to efficiently manage the requests for resources and information. We will coordinate our efforts with FEMA and exercise how we request resources through the Action Request Form (ARF) process. We will also practice the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) to ensure we can get people here, from other states, when we need them.

Our State Emergency Response Team (SERT) and Division of Emergency Management (DEM) staff have been regularly attending monthly meetings and practicing our activation responsibilities. WebEOC has been upgraded and new tools allow us more coordination and better information. We have looked at the lessons learned from last year's exercise and tried to build on those identified areas of needed improvement. Each year we learn something new and work to improve our operation.

Kris Repp, Kevin Holman and Matt Beaudry have worked diligently on this exercise to make it very produc-



SERT Team Members - ESF 9

tive. Their extra efforts in making sure every detail is handled will lead us to a successful exercise. We also have our partners, who are subject matter experts, writing injects. This will make our exercise content very realistic and our capabilities adequately tested.

If you have any questions about the exercise, please email me at judywatanabe@utah.gov.



Attention All Emergency Managers,

So, you're sitting there, asking yourself what are all the cool kids doing on April 17?

Well, approximately one million of them are going to be under their desks. What about you and your community? Are you going to be left out or are you going to help the *entire* state get ready for a disaster?

Right now, we need you to reach out to your elected officials and urge them to sign up local government employees as participants in the Great Utah ShakeOut, Utah's only statewide emergency drill.

Signing up is quick and easy. With just a simple form to fill out at ShakeOut.org/Utah, your city or county could be signed up in minutes.

The Great Utah ShakeOut gives people a chance to practice the correct actions to Drop, Cover and Hold during an earthquake.

The more we practice, the better we'll react and recover when the "Big One" hits.

1. Please register your agency's participation at ShakeOut.org/Utah
2. Show Utah your agency is getting prepared by posting web banners, logos, blog posts or with social media during the next month. These resources are available for download at ShakeOut.org/Utah/resources.
3. Plan for your employees to participate in an earthquake drill on **April 17 at 10:15 a.m.** This is the same date and time as last year.
4. Conduct your earthquake drill (Drop, Cover and Hold on!) as close to 10:15 a.m. as possible. Really, as long as you do your drill within a week or so, it still counts.
5. Share the ShakeOut. Invite your employees and stakeholders to sign up and practice a drill with their families.

HOW TO DRILL FOR AN EARTHQUAKE

At 10:15 a.m. play the drill broadcast over your public address system. It's best to download the broadcast from ShakeOut.org beforehand.



Once employees hear the drill broadcast, they should drop, cover and hold on.

Stay on the ground until the broadcast is over. Then, your office can take a few minutes talking about earthquake procedures and make goals for how they can prepare during the coming year, including creating emergency plans and emergency kits.

Preparedness information is always available at BeReadyUtah.gov.



Emergency Management Bills of Interest – 2013 Utah State Legislative Session Wrap Up

By Dep. Director, Kris Hamlet

During the 2012 Utah State Legislative Session, several bills were passed that impact or have relevance to the emergency management discipline. The highlights of these bills are noted in this legislative summary. For full details of each of these bills and any others that you might be interested in, please visit the Utah State Legislature's website at: le.utah.gov



HB 302 – Emergency Response Amendments

General Description:

This bill modifies provisions regarding emergency management by renumbering and amending the sections.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- renumbers and moves Title 63K, Emergency Management, and Title 53, Chapter 2, into one chapter;
- amends and cross-references to coincide with the renumbering of sections;
- provides for a state recovery officer to represent the governor and work with a federal recovery officer during a federally declared disaster;
- modifies the minimum meeting requirement for the Emergency Management Administration Council from quarterly to semiannually;
- repeals the provisions of Section 63K-3-101 and Section 63K-3-102; and
- Hazmat Cost Recovery Authority goes from the Division of Emergency Management to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Commission (DPS and DEQ)
- makes technical changes.

HB 223 - Emergency Management Funding Amendments

General Description:

This bill amends provisions related to the Disaster Recovery Funding Act.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- modifies definitions;
- provides that the Division of Emergency Management may expend money, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, deposited in the fund for expenses incurred by the National Guard in certain circumstances;
- amends provisions authorizing the division to expend or commit money in the fund
- for expenditures necessary in response to a disaster; and
- makes technical corrections.

HB 125 – Interstate Local Emergency Response Act

General Description:

This bill enacts the Interstate Local Emergency Response Act.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- permits the governor to enter into an interstate emergency response agreement with another state that enacts similar legislation to permit and establish procedures and requirements relating to the sharing of emergency services between political subdivisions of the states under circumstances where the provisions of Title 53, Chapter 2, Part 2, Emergency Management Assistance Compact, do not apply;
- describes requirements for an interstate emergency response agreement and a local emergency response agreement; and
- addresses authority, liability, immunity, and other considerations relating to a person who responds to an emergency in accordance with the provisions of this bill.



2013 Utah State Legislative Session Wrap Up - cont.

SB 62 – Governors Fire Suppression Authority

General Description:

This bill amends provisions relating to the governor's authority during a state of emergency.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- amends provisions relating to the governor's authority during a state of emergency to authorize the use of all water sources as necessary for fire suppression; and
- makes technical changes.



HB 278 (Substitute) – Public Schools Seismic Studies

General Description:

This bill imposes requirements on a school district regarding seismic safety evaluations of school buildings.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- defines terms;
- requires a school district to conduct or update a seismic safety evaluation of a school district building constructed before 1975 if the school district issues certain general obligation bonds on or after July 1, 2013;
- provides that a school district is not required to conduct or update a seismic safety evaluation of a building constructed before 1975 if a seismic safety evaluation was performed on the building within the 25-year period before the school district issues certain general obligation bonds; and
- provides that the creation of a seismic safety evaluation of a school, or a list schools needing seismic upgrades, shall not be construed as expanding or changing the state's or a school district's common law duty of care for liability purposes.

HB 82 (Substitute) – Elections and Early Voting During a Declared Emergency

General Description:

This bill authorizes the lieutenant governor to designate a different method, time, or location relating to voting, early voting, or canvassing an election during a declared emergency.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- defines the term "declared emergency";
- authorizes the lieutenant governor to designate a different method, time, or location relating to voting, early voting, or canvassing an election during a declared emergency;
- requires the lieutenant governor to post the differences in the voting method, time, or location on the voter information website; and
- makes technical changes.

SB 25 – Elections During Declared Emergency

General Description:

This bill authorizes the lieutenant governor to take certain actions when a declared emergency affects an election.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- defines terms;
- authorizes the lieutenant governor, during a declared emergency, to designate alternative methods or times for voting or counting an absentee ballot or military-overseas ballot;
- requires the lieutenant governor to notify a voter of alternatives to vote an absentee or military-overseas ballot, including posting the alternatives on the voter information website; and
- makes conforming amendments.





Opinion

Is the 72-Hour Kit Really Good Enough?

By Don Cobb

Do you remember more than 30 years ago when the 72-hour Kit was an attractive “new” concept? However, smart and simple as it seemed, the Kit was still a hard sell for some EMs in their respective communities. What a pain to put a kit together, right? Why would anyone need one? How many drops of bleach to a gallon of water? You know the drill.

Times have obviously changed. Now, the 72-Hour Kit has been well integrated into our preparedness consciousness. Individuals and families who have 72-Hour Kits on hand probably sleep better, live longer, and are calmer, more productive citizens due to less stress in their lives. Those folks who don’t, well, let’s hope they don’t run into any zombies soon. They are plainly doomed, right?

Considering the experiences of several major disasters worldwide over the past decade, maybe they are really not much worse off in the end. Please consider that the trusty 72-Hour Kit that we know and love is fundamentally inadequate in the face of a large-scale event. While certainly better than nothing, relatively inexpensive and portable, a 72-Hour Kit cannot meet the long-term demands of a Superstorm Sandy, the Japanese earthquake/tsunami/nuclear crises, the major earthquakes in New Zealand and Haiti, the massive Joplin F5 tornado, and, of course Katrina. It’s not meant to. After all, it’s just a 72-Hour Kit, a basic means to get through an emergency until help comes

(which we have long assumed takes about three days).

The cruel truth is that even with prepositioning of resources, a major disaster like the ones listed above can mess things up for far more than 72 hours. Despite likely heroic efforts, local/state/federal government may not be able to ramp up an effective emergency response within a three-day window. It could take longer, much longer in a catastrophic disaster. Moreover, critical infrastructure may be affected for weeks and months throughout an entire region well into the recovery process, imposing a host of intensive long-term requirements on affected survivors.

So, what happens on Day Four if you’ve only prepared for three, and believed you’re good-to-go? Not much.

My concern is now we’ve marketed the 72-Hour Kit concept to the point that it literally rolls off the tongue of most EM professionals, we need to introduce and reinforce alternative ideas that a **THREE-WEEK KIT** and/or even a **THREE-MONTH KIT** may be legitimate preparedness options. Sure these are more involved, more costly, and less portable (three weeks’ worth of water weighs how much!?!), but if things go bad, the zombies are at the door, and the cavalry is delayed for a few weeks, what’re the alternatives?

At least it’s something to consider. Several commercial emergency preparedness kit companies have already done so and introduced larger prepackaged kits, and discussions on FEMA’s own blogs reflect that the topic is generating interest. Perhaps this is an idea whose time has come. Please give it some thought.

Meanwhile, don’t use your 72-Hour Kit pamphlets as fire starters... they could be very effective **THREE-MONTH KIT** starters.





UTAH PREPARE



CONFERENCE & EXPO

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 2013 • 8 A.M. - 5 P.M.

Register now online!
www.UtahPrepare.org

South Towne Expo Center
 9575 South State Street
 Sandy, Utah

\$10 per person for conference and expo

For \$2 discount use promo code: prep4u

\$5 per person for expo only

Lots of Vendors!

Invited Guest: Lt. Governor Bell

Keynote Speaker: Jim Phillips



Emergency Preparedness and
 Cold Weather Survival Expert

Schedule

Registration 8:00 a.m.

Welcome/Keynote 8:30 a.m.

Workshops 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Expo/Vendor Hours 10 a.m. - 5 p.m..

Workshops include:

- Earthquake Preparedness
- Using Your Food Storage
- Water Filtration and Storage
- Emergency Power and Fuel
- Technology
- Raised Bed Gardening
- Grab and Go Boxes
- Pets in disasters
- And more!

Call 801-399-8207 for more information!



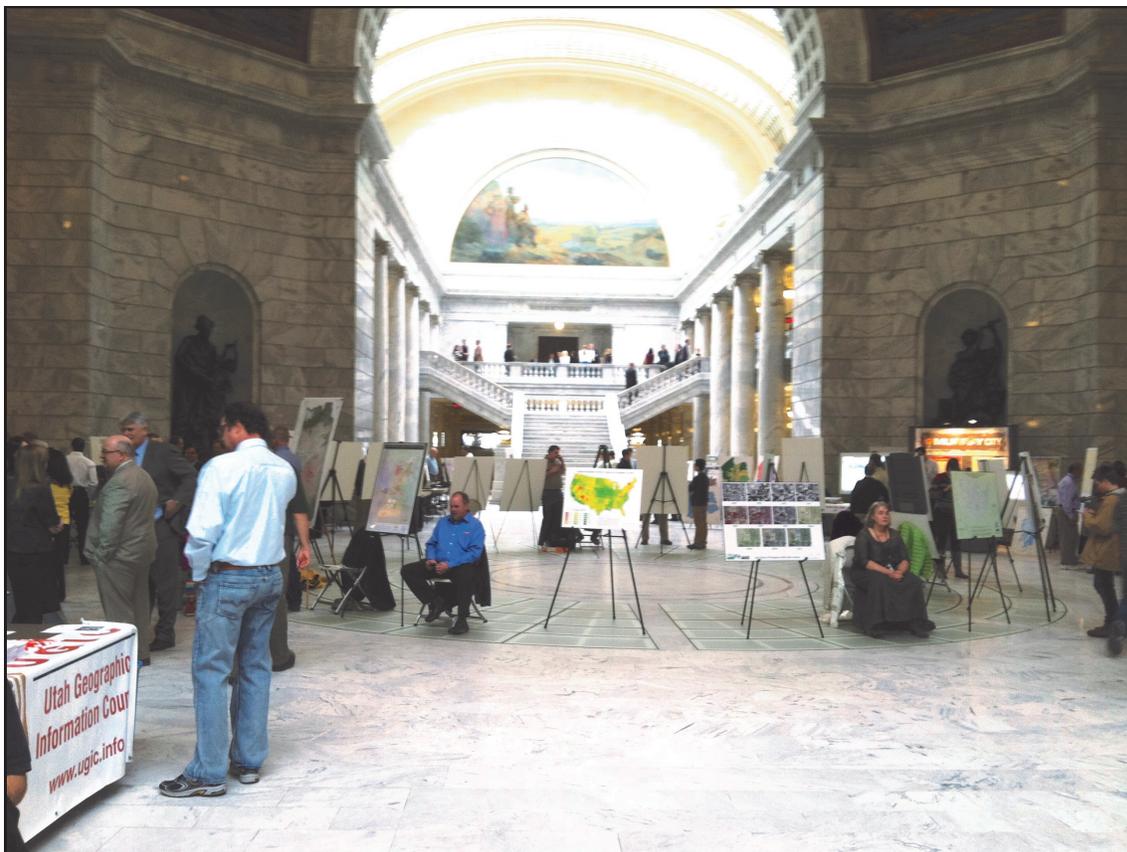
Maps on the Hill 2013

By Josh Groeneveld

On the first day of this year's Legislative Session, the Utah Geographic Information Council (www.ugic.info) partnered with the Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center (www.gis.utah.gov) to sponsor Maps on the Hill 2013. This event allowed GIS professionals and students from around the state to showcase their work to

legislators and the public in the rotunda of the State Capitol. The Division of Emergency Management was one of several state agencies to participate this year. Our poster this year was titled, "Mapping Disasters: Using GIS in All Phases of Emergency Management".

Mapping is valuable before, during and after a disaster, and our poster showed examples of maps we created for various recent events. Using maps from actual recent events generated a good deal of positive response from passers-by, since many of those who looked at our poster were able to locate their house on one of the maps.



Passers-by check out the maps on the hill display in January at the State Capitol

In the preparedness phase of a disaster, we try to map out how extensive damage could be based on the best scientific evidence we have. The Hazards-US (HAZUS) disaster loss estimation software developed by FEMA has played a key role for us in understanding how we could be affected by both earthquakes and floods. HAZUS allows us to create a scenario event and then map damages and economic losses based on this scenario. Our poster showcased a HAZUS-generated map we created to show extent of unreinforced masonry buildings (URM) damage in Salt Lake County in the event of a magnitude 7.0 earthquake on the Salt Lake City segment of the

Wasatch Fault.

Mitigation maps are aimed at showing hazard risk so that stakeholders in the community understand the risk and may be more motivated to take action to lessen the effects of a disaster before it happens. Our poster showed one of a series of maps we made for each city in the Salt Lake Valley that shows the number and location of URMs as a percentage of the total building stock. While the hazard posed by URMs has been well documented, having a visual depiction of how widespread this problem is can be a lot more powerful.

(cont. next page)



Maps on the Hill 2013 - cont.

In the response phase of a disaster, our primary concern is situational awareness — trying to identify the incident location, the damages, evacuation areas and road closures. Our poster highlighted several maps: the Google Maps we made during the Summer 2012 Wildfires, a map created the day after the Santa Clara flash flood in September 2012, and an Urban Search and Rescue map we made during the April 2012 ShakeOut Exercise.

During recovery, mapping efforts are geared toward showing potential risks of future hazards due to the effects of a previous disaster.

The Recovery section of our poster highlighted a series of maps created following the wildfire season to show the risk of debris flows on some of the fire burn scar areas.

While these maps were fairly simple in nature, they showed the very real potential for debris flow generation on burn scars that occurred on very steep slopes.

Maps on the Hill was a successful event, with more than 60 different GIS professionals and students presenting their work. It was a great experience to represent the Division of Emergency Management at this event and see how interested people are in how we map disasters.

If you would like a copy of our poster, please go [here](#). Also, if you are interested in any of the specific maps we displayed on our poster, please contact Josh Groeneveld at jgroeneveld@utah.gov

Mapping Disasters: Using GIS in All Phases of Emergency Management

Response: Immediately Following the Disaster

Approximate Area Affected by Flash Flooding in Santa Clara Creek on 08/11/12

Quail Fire

Quail Burn Scar Debris Flow Risk Areas

Mitigation: Lessening the Effects of a Disaster Before It Happens

Recovery: Getting Back to Normal

Percentage of USMR in Utah Extensively Damaged in Salt Lake County by Census Tract

Acknowledgements

Spring Preparations - by Brad Bartholomew

The following web sites are available to assist in monitoring and evaluating the spring snowmelt in each area.

Please don't hesitate to contact Brian McInerney, Hydrologist for the Salt Lake National Weather Service, who has more information on projected peak flows.

Colorado Basin River Forecast Center (CBRFC)

River conditions, forecasts, outlooks, reservoirs, water supply, snowmelt peak flow, Brian McInerney's monthly water supply outlook presentations...and more.

<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/river/presentations/>

<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/river/podcast>

POC: Brian McInerney - (mobile) 801-971-2033

SL National Weather Service - Surface Observations in Utah and Surrounding Areas

<http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/slc/current>

Grand Junction, CO National Weather Service

<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/git/>

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) NRCS - Utah Snow Survey

www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov/snow

US Geological Survey (USGS) - USGS - Water Watch

http://water.usgs.gov/cgi-bin/waterwatch?state=ut&map_type=real&web_type=map

USGS - Utah FloodWatch

<http://ut.water.usgs.gov/flood/>

Utah Geological Survey - UGS Landslide/Debris Flow/Rock Falls

<http://geology.utah.gov/utahgeo/hazards/index.htm>

POC: Rich Giraud 801-537-3351

US Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) - Current operational data on Bureau of Reclamation dams

<http://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/basin/index.html>

Utah Division Water Rights -for channel maintenance - 404 Stream Alteration Permits which includes USACE requirements.

1594 West North Temple, Suite 200, Salt Lake City, UT 84114

<http://www.waterrights.utah.gov/strmalt/default.asp>

Contact: Daren Rasmussen - 801-538-7377

Utah Dam Safety

<http://www.waterrights.utah.gov/daminfo/default.asp>

Utah Division of Water Resources - Reservoir Storage

<http://www.water.utah.gov/WaterConditions/Default.asp>

<http://www.water.utah.gov/waterconditions/ReservoirStorage/default.asp>

Utah Avalanche Center

<http://utahavalanchecenter.org/>

NOAA Climate Prediction Center - U.S. Hazards Assessment

This Hazards Assessment is intended to provide emergency managers, planners, forecasters and the public advance notice of potential hazards related to climate, weather and hydrological events. It integrates existing NWS official medium (3-5 day), extended (6-10 day) and long-range (monthly and seasonal) forecasts and outlooks, and hydrological analyses and forecasts, which use state-of-the-art science and technology in their formulation.

http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/threats.shtml



Spring Preparations - cont.

FEMA's Floodsmart.gov

National Flood Insurance Program/NFIP, flood insurance - how much does it cost, what does it cover, flood risk, know the facts, NFIP Resources.

www.floodsmart.gov



Summit County 2011

Preventing Snow Melt Problems

Snow can hold a lot of water. Each cubic foot of drifted, piled or compacted snow may contain gallons of water. If you take action now, you can prevent that snow from becoming a flooding problem.

Make sure downspouts carry water several feet from your house to a well-drained area. About 2,500 gallons of water will come from a 1,000 square foot roof with one foot of snow depth across the roof. This much water may cause problems if allowed to drain next to the house.

Move snow on the ground away from the house. Water from the snow may cause a wet basement if allowed to run down along the basement wall. If the ground is sloped 1 inch per foot near the house, moving the snow just 3-5 feet from the house will reduce problems.

If you have a sump pump, examine and clean it. Test your sump pump by pouring water into the pit. Make sure the discharge hose carries the water several feet away from the house to a well-drained area. Also make sure that the pipe is on sloped ground so it drains to prevent it from freezing.

Remove snow from around rural yards to minimize soft, wet soil conditions. Remember that a 20-foot diameter 10-foot high pile of snow contains about 2,600 gallons of water. Move the snow to well drained areas.

Utah Fire Information

Current Utah Fires

<http://www.utahfireinfo.gov/>

Every year thousands of wildfires burn millions of acres across the United States. It's not if, but when the next wildfire will threaten your community. The Fire Adapted Communities website offers information and specific actions you can take, no matter what your role, to reduce your risk to the next wildfire. Do your part to protect your community now!

<http://fireadapted.org/>

Open burning is a source of air pollution that is regulated by the Division of Air Quality (DAQ). There are statewide rules in place that regulate open burning activities to help minimize emissions and ensure that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are met. Recent modifications to these rules change the open burn periods and include a statewide requirement to obtain a permit from the local county or municipal fire authority prior to burning.



Wood Hollow Fire 2012

<http://www.airquality.utah.gov/Compliance/OpenBurning/index.htm>



Active Shooter Preparedness

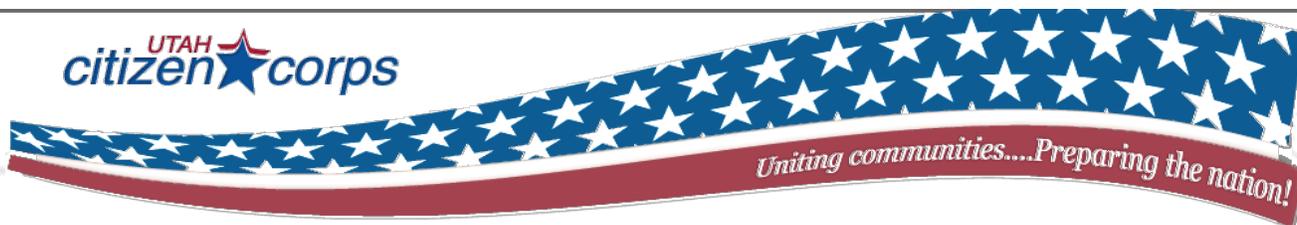
contributed by Ralph Ley

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) recently released a new website devoted to Active Shooter Preparedness. The site aims to provide training, products, and resources to a broad range of stakeholders on issues such as active shooter awareness, incident response, and workplace violence. Courses, materials and workshops are available to better prepare individuals to deal with an active shooter situation and to raise awareness of behaviors that represent pre-incident indicators and characteristics of active shooters. Visit the website at:

<http://www.dhs.gov/active-shooter-preparedness>



UTAH
citizen★corps



[Find your local registered Citizen Corps Council and contact the program coordinator](#)



[Start a Fire Corps program or get involved in an existing one](#)



[Start a CERT program or get involved in an existing one](#)



[Start a Medical Reserve Corps program or get involved in an existing one](#)



[Start a VIPS program or find videos, training, and PSA audio](#)



[Start a Neighborhood Watch program or get involved in an existing one](#)



Training — 2013 Consortium Classes

The Division of Emergency Management is working hard to bring you new and innovative courses offered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and its consortium partners. This year we will be offering the following courses, in addition to our regular training calendar:

April 30th - May 2nd - L-363 [Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Higher Education](#) in Ogden
(This course is designed for groups from Colleges or Universities.)

May 10 - MGT-340 Crisis Leadership and Decision-Making for Elected Officials in St George
(lodging reimbursement not available)

May 14 - MGT-339 [Resource Inventory Management for Rural Communities](#) in Salt Lake City

May 15 - MGT-338 [Risk and Vulnerability Assessments for Rural Communities](#) in Salt Lake City

June 11 -12 - MGT-317 Disaster Management for Public Services in St. George (lodging reimbursement not available)

June 18 - AWR-135 Promoting Community Cyber Security in Salt Lake City

June 25 - 26 - MGT-335 Event Security Planning for Public Safety Professionals in Salt Lake City

July 10 - 11 - MGT-310 Threat and Risk Assessment

August 13 -14- MGT-404 [Sports and Special Events Incident Management](#) in Sandy

October 22-24 - MGT-346 [EOC Operations and Planning for All-Hazards](#) in Salt Lake City

October 29-30 - MGT-315 Enhanced Threat and Risk Assessment

Due to decreases in federal funding, some of these courses may not be offered again next year. Courses are provided at no cost to participants. If you live more than 50 miles from the course location, you may request lodging (unless otherwise noted). All course materials will be provided. Course descriptions are available on the DEM website (<http://publicsafety.utah.gov/emergencymanagement/>). Please register on [U-TRAIN](#). If you have any questions, please contact Ted Woolley at tedwoolley@utah.gov.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program/National Exercise Schedule (HSEEP/NEXS)

The HSEEP Program is undergoing some changes to the curriculum. The new material is scheduled to be released in February - March of 2013. It is still a requirement of the EMPG grant that all exercises conducted using EMPG funds, be reported on the National Exercise Schedule, and that an ExPlan and After Action Report / Improvement Plan are generated from the exercise.

Our exercise staff will be glad to assist you in posting your exercises in the NEXS, as well as providing training on how to enter the exercises on your own. If you have any questions, please contact Kris Repp (krepp@utah.gov) / 801-209-2070, or Marc DiFrancesco (mdifrancesco@utah.gov) / 801-201-8548. We would also like to post all upcoming exercises on our website, to keep everyone informed of what types of exercises are being conducted, and allow others an opportunity to observe.



<i>Training</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Course ID</i>
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(APS): Required (+) Elective (*)

April

3-4	G-202*	Debris Management Planning for State, Tribal and Local Officials	South Jordan	1015557
11		Red Cross Shelter Assessment (2 hours)	St. George	1042614
11		Red Cross Shelter Assessment (2 hours)	St. George	1042615
23-24	G-400	ICS 400 Advanced ICS—Command and General Staff	Park City	1011057
29-30	G-400	ICS 400 Advanced ICS—Command and General Staff	Orem	1011057
30-May 2	L-363	Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Higher Education	Ogden City	1030838

May

1-2	G-300	ICS 300 Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents	Salt Lake	1011051
14	MGT-339	Resource Inventory Management for Rural Communities	Salt Lake	1040896
15	MGT-339	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment for Rural Communities	Salt Lake	1040895
14-15	L-967	All-Hazards Logistics Section Chief (LSC) Part I	Price	1021315
21-22	L-967	All-Hazards Logistics Section Chief (LSC) Part II	Price	1021315
21-22	G-290*	Basic Public Information Officer	Spanish Fork	1011053
23	G-291	JIS/JIC Planning Course	Spanish Fork	1020466

June

11-12	MGT-317	Disaster Management for Public Services	St. George	1042267
18	AWR-135	Promoting Community Cyber Security	Salt Lake	1042328
25-26	MGT-335	Event Security Planning for Public Safety Professionals	Salt Lake	1034141

<i>Conferences, Exercises and Workshops</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Contact</i>
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April

13	Utah Prepare Conference and Expo (discount promo: prep4u)	Sandy	register
18	The Great Utah Shake Out - State of Utah Full Scale Exercise	Salt Lake	shakeout.org/utah
25	CCDC City and County Directors Conference	Salt Lake City	1021336

May

7-8	Public Safety Summit	Davis Conference Center	register
9	Conference on Service & Volunteerism	Central Region - TBD	more to come

Register using the course ID on U-TRAIN at: <https://www.utah.train.org> For more training information, please visit our website at: <http://emergencymanagement.utah.gov> or contact Ted Woolley at tedwoolley@utah.gov



This Show's A Disaster! "Prehistoric Disasters – Season One" (2009)

Rating: 4 MREs



With all the zombies running around lately, it's getting a bit hard to find a good disaster show that doesn't feature at least one "walker". This issue, let's look at "Prehistoric Disasters – Season One," a Discovery Channel series from 2009 that predates the current obsession with the walking dead by millions and millions of years.

First of all, this is a documentary (of sorts) in four episodes each about 45 minutes long without commercials. Discovery Channel's press release describes them below:

"Birth of the Planet

30 million years after Earth's birth, a cataclysmic collision almost destroyed the planet completely. This chance collision formed the moon, triggering an extraordinary sequence of events that created a unique planet teeming with life.

Snowball Earth

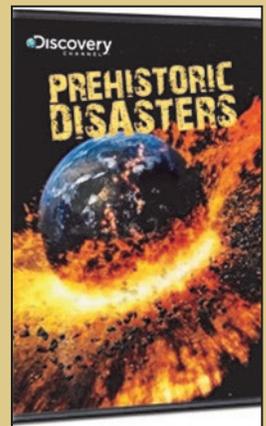
In the Australian outback, a smooth gray stone stands out in the parched red earth. It is over 630 million years old and proves that Australia used to be buried under ice. Could this controversial theory be the key to the evolution of mankind on Earth?

Planet of Fire

250 million years ago Earth's only continent, Pangea, was a lush oasis swarming with life. Then, a massive extinction wiped out 95% of life on earth. Now scientists believe they have uncovered the event responsible for the largest extinction in history.

Asteroid Strike

Dinosaurs arose as rulers of the Earth 250 million years ago, but their reign soon ended in catastrophe, paving the way for mammals and eventually humans to flourish. Evidence shows that a cosmic impact was responsible, but where did it hit Earth?"

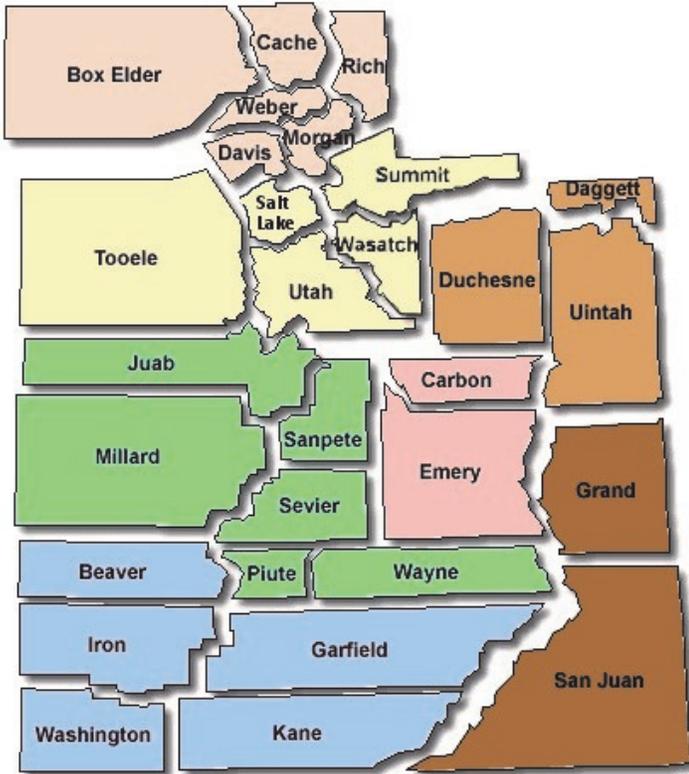


All of the shows have generated mostly positive reaction from viewers since they first aired. They have the Discovery Channel stamp of extensive, often repeated CGI segments, a somewhat light, but well-grounded scientific approach, and all are about as thought-provoking as you may want them to be. They are well-produced, visually impressive, and have effective, though not quite dynamic narration that relies heavily on reverb. In short, they are entertaining and informative. The dinosaurs grunt and roar very well (kid pleasing), the "disaster music," is complementary, and the drama is not really overdone.

Maybe the light touch approach is best. These disasters are horrific enough and need little theatrical embellishment. Frankly, they make most of what the world experiences today seem pretty insignificant. Make no mistake, this is scary stuff and may not be for young children! Even hardened adults may be left with a foreboding, "What if this ever happens again?" sense of dread. But don't forget, these calamities helped propel the Earth's evolution to our current condition – for better or worse.

Look for "Prehistoric Disasters – Season One" on Netflix, Amazon, Yidio, or anywhere apocalypses and Armageddon's are sold.





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- Region 3**
- Region 4**
- Region 5**
- Region 6**
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Important links to remember

Division of Emergency Management:
<http://emergencymanagement.utah.gov>

Be Ready Utah:
<http://bereadyutah.gov>

State Citizen Corps Council:
<http://citizencorps.utah.gov>

WebEOC **NEW WEB ADDRESS:**
<https://veocutah.webeocasp.com>



Interested in photos and stories of Utah's disasters over the years?

Visit our Flickr site and Natural Hazards & Mitigation Blog
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<http://uthazardmitigation.wordpress.com/>



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