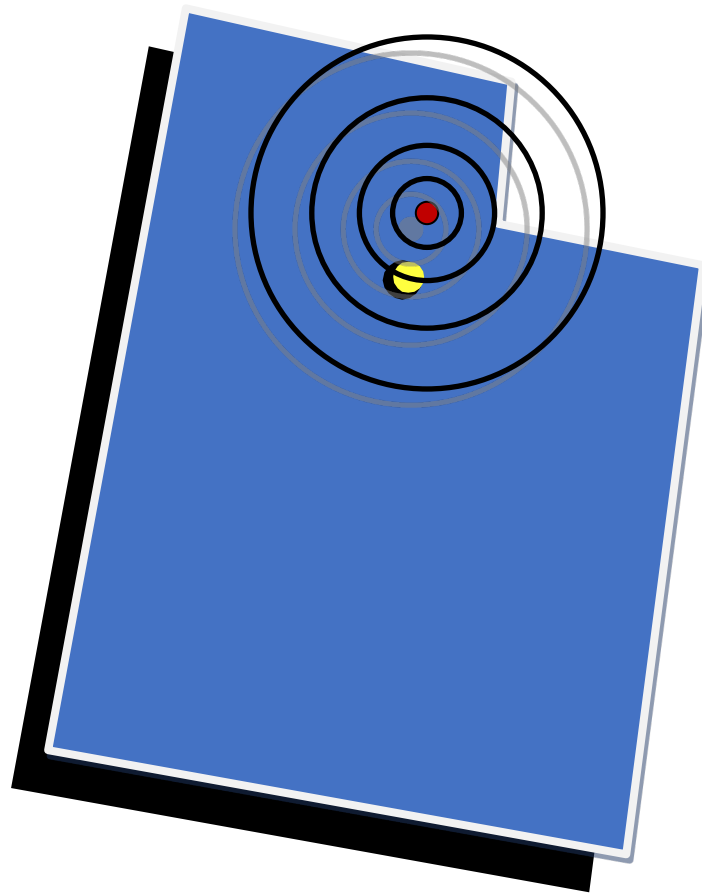


Utah South Weber Stake **EMERGENCY PLAN**



Revision 3/20/2023

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Church emergency response efforts is to relieve suffering following disasters by providing life-sustaining resources and support. Area and stake priesthood leaders direct Church emergency preparation and response efforts. They coordinate closely with their assigned area welfare and self-reliance manager.

This stake emergency plan should be reviewed and updated regularly. The Stake Council, stake emergency preparedness coordinator, and stake emergency preparation specialists should ensure that this plan is up to date.

1.1. Church Emergency Planning Resources

The following resources are available to help stake leaders prepare for emergencies:

- Church General Handbook
 - [Section 22.9.1.3, Respond to Emergencies](#)
 - [Section 22.4, Principles for Providing Church Assistance](#)
- [Church Emergency Response](#)
- [Church Emergency Response Procedures](#)
 - Emergency Communication Guidelines
 - Use of Church Buildings
 - Disaster Cleanup Guidelines—Church Volunteers
- [Stake and Ward Preparedness Planning Guide](#)
- [Temporal Preparedness Resources](#)
- [Utah Area Temporal Preparedness Guide](#)
- Utah Area Authority Emergency Preparation and Response
- [Provident Living](#) (family emergency preparedness and response)

1.2. Community Emergency Planning Resources

- [South Weber City – Be Prepared](#)
- [South Weber Emergency Operations Plan](#)
- [Davis County Emergency Plans](#)
- [Utah Department of Public Safety Emergency Management](#)
- [Recovery in the State of Utah](#)
- [Be Ready Utah](#) (excellent website for family emergency plans, communication plans, 72-hour kits, earthquake preparedness, flood preparedness, car survival, etc.)
- [Ready.gov](#) (family emergency plans, 72-hour kits, etc.)
- [Red Cross](#)
- [Federal Emergency Management Agency \(FEMA\)](#)



2.0 LIKELY DISASTERS

The types of disasters most likely to occur in South Weber include earthquakes, fires, floods, weather-related emergencies, and chemical spills. The Stake Council and emergency preparedness specialists should consider each type of disaster and identify specific response actions that could be needed.

Localized emergencies are those that affect only a few homes and families. In these cases, it is expected that communications will be normal and that local resources (neighbors, fire department, hospitals, etc.) will be available to respond. Widespread emergencies are those that affect many homes or the entire community. In these cases, it is expected that communications are impacted and that local resources may not be available.

The following is taken from the South Weber Emergency Operations Plan (updated 11/16/2016):

2.1. High Winds and Other Climate Hazards

South Weber City is prone to the effects of severe weather. These are usually thunderstorms and snowstorms. The city is also prone to severe windstorms referred to as "East Winds." Davis County has experienced gusts of over 145 mph and sustained winds of 80+ mph. Davis County can expect at least one severe wind episode yearly, usually during the winter months. Severe storms result in secondary problems dealing with power, heating, and travel.

2.2. Landslide

There are several canyons and hillsides surrounding South Weber City. Homes and other structures have been constructed on top of or through the alluvial fans. Landslides and debris flows will continue to occur over time, thus threatening residents and critical infrastructure. There are canyons on the east bench that do not currently have debris basins constructed to contain debris flows. Although these canyons are outside of incorporated city limits, city officials should work with Davis County and the Bureau of Reclamation in seeing that debris basins get constructed where necessary.

2.3. Floods

The potential for flooding due to spring runoff and especially from summer thunderstorms is high in South Weber. Aging agriculture irrigation canals are prevalent throughout Davis County. As farmlands are developed, the infrastructure remains to supply water to farmers downstream. These canals can fail, inundating down slope property. Davis and Weber County Canals Company maintains a large irrigation ditch running through South Weber City along the southern hillside. Any incident causing a break in this line would likely result in massive flooding.

2.4. Dam Failure

There are two water features in South Weber City that are considered to be dams. One is an open irrigation reservoir and the other is a canal. The reservoir is concrete lined with rubber lining on the sides. The canal consists of enclosed box culvert or open concrete lined channel. The reservoir is owned and operated by the South Weber Water Improvement District and is located on the south hillside of the city at approximately 1900 East and 8200 South. The canal is owned and operated by the Davis & Weber

Counties Canal Companies and runs through the City from East to West from Weber Canyon to the West boundary of the city. The reservoir is used for the storage of irrigation water. The canal is used for the storage and transportation of irrigation water.

Failure of these water features could occur in several ways or a combination thereof:

1. If storm water influence overwhelms the dam, spillway, outlet capacities and/or the canal channel capacity.
2. If a blockage in the canal diverts water out of the canal causing excessive erosion and eventually potential structural failure.
3. If groundwater or surface water become excessive and weaken the structural integrity of the hillside upon which these features have been constructed, potentially causing a global hillside failure.
4. If excessive seepage from inside these water features compromises the structural integrity of the hillside upon which these features have been constructed, potentially causing a global hillside failure.
5. Earthquake ground shaking or liquefaction could potentially cause structural failure of these water features and/or global hillside failure.

Hazard ratings are determined by downstream uses, size, height, volume, and incremental risk/damage assessments. The hazard ratings are: Low—insignificant property loss; Moderate—significant property loss; and High—possible loss of life. Both water features in South Weber City have a high hazard rating.

2.5. Fires

Numerous homes have been constructed along the east and south benches. Many of these structures border the Forest Service Boundary or are in areas of old scrub oak growth. In some areas there is little, if any, natural break between wildland Forest Service areas and residential areas. There are some roads and “fire breaks” that are in ill repair or have not been maintained for years. They have become ineffective as firebreaks and hazardous to fire apparatus. The potential for catastrophic damage from wildfire increases yearly.

2.6. Earthquakes

Davis County is located along the Wasatch Fault between the shores of the Great Salt Lake and the foothills of the Wasatch Mountain Range. Most of the population lives within five (5) miles of the fault. Major traffic arteries run north and south and either cross over or run within one half (½) mile of the fault. South Weber City is located at the northern part of Davis County. A major earthquake in the area would result in loss of life and in millions of dollars in damage to residential structures, businesses, industries, and critical infrastructure.

2.7. Soil Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when there is a sudden large decrease in shear strength of sandy soils caused by the collapse of the soils structure, in which the soil loses its bearing capacity, and also by a temporary increase in pore-water pressure, or water saturation during earthquake ground shaking. Liquefaction is common in areas of shallow ground water and sandy or silty sediments. The result is that soils will flow even on the gentlest of slopes. Lateral spreading is a type of failure that results in surficial soil layers

breaking up and moving up to three feet (3') or more, independently over the liquefied layer. On slopes more than five percent (5%), flow failures can move miles of soil at up to tens of miles per hour. On slopes less than 0.5 percent the bearing capacity will lessen and can cause buildings to settle or tip. No matter the slope percent, ground cracking and differential settlement will occur. Liquefaction can also cause foundation materials to liquefy and fail and/or cause sand boils. Sand boils are deposits of sandy sediment ejected to the surface during an earthquake along fissures. Liquefaction can occur during earthquakes of magnitude 5.0 or greater. Most of South Weber City lies within a liquefaction zone and may suffer the effects of liquefaction during an earthquake.

2.8. Shortages

The shortage of energy, food, and water supplies could threaten the welfare of the citizens of South Weber. The dependency upon out-of-state resources can become a problem when normal deliveries are interrupted.

2.9. Hazardous Materials Incidents

South Weber City has several major transportation routes passing through it. These routes include one major freeway, one major highway, a gas pipeline, and one major railway. Many types of materials are transported by truck, rail, or pipeline daily. Some of this material is hazardous in nature and if released into the environment, could cause personal injury and/or property damage.

2.10. Fallen Aircraft

Hill Air Force Base sits on the southwest border of South Weber City. The flight pattern for aircraft is directly over the city. An aircraft crash in South Weber City would result in possible loss of life and/or property damage.

2.11. Power Outages

Power outages are a common occurrence and are generally short lived. In the event of an extended outage, the Highway 89 pump station and the Fire Station are equipped with backup generators. The city also has one portable generator that can be used for various needs. The Highway 89 pump station backup generator runs on diesel fuel, while the Fire Station backup generator runs on natural gas, and the portable generator runs on gasoline. These generators will need to be filled on a regular basis.

2.12. Terrorism/Criminal Acts

Due to the proximity of South Weber City to Hill Air Force Base, South Weber is a potential target for domestic or international terrorism. Terrorists use any and all forms of destructive activity to promote their cause. The use of a weapon of mass destruction in or near South Weber City would have devastating consequences to our citizens and emergency responders. The probability of being able to warn citizens and responders of an impending terrorist attack is greatly dependent on investigation and surveillance of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies and their intelligence capabilities. Protection of critical infrastructure within the City will lessen the probability of, and/or the effect of a terrorist attack.

2.13. Pandemic

COVID, influenza or other pandemic could substantially disrupt the community. Potential consequences include severe stress on the ability of hospitals and health care providers to care for the sick and disruption of essential community services. Slowing the spread of the pandemic virus could potentially reduce the number of people who become ill. Measures to slow the spread of the pandemic virus which themselves interrupt community activities (e.g., school closures, home isolation/quarantine, event cancellations, facility closures) can have adverse economic and social effects.

2.14. Civil Disturbance

The rural nature of South Weber City makes this community fairly immune to a civil disturbance. In the event of a situation the Davis County Sheriff will be contacted for support.

3.0 CRITICAL INFORMATION

The stake and wards should maintain the following critical information:

3.1. Contact Information

Each leader and family should have readily available the contact information for local emergency resources, family members and nearby neighbors.

<u>Stake Emergency Planning</u>	
Norm Johnson, Stake Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	See Tools App
Doug Bitton	See Tools App
Jim Golding.....	See Tools App
Emergency Coordination Locations	Stake Center or ward meetinghouses
FRS Radio Channel for Stake and Ward Leaders.....	Channel 9-11
<u>Stake Leaders and Missionaries</u>	
Stake Presidency (Lowry, Workman, Niederhauser)	See Tools App
Stake Full-Time Missionaries	See Tools App
<u>Public Safety and Community Resources</u>	
Emergencies.....	Call 911
South Weber Fire Department	801-476-8907
Poison Control.....	801-222-1222
Davis County Sheriff.....	801-451-4100
Hill AFB Security	801-777-6669
<u>Community Organizations</u>	
South Weber City	801-479-3177
South Weber Elementary School	801-525-7060
Sunset Junior High School.....	801-525-7028
Northridge High School.....	801-525-7032

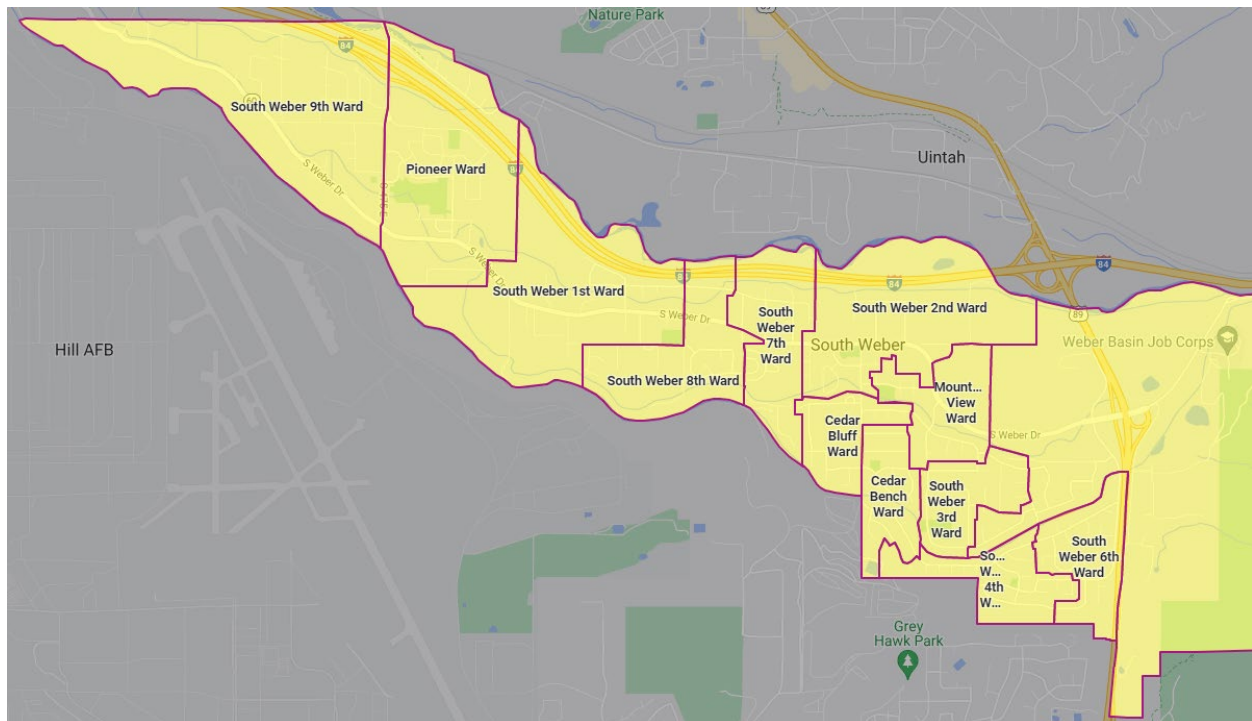
3.2. Community and Public Resources

This section lists the community and public resources that provide emergency services such as food, shelter, and medical care. Resources include Church meetinghouses, facilities, and property; public safety agencies; and community or other organizations.

Name of Organization	Services Provided	Contact Information
Church Stake Center (7989 South 2250 East, South Weber UT)	Stake operations center First aid station Temporary shelter	Norm Johnson

Name of Organization	Services Provided	Contact Information
South Weber Fire Department	Emergency communications and support	
South Weber City office and public works	Sandbags and other supplies	
South Weber Elementary & Recreation Center	Community	
Other?		

3.3. Stake Map



3.4. Members with Special Needs

Each ward should identify members and neighbors with special needs such as wheelchair assistance, oxygen, special medications, and so on. For example:

Ward	Name	Special Need	Contact Info	Who Will Contact?
XYZ Ward	Cindy Smith	Sick, medical treatments		
XYZ Ward	Alice Anderson	Elderly		
XYZ Ward	Danny Jones (9)	Physically and mentally disabled		
XYZ Ward	Randy Summers (11)	Physically disabled		

Ward	Name	Special Need	Contact Info	Who Will Contact?
XYZ Ward	Sam Romney	Physically disabled		
XYZ Ward	Little Kids Day Care	Young children		

3.5. Equipment, Skills, and Communication Resources

Each ward should identify members and neighbors with equipment or skills (such as medical or emergency response training) that would be useful in emergency response or cleanup efforts. For example:

Ward	Skill or Equipment	Name/Location	Contact Info
XYZ Ward	CERT Training		
XYZ Ward	Block Captain or RDAP Training		
XYZ Ward	Medical Training		
XYZ Ward	First Aid Training		
XYZ Ward	CPR Training		
XYZ Ward	Ham Radio		
XYZ Ward	Dewatering Pump		
XYZ Ward	Portable Generator		
XYZ Ward	Blowers & Fans		
XYZ Ward	Heavy Equipment		
XYZ Ward	Other		

4.0 ASSIGNMENTS AND PROCEDURES

The stake president oversees Church emergency response and communications within the stake. Each bishop and ward council should prepare a simple written plan for the ward to respond to emergencies. This plan should be coordinated with the stake’s emergency plan.

4.1. Stake President and Councilors

With assistance from the stake council, stake youth council, stake emergency preparedness coordinator and emergency specialists.

Before an Emergency (Preparation)	After an Emergency (Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop and maintain a stake emergency plan.</i> • <i>Coordinate with Church and city emergency planners.</i> • <i>Provide training for ward emergency coordinators.</i> • <i>Encourage stake/ward members to become trained in first aid, CPR, CERT, RDAP and other helpful skills.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Coordinate relief efforts through priesthood and community channels.</i> • <i>Implement block captain or RDAP plan if needed.</i> • <i>Report the conditions and needs of stake members to the Area Seventy or Area Presidency.</i>

4.2. Bishop and Councilors

With assistance from the ward council, ward youth council, Relief Society and elder’s quorum presidencies, ward emergency preparedness coordinator, and emergency specialists.

Before an Emergency (Preparation)	After an Emergency (Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Review the stake emergency plan and develop a simple ward emergency plan.</i> • <i>Help individuals and families become self-reliant and prepare for emergencies.</i> • <i>Gather neighbor contact information.</i> • <i>Identify those with special needs.</i> • <i>Identify neighbors with skill sets that can help with recovery (medical, equipment, utilities, etc.)</i> • <i>Identify cleanup resources (shop vacs, blowers, heavy equipment, etc.).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Coordinate relief efforts through priesthood and community channels.</i> • <i>Help to locate and reunite family member who have become separated.</i> • <i>Provide needed accommodations such as water, food, shelter, sanitation, etc.</i> • <i>Report the conditions and needs of ward members to the Stake President</i>

4.3. Ministering Brothers and Sisters

Before an Emergency (Preparation)	After an Emergency (Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Encourage families to prepare for emergencies (see Section 6.0).</i> • <i>Request and share emergency contact information if possible.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Visit or contact each family to assess needs.</i> • <i>Report the conditions and needs of ministering families to the Relief Society an/or elders quorum presidency.</i>

4.4. Members and Neighbors

Before an Emergency (Preparation)	After an Emergency (Response)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Conduct family emergency planning and exercises.</i> • <i>Prepare 72-hour kits and emergency food supply.</i> • <i>Obtain first aid and CPR training.</i> • <i>Learn how to turn off home water, electricity, and gas sources.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Provide for own family needs.</i> • <i>Contact and provide for immediate lifesaving care for neighbors and ministering families.</i> • <i>Contact emergency responders (dial 911).</i> • <i>Contact ward leaders and assist in volunteer efforts.</i>

5.0 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION AND RESPONSE

5.1. Communication Guidelines

During a disaster, normal means of communication may become inoperable; however, the need to communicate with Church leaders, missionaries, members, employees, civil authorities, and others is greatly increased.

The stake president or bishop may call members of the stake or ward to be communication specialists who may own communications equipment and possess valuable experience. Alternative communication methods will be needed in case phone lines, cellular phone service, or vehicle transportation routes are disrupted during a disaster. Such methods may include:

- Civil alert notification (e.g., CodeRED, IPAWS)
- Cell phone
- Landline phone
- SMS/Test Messaging (may be available even if voice service is not).
- Internet communications (including email, social media, Skype, web conferencing)
- Satellite phone.
- Amateur (HAM) radio.
- Personal contact via foot, bicycle, etc. (Full-time missionaries can also help.)

If needed, bishops and the stake president will communicate locally using **FRS channel 9-11.**

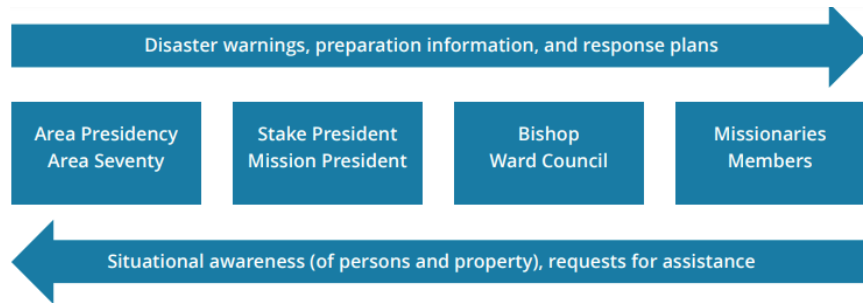
5.2. Emergency Assessment and Response

Evaluate the status of missionaries and members (deaths, injuries, psychosocial needs), members' property, Church facilities, and the community at large (giving extra attention to Church members with special needs, such as those who are elderly, homebound, disabled, or single parents).

Communicate this evaluation information as soon as possible to the Area Seventy, who in turn will inform the Area Presidency, the director for temporal affairs, and the welfare and self-reliance manager.

5.2.1. Ecclesiastical Channels

In the event of an emergency, ward and stake councils are responsible for accounting for each missionary and member within their areas. They should pay special attention to those who may need additional help (wheelchair assistance, oxygen, special medications, and so on).



At the ward level, initial assessment and response may be conducted through ministering brothers and sisters, to EQ and RS presidencies, and then to the bishopric. The condition and needs of ward members and neighbors should be reported through priesthood channels to the stake president and area leadership.

5.2.2. Community Channels

In addition to ecclesiastical channels, the stake will work closely with the city and community organizations to prepare for and respond to emergencies. South Weber City currently utilizes the CERT and block captain programs.

Work with the city on this section. Could include:

- CERT
- Block captains
- Rapid Disaster Assessment Program (RDAP, replaces block captains)
- Other approach?

As an alternative to the block captain program, Rapid Disaster Assessment Program (RDAP) allows anyone to fill a role and perform the task of assessing your community post disaster. While no advance assignments or extensive training is required for this program, the production of two notebooks containing maps and checklists is a time-consuming project that must be done in advance. Once completed, this tool and the spontaneous volunteers that work the tool are all that is needed to acquire a rapid post-disaster neighborhood assessment.

6.0 MEMBER EMERGENCY PREPARATION

Preparedness includes developing a plan for how to take care of basic needs during an emergency. Members are encouraged to build both a short-term and longer-term supply of food, water, and other necessities. For more information, see "[Temporal Preparedness Resources](#)."

6.1. In Case of Emergency...

1. Move to a safe place.
2. Help injured persons.
3. Contact family members.
4. Check with immediate neighbors and assigned ministering families.
5. Contact RS and/or priesthood leaders.
6. Help with cleanup and recovery.

6.2. Family Emergency Preparation

Ward members are encouraged to plan and prepare for emergencies. This preparation may include:

- Make a family emergency plan (contacts, meeting locations, etc.)
- Sign up with [Code Red](#) to receive emergency notifications from South Weber City
- 72-Hour Kit for each family member (food, water, clothing, medications, etc.)
- Lifesaving medical skills (first aid, CPR, etc.)
- Three-month supply of food that is part of your normal daily diet
- Drinking water
- Emergency financial reserves
- Medication and first aid supplies
- Clothing and bedding
- Important documents
- Longer-term supply of basic food items

6.3. Family Preparedness Resources

The following resources are available to help with family emergency preparedness:

- All Is Safely Gathered In: Family Home Storage (04008)
- All Is Safely Gathered In: Family Finances (04007)
- www.providentliving.org (family emergency preparedness and response)
- www.bereadyutah.gov (excellent website for family emergency plans, communication plans, 72-hour kits, earthquake preparedness, flood preparedness, car survival, etc.)
- www.ready.gov (family emergency plans, 72-hour kits, etc.)
- www.fema.gov
- www.redcross.org
- www.osha.org

APPENDIX 1: STATUS OF WARD EMERGENCY PLANS

Each ward should maintain, and share with the stake, a simple ward mission plan, list of members with special needs, and a list of members with equipment or skills that would be critical in a disaster.

Ward	Plan	Last Updated	Special Needs	Resources
CBE	✓	3/22	✓	✓
CBL				
MTV				
PIO				
SW1				
SW2				
SW3				
SW4				
SW5				
SW6				
SW7				
SW8				
SW9				