



This Briefing is Classified
UNCLASSIFIED



*Creating a
Culture of
Preparedness*



- **Why Plan**
- **What you should do before disaster strikes**
- **What you should do during a disaster**
- **What you should do after a disaster**



Why Plan

- **Planning and preparedness provide you and your family with the means to adequately respond in the event a localized natural, or man-made disaster occurs.**
- **At its most basic level, being prepared means having a plan and access to the resources necessary to execute that plan.**
- **It's also about peace of mind. Because when individuals, families, and communities are prepared, the fear, anxiety and loss that accompany a disaster are greatly reduced. And this peace of mind can allow you to focus on accomplishing the mission instead worrying about how to respond to the situation or if your family is prepared.**



Why Plan

- **When planning you want to focus on the main types of risk in your geographic area, develop an evacuation plan, including escape routes, family communication methods, and ways to address the special needs of family members and pets. You want to be prepared with basic water, food, supplies, including vital medical and other essential records. Finally, you want to be prepared to respond the moment the situation requires action.**
- **In this way, when the time comes you will be prepared to respond decisively to protect the well-being of you and your family, as you follow the directions of Local, State, and Federal officials.**



What You Should Do Before Disaster Strikes

- **Know the Threats**
- **Make Plans**
- **Assemble Disaster Supplies/Response Kits**



Preparing for the unexpected, such as making an Emergency Kit and developing a plan, are the same for both a natural or human-caused emergency. However, there are important differences among disasters that will affect the decisions you make and the actions you take. Some disasters are easily predicted, others happen with little or no warning. Planning what to do in advance is an important part of being ready.

Natural Hazards

- Floods
- Hurricanes
- Thunderstorms and lightning
- Tornadoes
- Winter storms, blizzards and extreme cold
- Extreme heat
- Earthquakes
- Volcanoes
- Landslides and debris flow
- Tsunamis
- Fires
- Wildfires
- Epidemic/Pandemic

Technological Hazards

- Hazardous materials incidents
- Household chemical emergencies
- Nuclear power plant emergencies

Terrorism

- Explosions
- Biological threats
- Chemical threats
- Nuclear blasts
- Radiological dispersion device events

While several of the natural disasters listed are not common, the information provided about them may be helpful when making travel plans to places where such events might occur.



Make Plans

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so it is important to plan in advance: how you will contact one another; how you will get back together; and what you will do in different situations.

At a minimum your plan should address:

- Escape routes
- Family communications
- Utility shut-off and safety
- Insurance and vital records
- Special needs
- Caring for animals
- Safety Skills

Ready

Family Emergency Plan

Prepare. Plan. Stay Informed.

Make sure your family has a plan in case of an emergency. Before an emergency happens, sit down together and decide how you will get in contact with each other, where you will go and what you will do in an emergency. Keep a copy of this plan in your emergency supply kit or another safe place where you can access it in the event of a disaster.

Out-of-Town Contact Name: _____ Telephone Number: _____
 Email: _____ Telephone Number: _____
 Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____ Telephone Number: _____
 Regional Meeting Place: _____ Telephone Number: _____

Evacuation Location: _____

Fill out the following information for each family member and keep it up to date.

Name	Address	Phone Number	Evacuation Location	Social Security Number	Important Medical Information
1 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
2 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
3 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
4 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
5 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
6 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
7 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
8 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
9 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____
10 Name: _____	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Social Security Number: _____	Important Medical Information: _____

Write down where your family spends the most time work, school and other places you frequent. Schools, daycare providers, workplaces and apartment buildings should all have site-specific emergency plans that you and your family need to know about.

Work Location	Address	Phone Number	Evacuation Location	School Location One	Address	Phone Number	Evacuation Location
Work Location One	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	School Location One	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____
Work Location Two	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	School Location Two	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____
Work Location Three	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	School Location Three	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____
Other place you frequent	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____	Other place you frequent	Address: _____	Phone Number: _____	Evacuation Location: _____

Important Information	Name	Telephone Number	Policy Number
Doctor(s)			
Other			
Pharmacist			
Medical Insurance			
Homeowner's/Rental Insurance			
Veterinarian (for pets)			

Dial 911 for Emergencies



Assemble Disaster Supplies/Response Kits

When preparing for a possible emergency situation, it's best to think first about the basics of survival: fresh water, food, clean air and warmth. Basic services, such as electricity, gas, water, sewage treatment and telephones, may be cut off for days, even a week or longer. You may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you.

You should prepare emergency kits for the following situations. Keep items in airtight plastic bags and put your entire disaster supply kit in one or two easy-to carry containers (backpack or duffel bag).

- **WATER**: THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY - Stocking water reserves should be a top priority. Drinking water in emergency situations should not be rationed.
- **FOOD**: PREPARING AN EMERGENCY SUPPLY - If activity is reduced, healthy people can survive on half their usual food intake for an extended period or without any food for many days. Food, unlike water, may be rationed safely, except for children and pregnant women.
- **FIRST AID SUPPLIES** - assemble a first aid kit for your home and for each vehicle
- **TOOLS AND EMERGENCY SUPPLIES** – Tools, Kitchen, Hygiene, and Sanitation items
- **CLOTHES AND BEDDING AND SPECIAL ITEMS**
- **READY Kits** - A disaster supply kit with essential food, water, and supplies for at least three days (72-hours). This kit should be kept in a designated place and be ready to "grab and go" in case you have to leave your home quickly because of a disaster, such as a fire or flash flood.



Assemble Disaster Supplies/Response Kits

ALSO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING WHEN BUILDING EMERGENCY SUPPLIES/KITS:

Shelter in Place - Although it is unlikely that food supplies would be cut off for as long as two weeks, consider storing additional water, food, clothing and bedding other supplies to expand your supply kit to last up to two weeks. With some types of disasters it is important to stay rather than go, and you should listen to emergency alerts for guidance.

Workplace - It is important to store a personal supply of water and food at work; you should not rely on water fountains or coolers. Women who wear high-heels should have comfortable flat shoes at their workplace in case an evacuation requires walking long distances. All items should be in one container, ready to "grab and go" in case you have to evacuate the building quickly.

On the Road - Keep a smaller kit of emergency supplies, including food and water, in your car at all times. If you become stranded or are not able to return home, having these items will help you to be more comfortable until help arrives. Add items for severe winter weather during months when heavy snow or icy roads are possible such as salt, sand, shovels, and extra winter clothing, including hats and gloves. This kit should also include flares and jumper cables.

The following link will provide you with an [Emergency Kit Calculator](#) and a Comprehensive Emergency Preparedness Checklist to assist with your family planning:





What You Should Do During a Disaster

- The most basic thing to remember is to **KEEP CALM**. This may mean the difference between life and death. In many disasters, people have been killed or injured needlessly because they took thoughtless actions. In time of emergency, taking proper action may save your life. **TAKE TIME TO THINK**, and then take the considered action that the situation calls for. Usually, this will be the action you have planned in advance, or the action you are instructed to take by responsible authorities.
- What to do When There is an Emergency Alert. If you hear an emergency notification message, listen to the radio for further emergency information and follow the official instructions being broadcast.

If You Have to Evacuate...

Listen to a battery-powered radio for further information and location of emergency shelters. Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes. Take your disaster supplies kit. Lock your home. Use travel routes specified by local officials. If you are sure you have time...shut off water, gas and electricity, if instructed to do so. Let others know when you left and where you are going. Make arrangements for pets. Animals may not be allowed in public shelters.

NOAA Weather Radio Stations in and near Colorado

Alamosa	162.475 MHz	Pueblo	162.400 MHz
Colorado Springs	162.475 MHz	Sterling	162.400 MHz
Denver	162.550 MHz	Cheyenne, Wy.	162.475 MHz
Fort Collins	162.450 MHz	Goodland/Colby, KS	162.475 MHz
Grand Junction	162.550 MHz	Bethune, Co.	162.525 MHz
Greeley	162.400 MHz	La Junta	162.500 MHz
Longmont	162.475 MHz	Glenwood Springs	162.500 MHz

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[Ready Colorado](#)
Local Information
Colorado Dept. of Local Affairs
Division of Emergency Management
15075 South Golden Road
Denver, CO 80401
(303) 273-1795



What You Should Do After a Disaster

Recovering from Disaster

Recovering from a disaster is usually a gradual process.

Safety is a primary issue, as are mental and physical well-being.

If assistance is available, knowing how to access it makes the process faster and less stressful.

Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates and news reports.

Use a battery-powered flash light to inspect a damaged home.

Note: The flashlight should be turned on outside before entering - the battery may produce a spark that could ignite leaking gas, if present.

Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes. Use a stick to poke through debris.

Be wary of wildlife and other animals

Use the phone only to report life-threatening emergencies.

Stay off the streets. If you must go out, watch for fallen objects; downed electrical wires; and weakened walls, bridges, roads, and sidewalks.

[Recover & Rebuild](#)

[Ensure Your Safety](#)

[Find Family Members](#)

[Get Food and Water](#)

[Find a Place to Stay](#)

[Return Home Safely](#)

[File an Insurance Claim](#)

[Apply for Assistance](#)

[Cope with Stress](#)

[Clean Up the Damage](#)

[Rebuild Smarter and Stronger](#)

[Protect Your Property](#)