



"Remember; when disaster strikes, the time to prepare has passed"

INDIVIDUAL & FAMILY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN



INSTRUCTIONS

Please take the time to fill-out this preparedness plan with your family. More importantly, make sure you have the proper provisions and supplies necessary to safeguard your family. It may take time to gather and/or purchase all of these items, so please set goals to acquire them as you are able to, based on the known and potential hazards that may impact our community. This planning document is the first of two documents that together will help you and your family be prepared for an emergency and/or disaster. This document contains the planning activities as well as hazard specific information. The second part of the document contains additional information that may serve as a useful resource before, during, or after an emergency and/or disaster.

INTRODUCTION

Following a major disaster, emergency personnel who provide fire and medical services will not be able to meet the immediate demand for these services. Factors such as number of victims, communications failures, and road blockages will prevent people from accessing emergency services they have come to expect at a moment's notice through 9-1-1. People will have to rely on each other for help in order to meet their immediate lifesaving and life sustaining needs.

This guide provides step-by-step instructions on how to do essential preparedness activities. Reviewing and practicing the information in this plan will increase your confidence and ability to take care of your family and possessions. This plan also includes specific hazard information for Teton County, Idaho along with guidelines for what to do for our most likely hazards.

The fundamental responsibility for preparedness lies with every individual. By encouraging preparedness efforts, the effects of a disaster can be minimized. The benefits of this program are numerous. It will increase the overall level of disaster readiness, provide emergency skills that people may use in day-to-day emergencies, enhance the bond between government and community, and increase community preparedness.

Practice your plan at home and make realistic goals! At least once a year, have a meeting with your family to discuss and update your readiness plan. Determine what additional training, equipment, and supplies are needed. Practice! Occasional drills can improve reaction time and help to avoid panic in an actual 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.

If you can't complete the plan or build your emergency supply kit right away, make realistic goals and don't stop until it is finished. Remember; when disaster strikes, the time to prepare has passed.

Thank you for taking the time to prepare yourself and your family in the event of an emergency and/or disaster, if you have any questions or comments please give me a call.

Greg Adams

Teton County Idaho Emergency Manager

208-354-2703

GET READY NOW: PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST



Have you completed all of the items listed in the following checklist? After a major disaster, your community will not be able to respond to all of the immediate needs of its citizens. Your family may be without help for hours or even days (the rule of thumb is to be self-sufficient for at least 72 hours). Once the disaster hits, your family will not have time to shop or search for supplies. If your emergency supplies have been gathered in advance, your family will be better prepared if you must evacuate, or if you are confined to your home.

✓ **PREPARING YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY**

The following represent items to include in your disaster preparedness kit or key preparedness steps.

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
Location of Family Disaster Preparedness kit: <hr/>		
<p>Water. Store one gallon of water per person per day in a sturdy plastic container.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers, and ill people will need more.</i> • <i>Keep at least a three-day supply of water per person (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for each person in your household for food preparation/sanitation).</i> 		
<p>Food. Select non-perishable foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking, and little or no water. If you must heat food, use a can of sterno. Select items that are compact and lightweight.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Canned juices, milk, soup <input type="checkbox"/> Staples – sugar, salt, pepper <input type="checkbox"/> High energy foods – peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix <input type="checkbox"/> Vitamins <input type="checkbox"/> Foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets <input type="checkbox"/> Comfort/stress foods such as cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereal, coffee and tea 		

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
Mess kits, or paper cups, plates, and plastic utensils		
Infants Items (if applicable): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Formula <input type="checkbox"/> Diapers <input type="checkbox"/> Bottles <input type="checkbox"/> Powdered milk <input type="checkbox"/> Moist towelettes <input type="checkbox"/> Diaper rash ointment <input type="checkbox"/> Medications 		
Sanitation Items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Toilet paper or towelettes <input type="checkbox"/> Soap or liquid detergent <input type="checkbox"/> Feminine supplies <input type="checkbox"/> Personal hygiene items <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic garbage bags and ties <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic bucket with tight lid <input type="checkbox"/> Disinfectant <input type="checkbox"/> Household chlorine bleach 		
Cash or traveler's checks. <i>Cash is especially critical during prolonged power outages. Many credit card machines rely on power to operate. Therefore many stores may only accept cash.</i>		
Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both		
Flashlight and extra batteries		
Cell phone and charger: <i>Have a car charger in the event of a prolonged power outage. Past disasters have shown that car chargers can be a useful asset in powering your phone.</i>		
Local maps		

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
First-Aid Kit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> First aid manual <input type="checkbox"/> Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6) <input type="checkbox"/> 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6) <input type="checkbox"/> Hypoallergenic adhesive tape <input type="checkbox"/> Triangular bandages (3) <input type="checkbox"/> 2-inch sterile roll bandages (3 rolls) <input type="checkbox"/> 3-inch sterile roll bandages (3 rolls) <input type="checkbox"/> Scissors <input type="checkbox"/> Tweezers <input type="checkbox"/> Needle 		

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
<input type="checkbox"/> Moistened towelettes <input type="checkbox"/> Antiseptic <input type="checkbox"/> Thermometer <input type="checkbox"/> Tongue depressors <input type="checkbox"/> Tube of petroleum jelly or lubricant <input type="checkbox"/> Assorted sizes of safety pins <input type="checkbox"/> Cleansing agent/soap <input type="checkbox"/> Latex gloves (several pair) <input type="checkbox"/> Sunscreen <input type="checkbox"/> Non-prescription drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-diarrhea medication <input type="checkbox"/> Antacid <input type="checkbox"/> Syrup of Ipecac (used to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center) <input type="checkbox"/> Laxative <input type="checkbox"/> Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)		
<p>Prescriptions and a week-long supply of medications <i>Medications may not be available for days and weeks in a major disaster.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart and high blood pressure medication • Insulin • Denture needs • Contact lenses and supplies • Extra eye glasses 		
N95 disposable facemasks		

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
<p>Clothing and Bedding</p> <input type="checkbox"/> At least one change of clothing per person <input type="checkbox"/> Sturdy work shoes or boots <input type="checkbox"/> Rain gear <input type="checkbox"/> Blankets or sleeping bags <input type="checkbox"/> Hat and gloves <input type="checkbox"/> Thermal underwear		
<p>Tools and Supplies</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Non-electric can opener <input type="checkbox"/> Fire extinguisher: small canister ABC type <input type="checkbox"/> Tube tent <input type="checkbox"/> Pliers <input type="checkbox"/> Tape <input type="checkbox"/> Compass <input type="checkbox"/> Matches in waterproof container <input type="checkbox"/> Aluminum foil <input type="checkbox"/> Signal flare <input type="checkbox"/> Paper, pens & pencils <input type="checkbox"/> Needles and thread <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine dropper		

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
<input type="checkbox"/> Shut-off wrench (for household gas and water) <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic sheeting (for sheltering in place) <input type="checkbox"/> Duct tape <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic storage containers		
Whistle to signal for help		
Provisions for Seniors and persons with Disabilities (if applicable) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Plan how they can signal for help <input type="checkbox"/> Plan any special needs to accomplish evacuation <input type="checkbox"/> Consider special equipment like wheelchairs, canes <input type="checkbox"/> Written medical history including allergies <input type="checkbox"/> List of prescription medications with dosages <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of medical insurance and cards <input type="checkbox"/> List of physicians and phone numbers <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing aids, Eye Glasses <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen <input type="checkbox"/> Extra batteries for special equipment (i.e. wheel chairs) <input type="checkbox"/> If they are dependent on dialysis or other life sustaining treatment, know the location and availability of more than one facility <input type="checkbox"/> Know the size and weight of wheelchairs and other special equipment, and if and how it can fit into your auto. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain operating instructions for lifesaving equipment (i.e. medical devices) 		
Prepare portable disaster supply kits for your car and workplace. <i>Maintain a portable kit in the event you and your family are in your car or at work during an actual incident.</i>		
Provisions for your pets. Pet food, extra water, supplies, and pet medical records <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identification collar and vaccination tags <input type="checkbox"/> Carrier or cage <input type="checkbox"/> Leash <input type="checkbox"/> Medications (be sure to check expiration dates) <input type="checkbox"/> At least a 2-week food supply, water and food bowls <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary records (most shelters do not allow pets without proof of vaccination) <input type="checkbox"/> Have a hard copy photo of your pet. <p><i>This will be important if your pet needs to be sheltered. This will ensure you can be reunited with your pet following the incident.</i></p> <p><i>SPECIAL NOTE: Unless no other alternative exists, pets should never be left behind. Non-service animals will not be allowed in public shelters due to health regulations. However, after commercial kennels are filled the County may open an animal shelter if needed. If you have no other choice but to leave your pet at home, place your pet in a safe area inside your home with plenty of water and food. Never leave pets chained outside. Place a note outside your home listing what pets are inside, where they are located, and phone numbers of where you can be reached.</i></p>		

PREPAREDNESS ITEM	DATE COMPLETED	ANNUAL REVIEW COMPLETED
<p>Books, games, toys, comfort items for children <i>Disasters can be traumatic for children. Include these items to provide comfort and positive distractions for children.</i></p>		
<p>Take photos of key belongings and purchases (i.e. car, furniture, etc.). Store and maintain receipts of major purchase items. <i>This will be important when working with insurance companies and disaster assistance (if applicable) following a disaster.</i></p>		
<p>Store your vital documents in a safe place. Make an inventory list of your household items.</p>		
<p>Finish creating a family emergency plan by completing this pamphlet.</p>		
<p>Enroll in the Teton County Mass Notification system at the County's website so that if an issue arises the County can quickly contact you.</p>		
<p>Store copies of wills, family records, health insurance cards, medical records, ID cards, deeds, credit or debit card and bank account information. Store in a water/fire proof container.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Passport, social security cards <input type="checkbox"/> Wills, insurance policies <input type="checkbox"/> Contracts, stocks and bonds <input type="checkbox"/> Bank and credit card account numbers <input type="checkbox"/> Medication lists <input type="checkbox"/> Immunization records <input type="checkbox"/> Family records (birth, death and marriage certificates) 		
<p>Store and protect important cultural/family heirlooms maintained on your property</p>		
<p>Keep an extra set of house and car keys</p>		
<p>Identify, secure and correct any potential hazards in your home. Examine the structural safety of your home. Locate your utility shut-off valves and teach your family where they are. Store hazardous household products in a safe location. Install smoke detectors and learn how to use a fire extinguisher.</p>		

FAMILY EVACUATION PLAN

In the event of a fire, flood, earthquake, hazardous material spill or other disaster, it may be necessary for you to quickly evacuate your home. By planning and practicing what to do before you need to, you will help yourself and your family to react correctly and spontaneously at the first sign of danger.

Planning to Evacuate

- Draw the floor plan of your residence.
- Draw at least two escape routes from each room.
- Identify where your emergency supplies, first-aid kits and fire extinguishers are kept.
- Identify utility (gas, water and electric) shut-off valve locations. Teach them to family members.
- Include your family's reunion location outside the home.
- If you have a car, keep a half tank of gas in it at all times.
- Conduct fire and emergency drills at least annually.

Evacuation Priority List

If you are told to immediately evacuate, you will have little time to think about what to do. What you take depends upon how much notification you have, how long you will be gone, why you are leaving and how you are leaving. To help you prepare to respond before the disaster strikes, take a few minutes to complete this list.

If you are told to leave immediately, do so. Your life is more important than property.

- Decide which items are the most important to be taken with you and choose only those that you could carry.
- List other items you would take if you are able.
- Choose the items you would like to take if you have access to a vehicle.
- Specify those tasks you would like to complete (if there is time) prior to leaving (shutting off utilities, locking your home, making arrangement for your pets, etc.).

If You Must Evacuate Your Home

- Follow instructions given by local officials and do not return until directed to do so.
- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your emergency supplies, first aid kit, pets, and important documents with you.
- Leave a note stating the date and time you left and where you went.
- Call the out-of-area contact in your family communications plan and tell them what you're doing.
- Use only travel routes specified by local authorities – don't use shortcuts because certain areas may be impassable or dangerous.
- Listen to your battery-powered radio and follow the instructions of local emergency officials. Tune-in to a local radio station for emergency information.
- If you are able, help your neighbors (especially elderly or disabled neighbors).

Evacuate or Shelter-in-Place

Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the crisis, the first important decision is whether you should stay put or get away. Use common sense and available information.

When to stay put (shelter):

- When officials say so
- When the air outside is full of debris or badly contaminated
- When there is other danger outside and the physical building provides protection

When to get away (evacuate):

- When officials say so
- When the building itself is unsafe to occupy

Sheltering

Sheltering is the process of using the structure of your home or another building to protect you from a threat from outside.

From a severe storm:

- Seek an internal space, ideally below ground level, away from exterior walls, and glass.
- Monitor changing conditions by radio or television
- Remain in safety until official “All Clear.”

From air unsafe to breathe:

- Get everyone (including pets) inside.
- Lock doors, close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers
- Turn off fans, forced air heating and air conditioning systems
- Monitor changing conditions by radio and television news
- If instructed, seal all windows, doors and air vents with plastic sheeting and duct tape. Seal gaps.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION & EMERGENCY MEETING LOCATION(S)

Disasters have a good chance of occurring when your family is not gathered together. The children may be at school. You may be at work, the shopping center or the theater.

- Choose a friend or relative who lives at least 100 miles away who can be contacted by all family members if it becomes impossible to reach the reunion/meeting locations. You can report to them, and learn from them where and how other family members are as well (as long as everyone calls the designated contact). Be sure each family member carries the contact person’s name and phone number with them. *See Out-of-Area Emergency Contact.*

Emergency Meeting Locations

Pre-identifying meeting locations can be an important preparedness action during a disaster. Informing your family of a pre-designated meeting place can assist in the safe reunification of family members. However, parents should discuss with members of the family when meeting at these pre-identified locations is appropriate and not appropriate. For example, if an incident happens while kids are in school, these children should follow established protocols administered by the school and not try to meet at the family's meeting location.

- Choose one place near your home in case of a sudden emergency, such as a fire.

NEAR OUR HOME:

- Choose two places outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home. Possibilities include neighbor's, friend's, or relative's homes, local schools, churches, parks or community centers. If you arrive home and no one is there, it will give you some places to start looking.

AWAY FROM OUR HOME - LOCATION 1:

AWAY FROM OUR HOME - LOCATION 2:

EMERGENCY NUMBERS & CONTACTS

Place these numbers next to each of your phones

Emergency (Life or property at risk)
Tel. No: 911

Teton County Sheriff's Office
Tel. No: 208-354-2323

Teton County Fire Protection District
Tel. No: 208-354-2760

Teton County Emergency Management
Tel. No: 208-354-2703

Teton Valley Hospital / Ambulance District
Tel. No: 208-354-2383

Eastern Idaho Public Health Department
Tel. No: 208-354-0920 or 208-522-0310

Poison Control
Tel. No: 1-800-222-1222

Family Physician
Tel. No:

Fall River Electric
Tel. No: 208-652-7431

Gas Company
Tel. No:

Silverstar Communications
Tel. No: 208-354-3300

Identifying emergency contacts is a best practice, especially during an evacuation situation or if family members are trying to get reunited (see **Family Evacuation Plan** and **Family Reunification**). It is also a way to let someone (outside of the emergency area) know where you are going, if you are okay, and to notify authorities if you need further assistance.

Local Emergency Contact

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Day () _____ Evening () _____

Cell () _____

Out-of-Area Emergency Contact

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Day () _____ Evening () _____

Cell () _____

Important Family Information

Father's employer: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Work hours: _____

Mother's employer: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Work hours: _____

Child/Other's employer: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Work hours: _____

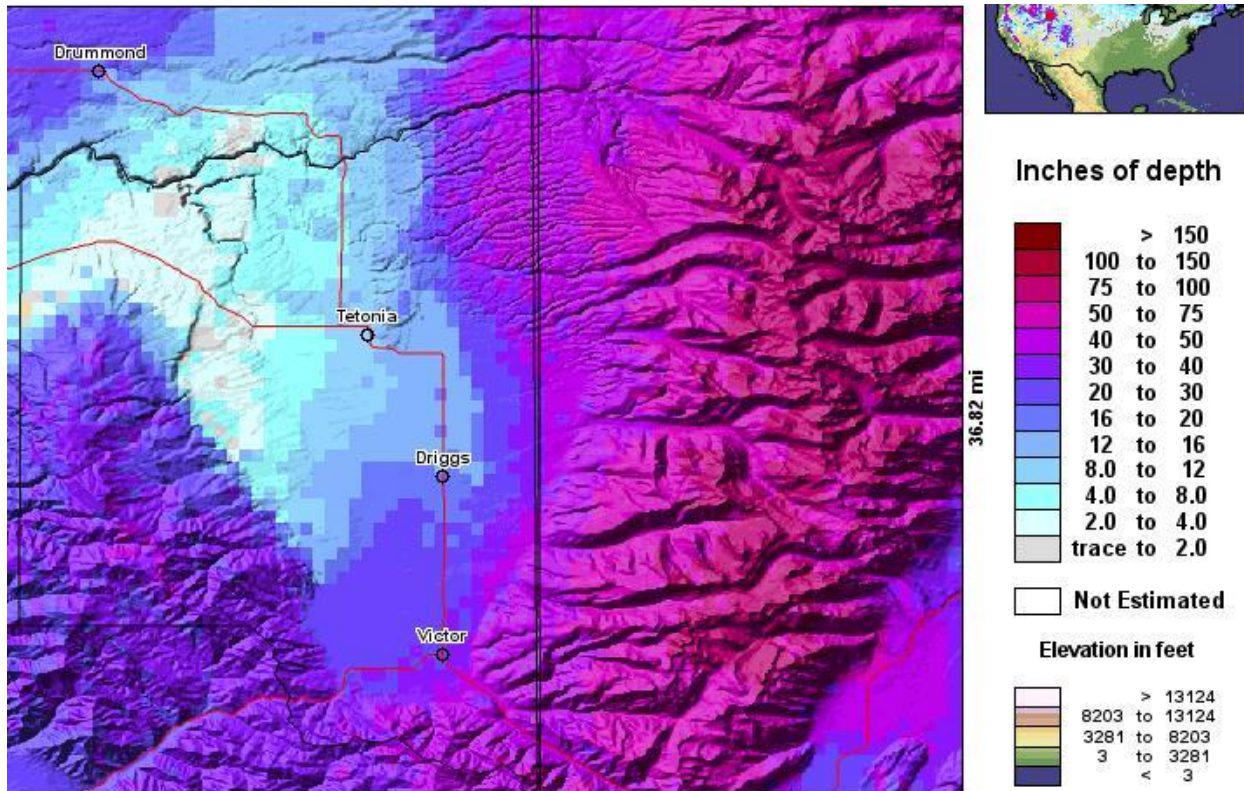
School Information

Every family with school children in Teton School District 401 was given a copy of the Schools disaster plan for that school. If you have any questions regarding the disaster plan for your child's school, please call that school directly for more information. If your child attends another school please call them and get a copy of their disaster/emergency plan.

POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES AND DISASTERS

There are many hazards that Teton County is susceptible to. Here is some hazard specific information for some of the major hazards that affect us.

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER



Severe winter storms are the most likely hazard to occur in Teton County. We often have them, and they can isolate the community and cause significant damage. Some of the hazards include car accidents, exhaustion and heart attacks, hypothermia and frostbite, house fires, asphyxiation, power outages, ice jam flooding, avalanches and frozen pipes. The picture above graphically demonstrates the average peak snow depth in the County.

Before a winter storm:

- Prepare your home with insulation, caulking, and weather stripping. Learn how to keep pipes from freezing and how to thaw frozen pipes. Do you have an alternate heat source if the power goes out? If not think about acquiring one. Store sufficient fuel (or emergency heating equipment). Install and test smoke alarms on all levels of your home.
- Service snow removal equipment before the winter storm season. Maintain the equipment in good working order, and ensure that you have an adequate supply of gas. Clearing snow can be dangerous; use caution!
- Keep your car's gas tank full for emergency use and to keep the fuel line from freezing.

Pay attention to warnings. Use a NOAA Weather Radio with a tone-alert feature or listen to local radio or television for Emergency Alert System (EAS) broadcasts.

During a winter storm:

- Stay indoors and dress warmly. Wear layers of loose-fitting, lightweight, warm clothing. When necessary, remove layers to avoid perspiration and subsequent chill.
- Eat and drink regularly. Food provides the body with energy for producing its own heat. Drink liquids such as warm broth or juices to prevent dehydration. Avoid caffeine and alcohol. Caffeine, a stimulant, accelerates the symptoms of hypothermia. Alcohol is a depressant and hastens the effects of cold on the body. Alcohol also slows circulation and can make you less aware of the effects of cold. Both caffeine and alcohol can cause dehydration.
- Conserve fuel. Great demand may be placed on electric, gas, and other fuel distribution systems (fuel oil, propane, etc.). Suppliers may not be able to replenish depleted supplies during severe weather. Lower the thermostat to 65 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and 55 degrees at night. Close off unused rooms, stuff towels or rags in cracks under doors, and cover windows at night.

If outside, protect yourself from hazards. Dress warmly, keep dry, and watch for signs of hypothermia and frostbite. Avoid overexertion. Walk carefully on snowy, icy sidewalks.

DO NOT travel if advised against it or if not necessary.

You should also take measures to protect yourself if you must drive during a winter storm:

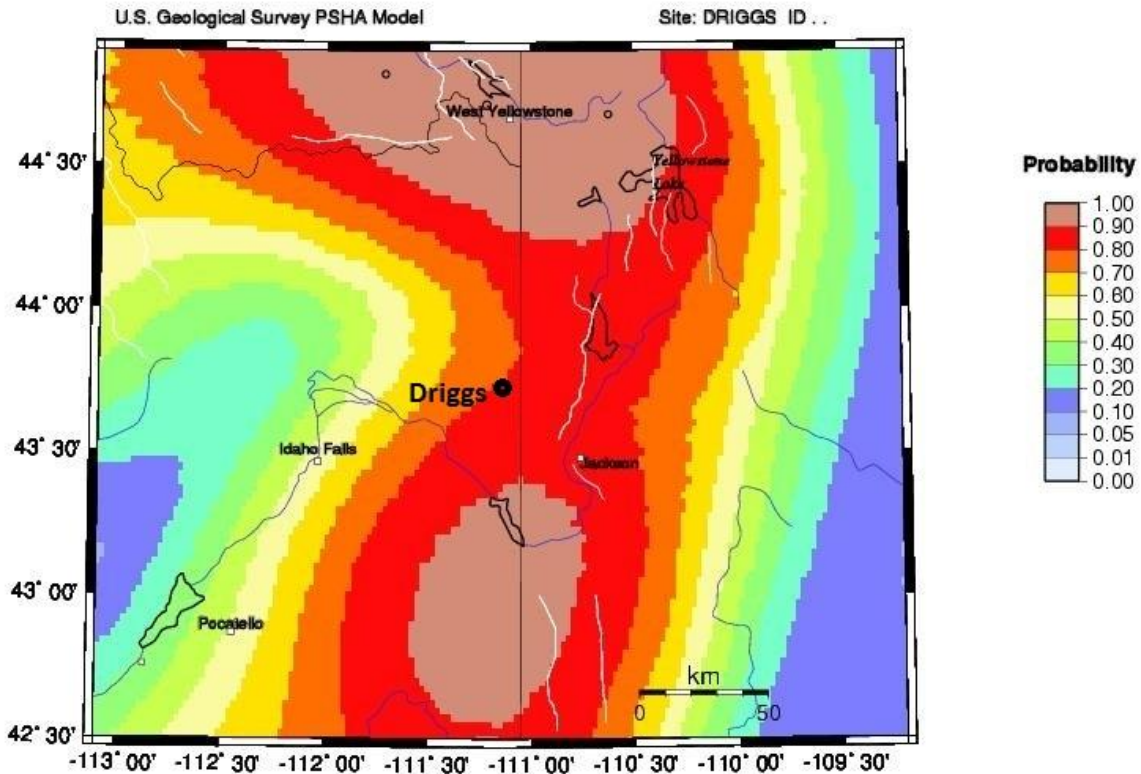
- Winterize your car before the winter storm season. Have a mechanic check your car's systems and install good winter tires with adequate tread. Keep snow and ice removal equipment in the car.
- Do not drive through barricades. When barricades are used to close roads it is for your protection, if you decide to go through them anyway you can be ticketed and emergency services may not be able to come and help you if you require assistance.
- Keep a cell phone or two-way radio with you when traveling in winter weather. Make sure that the batteries are charged.
- Keep a disaster supplies kit in the trunk of each car used by household members.
- Plan long trips carefully and notify someone of your destination, route, and expected time of arrival.
- If you get stuck, stay with the vehicle, display a trouble sign, and occasionally run the engine to keep warm, keeping the exhaust pipe clear of snow and a downwind window open slightly for ventilation. Use available material, such as newspapers, maps, and removable car mats for added insulation. Avoid overexertion, drink fluids, and watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia. Venturing away from your vehicle can be very disorientating in a severe storm!

Check the forecast when venturing outside. Major winter storms are often followed by even colder temperatures.

Keep children indoors during the most severe part of the storm. If allowed to play outdoors during the storm, be sure to check on them frequently.

EARTHQUAKE

Probability of earthquake with $M \geq 5.0$ within 50 years & 50 km



GMT 2011 Nov 7 21:34:04 Earthquake probabilities from USGS OFR 02-420 PSHA, 50 km maximum horizontal distance, Site of Interest: triangle. Fault traces are white; rivers blue. Epicenters $M \geq 6.0$ circles.

Teton County is next to several major faults and has a few minor faults of its own. The above map shows the probability of an earthquake of a magnitude 5.0 or greater within any 50 year period within 50 kilometers. The forces that created the majestic Teton mountain range are also the natural hazard that has the potential to do the most damage to our community. While there isn't a way to predict an earthquake there are things we can do to lessen its impact on our homes, our lives, and some actions we can take during the earthquake to lessen the chance of us being injured.

Steps to take before an earthquake

- Conduct earthquake drills with your family or coworkers. Locate safe spots (e.g., under a sturdy table, desk, bench or a load bearing doorway), and identify danger zones (e.g., near windows, glass, outside doors and walls and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture).
- Keep supplies on hand, including food and water for 96 hours (a normal adult needs at least ½ gallon of water to drink per day), a flashlight with extra batteries, a portable radio, a fire extinguisher, and tools.
- Store heavy and breakable objects on low shelves. Weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products should be stored on bottom shelves or in closed cabinets with latches. Chemicals will be less likely to create hazards if they are stored in lower, confined locations.
- Secure bookshelves, water heaters, and tall furniture to wall studs. Install latches on all cabinets, and anchor overhead lighting fixtures. Secure items that might fall, such as televisions.

- Have a licensed professional install flexible pipe to gas appliances to avoid gas leaks.
- Move beds away from windows.
- Move or secure hanging objects over beds, couches, and other places where people sit or lie down.
- Keep shoes and a flashlight under the bed. Keeping shoes under the bed ensures quick access to prevent cutting feet on glass and reduces the risk that glass could fall into them.

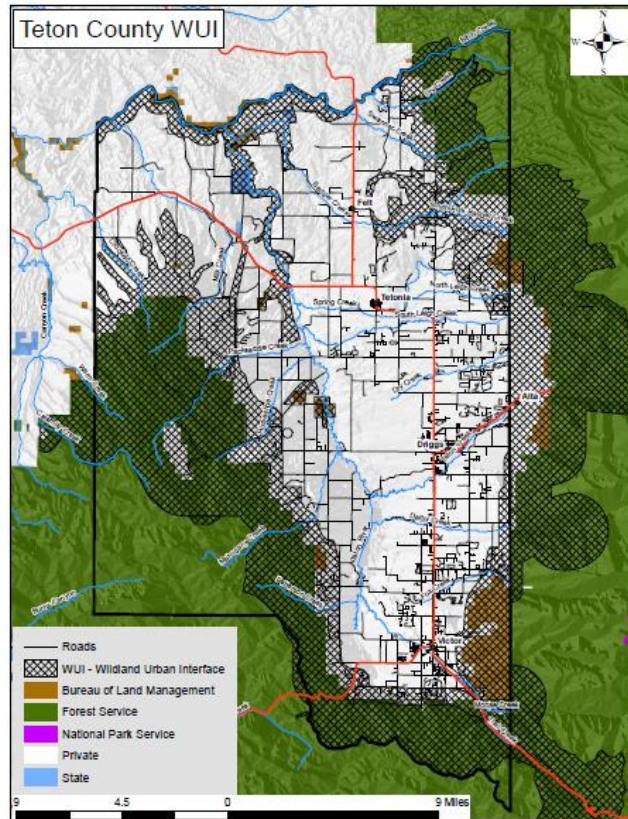
During an earthquake

- Drop, cover, and hold. Move only as far as necessary to reach a safe place. Most people injured in earthquakes move more than five feet during the shaking.
- If indoors, stay there. Many fatalities occur when people run outside, only to be killed by falling debris from collapsing walls. It is safer to stay indoors until the shaking stops and it is safe to exit. When going outdoors, move quickly away from the building to prevent injury from falling debris. Extinguish candles, matches or other open flames in case of gas leaks.
- If outdoors, find a spot away from buildings, trees, streetlights, power lines, and overpasses. Drop to the ground and stay there until the shaking stops.
- If in a vehicle, pull over at a clear location and stop. Stay in the vehicle with seatbelt fastened until the shaking stops.

After the shaking stops

- Check yourself for injuries. Protect yourself by putting on long pants, a long sleeved shirt, sturdy shoes, and work gloves.
- Check others for injuries. Apply first aid if necessary.
- Check for gas and water leaks, broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn utility off at the source.
- Stay away from downed or damaged utility lines.
- Turn on a battery operated radio or TV for emergency instructions.
- Do not use the telephone unless there is a serious injury or fire.
- Be cautious when opening closets and cupboards. Displaced objects may fall when the door is opened.
- Be prepared for aftershocks. Each time you feel one DROP, COVER, and HOLD.
- If you evacuate, post a message telling family members where you can be found.

WILDLAND FIRE



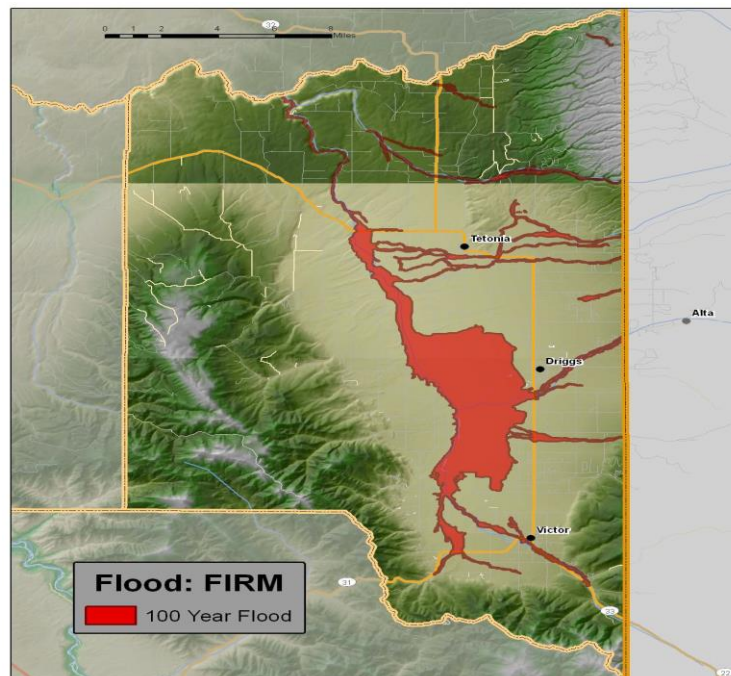
Beautiful scenery makes this valley an awe-inspiring place to live, but because of the close proximity to the wilderness we are much more susceptible to wildfires than other areas. The above picture shows the areas called the Wildland Urban Interface or WUI. These areas have an increased risk of Wildland fires that can destroy anything and everything in their path, but there are some steps that we can take to protect our homes and property from this hazard.

- Mark the entrance to your property with address signs that are clearly visible from the road.
- Maintain a driveway that is at least 16 feet wide so fire trucks will be able to easily access your property.
- Create and maintain a Fire District approved turn-around for your property. (These differ depending on the situation; please call the Fire District for your specific situation).
- Keep lawns trimmed, leaves raked, and the roof and rain gutters free from debris such as dead limbs and leaves.
- Stack firewood at least 30 feet away from your residence.
- Store flammable materials, liquids, and solvents in metal containers outside your residence at least 30 feet away from structures and wooden fences.
- Create defensible space by thinning trees and brush within 30 to 200 feet around your residence. Beyond that, remove dead wood, debris, and low tree branches.
- Landscape your property with fire resistant plants and vegetation to prevent fire from spreading quickly. For example, hardwood trees and aspens are more fire-resistant than evergreen trees.

- Make sure water sources, such as hydrants, ponds, swimming pools, and wells are accessible to the fire department.
- Use fire resistant, protective roofing and materials like stone, brick, and metal to protect your residence. Avoid using wood materials. They offer the least fire protection.
- Cover all exterior vents, attics, and eaves with metal mesh screens no larger than 6 millimeters or ¼ inch to prevent debris from collecting and to help keep sparks out.
- Install multi-pane windows, tempered safety glass, or fireproof shutters to protect large windows from radiant heat.
- Use fire-resistant draperies for added window protection.
- Have chimneys, wood stoves, and all home heating systems inspected and cleaned annually by a certified specialist.
- Insulate chimneys and place spark arresters on top. The chimney should be at least 3 feet above the roof.
- Remove branches hanging above and around the chimney.

The Teton County Fire Protection District has additional information and guidance to assist you in preventing your home from being at risk from a wildfire. Please feel free to contact them at 354-2760 with any fire related questions.

FLOODING



Minor flooding happens almost annually in Teton County; however widespread major flooding is rare. The picture above depicts the 100 year floodplain of the County. This doesn't mean that it can only happen once every 100 years, but that statistically speaking it has a 1 in 100 chance of happening; however it could happen 2 years in a row. Some things to keep in mind include:

- Pay attention to the National Weather Service Flood Watches and Warnings. A link to our local Pocatello office's website is <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pih/>.

- Never try to walk, swim, drive or play in flood water due to the uncertainty of the depth and the flow. Moving water minimizes the ability to see damaged or washed away road beds, holes or submerged debris.
- Do not camp or park your vehicle along streams and washes.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers. Local creek depths typically peak between midnight and 5:00 am.
- **DO NOT DRIVE AROUND A BARRICADE.** Barricades are there for your protection. Find an alternate route. Vehicles can be swept away by as little as 2 feet of flood water.
- Children should **NEVER** play in or around high water. As little as six inches of water can knock you off your feet resulting in injury or death.
- When recreating on or near swift moving water be careful.
- If your home or property is next to the river or a creek assess your situation to see if you need to protect your property with sandbags or other flood mitigation efforts.
- Flooding on roads, bridges or blocked culverts should be reported to the County Road & Bridge Department at 354-2932.

TETON COUNTY SANDBAG POLICY

Purpose: The primary purpose of this policy is to ensure that sandbags are available to Teton County to adequately respond to flooding emergencies or disasters in order to protect essential public property within Teton County. The secondary purpose is to assist residents of Teton County by making sandbags available to protect private property, when the availability of sandbag supplies allows.

Priority: Teton County will make sandbags available as supplies warrant, in the following priority:

- Sandbags and material which are County property will be available to those County departments for the protection of public property within the County.
- Teton County will maintain a supply of approximately 1,500 sandbags.
- Once it has been determined that public property is adequately protected as listed above any extra sandbags will be available for public purchase at current County cost following the priorities below:
 - For the protection of life;
 - For the protection of private property; and
 - For the protection of the environment.

The sole responsibility for protection of private property in the event of a flood lies with individual property owners and not with Teton County. Sandbags and sand are available, inexpensively, at most hardware and home improvement stores. In the event of large scale flooding, Teton County cannot guarantee the availability of sandbags to private property owners. Therefore reliance on the County to provide sandbags should not be considered as the primary means of protection. Owners of properties at risk of flooding are therefore encouraged to keep, where possible, their own stock of sandbags and sand to fill the bags at times of potential flooding.

Procedure: In the event of flooding the citizens of Teton County can call the Emergency Management Coordinator at 354-2703 to see the current availability of sandbags and the current cost.

- Proper disposal of sandbags is the responsibility of the property owners and not Teton County.