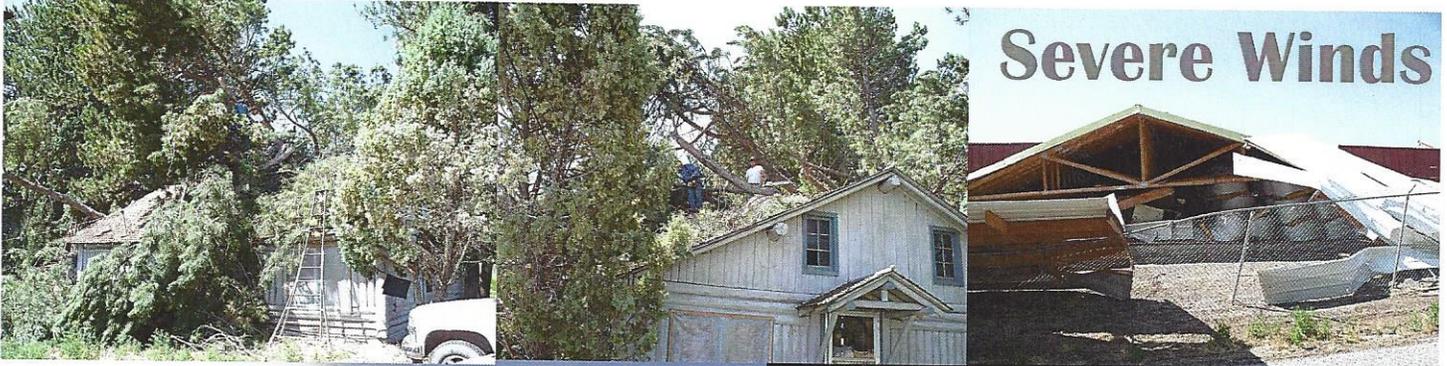
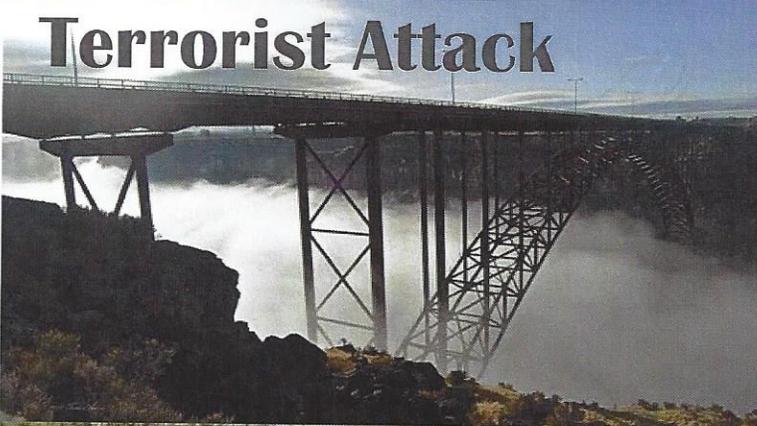


Community Emergency Preparedness

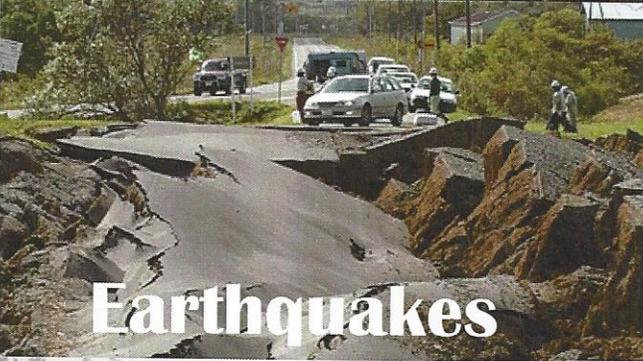
Workbook & Guidelines



Severe Winds



Terrorist Attack



Earthquakes



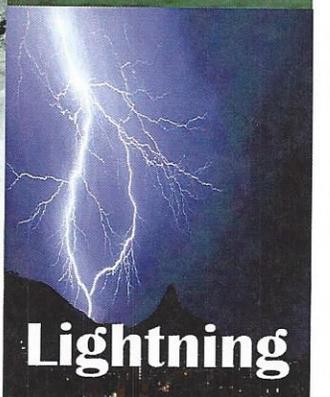
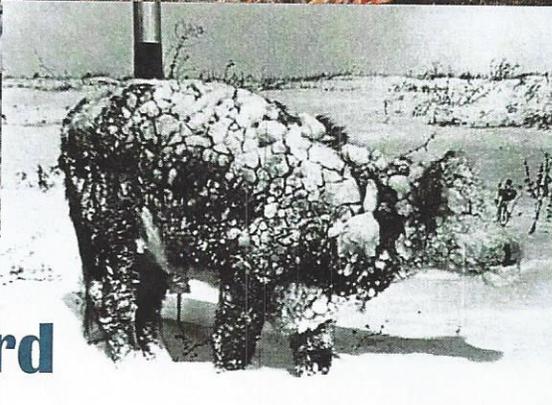
Fire



Tornado



Blizzard



Lightning

Jerome County

Office of Emergency Management ₁(208) 324-9261

**A Message from the Jerome County
Local Emergency Planning Committee**

Fellow Citizen,

Jerome County is a diverse and rapidly growing community. All indications are that we will continue to grow for decades to come. As more homes are built, local businesses and industry will thrive, and our population will continue to increase.

One thing won't change with time or community growth. Jerome County, like every other prosperous community in the country, will always be at some risk for a community-wide emergency or disaster. The risk is real, and always present.

It could come in the form of an outbreak of severe summer or winter weather, or from a tanker truck crash on the freeway. It could be another regional blackout, or another attack on our great nation. Regardless of the hazard, the importance of family and business preparedness is clear.

If you're still not convinced, and before you drop this into the recycle bin, please take just a minute to look at the chart of Jerome County's known disaster risks on the right side of this page. Many of these emergencies have happened in Jerome County before... and some of them happen right here *every year*.

Consider taking a few minutes today to prepare your family or business for the next crisis... before it happens. This booklet is designed to inform you about many of the systems that are in place and ready to respond, but most importantly it contains valuable information about what you can do to help your family, friends, and co-workers survive. The time you invest today will be well worth the effort.

Sincerely,

Jerome County Local Emergency Planning Committee

JEROME COUNTY HAZARD

Fire Hazards: Wildfires

Extreme Temperatures

Hazardous Materials Incidents

Winter Storms (Winds, Lightning, Hailstorms)

Flash Floods

Straight Line Wind

Fire Hazards: Structural Fires

West Nile Virus

Drought

Tornado

Snow Avalanche

Landslide

Earthquake

Terrorism

Mad Cow

Hoof and Mouth

Public Health Emergencies

Dam Failure

Extreme Heat

Riot/Civil Disobedience

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

PoliceDIAL 911

FireDIAL 911

AmbulanceDiAl 911

Jerome County Office of Emergency Management.....208-324-9261

Jerome County Public Health Department208-737-5900

American Red Cross208-280-2315/1-800-853-2570 ext.303

Salvation Army Disaster Services.....208-420-0190

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Family Preparedness Questions	4
An Introduction to Emergency Management	5
What You Can Do To Prepare	6
Create an Emergency Communications Plan	7
Prepare an Emergency Supply Kit	8
An Evacuation Kit for Your Home and Car	9
Warning and Alert System/Weather Bulletins	10-11
Evacuation Tips	12
Recovering from a Disaster/Emergency	13-14
Preparing for a Terrorist Attack	15-17
When an Emergency Strikes	18-19
Babysitter Information	20
Emergency Telephone Numbers	21
Suspicious Mail Alert	22

FAMILY PREPAREDNESS QUESTIONNAIRE

Answer these 8 questions. If you have answered “no” to any of them, you need to develop or update your Family Emergency Plan.

1. Do you believe that your community is prepared for emergencies?



2. Do you believe that your family is well-prepared to handle most emergencies?



3. Have you discussed emergency planning issues with your family?

4. Do you have a Family Emergency Supplies Kit including:

A three-day supply of water per person

(1 gallon per-person, per-day)



One change of clothing per person

One blanket or sleeping bag per person



First aid kit with current prescription medication enough for four days

Battery powered radio & flashlight, w/extra batteries



Extra set of car keys

A credit card and a small amount of cash



Sanitation supplies

5. Does your house have operational smoke detectors on every level?



6. Do you have a charged ABC fire extinguisher?

7. Have you trained your family on the proper techniques of fire extinguisher use?



8. Do you know how to turn off your utilities?

AN INTRODUCTION TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Jerome County has established an emergency management program responsible for coordinating disaster mitigation, preparation, response and recovery. Several programs are currently underway in Jerome County to support this mission including projects that enhance Homeland Security, severe weather tracking and warning, and hazardous materials accident response capabilities... just to name a few.

Jerome County has adopted the National Incident Management System ("NIMS") and participates in both the Emergency Management Performance Grant program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") and the Homeland Security Grant Program administered by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS"). Here are a few of the key components:

- *Emergency Action Guidelines have been established for each key discipline (Fire & HazMat, Public Health, Public Information, etc.) describing the overall role and responsibility for each section of government during a crisis*
- *An Emergency Operations Center is being established to coordinate disaster response activities including public information and resource management during any significant emergency*
- *An Emergency Management Director, staff, and on-call Operations Officers from each key area of government have been appointed to coordinate Jerome County's mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities*

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This booklet was developed in conjunction with the Jerome County Local Emergency Planning Committee to provide you with the basic information needed to help you prepare for the next community emergency. It provides information that you need to become self-reliant during a disaster by helping you understand our risks, the systems that are already in place to keep you informed, and a section that helps you to create a personalized Family Emergency Action Plan.

If you still have any questions about disaster preparedness after reading this booklet, please contact the Jerome County Office of Emergency Management.

Telephone: (208) 324-9261

E-Mail: cblackwood@co.jerome.id.us

Web Site: <http://www.jeromecountyid.us/>

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PREPARE

Learning what threats you and your family may be exposed to is the first step in emergency planning. The following list identifies the hazards that are present in Idaho. Because we live, work, go to school and play throughout our geographical area, we need to be aware of what can happen all around us. Once you know what can happen, it is important to discuss it with your family so you can begin to develop your Emergency Plan.

Air Pollution	Fuel Shortage	Flooding
Arson	Hail Storms	Sabotage
Business Interruption	Hazardous Materials	Severe Thunderstorms
Civil Unrest	High Winds	Special Events
Communication Failure	Winter Storms	Strikes
Drought	Lightning Storms	Structural/Wild Land Fires



NEIGHBORS HELPING NEIGHBORS

There's so much to do . . . so get some help!

To do it right, preparing for emergencies can be a full-time job with a hefty price tag, but it doesn't have to be that way when you make it a collaborative effort among your neighbors. Many of the skills and equipment you will need in an emergency may already exist in your neighborhood. Search them out, and then work with your neighbors on a plan to use them to everyone's best advantage. Getting an agreement ahead of time can save valuable time when it is needed most. Does it still seem like an overwhelming task? Then break it down into these smaller, manageable tasks:

Start with what you already have

Canvas your neighbors for disaster skills and equipment. Make it a social event. Invite your neighbors out for a block party - if you feed them, they will come. Put 'Map your Neighborhood' * preparedness as the only thing on your agenda. Most of all, have fun.

* Contact your Emergency Management Office for more information on the "Map Your Neighborhood" program. We are here to help.

Build on your strengths

Integrate this approach into a Neighborhood Watch Program or your Neighborhood Association. Don't reinvent the organizational "wheel", use what you already have in place and working. Invite knowledgeable neighbors to teach disaster skills at a Neighborhood Watch or Association meeting. Invite guest speakers from your emergency management office, fire/police department or the American Red Cross.

* Consider taking Community Emergency Response Team Training.



Create an Emergency Communications Plan

Your family will cope best by preparing for a disaster before it strikes. Peace of mind can only be achieved if you know where every member of your family is, whether it is your immediate family member or someone impacted by disaster out of state. Having a communications plan will help you to maintain contact with your entire family. Follow these simple steps to achieve your “peace of mind.”

- Choose an out-of-town contact that your family members can call to check on each other when a disaster occurs
- Make sure your family knows these phone numbers. Make a small contact card they can carry for easy reference.
- Test your out-of-town contact regularly and have them call you, too.
- Leave these phone numbers with officials at your child’s school.
- Sign up for Emergency Alerts through SIRCOMM C.A.N. (Citizen Alert Notification) at www.sircomm.com.

Remember to help others

There may be elderly or handicapped residents living in your neighborhood that could use special attention during an emergency. Include them in your communications checklist to remind you to “communicate” your willingness to help them when disaster strikes.

1. Make a list of those neighbors.
2. Ask for their phone numbers and address, only if they feel comfortable with you having them.
3. When an emergency strikes, make contact with those neighbors and see that their needs are addressed.
4. Help those neighbors in developing their own out-of-town contact.

When a disaster strikes, remember to always dial **911** for emergency service response. Do not use this number to make inquires, to learn information, or to request non-emergency assistance. During a disaster your 9-1-1 dispatchers are often swamped with calls for help. Make sure your call is of an emergency nature. This will guarantee that those people who really need help will get it.

If you have questions or concerns that are not of an emergent nature, try dialing your local government business phone number or flag down one of the many municipal vehicles that will be driving through your neighborhood.

Teach your children how to place an emergency call, always stressing the importance of using this number *only* for emergencies.

PREPARE AN EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

You should gather water, food, first-aid supplies, clothing, bedding, tools and other essentials ahead of time and be ready in the event you must evacuate or go without electricity, heat, or water for an extended period. The kit can be put into 5-gallon buckets, duffel bags or backpacks.

You should consider including the following items in an Emergency Supply Kit:

Water - 3 day supply - 1 gal. per person per day.

- Store water in sealed, unbreakable containers
Replace every 6 months

Food - 3 to 5 day supply of non-perishable packaged or canned food per person

- Ready to eat canned meats, fruits & vegetables
- Soups - bouillon cubes or dried soups in a cup
- Milk - powdered or canned
- Stress foods - sugar cookies, hard candy
- Juices - canned, powdered or crystallized
- Smoked or dried meats such as beef jerky
- Vitamins
- High energy foods - peanut butter, trail mix
- Sugar, salt/pepper

Clothing & Bedding - 1 complete set of clothing & footwear per person

- Sturdy shoes or work boots
- Warm socks, rain gear
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Hats, gloves, warm clothing & thermal underwear
- Sunglasses

First Aid Kit

- Sterile adhesive bandages
- 3 inch sterile gauze pads (8-12)
- Triangular bandages (3)
- 2 inch sterile gauze pads (8-12)
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- 2 & 3 inch sterile roller bandages
- Scissors & Tweezers
- Needles & Safety razor blade
- Bar of Soap & Antiseptic spray
- Moistened towelettes
- Nonbreakable thermometer
- Latex gloves
- Petroleum jelly
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Tongue blades & wooden applicator sticks
- Water purification tablets

Tools & Supplies

- Mess kits, paper cups, plastic utensils
- Batteries, battery operated radio
- Flashlight, extra bulbs, extra batteries
- Wooden matches in waterproof container
- Aluminum foil, plastic storage containers
- Signal flare, fire extinguisher
- Paper, pencil & needles, thread
- Shovel & other useful tools
- Plastic sheeting, duct tape
- Maps (state, county, city)
- Money
- Family Emergency Plan
- Can Opener (hand operated)
- Utility Knife, tube tent/tarp
- Medicine dropper
- Dust mask & work gloves

Sanitation

- Personal hygiene items
- Plastic garbage bags & ties
- Plastic bucket w/tight lid
- Spray disinfectant
- Towelettes or diaper wipes
- Toilet paper

Special Items

For baby:

- Formula, juice & powdered milk
- Diapers & wipes
- Bottles & medications

For Adults:

- Prescription medications or insulin
- Denture needs
- Contact lenses, supplies & extra eyeglasses
- Entertainment - games, books
- Cell phone
- Prepaid phone card

Important Family Documents

- Important phone numbers
- Wills, insurance policies
- Contracts, deeds, stocks & bonds
- Passports, social security cards
- Immunization records
- Family records (birth, marriage, death)
- Inventory of valuable household goods

AN EVACUATION KIT FOR YOUR HOME

A fire, flood or other emergency may require the immediate evacuation of your home. The following items should be assembled and placed into a small portable container, readily accessible so that it can be grabbed as you flee your home.

- A small battery powered radio (AM/FM) and extra batteries
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- A small amount of cash and change, and a credit card
- An extra set of car and house keys
- Eyeglasses
- Have Critical family documents, in a portable, fireproof container
 - Social Security Cards
 - Insurance policies
 - Wills
 - Deeds
 - Savings and checking account numbers
 - Birth and Marriage Certificates
 - Inventory of household property and valuables/assets (video of your homes

A DISASTER KIT FOR YOUR CAR

Keep your car equipped with emergency supplies. Never allow the gas tank to drop below half full. If warnings of an impending emergency are being broadcast, fill up because gas stations may be affected by the emergency. Keep these items stored in a portable container.

- A small battery powered radio (AM/FM) and extra batteries
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Cellular phone and charger
- Blanket
- Jumper Cables
- Fire Extinguisher
- Maps
- Shovel
- Flares or Chemical Light Sticks
- Bottled Water
- Tire repair kit and pump
- Nonperishable, high energy foods (granola bars, canned nuts, hard candy, trail mix,

Jerome County's Warning System

Jerome County knows the importance of critical information being rapidly disseminated to its citizens in a crisis situation. Systems have been established to provide that information in a timely manner. The most important one is the Emergency Alert System ("EAS") consisting of NOAA All Hazards Radio, local broadcasters and cable system operators. Others include outdoor warning sirens, which are not available in all areas of the county. If you hear an audible warning siren activated, (except for noon testing), it means everyone should go indoors and immediately tune into one of the EAS outlets for official information. Never assume that you automatically know what the threat is when a siren activates.

Other important notification means are available through Southern Idaho Regional Communication Center (SIRCOMM) be the use of Citizen Alert Notification (C.A.N.) This will be immediately used for all landline based telephones within an impacted area, and to individuals who have registered with the CAN for those notifications. Individuals can register to receive phone messages to cell phones, text message, e-mail and more based upon addresses you care about. But you MUST register to receive this service. You can register at www.sircomm.com and click on the link.

Another free Opt-in Warning System is the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security Idaho State Alert Warning System (ISAWS) that one can subscribe to by contacting www.isaws.org to enroll.

The Emergency Alert System ("EAS")

EAS Broadcasts:

Specific Radio, Television and Cable Operators will broadcast emergency messages as notified by Emergency Management, Law Enforcement, or Civil Authorities whenever a threat or danger is identified. (see pg 19)

NOAA Weather Radio coverage in Jerome County:

1. The Primary NOAA Weather Radio Station serving Jerome County, ID is WXL35 broadcasting at a frequency of 162.400 from Twin Falls. This station carries warning issued by the National Weather Service in Boise for Jerome County. See: <http://www.noaa.gov/nwr/Maps/PHP/site.php?State=ID&Site=WXL35>

2. The SAME code for Jerome County is: **016053**

You can also receive NOAA weather radio broadcasts in portions of Jerome County from transmitters in Burley (162.475 MHz) and Sun Valley (162.450MHz) but these stations would not transmit warnings for Jerome County. So, it is important for people in Jerome County to program their NOAA weather radio receivers to 162.400 MHz. Most NOAA weather radios, can now be programmed with a SAME code, that will turn the radio on when a warning is issued for a specific county. Residents of Jerome County can customize their radios with the SAME code 01653, so that the radio only turns on when bad weather is threatening their location and not bothered by warnings for other counties.

Summer Weather Bulletins

Severe Thunderstorm Watch - Conditions are favorable for the development or approach of severe thunderstorms. Stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio stations for possible warnings.

Tornado Watch - Conditions are favorable for the development or approach of severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Stay tuned to NOAA Weather Radio or local radio stations for possible warnings.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning - A severe thunderstorm (a storm with winds in excess of 58 miles per hour or with 3/4" or larger hail, or both) is indicated by Doppler radar or reported by a trained Sky warn spotter. Take cover immediately in a sturdy building. Stay away from doors, windows, and water faucets. Do not use the telephone or appliances unless it is a life-threatening emergency. Listen to a battery powered radio tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, or local EAS broadcaster to keep informed.

Tornado Warning - A tornado or mature funnel cloud has been detected by Doppler radar or has been reported by a trained Sky warn spotter. Take cover immediately in a sturdy building. Go to the lowest floor, preferably into a small windowless room and crouch under a sturdy desk or table. Stay away from doors, windows, and water faucets. Do not use the telephone or appliances unless it is a life-threatening emergency. Listen to a battery powered radio tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, or local EAS broadcaster to keep informed.

Flood Watches and Warnings - A Flood or Flash Flood (inundation of water within hours) Watch means you should keep aware of local conditions, especially if you are near a flood prone area, river, creek or stream. A Flood Warning means flooding is imminent. If rising water nears, you should immediately evacuate to higher ground. Do not attempt to drive through flooded roadways or underpasses. Listen to a battery powered radio tuned to NOAA Weather Radio, or local EAS

Winter Weather Bulletins

Winter Storm Watch - A major snow and/or ice storm is developing and may arrive within 12 to 48 hours.

Winter Weather Advisory - Up to 6 inches of snow, light blowing snow, light sleet, and/or light freezing rain is possible over a 12-hour period.

Winter Storm Warning - 6 or more inches of snow or significant ice accumulation is expected.

Ice Storm Warning - Significant amounts of freezing rain will create 1/4" or more of ice on outdoor surfaces.

Blizzard Warning - Snow with sustained winds of 35 miles per hour is occurring now or can be expected soon.

Local Winter Travel Bulletins

Traveling in winter weather can be very dangerous as weather conditions can change rapidly and leave the motorist in hazardous driving conditions. When roads are snow covered or icy travel is possible with traffic moving at reduced speed. Drivers are urged to use caution and allow for an extended drive time. As conditions often worsen with decreasing temperatures, heavy snow, and/or blowing conditions cause decreasing visibility and safety. It is advisable for any motorist planning any travel in winter to monitor weather and road conditions. The Idaho Transportation Department and the National Weather Service work collaboratively to advise the motorist of road and weather conditions. Information can be found on their websites as listed below or phone by calling 511.

NWS

www.weather.gov and click on the map to get a weather report for that area.

ID DOT www.511.idaho.gov (1-888-432-7623)

EVACUATION TIPS

Hundreds of times each year, people are forced to leave their homes because of natural disasters, transportation or industrial accidents, fires or floods. You may have only minutes to escape to safety and you should be prepared to leave immediately when notified. Evacuation periods may last for hours or days, dependent on the emergency, so you should be ready to care for yourself and your family for a minimum of three days.

If you are told to evacuate, please follow these simple tips:

- Turn on your radio or television and be prepared to follow all instructions by emergency authorities
- Take your Disaster Supply Kit
- Lock your home as you leave
- Post a note on your door telling others where you have gone. Local police will be patrolling the neighborhoods
- Use only the travel routes established by the authorities. Keep your car radio on for updates
- Select a safe place to go prior to an evacuation

If there is time, try to accomplish these helpful tasks:

- Shut off all utilities before leaving (only if you know how to do so safely). Contact your gas company when you return for service resumption
- Tie a white ribbon or cloth on the front door knob. This will alert emergency authorities that this home has been evacuated

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

Sheltering in place is what you do when you take cover during a tornado warning, severe weather warning or hazardous material threat that is determined to be an irritant rather than a poison and the risk to health is greater from evacuation than just staying put. Follow these tips for in-place sheltering:

- Close and lock all windows and doors
- Turn off all fans, heating and air-conditioning systems
- Close the fireplace damper
- Turn off all the electrical power if you know the proper procedure
- Go to your basement for a storm, or the most interior room without windows
- With a chemical threat, an above ground location is better because most chemicals are heavier than air and may seep into the basement
- Turn on your battery powered radio and listen for further instructions
- Make sure you have an evacuation plan in place in case an evacuation is ordered

RECOVERING FROM A DISASTER/EMERGENCY

Stay tuned to your local radio or television for emergency information and instructions.

The most important preparedness activity any citizen can do to prepare for an emergency event is to be sure that you have current and adequate property insurance. Both homeowners and renters need to maintain property insurance to guarantee their family's recovery. Follow these guidelines for the following emergency events:

Tornado

- Use caution when entering a building, making sure that the walls, ceilings and roof are in place and secure on its foundation
- Be aware of downed power lines, broken gas mains and watch for broken glass
- Check for medical emergencies and if necessary, dial 911 for immediate assistance
- Contact your insurance carrier as soon as possible

Flood

- Look for fire and utility hazards
- Discard food and water that has come in contact with flood waters
- Pump out flooded basements slowly, about one third of the water per day, to protect the foundation from further damage
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits and leaching systems immediately. Damaged sewage systems are health hazards and can intensify the effects of the flood
- Contact your insurance carrier immediately

Hazardous Material Incidents

- If evacuated, do not return home until local authorities say it is safe
- Upon arriving home, open up all the windows and doors to provide natural ventilation
- Do not attempt to try mechanical ventilation (electric fans), as an explosive threat may be present
- Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property
- Discard food and water supplies that were impacted by the hazardous material contamination
- Contact your insurance carrier immediately

Fire

- If you are the homeowner, secure your property to the best of your ability and contact your insurance carrier immediately
- If you are a tenant, secure your property to the best of your ability and contact your landlord, then your insurance carrier
- Contact the American Red Cross (800-853-2570) or the Salvation Army (208-733-8720) if you need food, clothing or temporary housing
- Have an electrician check your wiring before restoring power. Never try to connect utilities yourself
- Discard all food, beverages and medications that have been exposed to heat, smoke or soot
- Do not open a fire proof safe until it has cooled down
- Maintain a record with receipts of any expenditures you make after the fire. These are important future insurance and income tax claims

FIRE SAFETY TIPS

Make Your Home Fire Safe

- Install battery-powered smoke detectors outside each sleeping area and on each additional level of your home.
- Use the test button to check each smoke detector once per month.
- Replace batteries immediately, or at least twice per year.
- Be sure to have a working fire extinguisher in the kitchen and make sure you know how to use it.

Plan Your Escape Routes

- Determine at least two routes of escape for every room in your home.
- If you must use an escape ladder, be sure everyone knows how to use it.
- Select a location outside your home where everyone would meet after escaping.
- Practice your escape plan at least twice per year.
- Once you are out, STAY OUT!

Escape Safely

- If you see smoke in your first escape route, use your second way out.
- If you must exit through smoke, crawl low under the smoke to escape.
- Feel all closed doors prior to opening. If the door is hot, use your second way out.
- If smoke, heat, or flames block your exit routes, stay in the room with the door closed.
- If you are unable to escape, signal for help by either using a white or brightly colored cloth at the window or by using a whistle.

Preparing For Terrorism

There are many bacterial, viral, toxic, chemical and radiological substances that could be used as weapons against human beings. Although many of these agents are difficult to deliver into an unsuspecting population, it is still a remote possibility when faced with an educated and well-funded terrorist organization. It's much more likely that an industrial or transportation related accident involving one of these substances could occur.

The federal government has drastically increased efforts to detect and disrupt acts of domestic and international terrorism... and has provided significant funding to state and local response organizations to prepare for the effects of such attacks. Jerome County working with Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security, Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team, Local Emergency Planning Committee, and many other organizations are actively working to enhance our response systems and procedures.

Having an educated public, however, is the most effective form of preparedness. All Americans should understand the basics about Weapons of Mass Destruction ("WMD") and hazardous materials protective actions, especially if they work or live near major roads, industrial facilities, and other large institutions.

BIOTERRORISM

Bioterrorism is the intentional or threatened use of viruses, bacteria, fungi or toxins from living organisms to produce death or disease in humans, animals or plants. There are over 400 agents listed as possible agents of bio-terrorism. Some examples include Smallpox, Anthrax, Botulism, and Plague. The effects of these organisms vary, as does the medical treatment and community response protocol.

When the nation's Public Health surveillance system detects an outbreak, several systems are activated. Certified laboratories confirm the agent, state and local public health officials begin to track down the source or point of release, potentially exposed members of the community are identified and treated if necessary, and the public is kept informed as the investigation progresses. At the first hint of a potential act of terrorism, appropriate law enforcement agencies are immediately involved.

Keeping your immune system strong is the best single defense against disease, including acts of bioterrorism. A healthy diet, regular exercise and sufficient sleep goes a long way in helping your natural immune system, which makes it more difficult for viruses and bacteria to take hold and thrive. Washing your hands with soap and warm water regularly, especially before and after meals, is also a very good defense.

There is no need to purchase a gas mask. For complete protection with a gas mask, it would need to be worn all day, every day. The best way to protect yourself during potential bio-terrorism or chemical incidents is to stay informed and follow official instructions.

There is no need for smallpox or anthrax vaccinations and it is not necessary to store or stockpile any prescription medication. You would be notified through the media if dispensing emergency medications becomes necessary. Fortunately, many types of illnesses that could be caused by bio-terrorism are treatable, and emergency stockpiles of medications are ready to go at a moments notice.

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

Chemicals are an enormous part of our every-day lives. Without the advancements made in chemistry, we would still be living in the middle ages. These technological advancements do come with a risk. Accidental hazardous materials spills do occur. When they happen, highly trained "HazMat" teams are quickly activated and the release is mitigated. Because of recent events, the risks are heightened because chemicals may be available to terrorists.

There are so many chemicals available in North America that it is simply impossible to list what *could* be used and how it would affect you if released. For that reason, it is important to educate yourself about your community's basic hazardous materials emergency procedure.

You would find out about the appropriate emergency procedure to follow by listening to your local Emergency Alert System radio station (see the Warning System page). In the event of a chemical emergency, there are three basic emergency procedures that you will be asked to follow.

1. Developing Emergency Situation – Stay Tuned for Official Information

This indicates that an emergency is taking place that may soon require you to take protective action. Citizens should monitor local "EAS" broadcasters for potentially fast-breaking developments.

2. Shelter In-place

Emergency personnel may determine that "in-place" sheltering is the best way to protect affected members of the public. Stay calm, listen carefully to instructions provided by the "EAS" broadcaster to make sure that the "shelter-in-place" order applies to you, and follow these instructions:

- Take your children and pets indoors immediately. While gathering your family, you can provide a minimal amount of protection to your breathing by covering your mouth and nose with damp cloth.
- Close all windows in your home.
- Turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems.
- Close the fireplace damper.
- Go to a room located above ground level (not the basement) with the fewest windows and doors.
- Take your Family Disaster Supply Kit with you.
- Wet some towels and jam them in the crack under the doors. Apply tape around the doors, windows, exhaust fans and vents. Use plastic garbage bags to cover windows, outlets, and heat registers.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close the window shades, blinds, or curtains. To avoid injury, stay away from the windows.
- Stay in the room and listen to your radio until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate.

3. Evacuation

Emergency personnel may determine that an evacuation is necessary. Stay calm, listen carefully to instructions provided by the “EAS” broadcaster to make sure that the evacuation order applies to you, and to find out if you should evacuate immediately or if you have a little time to pack some essentials. Do not use your telephone, and follow these instructions:

- Move quickly and calmly and take the following with you:
 - Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit
 - Medications
 - Change of clothing for each member of the family
 - Eyeglasses, hearing aids, dentures, canes and walkers
 - Baby care items
 - Personal items such as toothbrushes and deodorant
- Close and lock your windows
- Shut off all vents
- Lock the door and evacuate following the provided instructions, taking only one car if possible

Do not assume that a shelter will have everything you need. In most cases, the shelters will provide only emergency items such as meals, cots, and blankets. Also consider checking-in on neighbors to make sure they have been notified, and offer help to those with disabilities or other special needs.

NUCLEAR OR RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT

The community’s response to a “dirty bomb” (an explosive device that disbursts radioactive material) would be very similar to that of a chemical emergency response because the area affected by radiation would be relatively limited.

Although you may be asked to evacuate, nuclear power plant accidents and detonation of thermo-nuclear devices requires a different sheltering technique. The three factors for protecting oneself from radiation and fallout are distance, shielding, and time. The more distance between you and the incident location or the fallout particles, the better; the heavier and denser the building materials (shielding), the better; and fallout radiation loses its intensity fairly rapidly. In time, you would be able to leave your temporary shelter.

The severity and course of acute radiation sickness depends on how much total dose is received, how much of the body is exposed, and the sensitivity of the individual. Generally, large acute exposures can result in easily observable effects such as hair loss, changes in blood cells and vessels, skin irritation similar to severe sunburn, and gastrointestinal system effects including nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and high fever. Long-term lower dose exposure can also create delayed effects such as cancer.

Should a radiological incident happen, keeping informed (see the Warning System page) and closely following official instructions are your keys to safety and survival. It is also important to know where to take shelter and how to perform basic fallout decontamination procedures.

Fallout contamination (dusty, flaky or small granular particles that fall from the sky following a significant nuclear event) is radioactive. Should fallout materialize, everyone should seek a safe shelter location, such as in the middle of a well-constructed building or in the center of a home’s basement (keep “distance” and “shielding” in mind). If someone is contaminated with fallout, they should decontaminate themselves by carefully removing contaminated clothing and thoroughly showering, if possible. It is also important to keep all contaminated clothing, including shoes, away from the temporary shelter location.

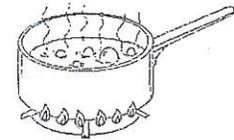
WHEN AN EMERGENCY STRIKES

During and after an emergency:

- Stay calm
- Be aware of additional dangers
- Stay tuned to your local emergency stations
- Follow advice of trained professional
- Do not evacuate unless told
- During an emergency you might be cut off from water, food and electricity

Water: No supply of clean water, here are some suggestions:

- Use ice cubes
- Use water in your hot water tank
- Purify water from streams, rainwater, lake or snow by boiling for 5 minutes, allowing it to cool
- Purify water with bleach by using 10 drops of bleach to one gallon of water (use only regular household bleach that contains 5.25% sodium hypochlorite)



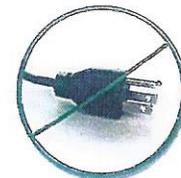
Food:

- Eat at least one well-balanced meal each day
- Take vitamins and/or protein supplements.



If Your Power Goes Out:

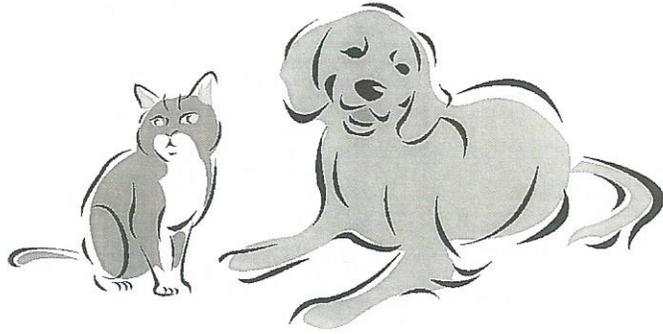
- Assist family members or neighbors who may be vulnerable if exposed to extreme heat or cold
- Locate a flashlight with batteries to use until power is restored. Candles are discouraged because they can start a fire
- Unplug sensitive electric equipment such as computers, VCRs, and televisions
- Unplug major electric appliances that were on when the power went out
- Keep refrigerator and freezer doors closed as much as possible
- Do not use the stove to heat your home -- this can cause a fire or fatal gas leak



- Use extreme caution when driving-if traffic signals are out treat each signal as a stop sign and come to a complete stop
- Do not call 911 to ask about the power outage ...call 208-388-2323, or 1-800-488-6151 from outside the [Magic Valley](#) area.
- Keep a battery operated radio on for updates on restoration of power or use your car radio
- Prescription drugs - make sure you have enough to last

If You Have Pets: Create a survival kit for your pet. This should include:

- Identification collar and rabies tag
- Leash
- Any medications (be sure to check expiration dates)
- Newspapers and plastic trash bags for handling waste
- At least a 2-week supply of food, water, and food bowls
- Veterinary records (most animal shelters do not allow pets without proof of vaccination)
- Identify animal shelters in case of evacuation because emergency shelters do not allow pets unless they are service animals
- Locate hotels and motels that allow pets in case of evacuation



Neighbors Helping Neighbors:

- Have your neighborhood introduce emergency preparedness as a new activity
- Plan with neighbors how to work together until help arrives
- Know your neighbor's special skills
- Know your neighbor's special needs

Emergency Contact Information:

- The following page (p. 20) has been designed to be removed and placed near your phone in case of an emergency.

Remember your Local EAS Stations

● KTFI 1270 kHz AM	Twin Falls
● KIKX 104.7MHz FM	Twin Falls
● KZDX 99.9MHz FM	Burley
● KBAR 1230kHz AM	Burley
● KMVT TV Channel 11	Twin Falls
● KIPT IPTV Channel 13	Twin Falls
● Cableone Television	Twin Falls

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

The address of this home: _____

The phone number of this home: _____

Emergency Phone numbers:

Police, Fire, or Ambulance: 911

Parent's location:

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Cell/pager: _____

Home Emergency Guide numbers and information:

Local contact:

Name: _____

Telephone: day: _____ evening: _____

Nearest Relative:

Name: _____

Telephone: day: _____ evening: _____

Family work numbers:

Father: _____

Mother: _____

Other: _____

Family Doctors/Hospital

Name: _____ phone _____

Name: _____ phone _____

Family meeting places:

1. Right outside your home: _____

2. Away from home in neighborhood

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Names and ages of children: _____

Medications/allergies: _____

Location of Home emergency kit: _____

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Local Contact

Name _____
 City _____
 Telephone (day) ()- _____ (eve.) ()- _____
 Cellular Phone ()- _____

Out of Area Contact

Name _____
 City _____
 Telephone (day) ()- _____ (eve.) ()- _____
 Cellular Phone ()- _____

Nearest Relative

Name _____
 City _____
 Telephone (day) ()- _____ (eve.) ()- _____

Family Work Numbers

Father _____
 Mother _____
 Other _____

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Police Department 911 _____
 Fire Department 911 _____
 Hospital _____

Family Physicians

Name _____ Phone _____
 Name _____ Phone _____
 Name _____ Phone _____

Reunion Locations

1. Right outside of your home _____

 Away from the neighborhood, in case you cannot return home

Address _____
 Telephone _____
 Route to try first _____

Utilities

Electric Co. _____ Phone Co. _____
 Gas Co. _____ Water Co. _____
 Cable TV Co. _____

Contacts

Emergency Help number
 911 or local emergency dispatch

Idaho Power Emergency outage
 1-800-488-6151
 Report downed power lines

Center for Disease Control (CDC)
 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
 Information and Reporting

Poison Control Center
 1-800-222-1222 (24 hours & TDD)

National Pesticide Network
 1-800-858-7378 (24 hours)
 Health & Safety Information

Other Links:

[Www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)
www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/
[Www.ready.gov](http://www.ready.gov)
[Www.redcrossidaho.org](http://www.redcrossidaho.org) (local chapter)
[Www.salvationarmyusa.org](http://www.salvationarmyusa.org)

SUSPICIOUS MAIL ALERT

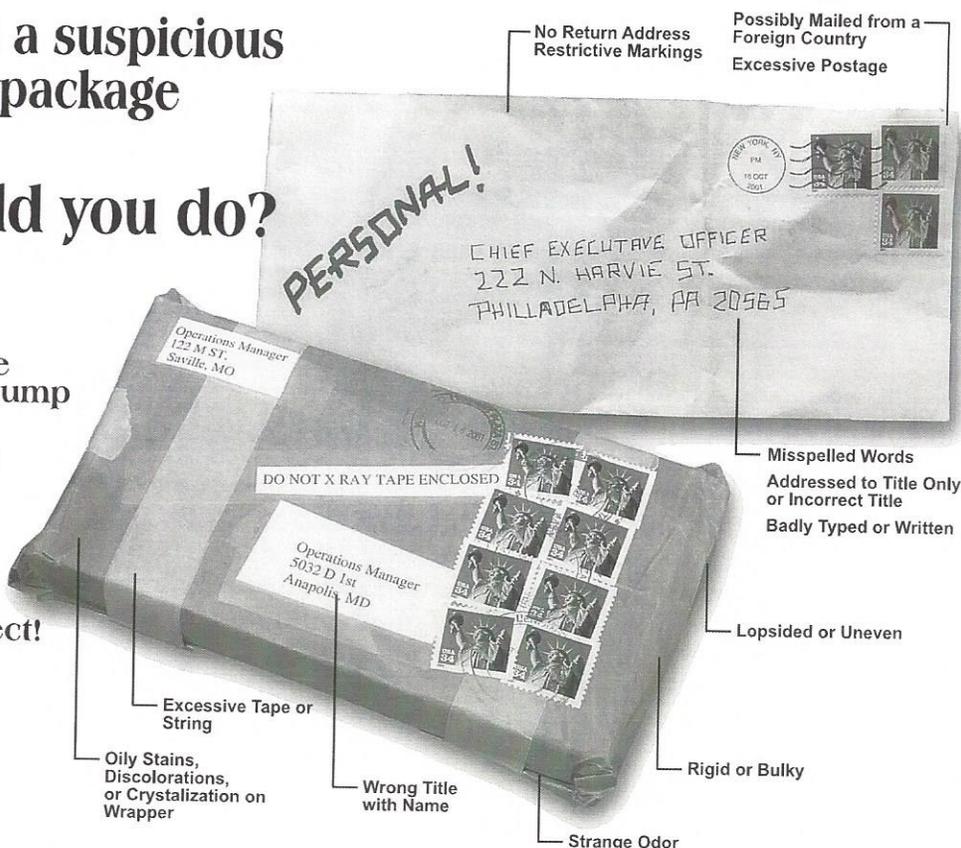
FBI Advisory

Suspicious Mail Alert

If you receive a suspicious letter or package

What should you do?

- 1 Handle with care
Don't shake or bump
- 2 Isolate and look for indicators
- 3 Don't Open,
Smell or Taste
- 4 Treat it as Suspect!
Call 911



If parcel is open and/or a threat is identified....

For a Bomb

Evacuate Immediately
Call 911 (Police)
Contact Local FBI

For Radiological

Limit Exposure - Don't Handle
Distance (Evacuate Area)
Shield yourself from object
Call 911 (Police)
Contact Local FBI

For Biological or Chemical

Isolate - Don't Handle
Call 911 (Police)
Wash your hands with soap
and warm water
Contact Local FBI



Police Department _____

Fire Department _____