



SUMMER NEWSLETTER 2017

Idaho Office of **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

SOLAR ECLIPSE
AUGUST 21, 2017
ARE YOU READY?



Greetings,

In emergency management we regularly plan and prepare for events that may never happen, or haven't happened yet. Last year's Cascadia Rising Exercise, and this year's Fractured Grid mass power outage exercise are two examples of how we plan and prepare for events we hope will never happen. It's like the fire extinguisher in your home. It's there. You test it frequently, but chances are you may never use it.

Maintaining a high level of preparedness is why IOEM has been working with our federal, state, and local partners since late last year, to be ready for a multitude of complicating factors that could happen during the August 21, 2017 Total Solar Eclipse weekend. With the event just days away, we continue our efforts to assist counties in and near the path of totality to handle the residual effects of accommodating what is expected to be an unprecedented number of visitors. Our message continues to be; expect traffic delays, be prepared to be stuck in traffic, and have a family plan. Also be aware that cell phone coverage may be unreliable in some areas.



We have worked closely with Idaho Department

of Commerce and other agencies to provide easy access to information about the Total Eclipse. If you haven't done so, please visit our website ioem.idaho.gov

Eclipse preparations are just one element of our work this summer. We continue working with FEMA and the twenty counties included in Idaho's first two Major Presidential Disaster Declarations for winter and spring flooding.

As this newsletter goes to print, we are awaiting word on two additional requests for Major Presidential Disaster Declarations. Even as we await word on receiving further federal assistance for winter and spring flooding we continue working with counties who are in the middle of peak fire season. This is a fitting reminder that preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, responding to and recovering from disasters is an ongoing job where diligence and consistency is required.



Thank you for your efforts in keeping Idaho Communities prepared.

Brad Richy
Idaho Office of Emergency Management
Direct Line: 208.422.3001
Admin Asst: 208.422.3035



This is the official newsletter of the Idaho Office of Emergency Management. This quarterly publication produced in Boise, Idaho is intended for use by the State of Idaho's emergency management community, legislators, government officials and others who are interested in learning about Idaho's emergency management operations and procedures around the Gem state.

C. L. "Butch" Otter, Idaho Governor

Brad Richy
Idaho Office of Emergency Management
(208) 422-3001

Elizabeth C. Duncan, Editor
(208) 258-6595

Dori Topholm, Design Editor
(208) 404-1027



SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE ECLIPSE

Idaho plans for an unprecedented event

By now, many Idahoans have heard about the dramatic total solar eclipse that will be visible across the state of Idaho on August 21st – from Washington County in the west, to Teton County in the east. Half a million people, maybe more, are expected to travel to Idaho to see the event. That means many of the 19 counties within the 'path of totality,' will see unprecedented crowd sizes.

"Idaho is considered one of the best places to view this event," said Idaho Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter. "While we want Idahoans and visitors to our state to enjoy this event, we want to make sure everyone stays safe and has a plan, including being prepared for traffic delays and crowds. I cannot encourage folks enough to stay informed about the event. That's why we have resources available so you can do that now."

In planning and preparing for this event, IOEM conducted Eclipse Workshops this spring in multiple counties along the path. The Eclipse Workshops focused on providing situational awareness to county officials within the path of totality on issues regarding transportation and emergency services. IOEM continues facilitating weekly Idaho Eclipse Working Group meetings with our state partners including; Idaho State Police (ISP), Idaho Transportation Department (ITD), Idaho Commerce, Idaho Health and Welfare, and the Idaho National Guard, among others. State agency eclipse plans include - ITD suspending major road projects during the eclipse weekend, and plans by ISP for full personnel coverage to staff jurisdictions.

IOEM continues to share important information regarding the August 21st Eclipse on WebEOC, the state's emergency management information-sharing tool, IOEM's Facebook and Twitter pages, and the IOEM website ioem.idaho.gov

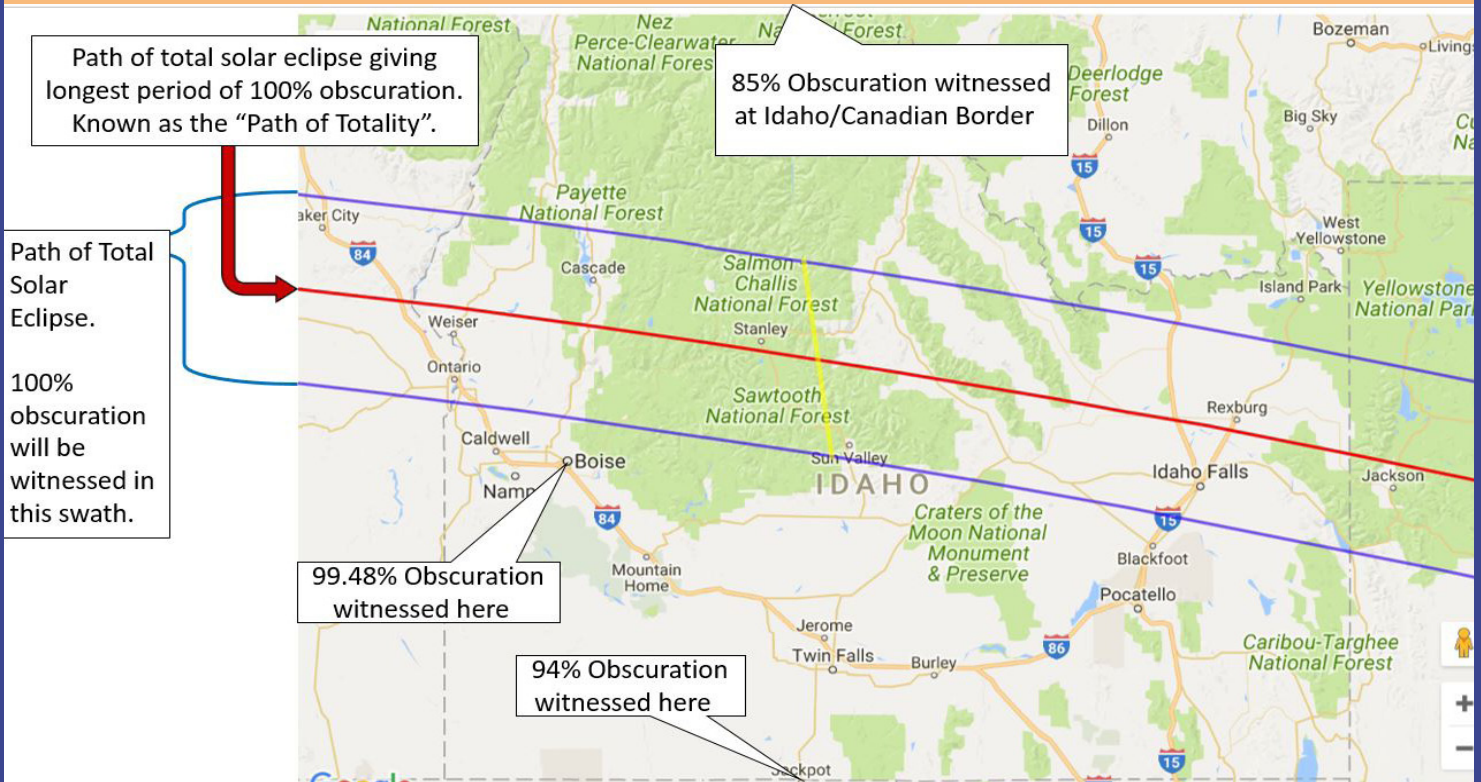
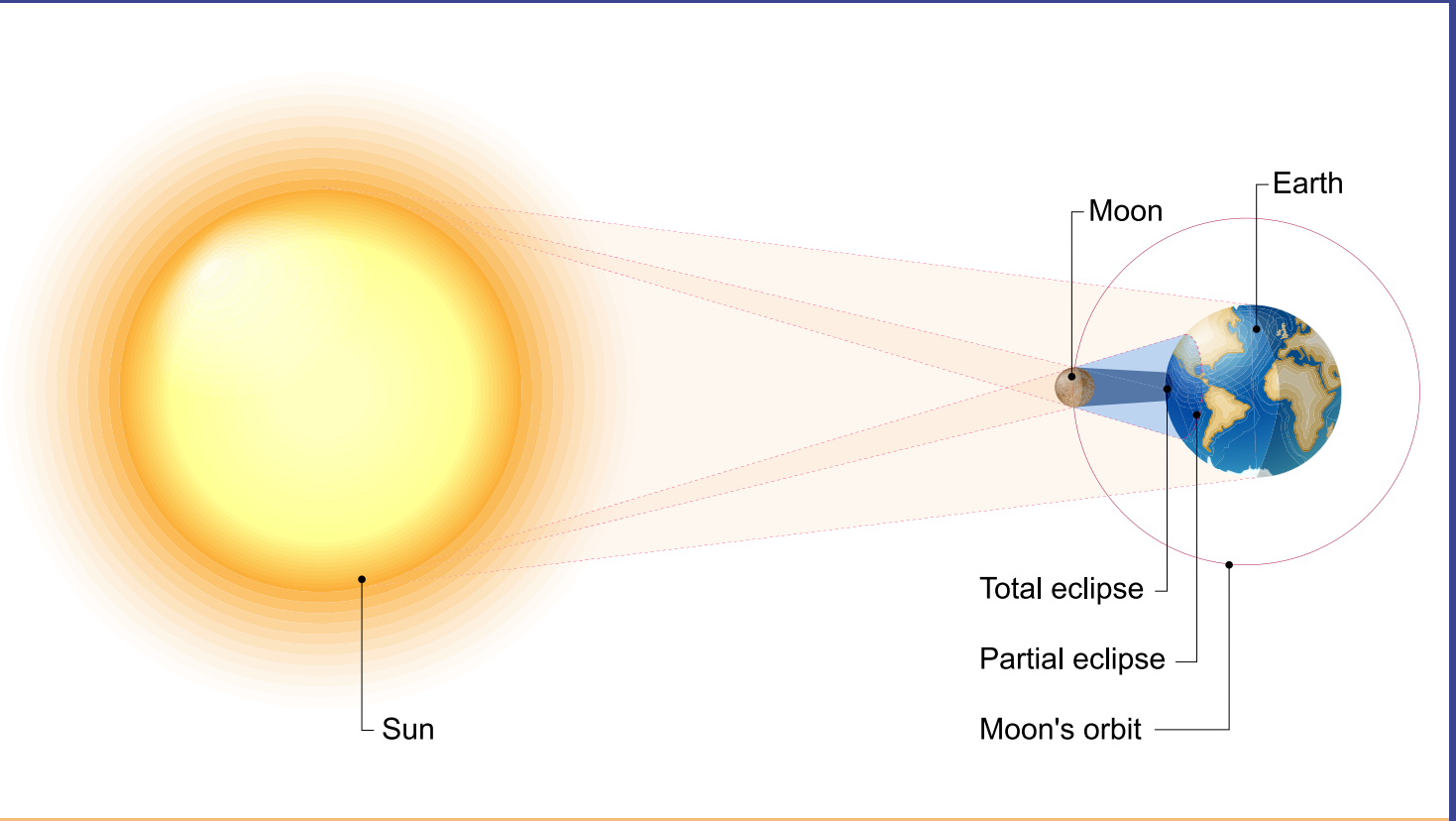
Rob Mace, IOEM Training and Exercise Program Manager presents at Bonneville County Eclipse meeting



KTVB Anchor, Doug Petcash, interviews Gen Brad Richy and IOEM Branch Chief, Ben Roeber, about Idaho's planning and preparedness efforts for the August 21st Eclipse

On August 21, 2017, millions of people across the United States will see nature's most wondrous spectacle — a total eclipse of the Sun. It is a scene of unimaginable beauty; the Moon completely blocks the Sun, daytime becomes a deep twilight, and the Sun's corona shimmers in the darkened sky.

www.greatamericaneclipse.com



PREPARATIONS BEGAN EARLY IN IDAHO FALLS FOR AUGUST 21, 2017 TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE

Already considered a prime summer destination for tourists, Idaho Falls will experience an unprecedented number of visitors this year.

The August 21 Great American Eclipse presents an entirely new set of circumstances for Idaho Falls, a community that welcomes tens of thousands of visitors each year for Fourth of July festivities. While forecasting numbers is difficult, NASA experts and astronomers are telling us that for every one person we think will be here, we should multiple that by five. This means we could see as many as 500,000 visitors or more to the region. This rare event is expected to have the greatest impact on Bonneville County, but the eight surrounding eastern Idaho counties will be heavily impacted as well. The eclipse is a phenomenon that occurs on average once every 375 years in any one location. As luck would have it, our region is so ideal for viewing, the Museum of Idaho has designated it an "official NASA viewing site." Jet Propulsion Laboratory will be at the museum from August 18-21 with film crews, lectures by subject matter experts and more.

The Eastern Idaho Region began preparing and educating the community about the eclipse in October 2016. In December 2016, the Mayor of Idaho Falls hosted an elected official's workshop for the eight eastern Idaho counties impacted by the eclipse. During that meeting, a request was made for regional coordination utilizing our region's Incident Management Team (R3-IMAST) which is comprised of emergency responders and public health professionals from Teton County south to Bannock County. The team works in conjunction with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management and other State of Idaho IMAST teams. The team began with planning, and the development of incident action plans, site safety plans, logistical and operational support, and public information for the three-day eclipse time frame of August 20-22, 2017.

Our primary role during the eclipse is public safety. As you can imagine, there are many public health and safety concerns with large crowds. We also anticipate challenges with communications, such as interrupted cell and internet service, not to mention language barriers. While we expect the crowds will trickle in leading up to the event, we anticipate large numbers of visitors trying to return home immediately following the eclipse, causing bottlenecks and significant delays on I-15 and other major highways.

The R-3 IMAST has been working closely with ITD and ISP and has developed an approach using the ICS principles of Area Command to help coordinate and facilitate information sharing. An Area Command post will be set up in Idaho Falls with each of the primary viewing counties (Bonneville, Jefferson, Madison, and Teton) supported with their own Command Post and Incident Action Plan (IAP). The Area Command will be communicating with each county to give support if needed, utilizing the region's mutual aid agreements. If a major incident occurs during the event, Area Command will be working with the County's Emergency Manager and the IOEM Area Field Officer to request more resources from around the state. We exercised our Incident Action Plan (IAP) August 2nd with the assistance of IOEM, with a focus on communications and three scenarios: A missing Child, a wildfire and a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI).

Dave Hanneman
Idaho Falls Fire Chief



IOEM AND FEMA COORDINATE EFFORTS TO ASSIST IDAHO COUNTIES AFFECTED BY SPRING FLOODING

The state of Idaho received back-to-back presidential disaster declarations this spring for flooding and other severe weather events in 20 counties in February and March. The declarations provide supplemental funding under FEMA's Public Assistance program for the repair of roads, bridges, and other public infrastructure damaged in the floods, as well as grants to help clean up disaster related debris. These grants may also help reimburse first responders for costs resulting from efforts to protect residents before and during the events.

The disaster declarations make additional grants available to Idaho under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to promote community resilience and reduce vulnerability to future disasters.

Bingham, Cassia, Elmore, Franklin, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls and Washington counties were designated for Public Assistance as a result of the February storms and flooding. FEMA Public Assistance for the March flooding events is available to eligible applicants in Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Shoshone and Valley counties.

"FEMA has been in Idaho since the first presidential disaster declaration in April, and we will continue to support designated communities affected by this year's flooding for as long as we're needed," said FEMA's Federal Coordinating Officer Tim Manner. "IOEM and FEMA continue working together in Boise. We established temporary offices in Twin Falls, Coeur d'Alene, and Lewiston (that office has since closed) to better serve applicants in the 20 counties designated for assistance under the two declarations."

In late June, FEMA completed Preliminary Damage Assessments with IOEM and local officials in Ada and Canyon counties as a result of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' necessary controlled-release flooding from the Lucky Peak Dam caused by heavy snowmelt. Joint Damage assessments were also completed in Blaine, Camas, Custer, Elmore, and Gooding counties as a result of spring flooding, also caused by snowmelt.



FEMA and IOEM Staff coordinate recovery efforts during Command and General Staff meeting at IOEM Joint Field Office

MOUNTAIN HOME STORMWATER

A Mitigation Success Story

The City of Mountain Home received 2010 Pre-Disaster Mitigation funding to improve stormwater drainage along the E. 8th N. Street corridor to collect and convey stormwater. Two events overwhelmed the stormwater management system in 1986, 2009, and 2012 that flooded homes and created road closures. The project added stormwater conveyance capacity and flood detention storage to the area. Costs totaled \$592,802.66 with a federal share of \$333,336.00. Estimated losses avoided are \$788,428.

No issues were reported during a heavy rainstorm event in 2012 or the 2017 spring flooding.

Before Mitigation - After 1.06" of rainfall



After Mitigation - After .24" of rainfall



BLAINE COUNTY DEER CREEK

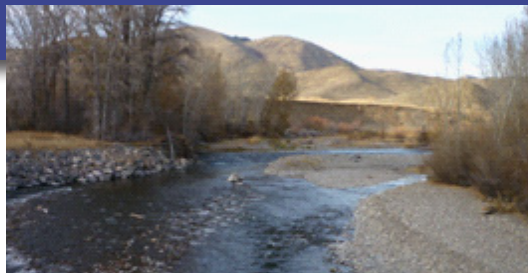
A Mitigation Success Story

On May 23, 2006, a large debris dam upstream from Deer Creek Bridge caused a redirection of river flow. The right upstream bank eroded to the point that the eastbound lane road approach collapsed. Further erosion began to undermine the concrete bridge support structure and cost the county \$74,498.95 in repairs. Historical damages occurred during 1969, 1974, 1982, 1997, and 2006.

In 2013, Blaine County Road and Bridge finished armoring the west bank of the Big Wood River with angular riprap and log barbs to protect Deer Creek Road and bridge from erosion. The project was funded through a 2010 Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant with a total cost of \$265,214.78 of which \$183,961.50 was federal share. The mitigation action saved \$1,048,600 in future losses.

No issues were reported to this project, involving either the road or the bridge during the 2017 spring flooding.

Before Mitigation



After Mitigation



LIVING THROUGH FLOODING IN BLAINE COUNTY

Following a winter of record snowfall, warmer temperatures started creating spring run-off issues in Blaine County, Idaho on May 4, 2017. The Big Wood River and its numerous tributaries began to dramatically rise, and by May 6, the river had reached flood stage. On May 8th, the river reached the first of many peak flows. This first peak measured approximately 6200 CFS on the Big Wood and 1700 CFS on Warm Springs Creek, causing immediate and significant damage to many areas and public infrastructure.

In the Warm Springs drainage we saw significant damage to Warm Springs Road. If not for the work of the Blaine County Road and Bridge Department, Warm Springs Road would have been completely washed out. Residents lost power and houses were surrounded by swollen streams. Sheriff Harkins ordered mandatory evacuations for twenty five homes because emergency personnel could not safely guarantee access to residents due to the road damage. The Blaine County Road and Bridge Department worked many long hours doing emergency repairs to the road. The Warm Springs Creek also caused damage in the City of Ketchum. Numerous streets turned into no wake zones as the water coursed down them. Picabo Street Drive in Ketchum suffered pavement damages.

Along the main stem of the Big Wood River, Wood River Drive in Ketchum was undermined which damaged the roadway. The Ketchum sewer main was exposed along Broadway Blvd. Engineering studies are being planned to determine the full extent of these damages to the sewer system.

Another location of public damages is the Della View Subdivision in Hailey, Idaho. War Eagle Drive was under water for more than a month. Seven of the residences on War Eagle have been evacuated and without power non-stop since May 8th. We are unable to know the full extent of damages of War Eagle Drive at this point but we can see a substantial loss of roadway and strongly suspect its integrity has been undermined. On June 21, 2017 the City of Hailey noticed a large increase in their sewer system. It was discovered that a manhole cover seal had been compromised. City officials will continue monitoring the sewer system to determine if additional sewer issues arise.

The last location for damages is the Broadford levee. This levee protects the Chantrelle Subdivision and a mobile home park. On about May 12th, it was reported that that armor of this levee washed away and the levee itself was starting to fail. The flood control district and a contractor spent many days re-armoring the levee. The Army Corps of Engineers has determined that long term strengthening will need to be done on the levee once the flooding has fully receded.





Approximately 50 Blaine County homes have been under evacuation orders since the flooding began. Residents in the Della View and Gimlet subdivisions have had properties that have been surrounded by water since May 8th. Residents have reported private damages from water absorption. We had one property in the Warm Springs area that was completely surrounded by water and a swift water rescue had to be performed to get the residents out of their home. Many properties have had extreme erosion issues, the county and cities have issued approximately 50 emergency stream alteration permits. There was one flood related death. As the flooding has not yet subsided, there may be additional infrastructure issues we are currently unable to see.

Holly Carter
Public Information Officer
Blaine Co. Sheriff's Office
hcarter@co.blaine.id.us



A YEAR OF RECORD-HIGH STREAMFLOWS IN SOUTHERN IDAHO

Flooding and risks of severe flooding from the 2017 snowmelt dominated the news in the Boise and Big Wood Rivers this spring. High flows and flood risks elsewhere in southern Idaho were also remarkable. A warm spell in February caused rapid flooding across southern Idaho from the Portneuf to Weiser Rivers. Later in the spring, a combination of good luck with cooler weather, and skillful management of Boise Basin reservoirs, minimized flooding in the urban and agricultural areas surrounding the Boise River. If you hear a long time southern Idaho resident say these are the highest flows they've ever seen, they are probably right. The U.S. Geological Survey has been measuring stream flows at the same places going back to the early days of Idaho's statehood, and this spring saw the highest flows ever measured at some streams. The following photos contrast flows at a few locations with long gauging histories.

In 1912, the *Blaine, Idaho stop* on the Oregon Short Line Railroad made easy travel for the USGS when they installed a streamgage on Camas Creek. The trains and even the town of Blaine are long gone, the technology behind the streamgage has changed a bit, and the USGS has had some personnel turn over, but they still measure stream flows there day after day. At that location cattle can walk across this stream without getting their shins wet with flows at only about 2 to 3 cubic feet per second (cfs) much of the year. This year, that languid trickle turned into a major river rushing through the Camas canyon on its way to Magic Reservoir, with flows exceeding 5000 cfs. Still that was only about half of its historical high flows, which occurred in 1943.

That wasn't the case with Goose Creek above the Oakley Reservoir. Most of the time, the waters of Goose Creek are in no rush as they make their way from the South Hills, into Nevada, over to Utah, and back north to Oakley Reservoir. The flows are commonly about 10 to 30 cfs when measured above the reservoir. Not so this spring. On February 10, 2017, the USGS measured 3400 cfs going into the Oakley Reservoir, which was an all-time high since gaging began in 1911. According to Dave Evetts with the USGS in Boise, despite all the technological advances in measuring flows in streams and rivers, with real-time web reporting and alerts from automated sensors, there is still no substitute for trained hydrographers going out measuring the actual depths and velocities of high waters. Evetts says they try to anticipate when a stream will be rising quickly, so that they can get out and measure extreme events to work out accurate ratings over a wide range of conditions. *"That range of accurate conditions that we can report flows just got quite a bit wider on several streams after this spring's flows. The convergence of three things led to flooding across much of southern Idaho that day – a high*



Camas Creek near Blaine, Idaho during typical low flow conditions with flows only at about 3 cubic feet per second (cfs) through standing pools, and on March 25, 2017 with about 4400 cfs. The stream peaked at 5100 cfs later that night, and has since declined. All photo credits: USGS. (Public domain).

snowpack at mid-elevation, a winter rain that fell on snow, followed by unseasonably warm weather," said Evetts. He added that even without such extreme floods, stream channels move and change shape enough to throw their ratings off, and they need to resurvey stream channels several times a year to adjust for channel changes or things like log jams, aquatic weed growth, or beavers. Evetts doesn't care much for beavers.

Just East of Goose Creek, salmon could still make their way to Nevada via Salmon Falls Creek back in 1911 when the USGS started its gage there, just a few miles north of what would become Jackpot. It too saw the highest flows ever recorded during the same storm, with flows approaching the estimated 500-year flood predictions. The USGS website for Salmon Falls Creek shows there was an "equipment problem" on February 11 and 12, 2017, which the accompanying photos show was a bit of an understatement.

For more information:

Flooding conditions: <http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/flooding-resources.html>

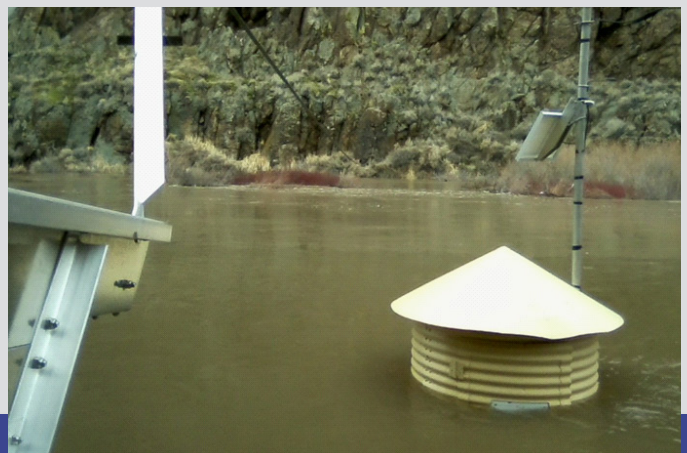
Streamflows: <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/id/nwis/current/?type=flow>

Chris Mebane

U.S. Geological Survey

Boise, ID

Goose Creek above the Oakley Reservoir during typical low flow conditions with flows only at about 50 cubic feet per second (cfs) and on February 10, 2017 with flows of about 2000 cfs. The big rock on the right side of the stream in low-flow photo is a point of reference. Its top is just barely visible at high flow.



"Boise, we have a problem." Since 1911, the USGS has maintained a streamgage on the bank of Salmon Falls Creek near the state line, south of Twin Falls. The gage seemed to be in a good location, high and dry on the bank, but not for this year.

FRACTURED GRID EXERCISE TESTS IDAHO'S ABILITY TO MANAGE EFFECTS OF LONG TERM POWER OUTAGE

State, Federal, and Private Industry Partners Build Upon Coordination Efforts

The Idaho Office of Emergency Management partnered with FEMA Region 10 on June 14th and 15th for a Functional Exercise concerning a mass power outage in the State of Idaho. The simulated power outage was the result of a massive "space weather" event. Space weather was chosen as the cause of the outage in order to allow participants to focus solely on the effects of power being out, as opposed to other events that would inherently bring with them challenges requiring response activities in areas not directly related to the power grid. The functional exercise was the culmination of a series of progressive exercises which began in January 2017.

The goal of the exercise series was to allow coordination between the Idaho Emergency Operations Center, various state agencies, FEMA Region 10 Regional Response Coordination Center, and representatives from the power industry. In Idaho, over sixty people participated in the exercise. Participants worked on identifying priorities in power restoration and exercised elements of the State Emergency Operations Plan and other relevant plans and policies. Because the extent of the power outage, it also required coordination with FEMA region X and their regional response coordination center.

At the conclusion of the exercise, participants were able to take away some very good lessons learned about power restoration and the necessary coordination not only between government agencies, but also private partners in the power industry. The exercise was a great way to help identify strengths and areas for improvement in order to develop state strategies concerning a response to the effects of a mass power outage.





"I had the opportunity to participate in the *Fractured Grid* exercises and must say that the experience was very educational and rewarding. As the Idaho ESF 12 (Energy) Coordinator, it was a bit overwhelming to think about the scope of this exercise. However, when the exercise launched and participants assumed their roles it was amazing to witness the communication and coordination taking place at all levels (local, state, federal).

The exercise provided an opportunity to make personal connections with peers in the disaster management community and network. I appreciate the work that went into preparing and conducting this exercise and look forward to subsequent events which enhance our disaster management skills and capabilities in the state of Idaho."

-Kevin Key, Utilities Analyst, Idaho Public Utilities Commission

"Idaho Power is a critical partner in Idaho's emergency response efforts. We are happy to work with our local, state and federal partners to prepare for emergencies, like geomagnetic occurrences, or any other potential large-scale threat to our electrical system. *Fractured Grid* allowed us to build the important relationships for a swift and coordinated response, should it be necessary in the future."

- Bill Shawver, Idaho Power



"This was my first experience with *Fractured Grid*. It's both comforting and impressive that this many organizations, at multiple levels of the public and private sectors, can work closely together in instances of prolonged emergency. I feel prepared to represent Idaho Power and support my state and federal colleagues, should the need ever arise."

- Melissa Thom, Idaho Power



SOUTHEAST AREA FIELD OFFICER RETIRES

Best wishes to Mark Stephensen who is retiring from IOEM after many years of outstanding service. Mark has been employed by the State of Idaho for more than 39 years. Mark was appointed the Idaho State Hazard Mitigation Officer and Mitigation Section Chief in September, 2011 and was Area Field Officer for the Southeast region this past year. Mark oversaw over \$14 million of hazard mitigation grant projects during his tenure as Mitigation Section Chief. He has participated and spoken at national and regional conferences and workshops and has been a national panel member as well. Mark helped to form the Idaho Silver Jackets, a US Army Corps of Engineers' initiative geared toward public outreach and education regarding floods, levees, canals and dams. Mark completed the requirements to be a Certified Floodplain Manager in 2010. Prior to IOEM, Mark was with the Idaho Secretary of State's office for six years, and a state bank examiner for nearly 20 years. He has served many years as the Idaho state coordinator for the League of POW/MIA Families actively supporting families in recovering POW and MIA members. Mark's diverse interests include being a member of the Bogus Basin Ski Patrol and co-owning a chocolate candy company. Mark graduated from Boise State University with a BBA in Economics.



During retirement, he looks forward to spending time with family and pursuing business endeavors.

TRAINING AND EXERCISE COORDINATOR RETIRES

July 28, 2017 marked the end of Regional Training and Exercise Coordinator Sue Welch's tenure with the Idaho Office of Emergency Management as Sue moves on to retirement. Sue began her career with what was then the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security in April 2009 as a Regional Training and Exercise Coordinator providing support to the counties, Tribes, and state agencies in northern and north central Idaho. She completed the Federal Department of Homeland Security's Master Exercise Program and immediately put that knowledge to work. Sue provided training and exercise support until January 2013 when the Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security grant funding would not allow for it. At that time Sue realized the need for local entities to continue their own exercise programs, so she worked as the primary author of the Idaho Exercise Program Guide which was used by local entities to plan and conduct exercises of their own. She continued to provide valued mentorship to local partners as they developed their own exercise planning and evaluation capabilities. She also took on additional tasks to support state and federal exercise projects.

Sue's work was critically important to the success of the 2016 Cascadia Rising Exercise as well as this spring's *Fractured Grid* Exercise. Northern area field officer, Jay Baker, describes Sue's contributions as "vital to enhancing responder capabilities state wide. Sue will be missed by all of us who have had the opportunity to work with her." Sue's depth and breadth of knowledge enhanced the knowledge and expertise of all the people she worked with. Sue was known for her patience, natural teaching skills and remarkable dedication. Sue always underscored the immeasurable value of developing strong working relationships.

We at the Idaho Office of Emergency Management wish Sue the very best as she transitions to time when she can focus her energy on family and friends.



Northern Area Field Officer, Jay Baker, with Sue Welch at Fractured Grid After Action Report Meeting



Sue Welch receives Certificate of Appreciation from Training and Exercise Program Manager Rob Mace

CONGRATULATIONS TO JAROD DICK, THE IOEM EMPLOYEE OF THE QUARTER



IOEM Recovery Coordinator Jarod Dick has quickly evolved into an IOEM veteran. Since day one of Jarod's tenure in his current position, the agency has been in disaster mode. First in 2015 with the severe storms in northern Idaho, Jarod spent his first three months working in the FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO) in Coeur D'Alene. Then came the Henrys Creek Fire in 2016 and then the 2016 winter storms that led to the 2017 statewide flooding. Basically, Jarod has not stopped running since he became the Recovery Coordinator.

Jarod has worked diligently to learn and develop his program. He has successfully served as the FEMA Region 10 Representative for the Public Assistance Steering Committee. Jarod exhibits continued and unwavering professionalism, dedication, and compassion in the face of some incredible challenges. Jarod has committed himself to his IOEM Team and our customers at the local level.

MOVING ON

Congratulations to Autumn White, IOEM Plans Section Chief, as she leaves the agency to pursue being a full-time stay-at-home mom. Autumn joined IOEM in 2010 after beginning her emergency management career with Gem County. During her tenure at IOEM, Autumn served as a Regional Training and Exercise Coordinator, Emergency Planner, and most recently Plans Section Chief. During state-declared disasters and activations of the Idaho Emergency Operations Center (IDEOC), Autumn coordinated state agency response activities as the Operations Section Chief. Autumn's depth of knowledge regarding all things Emergency Management related was an invaluable resource to IOEM staff and partners.

She recently made instrumental contributions to large projects such as the 2016 Cascadia Rising Exercise and IOEM's pursuit of accreditation through the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). Autumn has a true passion for Emergency Management and set forth a clear vision for the Plans Section. Her contribution to IOEM's success in preparing for and responding to Idaho's disasters will not soon be forgotten. Autumn's last day at IOEM was July 14th. Thank you to Autumn for her dedicated years of service to the State of Idaho!



**August
21, 2017**



Idaho Eclipse 2017 Family Preparedness Kit for Travelers

- Eclipse-watching safety glasses
- Water. Two gallons of water per person per day
- Food, at least a two-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Manual can opener for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers
- Whistle to signal for help
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers
- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Family emergency contact information
- Cash or traveler's checks and change

