



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE



BOULDER OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



In an emergency DIAL 911

NON-EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Boulder County Sheriff's Office Communications
(303) 441-4444

City of Longmont Communications
(303) 651-8501

City of Boulder Police & Fire Communications
(303) 441-3333

University of Colorado, Boulder Communications
(303) 492-6666

FIRE DEPARTMENTS/DISTRICTS

Allenspark Fire Protection District
(303) 747-2586

Gold Hill Fire Protection District
(303) 441-4444

Mountain View Fire Protection District
(303) 772-0710

Berthoud Fire Protection District
(970) 667-3122

Hygiene Fire Protection District
(303) 776-2950

Nederland Fire Protection District
(303) 258-9161

Big Elk Meadows Fire Protection District
(303) 823-5717

Indian Peaks Fire Protection District
(303) 441-4444

Pinewood Springs Fire Protection District
(303) 823-5086

Boulder Mountain Fire Protection District
(303) 440-0235 – Pinebrook Hills Station

Jamestown Volunteer Fire Department
(303) 447-1568

Rocky Mountain Fire Protection District
(303) 494-3735

Boulder Rural Fire Protection District
(303) 530-9575

Lafayette Fire Department
(303) 665-9661

Sugarloaf Fire Protection District
(303) 442-1050

City of Boulder Fire Department
(303) 441-3350 – Headquarters

Lefthand Fire Protection District
(303) 441-4444

Sunshine Fire Protection District
(303) 441-4444

Coal Creek Fire Protection District
(303) 642-3121

Longmont Fire Department
(303) 651-8424

Timberline Fire Protection District
Call Gilpin County Dispatch
(303) 582-5511

Four Mile Fire Department
(303) 442-4271

Louisville Fire Protection District
(303) 666-6595

Lyons Fire Protection District
(303) 823-6611

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Boulder County Sheriff's Office
Records Division & Information
(303) 441-3600

Longmont Police Department
(303) 651-8555

Erie Police Department
(303) 926-2800

Boulder Police Department
Records & Information
(303) 441-3300

Lafayette Police Department
(303) 665-5571

Nederland Police Department
(303) 258-3250

Louisville Police Department
(303) 665-6531



THE MISSION of the Boulder Office of Emergency Management is to develop, coordinate and lead a comprehensive emergency management program. We seek to enable effective preparation for, efficient response to, and effective recovery from emergencies and disasters, in order to save lives, reduce human suffering, protect resources and develop a more resilient community.

WHAT IS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT?

Emergency Management is the function that plans, coordinates and supports a wide range of activities that help communities to reduce vulnerability to hazards, prepare for and cope with disasters. This work is generally thought of in four phases: *mitigation*, *preparedness*, *response* and *recovery*. Mitigation consists of those activities designed to prevent or reduce losses from disaster. Preparedness is focused on the development of plans and capabilities for effective disaster response. Response is the immediate reaction to a disaster. Recovery includes activities that help to restore critical community functions and manage reconstruction.

The Boulder Office of Emergency Management has emergency management responsibilities for both the City of Boulder and Boulder County. In addition, Boulder OEM coordinates with state and federal partners, many city and county departments, public safety agencies, municipalities, non-governmental organizations and private businesses throughout Boulder County in order to facilitate coordinated planning and response to emergency situations.

The most effective emergency management program, however, requires even more than that. The best response includes a prepared and responsive public. Your ability to respond appropriately in an emergency situation is critical to our success and your resilience.

In recent years, we have experienced fires, droughts, winter blizzards, and even tornadoes. In addition, the community of Boulder has the greatest flash flood risk in the state of Colorado. This emergency preparedness guide contains practical information to help your family prepare for most disasters that could occur in Boulder County. We know that disaster preparedness works. We hope this guide will encourage you to take action and be prepared in the event of an emergency.

The Boulder Office of Emergency Management Team

Dear Boulder County Residents:

We live and work in one of the most beautiful settings in Colorado, and much of that natural beauty also makes us highly prone to potentially catastrophic events such as wildfire, blizzards, and flash flooding. These are not just possibilities, but have occurred in the past and will occur here in the future. For several decades various local public agencies have worked together here collaboratively to plan for these events and a coordinated response. Boulder County residents should be assured that when there is a major emergency, all of our various public safety agencies pull together and support one another regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. Our county has long been a leader in the practice of emergency management, and the shared City of Boulder and Boulder County Office of Emergency Management is a top-notch planning entity.



The Sheriff's Office plays an important role in coordinating with local, state, and federal agencies to ensure the ability of our county to respond to, and recover from a disaster. We have many specialized units who respond, and we also house the county's Emergency Operations Center, (which becomes the hub of coordination and communication during a disaster). We prepare and train every year on a wide variety of "all-hazards" events, and pull together leaders from every level of government in both exercises and actual events.

However, despite all of our best efforts, there is only so much local government can do on its own. Events such as a wind-driven wildfire or a flash flood in a canyon are all rapidly developing, swiftly moving, and highly devastating. First responders likely will not be able to reach everyone for rescue or evacuation, and moving people in some instances may be more dangerous than sheltering in place. For these reasons we need to depend on a partnership with an informed and prepared public to survive and recover from a major disaster. We need you to be able to react properly to assure the protection of lives during a disaster.

We hope that this guide will help you to feel prepared and informed to respond properly in a disaster situation, and to give you confidence that your local government is working hard to be prepared as well. There is nothing we can do about the weather, climate, or terrain we live in (except enjoy it!), but together we can survive and recover from a disaster with proper planning and preparation.

Sheriff Joe Pelle, Boulder County

Dear Boulder County Residents:

Effective disaster response is a collective effort. It begins with actions taken by each individual before disaster strikes. This guide provides information to help you survive a disaster.



Let me assure you that the Boulder Fire Department is committed to providing an effective disaster response, but we are limited in what we can do. No local agency or combination of agencies has the resources necessary to rescue every potential victim in a disaster. You are your first and best line of defense. You can take charge of your safety. Emergency preparedness is everyone's responsibility.

This guide provides important information regarding emergency preparedness. As Fire Chief, I urge you to take the time to review the material in this guide and put together a plan to allow you and your loved ones to remain safe during a disaster. A rescue avoided through proper planning is always better than a rescue properly executed in the field. An informed and prepared community makes everyone safer and more secure. It allows emergency responders to devote time and effort to those people truly unable to help themselves.

Preparedness and individual planning have repeatedly proven to be effective in times of disaster. Please take the time to review the material and help us help you in the event the unthinkable happens. Together we can make a difference before disaster strikes.

Chief Larry Donner, Boulder Fire-Rescue

Dear Boulder County Residents:

It's a natural human tendency to avoid thinking about possible disasters in our own community, never mind planning for them. As Chief of Police, however, I have been involved in enough emergency situations to know how important preparedness can be. The information in this valuable guide could help keep you and your family safe.



The Boulder Police Department does all it can on a daily basis to respond professionally and as promptly as possible when we are needed. We also ensure that our officers are trained in a variety of high-hazard situations. Nonetheless, we are realistic: In a large-scale emergency, there may be unavoidable delays in our ability to reach you. Taking the time to think about how your family will assemble and respond to emergencies, as well as stocking up on the supplies that will see you through the initial 72 hours, could make a tremendous difference in your survival.

It is not our intention to scare you. Instead, we hope this guide will empower you, so that you feel informed and better prepared for whatever comes our way. Emergency preparedness is a responsibility we all share, and we are pleased to partner with you in this effort.

Mark R. Beckner, Chief of Police – City of Boulder



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Why prepare for a disaster?

For most people, disasters and emergencies are not a part of every day life, so when something happens, they are often taken by surprise. The reality is that disasters happen every day. Each disaster can have lasting effects – serious injuries, property damage, loss of essential services and disruption of community and business activities to name a few.

Disaster response is a partnership between first responders, local, state and federal governments, disaster-relief organizations and you!



VINCENT KNAUS/AMERICAN RED CROSS

- Taking the time to understand how a disaster may affect you, and then taking steps now to protect yourself can help minimize the negative effects of a disaster and help you recover more quickly.
- In a disaster situation, local responders may not be able to reach you immediately. You should be ready to be self-sufficient for at least three to five days.
- Your preparedness may allow you to help others during a disaster and will most certainly allow the first responders in your area to take care of those in the most immediate life-threatening situations.
- Being prepared and knowing what to do will reduce fear and anxiety and may help you to avoid the danger altogether.

This guide will help you understand how to respond to severe weather or any disaster that can occur in your area. Share this reference with your household and others involved in your life at work, school and in your community. Include everyone in the planning process, and be empowered to make quick, safe and effective decisions in a disaster or emergency situation.



GENERAL PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION

About 911

WHEN YOU CALL FROM A LANDLINE:

1. The call routes to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) that serves your area. This may be the sheriff's department, police department, fire department or other agency, depending on the location of the telephone line.
2. The 911 call-taker answers your call and looks at a display on their computer screen that gives information regarding the location of your phone and the company that provides your phone service.
3. The call-taker will ask you for your location, name, address and telephone number to confirm that you are at the address on the screen and that they have the correct phone number, in case your call gets disconnected.
4. The call-taker will ask the nature of your emergency and send appropriate help to your location.
5. Depending on the nature of your call, the call-taker may ask you to stay on the line until help arrives, as long as it is safe to do so. Stay calm, listen carefully and follow the instructions the call-taker gives you.
6. During the course of the call, if it is determined that the information displayed in the 911 system is incorrect, the call-taker will submit a discrepancy report to the phone company so they can correct the information.
7. If a TDD signal is encountered, the dispatcher will respond using a TDD system, using the same process as above.

WHEN YOU CALL FROM A CELLULAR PHONE:

When you dial 911 from a cellular phone, the process is similar except that the call-taker computer display will show the location of the cell tower your phone is calling through. It may or may not be the cell tower closest to your actual location.

Depending on the technology used by your phone, the call-taker may also see the latitude and longitude coordinates indicating the approximate location of your phone. However, these coordinates may not be close enough to your actual location for emergency services personnel to find you quickly.

It is very important when you call from a cellular phone that you are able to provide an accurate location and the number of the phone. Therefore, always be aware of your surroundings when you are away from home.

LOCK YOUR KEYPAD:

Every day numerous calls are received by the Boulder County Sheriff's Office Communication Center from accidentally activated cellular phones. On your belt, in your purse, or in a backpack, cellular phones with a single key (or any key) programmed to dial 911 can make another unintended call to 911.

Lock the keypad on your cellular phone and help keep the 911 lines open for real emergencies!

Emergency Alerts & Warning Systems

FLOOD WARNING AND DETECTION SYSTEM

A flood forecasting system was implemented after the Big Thompson Flood in 1976. Rain gauges were placed in the drainages emptying into the City of Boulder and throughout the Boulder County, west of Highway 36 and below 9000 feet. These gauges are monitored on a 24/7 basis from April through mid-September, peak season for flooding.

OUTDOOR WARNING SIRENS

Sirens are an effective way to warn people who are outdoors of an imminent threat to safety.

The siren system is an all-hazard warning system used to alert citizens who are outdoors to potential danger. More than thirty outdoor warning sirens are in place across Boulder County. The sirens are located in Boulder, Longmont, Lafayette, Lyons, Eldorado Springs, Jamestown, Superior, Erie and the University of Colorado at Boulder. The sirens will broadcast a voice message immediately following the siren signal to inform the public of the situation and what actions should be taken.

When a flood, tornado or other disaster occurs, the sirens will sound. The sound and length of the signal may vary, depending on the situation. Listen for voice commands and tune to a local radio or TV station for further information. (Note: Longmont's sirens do not include voice commands.)

The outdoor warning sirens are sounded only in the event of an emergency or during pre-announced tests. The sirens are activated through the Boulder County Sheriff's Communications, Boulder Police and Fire Communications, and Longmont Police and Fire Communication centers.

SIREN TESTS

Sirens are tested regularly on the first Monday of each month from April through August. The two-minute tests are done at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. The purpose of the two tests is to familiarize people who work and live in different places with the sirens. Additionally, it is important to make sure the sirens work properly and to educate the public about what action to take when they hear the sirens.

When you hear a siren, you should:

- Tune in Boulder Municipal Cable Channel 8 (for those with cable TV in Boulder).
- Tune in to radio stations KOA 850 AM, KBCO 1190 AM or 97.3 FM.
- Turn on local television news channels (2, 4, 7, 9 or 31) Listen for a voice message if you are near a voice activated siren.
- Refrain from calling 911.

If an emergency has occurred, information about the situation and what to do will be available.

NOTE: Outdoor warning sirens may not be heard inside buildings. They are primarily intended to warn persons in outdoor areas.

It is estimated that about 50 percent of the public can hear a siren on a still day in the city of Boulder. During heavy rains or stormy weather, the percentage of people who hear a warning siren is greatly reduced because of the noise associated with the storm, and because more people are indoors.



Emergency Alerts & Warning Systems

THE EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (ENS)

The Emergency Notification System is a system public safety officials can use to call landline and cellular phones, send text messages and send emails, to inform the public of immediate threats to health and safety. Examples include the need to evacuate during a wildfire, take appropriate action during a flashflood, or stay inside because of critical police activity in your area.

Here's how it works:

1. A brief message is recorded by the agency that answers 911 calls in your area.
2. The system allows the agency to select who is called by defining an area on a map or by inputting a range of addresses.
3. The message is then 'launched.' The system automatically calls each landline number in the selected area, playing the recorded message when the phone is answered.
4. The system also calls other phone numbers, sends text messages, and sends emails to individuals who have "opted in" to the system for additional notification.
5. To sign up for emergency alert messages, go to www.boco911alert.com
6. If the phone is busy, the system will try again. If an answering machine is encountered, the system will attempt to leave a message.
7. If a TDD signal is encountered, the system will leave a TDD message.
8. When you receive an emergency alert call, listen carefully to the information in the recorded message. It will contain:
 - a. The **name of the agency** that recorded the message.
 - b. **Details** as to the nature of the impending danger.
 - c. What **action** you need to take.
9. You may repeat the message by following the system prompts. Do not hang up in the middle of the message; the entire message must be left for the system to show it was received.
10. If you have signed up to be notified in multiple ways (work phone, cell phone, and text message, for example) the system will stop trying to reach you once you acknowledge that you have received the message in one of these ways.

If you receive an ENS message, do not call 911 for clarification or to ask questions unless you have an emergency. It is also recommended that you refrain from calling the non-emergency dispatch number for the agency, as they will be busy coordinating the response to the situation. As additional information becomes available, it will be shared with local media, so tune in to radio or television stations for more information.

You need to know:

If you have a telephone device used to block telemarketers, or your phone is blocked to unknown callers, **you will not receive the ENS message.**

The system is free to anyone who lives within Boulder County, including any of the cities or municipalities in the County. Participants are responsible for any fees charged by their provider for text messaging.

When calling your landline phone, The ENS system generates your phone number to the local public safety agency. If you opt-in to the system for additional notifications, the information you provide will only be used for emergency purposes. It will never be shared with any other organization or used for any other purpose. **Your privacy is protected.**

You do not need to sign up or update information for landline telephones at your home, if your landline is with a company that reports your number for 9-1-1 services. Some cable and VoIP providers do not subscribe to the 911 database. To know for certain, inquire with your phone company.

Emergency Alerts & Warning Systems

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)

Formally called the Emergency Broadcast System, EAS transmits national, state and local emergency warning information over television and radio stations. It is designed to automatically break into regular programming to provide guidance to your specific viewing area.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO (NWR) ALL HAZARDS

NWR is a nationwide network of radio stations that broadcast continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

NWR also works with the FCC's Emergency Alert System (EAS) to be an "all-hazards" radio network, making it a single source for emergency information. In conjunction with Federal, State and local public safety officials and emergency managers, NWR can broadcast warning and post-event information about all types of hazards – natural (such as winter storms or flash flood), environmental (such as a chemical spill), or public safety (such as an AMBER alert).

Here's how it works. During an emergency, NWS sends a special tone that activates the weather radio in the affected area. When the weather radio is activated, an alarm tone sounds and then you will hear specific information about the potential or imminent hazard.

NOAA Weather radios are available at many retail outlets, including electronics, department, and sporting goods stores, as well as many grocery stores. They can also be purchased via the Internet from online retailers or directly from manufacturers. They are available with many different features, and can cost anywhere from \$20 to \$200. A few of the more useful features include:

- **Tone Alarm:** The alarm tone will activate for watch and warning messages even if the receiver is turned off.
- **S.A.M.E. technology:** Specific Alert Message Encoding allows you to specify the area for which you would like to receive alerts. Without this feature, you may hear watches and warnings for several counties. With this feature, you will hear messages only about the areas you have selected.
- **Battery backup:** This feature is useful since power outages often accompany severe weather. It is recommended that you use the AC power under normal conditions, however, in order to preserve battery life.

For more information, and to program your weather radio, go to <http://www.weather.gov/nwr/>.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE WATCHES AND WARNINGS

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues watches and warnings about all kinds of severe weather events. Understanding what each of them means will help you to be prepared. Here are some of the most common watches and warnings:

Winter Storm Watch	Winter weather may affect your area.
Winter Storm Warning	Severe winter weather conditions are imminent.
Blizzard Warning	Large amounts of falling or blowing snow, with winds of at least 35 miles per hour; these conditions are expected to last several hours.
Flash Flood Watch	Issued when a heavy rain may develop and result in flash flooding. Be aware of your surroundings.
Flash Flood Warning	Flash flooding in the warning area has developed or is imminent. Move to high ground immediately!
Urban and Small Stream Flood Advisory	Localized flooding of small streams, intersections and low lying areas. Avoid driving through standing water.
Tornado Watch	Weather conditions are favorable for tornadoes to develop.
Tornado Warning	A tornado has been spotted or is indicated on Doppler radar. This is usually issued for a shorter time period. Take cover right away!
Severe Thunderstorm Watch	Weather conditions are favorable for thunderstorms to develop, with wind gusts of at least 58 miles per hour, and/or to produce ¾" sized hail.
Severe Thunderstorm Warning	Radar or a trained weather spotter has detected a severe thunderstorm.
High Wind Watch	Weather conditions are favorable to produce high winds.
High Wind Warning	Sustained winds of 40 miles per hour or greater for at least 2 hours, or gusts of at least 58 m.p.h.
Fire Watch	Conditions are favorable for red flag conditions for the next 12 to 48 hours.
Red Flag Warning	Fire danger is very high or extreme, and may include conditions such as sustained winds of at least 20 miles per hour, relative humidity of less than 20%, and thunderstorm activity after a prolonged dry period, and abrupt changes in wind speed and direction.



Emergency Planning

Immediately after an emergency, essential services may be unavailable and local disaster relief and first responders may not be able to reach you. An emergency plan is essential to your survival and comfort.

MAKING AN EMERGENCY PLAN

Learn about the natural hazards and risks in your area, and talk to members of your household about what to do in each case.

Assemble disaster supplies for sheltering in place and in case of evacuation (see preparedness kit checklists, beginning on pg 42). Your emergency supplies should be individually tailored to meet the basic survival needs of your family for three days to a week. Many families store their shelter-in-place supplies in one location in the home, such as a 32-gallon trash can (can be portable if it has wheels), a footlocker or a cabinet. Others pack individual backpacks that can be easily carried if evacuation is necessary.

Plan how household members will stay in contact if separated (see communications plan on pg 45). Identify at least two meeting places – the first near your home, the second away from your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Also, choose an out-of-town friend or relative as a single point of contact, and make sure each member of your household knows how to reach this person (a wallet-sized contact list for everyone to carry can be useful), by phone and by email.

- Draw a floor plan of your home and designate two escape routes from each room.
- Post-emergency numbers by the phone.
- Teach children how and when to call 911.

Make sure everyone in your home knows how and when to shut off water, gas and electricity at the main switches. The decision to turn off your utilities will vary depending on the type of emergency. Consult with your local utilities if you have questions. Their phone numbers can usually be found on your monthly bill.

Determine in advance of an emergency what to do with your pets. Except for service animals, animals are not allowed in public shelters.

Practice your plan with your family regularly. Take the time to practice evacuating your home, and talk about "what if" scenarios with members of your household. Studies show that people who have thought about and practiced their emergency plans are much more likely to survive, and recover more quickly from disasters.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

- **Check** with your employer and school officials about their emergency response plans. If you or your children are not at home when disaster strikes, it is important to know what to do at work, and what your child's school will be doing.
- **Take** first aid and CPR classes. Official certification by the American Red Cross, the American Heart Association, or other certified instructors generally provides "good Samaritan" law protection for those giving first aid.
- **Reduce** the economic impact on your property by reviewing property insurance policies before disaster strikes, making sure they are current and meet your coverage needs.
- **Review** life and health insurance policies to make sure they are current and provide the coverage you need.
- **Set up** an emergency savings account for times of crisis. Keep a small amount of cash or traveler's checks in a safe place where you can get to it quickly.
- **Consider** ways to help household members or neighbors who may need special assistance, such as the elderly, disabled, and those who are vision or hearing impaired.

Emergency planning for people with special needs

People with special needs may have to take additional steps to protect themselves and their households. If you have family members, friends or neighbors with special needs, you can help them with these additional precautions. Examples include:

Hearing Impaired persons may need to make special arrangements to receive warnings about impending disasters.

Mobility impaired persons may need assistance in getting to a shelter or may need help evacuating their homes.

Households with working parents may need assistance with their children during an emergency.

Non-English speaking people may need assistance planning for and responding to emergencies. Community and cultural groups may be able to help these populations be prepared and informed.

People who do not drive or have a vehicle may need to make arrangements for transportation.

People with special dietary needs should have an adequate emergency food supply.

Additional resources

for special needs planning:

American Red Cross, Preparedness for Seniors and People with Disabilities brochure: www.redcross.org
www.ready.gov/america/getakit/disabled.html
www.disabilitypreparedness.gov/

Evacuation

When community evacuations are deemed necessary, local officials may notify you using one or more of the following: the Emergency Notification System, the National Weather Radio network, the outdoor warning sirens, and the Emergency Alert System. Local media may also provide valuable information regarding the evacuation process.

The amount of time you have to evacuate will depend on the nature of the disaster, so be prepared to leave at a moments notice. You should have enough water, food, clothing, and emergency supplies to last three to five days. Keep in mind, many disasters allow no time for people to gather even the most basic necessities. By taking the time now to prepare, you will be better off during a real evacuation.

PLANNING FOR EVACUATION

The most fundamental stage of an evacuation is the planning stage. Only through preparedness and planning will an evacuation run smoothly for you and your loved ones. Here are some things to consider when planning for an evacuation:

- Assemble a disaster/evacuation kit. Include basic survival items such as a radio, flashlight, extra batteries, food, water, clothing, and all medications.
- Communicate with everyone in your household and plan where you would go if you were told to evacuate.
- If everyone in your household is not at home when an evacuation is announced, make sure everyone knows where to meet outside of the evacuation area.
- Have an alternate evacuation route. During certain types of emergencies, some roads might be impassable. Know another way to get to safety from your house.
- Make arrangements ahead of time with relatives and friends you may be able to stay with during an evacuation.

WHERE TO GO DURING AN EVACUATION

If an evacuation is necessary, put your evacuation plan into action. Make sure everyone in your household is accounted for, gather your evacuation kit, and secure your property.

In some instances, mass care shelters may be opened to provide sheltering to individuals who have been temporarily displaced from their homes. Pay attention to local authorities and news media to see if such a shelter is available. If you have other options for shelter available to you, make use of them instead of a mass care shelter.

Sheltering In Place

There may be times when you are instructed to “shelter-in-place.” The actions you take will differ depending on the situation. When making your family emergency plan, discuss which rooms in your home will be your “safe rooms” for each type of disaster. For example, during a tornado warning, you should go to a basement or an interior room on the lowest floor. During a hazardous materials spill or chemical event, you should go to an above ground room, since many chemicals are heavier than air. When instructed to shelter-in-place for this type of event, you should also:

- If possible, bring pets inside, and plan to take them with you to your safe room.
- Close all doors and windows if there is time.
- Turn off ventilation systems (heating, air conditioning) and close fireplace dampers.
- Take your disaster supplies and a radio with you.
- Go to a room with the fewest doors and windows and seal the room. Cut plastic sheeting to fit over windows and vents ahead of time, then secure it with duct tape.
- Place a damp towel at the base of the door.
- If possible choose a room that has a hard-wired telephone.
- Stay in the room and listen for news on the radio or television. Do not come out until you are told it is safe, or you are told by authorities to evacuate.

SOME OTHER SHELTER-IN-PLACE CONSIDERATIONS:

- If you are in a vehicle and close to home, work or a public building, get inside as quickly as possible. If not, pull over, close your windows and shut off vents (seal them if possible) to reduce exposure risk.
- If you are away from home, follow the shelter-in-place plans at work or at school. Be sure to review these plans before a disaster happens.
- Consider keeping some basic disaster supplies (flashlight, radio, water and food) in each of the safe rooms in your home. Or, you might plan to take your “go” kit with you to your safe room.



School Safety

According to the U.S. Department of Education, school violence has been decreasing for a number of years. Even so, many parents and students remain concerned, especially since two of the most notable school violence events happened in Colorado. Schools have a tremendous responsibility to plan for our childrens' safety in any hazard. Parents have a responsibility to be proactive and ask school officials what their plans and procedures will be in the event of a disaster. Find out specifically what your school plans to do in a lock-down, evacuation or shelter-in-place.

It is also important to help children feel safe and empower them to know what to do, both in school and going to and from school. If children walk to and from school, teach them a safe route, and where they can seek help along the way.

SCHOOL BUS SAFETY:

- Arrive at the bus stop five minutes early.
- Stand back from the road and form a line away from the street.
- Never walk behind the bus or try to pick up dropped items under the bus. Tell the bus driver if you drop something.
- Follow the bus driver's instructions.
- Walk 10 feet in front of the bus and wait for the driver's signal to cross the street. Be sure the crossing lights are on and check for traffic before crossing the road.

IF CHILDREN ARE HOME ALONE:

- Make a list of important phone numbers and post it by the phone.
- Lock all doors and windows.
- Leave extra keys with stay-at-home neighbors.
- Identify a "safe house" in the neighborhood and explain when to go there.
- Teach children how and when to call 911.
- Teach children to go to a trusted neighbor's house if things don't look right when they arrive at home (broken windows, door ajar, screen ripped).
- Teach children to tell callers that their parents are not available – and to avoid saying their parents aren't at home. Also, remind them to say the same to people at the door, and never to open the door for someone they don't know.

School Safety Resources:

Center for Safe Schools

Provides resources for prevention of school violence and recovery after a disaster or traumatic event. www.safeschools.info

American Red Cross

Offers programs like Masters of Disaster, and Facing Fear: Helping young people deal with terrorism and tragic events. www.redcross.org

American School Counselor Association

Offers resources and publications for counselors, school administrators and parents. www.schoolcounselor.org

PARENTS:

- Teach children how to reduce their risk of becoming crime victims. Contact your local law enforcement agency for help.
- Know where your children are, what they are doing and with whom, at all times.
- Get involved with school activities.
- Set a good example.

Animals in Disaster

Disaster disrupts everything in its path, including pets, livestock and wildlife. Below are some general guidelines for handling pets, large animals and wildlife in a disaster.

PETS IN DISASTER

- Your pets depend on you for their safety and well being, so include them in your family emergency plan. Consider the following:
- If you must evacuate, **try to take pets with you.** They may not survive, or they may get lost before you can return.
- Remember that **except for service animals, pets are not permitted in emergency shelters.**
- Before a disaster, find out **which local hotels and motels allow pets, and where local pet boarding facilities are located.**
- **Keep your pets' vaccinations current.** Most veterinarian and boarding facilities require proof of vaccinations to admit your pet.
- Be sure your pet has **identification tags** securely fastened to the collar, and keep a pet carrier and leash to secure your pet.
- **Assemble a disaster kit for your pet.** Include food, water, medication, veterinary records, litter box, can opener, and an information sheet with your pet's name and any behavior patterns or issues.



LARGE ANIMALS IN DISASTER

- When a disaster occurs, there may be a need to evacuate your animals to a safer location. Having a plan in place ahead of time helps to ensure the safety of your animals. Things to consider:
- **Determine if you have adequate trailer room** for all of your animals, and make a plan to get all of them loaded into a trailer safely.
- **Predetermine evacuation destination,** and make sure that that facility has, or is able to obtain, food, water, veterinary care and handling equipment.

- Be sure to **have enough halters or other necessary items** for each of your animals.
- **Identify where to take your animal in a disaster situation.** In some counties, the local fairgrounds are used, but remember that room and resources can be limited. If you have the ability to make other arrangements in advance, do so.
- **All animals should have some form of identification.**
- **In case evacuation is not possible, animal owners must decide whether to move large animals to shelter or turn them outside.** The decision will be based on the type of disaster, the type and location of available shelter, and the risks associated with turning them outside.

WILDLIFE IN DISASTER

Disaster and life threatening situations will exacerbate the unpredictable nature of wild animals. To protect yourself and household, learn how to deal with wildlife.

- **Exercise extreme caution** around wild animals in an emergency situation.
- **If wild animals are trapped or no natural food source is available, you can leave food appropriate to individual animals.** Check with the Colorado Division of Wildlife about safe ways to do this.
- Some wild animals, such as snakes, raccoons and opossums have been known to seek refuge in the upper levels of homes during a flood, and to remain there after the water recedes. If this happens, open a window or other escape route and the animal will probably leave on its own. **Do not try to capture or handle animals that have found their way into your home.**
- **If you see an injured or stranded animal, do not approach or attempt to help.** Call your local animal control or the Colorado Division of Wildlife.
- **Stray domestic or wild animals can pose a danger during or after a disaster.** Remember that they are displaced and confused, too, and contact local animal control or the Colorado Division of Wildlife for help removing them.
- **If an animal bites you, seek immediate medical attention, and report the bite to a local animal control officer.**
- **Vermin may also be a problem after disasters.** Be sure to secure food supplies in animal-resistant containers.



Disaster Psychology

Disaster can have serious emotional consequences. No one who witnesses or experiences a disaster is untouched by it. Even people who experience a disaster indirectly through exposure to extensive media coverage can be affected.

Generally, the more prepared you are, the better you will cope with disaster, and that may influence your mental well-being in the days and months following a catastrophic event. However, everyone responds differently to traumatic events, so it is important to be aware of your own emotional state and that of those around you.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF DISASTERS MIGHT INCLUDE:

- Difficulty thinking clearly, confusion, memory impairment and anxiety.
- Physical effects such as nausea, sleep disturbances or fatigue, among others.
- Behavioral changes like isolation, hyper-vigilance, appetite change or substance abuse.
- Emotional responses such as guilt, sadness, irritability, hopelessness or a feeling of numbness.

Any of these or other unusual behavior should signal the need for assistance. Crisis counseling is often available through community resources. If you feel you need help – get help.



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Helping Others

The compassion and generosity of others is never more evident than after a disaster. Here are some tips on getting involved:

Consider the needs of your neighbors, especially those with special needs.

If you want to volunteer, **check with local organizations or listen to the news for information about where volunteers are needed.** Stay away from disaster areas unless you are specifically requested.

If you are asked to volunteer in a disaster area, **bring your own emergency supplies** (food, water, personal items). This is especially important where a large area has been affected by the disaster and these items are in short supply.

Do not drop off food, clothing or any other item to a government agency or disaster relief organization unless an item has been specifically requested. There are many stories of ski boots and winter coats being sent to Florida after hurricanes. Most organizations do not have the resources to sort and distribute the donated items.

If you have the means, **give a check or money order to a recognized disaster relief organization.** These groups can efficiently process checks, purchase what is needed and distribute it to those who need it.

Disaster Psychology

STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH DISASTER-RELATED STRESS:

- Talk with someone about your feelings.
- Seek help from professional counselors.
- Remind yourself that you aren't responsible for the event.
- Promote your own physical and emotional well being by exercising, getting enough rest, and eating healthy foods.
- Maintain a daily routine, limiting the demands on you and your household.
- Spend time with family, friends and faith-based support groups.
- If you feel the need to do something, contact local volunteer agencies to get involved.

HELPING CHILDREN COPE WITH DISASTER

Disasters can leave children feeling especially frightened and confused, whether they have experienced a disaster first-hand, seen it on television or overheard adults talking about it. Often children don't have the life skills and experiences to understand the disaster. They will often be fearful that it will happen again immediately, or they might express feelings of guilt for what happened.

- Reassurance is the key to helping children through a traumatic event. Extra physical reassurance (hugging, cuddling) for very young children can also be helpful.
- Answer questions about the disaster honestly, without dwelling on frightening details or allowing the subject to dominate your interaction.
- Limit the amount of disaster-related material your children are watching or hearing.
- Encourage children to express emotions through conversation, drawing, painting, or physical exercise.



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- Try to maintain household and classroom routines, reducing your performance expectations temporarily.
- Find age-appropriate ways to help in the recovery efforts in your community. Like adults, children often want to do something in order to feel as if they took part in their recovery.



Business Preparedness

Disasters can be devastating to businesses. Short-term losses may include physical damage and revenue lost due to interrupted service, and loss of wages for employees. Long-term impacts can include the closure of the business and loss of jobs in a weakened local economy.

Business Continuity planning, also known as Continuity of Operations Planning or COOP, focuses on how quickly your business could become functional after a disaster. Having a COOP plan dramatically increases the odds your business will recover. Every business, no matter what size should have a plan. While the complexity may increase with the size of the business, the steps in planning are the same:

- Assess Risks – review this guide and local emergency plans to learn what hazards are most likely to affect your company.
- Make a plan – Identify essential staff, resources, procedures, records and equipment you will need to keep your business operating in an emergency.
- Include employees in your planning – they are your most important assets.
- Purchase or assemble an “office kit” of personal disaster supplies. You can purchase or get more information about these through many online retailers.
- Plan ahead for shelter-in-place and evacuation procedures.
- Practice your plan through regular drills, especially fire drills. Fire is the most common workplace emergency.
- Encourage personal preparedness. The more prepared your employees are, the more likely it is that they will be able to work for you during an emergency. Include emergency preparedness information in newsletters, or on company intranet.
- Develop an emergency communications plan – provide workers with instructions on how to get company information in an emergency situation.

For more information on emergency preparedness for business and continuity of operations planning, visit www.ready.gov/business.

Recovering from Disaster

Your first concern following a disaster is your physical and mental wellbeing and that of your loved ones.

- If you are returning home after an evacuation, be cautious of washed out roads, gas leaks, downed power lines, broken glass, and contaminated areas.
- Be aware of exhaustion; do not try to do too much at once. Your safety and the safety of your loved ones is key. Set a slow and steady pace.
- Drink plenty of clean water. Make sure your water source has not been contaminated by the disaster before drinking tap water.
- Follow the instructions of authorities regarding when it is safe to return to your home.
- Confirm the structural stability of your house before entering. Before going inside, walk around the outside and check for any structural damage, gas leaks, and downed power lines. Inform local authorities about any health and safety hazards or concerns.
- Be aware of wild animals following a disaster. Often-times animals are also displaced during a disaster; they will likely be looking for shelter and food, possibly inside your home.
- Clean up any debris carefully. Clean or discard anything that has come into contact with contaminated water. Floodwaters can contain sewage, bacteria, or chemicals that may be harmful to humans.
- Get help if needed. Monitor local radio or television reports. After a large-scale disaster physical and mental recovery assistance is often made available through public assistance programs and disaster relief organizations.

In the most severe disasters, the federal government will help with temporary housing, counseling and low-interest grants loans or grants. There are specific programs for individuals, businesses and farmers. Federal assistance becomes available when the President of the United States declares a “major disaster” for the affected area, at the request of the state governor. When the declaration is made, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), may set up a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) in the community, where people can meet face-to-face with federal, state, local and volunteer agencies that may be able to help address their disaster-related needs.



NATURAL HAZARDS

Flood

Floods and flash floods almost always occur during or after a period of heavy rain, but other factors can also contribute to flooding, especially around or near low-lying areas: melting snow, clogged or inadequate gutters, and poor road drainage systems.

In the State of Colorado, Boulder is rated as the community with the highest flash flood risk. Flash floods occur swiftly and without warning. The immediate danger is from the strength of the water current as it surges through an area, carrying debris and causing injuries and drowning. A flash flood would most likely result from a very heavy rainstorm that stalls over any of the creek basins. As little as three to four hours of rain in the foothills could begin to overflow stream banks.

In addition to Boulder Creek, there are 11 other drainages that flow into the City of Boulder. They are: Four Mile, Wonderland, Two-mile, Elmer's Two-mile, Goose Creek, Sunshine Canyon, Gregory, Bluebell Canyon, Kings Gulch, Skunk, and Bear Canyon. Additionally, Four Mile Canyon Creek, Lefthand Creek, St. Vrain Creek, and South Boulder Creek impact other portions of Boulder County.

The terms "10 year," "50 year," "100 year," and "500 year" – flood, describe the probability that a flood will happen. They are based on historic rates of flow from a river or creek, and are often used to determine insurance rates in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) communities.

Term	Probability of occurring in a given year
10-year flood	10%
50-year flood	2%
100-year flood	1%
500-year flood	.2%

For more information about flood insurance, go to www.floodmart.gov



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BEFORE A FLOOD:

- Know your neighborhood flood history.
- Consider purchasing flood insurance; most homeowner's policies do not cover damage from rising water. Your insurance agent will have more information about the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).
- Determine if your home and workplace are in a flood plain.
- Stay alert for changing weather conditions.
- When conditions indicate the potential for flooding, get out of low-lying areas, canyons and areas downstream from dams.
- If flooding becomes very likely, consider filling up sinks, bathtubs and other containers with clean water.

**DURING A FLOOD:**

- If you receive a flash flood warning, move to higher ground immediately. If you can evacuate safely and have been instructed to do so, move quickly.
- If you cannot evacuate safely, go to the highest floor in your house. Take your emergency supplies with you (food, water, flashlight and battery-powered radio). If possible go to a room that has a hard-wired telephone.
- Do not attempt to cross water that is above your knees.
- Do not drive over a flooded area or around barricades.
- Abandon a stalled vehicle and immediately move to higher ground.
- Avoid moving water – six inches can knock you off your feet, and 18-24 inches can float a car.
- Avoid standing water – it will likely be contaminated and contain large amounts of debris.

AFTER A FLOOD:

- Follow the instructions of authorities and obey posted warnings.
- Wait for officials to determine if the water is safe to drink.
- Throw away water and food that has come into contact with floodwater.
- Check for utility outages. Utilities will have to be turned back on by a professional.
- Continue monitoring radio and television for information on weather and recovery efforts.
- Consider asking a professional to evaluate your home for mold.
- Use bleach to clean up – it is very effective in killing germs, and can also be used to purify water to drink (10-20 drops of plain bleach per gallon of water).



Lightning

Lightning is an enormous electrostatic discharge between the cloud and the ground, other clouds, or within a cloud. According to the National Weather Service, an average of 48 people are killed each year by lightning in the United States. Colorado ranks 8th in the nation for number of injuries and deaths caused by lightning.

Other lightning facts include:

- All thunderstorms produce lightning and are dangerous.
- Lightning can strike up to 10 miles away from any rainfall.
- Lightning can cause death or permanent injury; 10% of people struck by lightning die, and 70% of survivors suffer serious long-term effects, including memory loss, sleep disorders, numbness, fatigue, muscle spasms and stiffness in joints.
- Lightning DOES strike in the same place twice – or more. In fact, it often has “favorite” places.
- Lightning strike victims do not carry an electrical charge and should be helped immediately.

OUTDOOR LIGHTNING SAFETY

- Outdoors is the most dangerous place to be during a lightning storm.
- Take shelter in a building or an enclosed vehicle.
- Remember the 30-30 rule: The first 30 means you need to take cover if you hear thunder within 30 seconds of seeing lightning; the second 30 reminds you to wait at least 30 minutes after the last lightning flash or thunder before resuming outdoor activity.
- Do not touch anything metal during a thunderstorm.
- Avoid standing water.
- Don't wait for rain to take shelter. Most people struck by lightning are not in the rain.
- If you feel your hair stand on end or your skin tingle, squat low to the ground with your hands behind or on top of your head. **DO NOT LIE FLAT ON THE GROUND!**

INDOOR LIGHTNING SAFETY

- Avoid hard-wired phones.
- Avoid using electrical equipment
- Avoid plumbing – wait until the storm passes to wash your hands, do dishes, shower or do laundry.
- Stay away from doors and windows.
- Do not lie on concrete floors.

Severe Thunderstorms

Thunderstorms develop when cold upper air sinks and warm moist air rises. As the warm air rises, storm clouds develop. These clouds make the thunderstorm, which brings strong winds, lightning, hail and rain. Thunderheads may be miles across at the base and reach heights of 40,000 feet or more. The typical thunderstorm is 15 miles in diameter and lasts an average of 30 minutes. They most often occur during the afternoon and evening hours. No matter their size, all thunderstorms can be dangerous. In addition, tornadoes and flash floods can be caused by these storms.



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Tornadoes

Tornadoes form when cool, dry air sits on top of warm, moist air. In the plains areas of Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma, this often happens in the spring and early summer when cool, dry mountain air rolls east over the plains, over-running warm moist air traveling north from the Gulf of Mexico. Most tornadoes move from southwest to northeast, but direction of travel may be erratic and suddenly change. Hail may or may not be associated with a tornado. The greatest numbers of tornadoes in Colorado occur during May, June, and July.

- When a tornado watch is announced, it means conditions are present for a tornado.
- Keep a radio/TV tuned for further information, and gather emergency supplies.
- When a Tornado Warning is issued, it means a tornado has been sighted or is imminent. Take shelter immediately in a sturdy building.

AT HOME OR WORK:

- Go to the basement. If there is no basement, go to an interior hallway or small interior room, on the lowest floor, such as a bathroom or a closet,
- Avoid windows.
- Do not remain in a trailer or mobile home if a tornado is approaching. Take cover in a sturdier building or in a ditch.
- If you are in a high-rise building, go to the most interior rooms or hallways.

AT SCHOOL:

- Follow instructions of authorities/teachers.
- Stay out of structures with wide free-span roofs like auditoriums and gyms.

IN A CAR OR OUTSIDE:

- Seek cover in a nearby building, or lie flat in a ditch or ravine.
- Avoid seeking shelter under an overpass or bridge. These areas are extremely dangerous during a tornado.



COURTESY DOUGLAS COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

High Winds

Violent downslope winds referred to as ‘Chinooks’ are common in Boulder County. These powerful winds can occur anytime, but are most common from December through May. Historically, the most severe Chinooks have occurred during the month of January, when the jet stream is the strongest and is usually directly over the area.

Follow the same precautions for high winds that you would for tornado:

AT HOME OR AT WORK:

- Go to the basement. If there is no basement, go to an interior hallway or small interior room, on the lowest floor, such as a bathroom or a closet,
- Avoid windows.
- Do not remain in a trailer or mobile home when high winds and strong gusts are present. Take cover in a sturdier building or in a ditch.
- If you are in a high-rise building, go to the most interior rooms or hallways.

AT SCHOOL:

- Follow instructions of authorities/teachers.
- Stay out of structures with wide free-span roofs like auditoriums and gyms.

IN A CAR OR OUTSIDE:

- Seek cover in a nearby building, or lie flat in a ditch or ravine.
- Avoid seeking shelter under an overpass or bridge. These areas are extremely dangerous when strong gusty winds are present.



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Winter Storms & Extreme Cold

Winter storms vary in size and strength and can be accompanied by strong winds that create blizzard conditions and dangerous wind chill. There are three categories of severe winter storms. A **blizzard** is the most dangerous of all winter storms. It combines low temperatures, heavy snowfall, and winds of at least 35 miles per hour, reducing visibility to only a few yards. A **heavy snowstorm** is one that drops 4 or more inches of snow in a 12-hour period. An **ice storm** occurs when moisture falls and freezes immediately upon impact.

BEFORE THE STORM

- Be familiar with winter storm watch and warning messages.
- Service snow removal equipment and have rock salt on hand to melt ice on walkways and sand or kitty litter to generate temporary traction.
- To keep pipes from freezing, wrap them in insulation or layers of newspaper, then cover with plastic to keep out moisture.
- Insulate walls and attic.
- Caulk and weather-strip doors and windows.
- Install storm windows or cover windows with plastic from the inside.
- Locate water valves and know how to shut them off, if necessary.

DURING THE STORM

Indoors:

- Stay inside.
- If you are using alternative heat, follow fire safety guidelines and ensure proper ventilation.
- Close off any unused rooms.
- Put towels at the base of doors.
- Eat nutritious foods and drink plenty of fluids to provide energy and stay hydrated.

Outdoors:

- Find shelter. If none is available, build a lean-to, wind-break or snow cave for protection from the wind.
- Build a fire for heat and to attract attention. Place rocks around the fire to absorb and reflect heat.
- Eating snow for hydration will cause your body temperature to drop; melt it first.
- If you are stuck in your car, run the motor for 10 minutes each hour for heat. Make sure that your tailpipe is clear of snow.
- Make yourself visible to rescuers by turning on the dome light at night when running the engine, or by tying a brightly colored cloth to your antenna.
- Exercise periodically by energetically moving legs, arms fingers and toes to increase circulation and body temperature.

AFTER THE STORM

- Assist neighbors who may need assistance, such as the elderly, people with infants, or those with special needs.
- Remove ice and snow from tree limbs, roof and other structures after the storm passes.
- When shoveling snow, avoid overexertion. Colder temperatures add strain to the heart, and can make strenuous activity feel less tiring. Be attentive to signs of dehydration.
- When outdoors, wear layers of warm, loose-fitting, lightweight clothing. Layers can be removed to prevent chill. Cover your mouth to protect your lungs from extremely cold air and avoid speaking unnecessarily.
- Watch for signs of frostbite, such as loss of feeling and a pale appearance in fingers, toes, nose and earlobes. If these signs are present, seek immediate medical attention.
- Watch for signs of hypothermia, including uncontrollable shivering, slow or slurred speech, exhaustion and stumbling. If these are detected, get to a warm location, remove wet clothing and drink warm, non-alcoholic beverages. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

WINTER DRIVING

- Winterize your car, including a battery check, antifreeze, oil level and tires. Check thermostat, ignition system, lights, hazard lights, exhaust system, heater, defroster and brakes. Snow tires are recommended, and chains may be required in certain conditions, especially in the mountains.
- Always keep your gas tank at least half full.

Assemble a winter car kit

- Shovel
- Windshield scraper
- Battery-powered radio
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Water
- Snack food
- Hat and mittens or gloves
- Tow chain or rope
- Tire chains
- Bag of road salt and/or sand
- Brightly colored distress flag
- Booster cables
- Road maps
- Emergency reflectors

Wildfire

Wildfire and urban wildfire are an ongoing concern for Boulder County and the state of Colorado. Generally, the fire season extends from spring to late fall. Fire conditions arise from a combination of hot weather, an accumulation of vegetation, and low moisture content in air and fuel. These conditions, especially when combined with high winds and years of drought, increase the potential for wildfire. Wildfire is a particular risk in the wildland-urban interface areas, where more people are choosing to build homes, operate businesses and recreate along the borders of urban development. A fire along this wildland-urban interface can result in major losses of property and homes.

Two factors have emerged as determinants of how well a home will be able to survive wildfire; the home's roofing material and quality of 'defensible space' around the home.

ROOFING MATERIAL

- Use fire-resistant materials (class C or better rating), not wood or shake shingles to roof homes.
- When repairing or replacing your roof, use fire-resistant materials (as above).
- Check with your county building division. Some counties now restrict wood roofs or require specific classifications of roofing material.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Defensible space is the area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure. Creating an effective defensible space involves developing a series of management zones in which different techniques are used. See Figure 1 for a view of the relationship between these zones. As a mountain property owner, your first defense against wildfire is to create and maintain a defensible space around each building on your property.



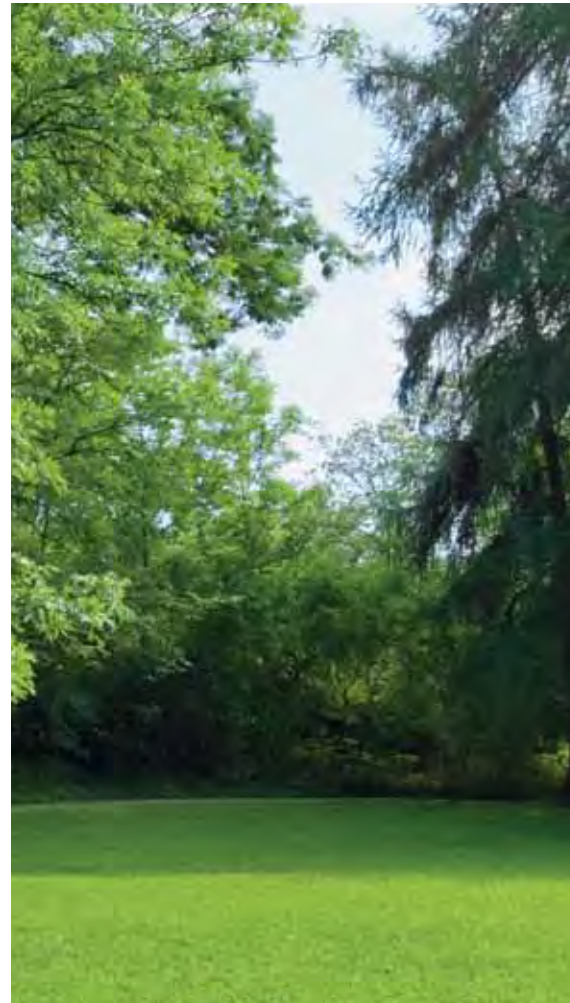
BONNIE GILLESPIE/AMERICAN RED CROSS



ZONE 1 - THE SAFETY ZONE

This area is where you will do the most modification and treatment. It consists of an area of 15 -30 feet around the structure, in which all flammable vegetation is removed. This 15 - 30 feet is measured from the outside edge of the home's eaves and any attached structures, such as decks. Within this zone, several specific treatments are recommended:

- Plant nothing within three to five feet of the structure, particularly if the building is sided with a flammable material. Opt for weed barrier covered with rock or gravel instead.
- Make sure there are no areas of continuous grass adjacent to plantings in this area and frequently prune plants in this zone to ensure vigorous but low growth. Keep grasses mowed to four to six inches.
- Remove dead branches, stems and leaves.
- Enclose or screen decks with metal screening and extend gravel coverage under the decks. Do not use the area under decks for storage of anything that will burn.
- Do not store firewood in this area, particularly in sheds built onto the structure.
- Keep gutters and roofs clear of leaves, pine needles and debris.
- Remove all trees from this zone, or if you keep trees, consider them part of the structure and extend the distance of the defensible space accordingly. Isolate trees from each other, prune to at least 10 feet above ground, and remove branches within 10 feet of any chimney.
- Remove all 'ladder fuels' from beneath the trees. Ladder fuels are small shrubs, trees, limbs and other materials that allow a fire to climb on the tree crown of branches and foliage.





Sample Wildfire Mitigation Plan

Legend:

- **Zone 1 - The Safety Zone**
15 to 30 Feet Around Structure(s)
1A - 3 to 5 feet from the structure(s)
All flammable vegetation removed
Weed Barrier covered with crushed rock or gravel
- **Zone 2 - The Transition Zone**
From Zone 1 out 75 to 125 feet from the structure(s)
- All ladder fuel and woody debris removed
- Trees thinned so crowns are widely spaced 10 feet crown spacing
- Limb trees 6 to 8 feet from ground
- **Zone 3 - The Management Zone**
From Zone 2 to edge of property
- Thin trees for forest health
- Remove diseased or weakened trees

- **1B - Green Space**
Grasses mowed 4 to 6 inches
- **1C - Remaining Area**
Mature trees pruned up to 10 feet

- **Well**
- **C** Cistern (for firefighting min. of 1,800 to 2,400 gallons)
- **H** Dry Hydrant (with 6 inch cap)
- **P** Propane Tank
- **S** Save Tree (in Zone 1 or 2)
- **AS** Pocket of Trees (left for screening)
- **ASD** Aspen Stand (for other Deciduous Trees)
- **RO** Rock Outcrop
- **FP** Firewood Pile
- **PL** Pond or Lake
- **DS** Drainage or Stream
- **PL** Property Line



Land Use Department
Courthouse Annex Building
2045 13th Street • PO Box 471 • Boulder, CO 80302

Wildfire Mitigation:
Phone: 720-564-2625 • Fax: 303-441-4856
Email: ephilips@bouldercounty.org • <http://www.bouldercounty.org/lu/>

Office Hours: Monday – Friday 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM

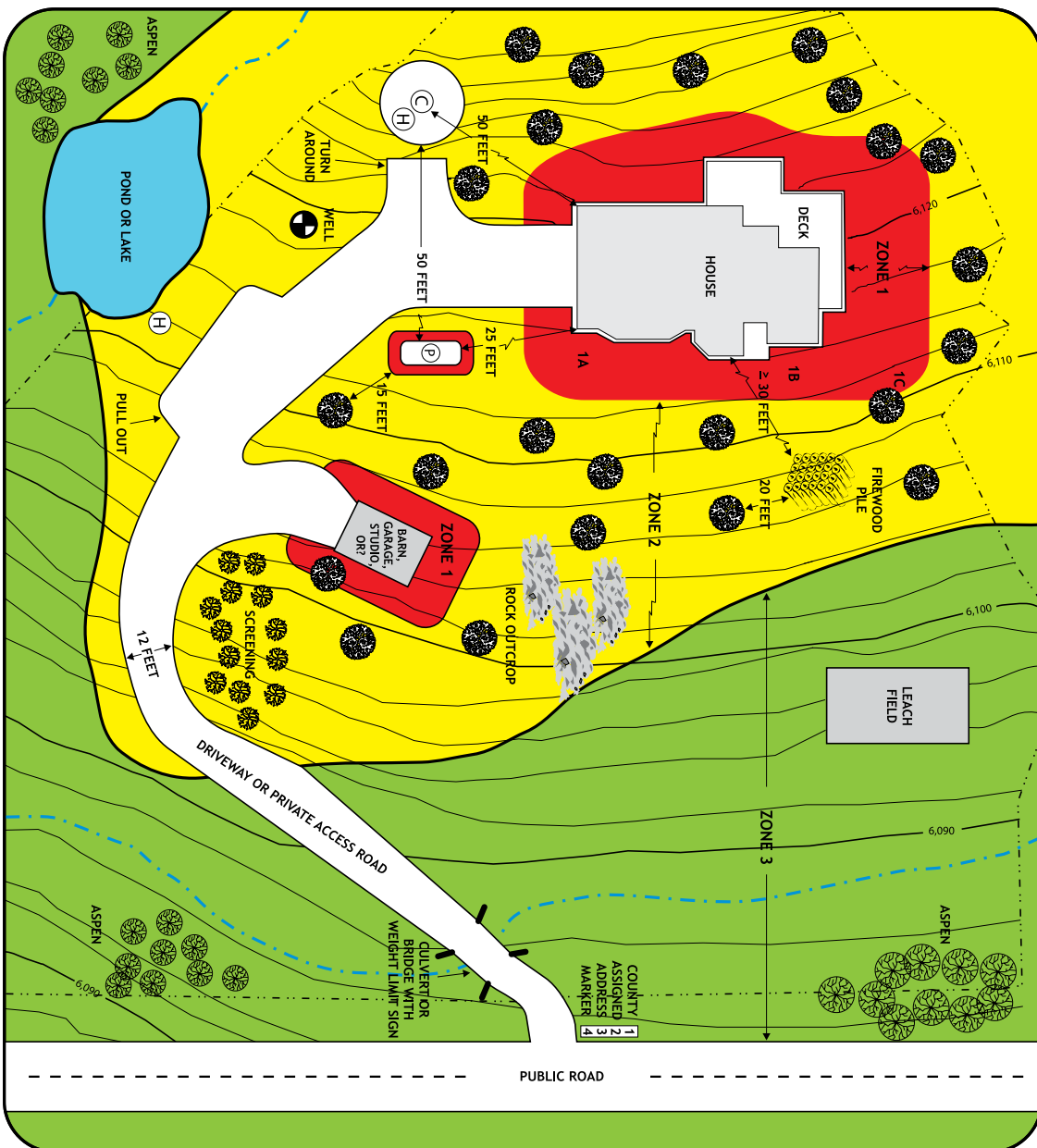


FIGURE 1



Wildfire (cont.)

ZONE 2 - THE TRANSITION ZONE

This is an area of fuel reduction and a transitional area between Zones 1 and 3. The size of Zone 2 will vary depending on the slope of the ground where the structure is built. The defensible space should extend from a minimum of 75 feet, to 125 feet or more from the structure. Within this zone, the arrangement of vegetation (fuel) should be modified.

- Remove stressed, diseased, dead or dying trees and shrubs.
- Thin and prune the trees and large shrubs in this zone so that there is at least 10 feet of distance between the crowns (see Figure 2).
- Extend thinning along both sides of your driveway all the way to your main access road. This will help eliminate the continuous fuel surrounding a structure and also enhance home safety and the aesthetics of the property.
- Blend the treatment of Zones 1 and 3 by gradually decreasing the thinning of trees as you near the outer part of Zone 2.
- Mow or cut down grasses through the growing season to keep them no higher than six to eight inches. This is especially important in the fall when grasses dry out and after the spring thaw, when snow is gone, but before plants get green.
- Stack firewood uphill or at the same elevation as the structure, but at least 30 feet away. Keep flammable vegetation at least 10 feet away. Propane tanks are treated the same, but ideally should be at the same elevation as the structure – if they are placed below, a burning tank will burn uphill toward your home; if placed above, leaking propane could impact your home when it flows downhill.
- Dispose of slash and other dead vegetation by chipping, piling and burning. **NOTE:** Most counties have strict regulations about when and how to conduct controlled burning. Contact the Boulder County Environmental Health Department before you burn at 303-441-1100. In Boulder County, the Boulder County Sheriff's Communications Center also needs to know when you will be burning. Contact them at 303-441-4444.



FIGURE 1

ZONE 3 - THE MANAGEMENT ZONE

This is an area of traditional forest management and is of no particular size. It extends from the edge of your defensible space to your property boundaries. In this area, you are encouraged to manage your forests in a more traditional manner. The actions you take will be determined by your objectives for your property. At minimum, you may want to:

- Remove trees that are diseased, insect-infested, and those of poor form or low vigor.
- Thin trees for forest health.

These actions will sanitize and improve the health of the forest on your land. If you choose to do methodical thinning in Zone 3, contact the Boulder County Wildfire Mitigation Coordinator for specific guidelines and advice at (720) 564-2625.

OUTDOOR RECREATION FIRE SAFETY

Be aware of fire risks and take responsibility for your use of fire.

- Before you leave home, check with authorities at your camping location for fire restrictions. During especially dry seasons, even recreational and cooking fires can be restricted.
- Be careful with campfires - only build fires in rings or grates. Avoid areas with overhanging branches, steep slopes and dry grasses.
- Maintain a safety zone around a campfire and always closely supervise children. Teach them to stop, drop and roll if their clothing catches on fire.
- Keep a bucket of water and shovel nearby to put out the fire. When extinguishing a campfire, drown it with water and stir with water and dirt until all the ashes are cold.
- Use self-contained cookers or chemical stoves instead of campfires for cooking.
- Keep hot mufflers and catalytic converters clear of grasses and shrubs.
- Think about how you would evacuate in the event of a wildfire. Plan the routes you could take, including at least one alternate route, in case your primary route is blocked.
- If you see smoke or a fire, call 911.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat can threaten health by pushing the body beyond its limits. In prolonged high temperatures and high humidity, evaporation slows, and the body must work extra hard to maintain a normal temperature.

Most heat disorders occur because the person has been overexposed to heat or has exercised more vigorously than appropriate for his or her age and physical condition. The elderly, young children, those with existing illnesses, and those who are overweight are more likely to succumb to extreme heat. A stagnant atmosphere and poor air quality can also contribute to heat-related illness. As a result, people who live in urban areas may also be at greater risk during a heat wave.

BEFORE AN EXTREME HEAT EMERGENCY:

- Know the terms associated with extreme heat
 - Heat index** – a number in degrees that tells how hot it feels when relative humidity is added to air temperature. Exposure to direct sunshine can increase the heat index by 15 degrees.
 - Heat cramps** – muscular pains and spasms due to heavy exertion. Heat cramps are often not severe, but can be the first signal that the body is having trouble with the heat.
 - Heat exhaustion** – typically occurs when people exercise heavily or work in a hot, humid place where body fluids are lost through perspiration. Blood flow to the skin increases, causing a decrease to vital organs. The result is a mild form of shock.
 - Heat stroke** – a life-threatening condition where a person's temperature control system, which produces sweat to cool the body, stops working. Body temperature rises too high, which can result in brain damage and even death if the body is not cooled quickly.
 - Sun stroke** – another term for heat stroke.
- Install window air conditioner snugly; insulate if necessary.
- Close any floor heat registers, and use a circulating or box fan to spread cool air.
- Check air-conditioning ducts for proper insulation.
- Install temporary reflectors, such as aluminum foil covered cardboard, in windows to reflect heat back outside.
- Install weather stripping in doors and windowsills to keep cool air in.
- Cover windows with drapes, shades, awnings or louvers. Outdoor awnings and louvers can reduce the heat that enters your home by up to 80%.

Drought

A drought occurs when a long period of time passes without any substantial precipitation. Since different sections of the country receive widely differing amounts of rainfall, the amount of time it takes for drought conditions to develop differs throughout the country. The frequency is difficult to measure since droughts can occur at any time of the year.

The primary risk associated with a prolonged drought is an emergency water shortage. If this occurs, conserving water is extremely important. Pay attention to local news and follow the instructions of authorities during a drought to conserve water. The water you save may be enough to protect the critical needs of another person.

DURING EXTREME HEAT:

- Stay indoors as much as possible. If air conditioning is not available, stay on the lowest floor and in the shade.
- Eat well-balanced, light and regular meals. Avoid using salt tablets unless directed to do so by a physician.
- Drink plenty of water, even if you do not feel thirsty. Persons who have epilepsy, heart, kidney or liver disease, are on fluid-restrictive diets or have a fluid retention disorder should consult a doctor before increasing liquid intake.
- Limit consumption of alcoholic beverages, as they can cause further dehydration.
- Never leave children or pets alone in closed vehicles.
- Dress in loose fitting clothes that cover as much skin as possible. Lightweight, lightly colored clothing reflects heat and sunlight, and will help maintain normal body temperature.
- Protect face and head by wearing a wide-brimmed hat.
- Avoid too much sunshine. Sunburn slows the skin's ability to cool itself. Use a sunscreen lotion of SPF 15 or greater.
- Avoid strenuous work during the warmest part of the day. Use a buddy system and take frequent breaks when working in extreme heat.
- Spend at least two hours per day in an air-conditioned place. If your home is not air conditioned, consider spending the warmest part of the day in public buildings such as libraries, schools, movie theaters, shopping malls or other community facilities.
- Check on family, friends and neighbors who do not have air conditioning and who spend much of their time at home alone.



Pandemic Influenza

Influenza pandemic is a global outbreak of disease that occurs when a new influenza A virus appears or “emerges” in the human population, causes, serious illness, and then spreads easily from person to person worldwide.

Pandemics are different from seasonal outbreaks or epidemics of influenza. Seasonal outbreaks are caused by subtypes of influenza viruses that already circulate among people, whereas pandemic outbreaks are caused by new subtypes, subtypes that have never circulated among people, or by subtypes that have not circulated among people for a long period of time.

Past influenza pandemics have led to high levels of illness, death, social disruption, and economic losses.

VACCINES TO PROTECT AGAINST PANDEMIC INFLUENZA VIRUSES

A vaccine probably would not be available in the early stages of a pandemic. Scientists around the world work together when developing a new vaccine against influenza to select the virus strain that will offer the best protection against that virus. Manufacturers then use the selected strain to develop a vaccine. Once a potential pandemic strain of influenza virus is identified, it can take several months before a vaccine is widely available. If a pandemic occurs, the U.S. government will work with many partner groups to make recommendations guiding the early use of available vaccine.

ANTIVIRAL MEDICATIONS TO PREVENT AND TREAT PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved several different influenza antiviral medications for the treatment and/or prevention of influenza. Generally, these drugs will not ‘cure’ influenza, but rather will make the symptoms less severe and may shorten the length of the illness. All of them usually work against influenza A viruses. However, the drugs may not always work because influenza virus strains can become resistant to one or more of these medications.

PREPARING FOR PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

You can prepare for an influenza pandemic now. By gathering information and resources ahead of time, you can lessen the impact on you and your family.

- Gather emergency supplies, especially food, water, and medical supplies.
- Ask your doctor and insurance company if you can get an extra supply of your regular prescription drugs.
- Have any nonprescription drugs and health supplies on hand, including pain relievers, stomach remedies, cough and cold medicines, fluids with electrolytes, and vitamins.
- Talk with family members and loved ones about how they would be cared for if they got sick, and what will be needed to care for them in your home.

Limit the spread of germs and infection

- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Avoid close contact with sick people.
- If you are sick with a flu-like illness, stay home for at least 24 hours after your fever is gone (without the use of fever-reducing medicines), except to get medical care or for other necessities.
- Follow public health advice regarding school closures, avoiding crowds and other social distancing strategies.



MAN-MADE AND TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Home Safety

In addition to preparing for the natural disasters and large-scale emergencies that may affect your home, consider ways that you can make your home and family safer on a day-to-day basis.

GENERAL SAFETY TIPS:

- **Prevent injury from falls.** Make sure throw rugs and bathtub or shower mats have anti-skid bottoms.
- **Consider having air ducts professionally cleaned** every few years to maintain good air quality in your home.
- **Have your home checked for mold.** There are a great variety of molds, and they can cause many different health problems. Some can be removed; others will permanently contaminate your home and belongings. For information on the symptoms of mold and your options, contact the Center for Disease Control and Prevention at 1-800-311-3435 or www.cdc.gov; or the non-profit organization Mold Across America at 1-877-280-MOLD (east coast), 1-866-810-MOLD (west coast) or www.moldacrossamerica.org.
- **Back-up generators** must be grounded, or have a surge protector (installed by an electrician). Gas-powered generators require adequate ventilation and should NEVER be inside the house.
- **Secure pools, ponds and other water features** to eliminate access by children or pets.

ACCESSIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

- Ensure that emergency responders can easily identify your address from the road, day or night.
- Eliminate overhanging branches or obstructions that would prevent a fire truck from getting to your home.
- If you are in a mountain home, review defensible space requirements and make sure your driveway and turn-around space is adequate to allow fire trucks to come safely in to your property during a wildfire.
- Make sure other parked cars or equipment are not blocking access to your home.
- Know how Emergency Services will gain access if you live in a gated community or have a private gate at your driveway.

ELECTRICAL HAZARDS

Each year, many Americans are injured or killed in house fires. Some fires are caused by electrical system failures and appliance defects, but many more are due to the misuse and poor maintenance of electrical appliances, incorrectly installed wiring and over-loaded circuits. Here are some simple steps you can take to prevent loss of life and property from such hazards:

- Replace frayed or cracked extension and appliance cords, prongs and plugs.
- Repair or replace appliances that overheat, short out, smoke or spark.
- Cover exposed outlets and wiring (check your building codes).
- Ensure there is only one plug per outlet. If you use extension cords, they must be UL (Underwriters Laboratories) approved for safety.



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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN YOUR HOME

When we think of 'hazardous materials,' we often think of the chemicals discarded by business and industry. But, there are also hazardous materials in your home – many common household products contain the same chemicals found in industrial wastes. The products require proper use, storage and disposal to protect your health and the environment. They can pose significant health and environmental hazards when used or stored improperly. Some things to remember:

- Keep all products in their original container, with the information on the label clearly legible.
- Make sure lids and caps are securely in place. Prevent chemical accidents in the home can be used by remembering **LIES**:
 - Limit the amount of hazardous materials you store, and only buy the amount you need.
 - Isolate products in safe containers and enclosed areas away from heat sources and children.
 - Eliminate products you no longer need or that are nearly empty.
 - Separate materials as indicated on the bottle; for example, products with chlorine bleach should be separated from products that contain ammonia.
- If you spill a chemical, clean it up immediately with rags, and be sure to wear eye protection and gloves. Put the rags outdoors where fumes can evaporate, then rinse them, put them in a sealed plastic bag and throw them away.
- Dispose of hazardous materials properly. Read the labels and **take anything you're not sure about to a hazardous waste collection point in your community**. Some hazardous materials collection sites even offer items you need (paint, household cleaners, automotive products, camp stove fuel) that others have brought in for FREE! Check with your local Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program for details. In Boulder County, the HHW hotline is 303-441-4800.



VINCENT KNAUS/AMERICAN RED CROSS

SHUTTING OFF UTILITIES IN AN EMERGENCY

It is recommended that you locate the central circuit breaker box as well as the main water and natural gas valves at your home. Responsible family members should learn how and when to turn off these utilities. You may also want to locate or purchase the right tools for turning off utilities, and keep them nearby so they will be available when they are needed.

Remember to turn off utilities only when you suspect the lines are damaged (for example you hear a hissing sound or smell natural gas) or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn off the natural gas, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Fire Safety

FIRE FACTS

According to the United States Fire Administration, between 1999 and 2008 there were over 399,000 residential fires, resulting in nearly 3000 civilian deaths (84% of all fire-related deaths) and 14,600 injuries (81% of fire-related injuries).

Fires started by unattended cooking are the most common, with fires started by open flames a close second. Other causes include smoking, household equipment and electrical distribution problems, including wiring, lamps, outlets, switches and circuit breakers, and fires started by arson or of suspicious origin. In Boulder, unattended candles are the number one cause of residential fires.

EMERGENCY ESCAPE PLAN

Your best chance for surviving a fire in your home is to have an emergency escape plan. Plan how you and your family will get out of the house in a hurry if there's a fire or other emergency, and:



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- Draw a simple floor plan of your home
- Identify two ways out of every room.
- Decide on ONE meeting place at least 75 feet away from your house for everyone to assemble.
- Remember – you may only have minutes to escape a fire. Fire is fast!
- Practice your home escape plan at least twice a year, during the day and at night.
- Security bars should have quick release devices to allow them to be opened immediately in an emergency.
- Consider purchasing home escape ladders if you have a multi-level residence. Make sure everyone in the family practices how to use the ladders and knows where they are stored.

SMOKE DETECTORS

- Place your smoke detectors correctly: outside each sleeping area, near the kitchen, and if possible, also place them in each bedroom.
- If you cannot afford a detector, call your local fire department for assistance.
- Check batteries in your smoke detectors often. A good way to remember is to check the batteries when we change the clocks in the fall and spring.
- Change the battery if your smoke detector makes a 'chirping' sound.
- Clean your smoke detector. Take the cover off and blow or vacuum it out on a regular basis.
- Smoke detectors should NEVER be disabled.
- If your smoke detectors are 10 years old or more, consider replacing them.

OTHER FIRE SAFETY TIPS

BEFORE THE FIRE:

- Check your homeowner's insurance policy to make sure you have adequate coverage, or purchase renter's insurance (it is inexpensive and your landlord's insurance does not cover your personal belongings).
- Clean out storage areas. Don't let trash, such as old newspapers and magazines accumulate.
- Have the electrical wiring in your home checked by a professional.
- Check heating sources. Have chimneys, wood stoves and all home heating systems inspected and cleaned annually.
- Insulate chimneys and have spark arresters placed on top. Removed braches hanging above and around the chimney.
- Be extremely careful when using alternative heating sources, such as kerosene heaters and electrical space heaters. Keep flammable materials away from them.
- Keep matches and lighters out of reach of children.
- Do not smoke in bed, when drowsy, or when medicated. Douse cigarette and cigar butts with water before disposal.
- Never leave a burning candle unattended.



IF YOU DISCOVER A FIRE:

- **Yell “FIRE”** AND bang on doors **ON YOUR WAY OUT**.
- If you must exit through smoke, **crawl low under the smoke** to your exit.
- If your clothes catch fire, **stop, drop and roll** until the fire is extinguished. Running only makes the fire burn faster.
- If possible, close doors behind you as you escape.
- **Once Out, Stay Out.** Never go back inside a burning building.
- Remember to escape first, and then **call 911 from outside** or from a neighbor’s home.
- If you live in an apartment building, **use stairs – Do NOT use elevators**; they may lose power and trap you inside. Elevator shafts can conduct smoke like chimneys and are very unsafe in a fire.
- If you encounter **dark smoke or fumes** while exiting, retrace your steps and find a room where you can close the door to block the smoke.
- **If you cannot get out safely, signal for help from the window** (use a light or a lightly colored cloth) – fire fighters will see you during their perimeter search. If you have a phone, call 911 and tell them your location.
- Never open doors that are hot to the touch. Use the back of your hand to check a closed door (it is more sensitive to heat and if you burn your palm you won’t be able to use your hand). If it feels hot, use your secondary escape route.

AFTER THE FIRE

- Give first aid where needed. Cool and cover burns to reduce the chance of infection.
- Do not enter a fire-damaged building until authorities say it is okay to do so.
- Do not attempt to reconnect utilities yourself.
- Beware of structural damage, heat and smoke.
- Contact your local disaster relief service, such as the American Red Cross for help with temporary housing, food or basic necessities.
- Call your insurance agent.
- If you are a tenant, contact your landlord.
- Discard food, beverages and medicines that have been exposed to heat, smoke or soot. Do not re-freeze food that has thawed.
- If you must leave your home, notify friends, relatives, involved police and fire departments, insurance agents, your mortgage company, utility companies, the post office, schools and your employer of your location.

Extinguishing Fires

- Do not attempt to extinguish the fire unless:
 - It is very small in size (fire grows very fast)
 - AND you know how to use an extinguisher
 - AND you have an extinguisher nearby
 - AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY you have an Exit to your back
- Do use a fire extinguisher or water on small fires, but NEVER use water on an electrical fire.
- Smother oil and grease fires in the kitchen with baking soda or salt (not flour), or put a lid over the flame if it is burning in a pan.
- Install A-B-C type fire extinguishers in several locations in your home.
 - Type A – “regular” combustibles: wood and paper.
 - Type B – flammable liquid or grease fires.
 - Type C – electrical fires.
 - Type A-B-C – recommended for the home.
- Teach household members how to use fire extinguishers. Remember the **P.A.S.S.** method:
 - **P**ull the pin
 - **A**im at the base of the fire
 - **S**queeze the handle
 - **S**weep back and forth
- Locate fire extinguishers near exits. Avoid letting the fire get between you and the exit.
- Read and follow the directions on the fire extinguisher. They will tell you the size and type of fire for which you can use the extinguisher.



Protecting Yourself Against Crime

Crime is an unfortunate reality. By being prepared for it, you lessen your chance of becoming a victim.

IN YOUR HOME

- Always lock your doors during the day, even if you are home or only leave for a few minutes.
- Never open the door automatically when someone knocks. Use a peephole or ask for identification.
- If a stranger asks to use the phone, do not permit entry. Offer to call for emergency assistance.
- If you find a window or door has been forced or broken while you were away, **DO NOT ENTER OR CALL OUT**. Use a neighbor's phone to immediately call 911 and wait for help to arrive.
- Always close and lock garage doors before you drive away.
- When you return home, do not leave your house key in your door, even for a minute. Also avoid putting your keys and purse down just inside the open door, or leaving them in the car with the garage door open.
- Equip every external door with a sturdy deadbolt lock with a minimum of a 1 1/2" bolt.
- Secure sliding glass doors with commercially available locks, a broomstick or wooden dowel in the track to jam the door in case someone tries to pry it open.
- Extra keys should not be hidden in mailboxes, planters or under doormats. Give an extra key to a neighbor you trust who is often home.
- When you move into a new house or apartment, have the locks changed.
- Exterior doors are ideally solid wood of 1 3/4" or metal.
- Windows should be of good quality and have secure locks. Don't forget about basement windows.
- Trim shrubbery that hides doors or windows. Cut tree limbs that could help an intruder climb into windows.
- Turn on outside lights after dark to illuminate porches, entrances and yards in the front and back of your house. You may want to install timers or motion detectors on exterior lights.
- Clearly display your house number so police and emergency vehicles can find your home quickly.
- Update your home inventory list. Take pictures of your personal property and make sure you have a list of items and their serial numbers. Keep this list with your important papers. If your home is burglarized, this can help identify stolen items and make insurance claims easier.
- If you hear a noise that sounds like someone breaking in or moving around, quietly call 911 and wait calmly until they arrive. If you and your family can leave safely, do so. Otherwise lock everyone in a room. Do not put yourself in danger.





AWAY FROM HOME

- Always be alert to your surroundings and the people around you.
- Be alert to pickpockets in crowded places.
- Walk confidently and at a steady pace.
- Make eye contact with people when walking.
- Whenever possible, travel with a friend.
- Stay in well-lit areas as much as possible. Avoid doorways, bushes and alleys where someone could hide.
- If you carry a purse, your personal safety might depend on not clinging to it. Although a purse-snatcher's intent is to steal the purse, the grabbing and shoving that can take place may result in you being injured. Carry a shoulder bag securely between your arm and body. Do not wear it across your body, as an attacker will likely pull you off your feet.
- Do not respond to conversation from strangers on the street – continue walking.

IN YOUR CAR

- Always lock car doors after entering or leaving your vehicle.
- Park in well-lit areas.
- Have your car keys in hand so you don't have to linger or search for them before entering your car.
- Check the back seat before entering your car.
- If you think you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public place.
- If your car breaks down, open the hood and attach a white cloth to the car antenna. If you have a cell phone, call 911 for help. If someone stops to help, stay in your locked car and ask him to call the local law enforcement agency and a tow truck.
- Don't stop to aid broken down motorists. Use your cell phone or go to a nearby phone to call help for them.
- When someone drives you home, request the driver wait until you are safely inside.

AT THE OFFICE

- Never leave your purse or billfold in plain view or in the pocket of a jacket hanging on a door or coat rack.
- Mark your personal property with your name or some other form of identification.
- Don't leave cash or other valuables at the office.
- If you are in an elevator with another person, stand near the control panel. If attacked, press the alarm and as many of the control buttons as possible.
- Be alert to pickpockets on crowded elevators.
- If you work alone or outside of normal business hours, keep the office door locked.
- Report all suspicious persons and activities to the proper authorities (building security, office manager, law enforcement).
- Be aware of escape routes in case of an emergency. Always know two ways out of any area.
- Post emergency numbers near telephones.



PHOTOS BY KENT SPERRY

Hazardous Materials Incidents

From industrial chemicals and toxic waste to household detergents and air fresheners, hazardous materials are part of our everyday lives. Affecting urban, suburban and rural areas, hazardous materials incidents can range from a chemical spill on a highway to groundwater contamination by naturally occurring methane gas.

Hazardous Materials are substances that, because of their chemical nature, pose a potential risk to life, health or property if they are released. Hazards can exist during production, storage, transportation, use or disposal.

Chemical plants are one source of hazardous materials, but here are many others. Your local service station stores gasoline and diesel fuel, hospitals store a range of radioactive and flammable materials, and there are about 30,000 hazardous materials waste sites in the United States.

The Boulder County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) works with the community to identify industrial hazardous materials and keep the community informed of the potential risk. All companies that have certain types and quantities of hazardous chemicals must report annually to the LEPC. The public is encouraged to participate in the process. For more information about the Boulder County LEPC, contact the Boulder Office of Emergency Management at (303) 441-3390.

BEFORE A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

- Ask your fire or police department about warning procedures, and **review the emergency alerts and notification** section earlier in this guide.
- Ask your LEPC about community plans for responding to a hazardous materials accident at a plant or other facility, or a transportation accident involving hazardous materials.
- Ask your LEPC about storage and usage of hazardous chemicals in your local area.
- Use the information gathered from LEPC to evaluate risks to your household. Determine how close you are to factories, highways or railroads that may produce, store or transport hazardous materials.
- Be prepared to shelter-in-place or evacuate if asked to do so by authorities. See the **emergency planning, evacuation and shelter-in-place** sections of this guide for more information.
- Basic shelter-in-place is accomplished by going indoors, closing windows and doors, turning off your heating and air conditioning system and monitoring TV and radio for additional guidance.



A) DAVE ZADER, BOULDER FIRE WILDLAND DIVISION
B) KENT SPERRY



DURING A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

- If you witness or smell a hazardous materials incident, call 911.
- Upon notification by public safety officials of a hazardous materials release, listen to local radio or television stations for further information. Follow instructions of authorities carefully.
- Stay away from the incident site to minimize your risk of contamination.
- If you are caught outside during an incident, remember that gases and mists are heavier than air. Try to stay **Uphill, Upwind, and Upstream** from the hazardous material. Try to go at least one-half mile, or about 10 city blocks away from the danger zone.
- If you are in a vehicle, stop and seek shelter in a building if possible. If you must remain in your car, keep car windows and vents closed and shut off the air conditioner or heater.
- If asked to evacuate your home, do so immediately.
- If authorities indicate you have time, close all windows, shut vents and turn off heating and air conditions, including attic fans, to minimize contamination.
- Review the **evacuation** section of this guide for more information.
- If you are told to shelter-in-place:
 - Follow all instructions given by authorities.
 - Get household members and pets inside as quickly as possible.
 - Close and lock all exterior doors and windows.
 - Close vents, fireplace dampers and as many interior doors as possible.
 - Turn off air conditioners and ventilation systems. In large buildings, set ventilation systems to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the building. If this isn't possible, shut down the ventilation system.
 - Go to pre-selected shelter room (above ground room with fewest opening to the outside). Take supplies with you, including radio, water, food, flashlight and materials to cover and stuff into the cracks around doors and windows.
 - If warned of the possibility of an explosion, close all curtain and shades in the room and stay away from windows.
 - Remain in the room; listening for emergency radio broadcasts, until authorities say it is safe to leave your shelter.
 - When authorities advise it is okay to leave shelters, open all doors and windows and turn on ventilation systems. These measures will flush out any chemicals that entered the building.
 - See the **shelter-in-place** section of this guide for more information.

- Schools and other public buildings will institute their own procedures. If there is a hazardous materials incident while your children are at school, you will probably not be permitted to drive to the school to pick up your children. Follow the directions of emergency officials and wait until you are asked to pick up your children.
- Avoid contact with spilled liquids, airborne mists or condensed solid chemical deposits. Keep your body fully covered to provide some protection. Do not eat food or drink water that may be contaminated.
- If indoors, fill the bathtub (sterilize it with a diluted bleach solution – one part bleach to 10 parts water), and fill large containers with water for drinking, cooking and dishwashing. Be prepared to turn off the main water intake valve in case authorities advise you to do so.

AFTER A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

- Do not return home or leave your shelter room until local authorities say it is safe.
- Upon returning home, open windows, vents, and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
- A person or item that has been exposed to a hazardous chemical may be contaminated and could contaminate other people or items.
 - Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities.
 - Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
 - If medical help is not immediately available and you think you are contaminated, remove all your clothing and place it in tightly sealed containers. Then shower thoroughly, washing your hands first. **(NOTE: It is very important to pay attention to instructions from authorities; some chemicals are water reactive)** Change into loose, clean clothing and seek medical help as soon as possible.
 - Contact local authorities about proper disposal of contaminated items.
 - Advise everyone who comes into contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance.
- Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property.
- Report any lingering vapors or hazards to local authorities.

National Security Emergencies

WHAT IS TERRORISM?

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for the purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism and to get immediate publicity for their cause.

In the United States, most terrorist incidents have involved small extremist groups that use terrorism to achieve a designated objective local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies monitor suspected terrorist groups to try to prevent attacks. The U.S. Government also works with other countries to limit international support of terrorism.

A terrorist attack can take many forms, depending on available technology, the motivating political issue and the target's weaknesses. **Bombings are the most frequent form of terrorism waged upon the United States.** Other forms of terrorism may include attacks on transportation facilities, attacks against utilities or other public services, and the use of chemical or biological agents.

PROTECTING YOURSELF

Learn about the nature of terrorism. Terrorists often look for visible targets with easy access, such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts and high-profile landmarks. They are often not concerned with their own safety, and sometimes want to escape detection. Their tactics may include detonating explosives, kidnapping, hijacking, arson or the use of firearms.

You can prepare for terrorism in many of the same way that you prepare for other disasters. Keep your 72-hour emergency kit up to date (see the **emergency preparedness** section of this guide for more information). In addition:

- Be alert and aware of your surroundings. The nature of terrorism is that you may have little or no warning.
- Take precautions when traveling.
- Beware of suspicious or unusual behavior.
- Don't accept packages from strangers.
- Don't leave luggage unattended.
- Learn where emergency exits are located.
- Think ahead about how to evacuate any place you frequent – the subway, a building, the shopping mall or your workplace.
- Know where staircases are located.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Attacks
If you are exposed to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) materials, you have a good chance of surviving if you receive immediate medical treatment. Some agents are contagious, so you may need to be quarantined.

If you suspect a CBRN attack, notify the proper authorities immediately. Early notification can save our life and the lives of others. Be prepared to tell authorities the location of the incident, the number of victims, symptoms of the victims, whether there was an explosion, whether there is a fire, the type of vehicle or container involved, the time of the incident, the weather conditions and where you can meet first responders.

While you wait, check for physical, medical or environmental signs of attack. Follow your home or work emergency plan. Other actions to take to protect yourself:

- Cover your nose and mouth with a cloth.
- Take frequent shallow breaths.
- Stay calm.
- **Don't TEST: Taste, Eat, Smell, Touch.**

CHEMICAL AGENTS

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids or solids that have a toxic effect on living organisms. They can be released by bombs, sprayed from aircraft, boats or vehicles, or be used a liquid to create a hazardous environment. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless, and they may have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days). Chemical agents are categorized into six types:

1. Lung-damaging (pulmonary) agents such as phosgene.
2. Cyanide.
3. Vesicants, or blister agents, like mustard gas.
4. Nerve agents, such as GB, also known as sarin.
5. Incapacitating agents such as BZ.
6. Riot-control agents (similar to MACE).

Should a widespread chemical attack occur, you would be instructed to seek shelter where you are and seal the premises, or to evacuate immediately. If you are instructed to shelter-in-place, do not leave to rescue others.



BIOLOGICAL AGENTS

Biological agents are organisms or toxins that produce illnesses in people, livestock and crops. Since biological agents can be hard to detect, and may take time to grow, it is difficult to know when a biological attack has occurred. If government agencies have inside information on a widespread biological attack, they may instruct you to stay put or evacuate.

In many biological attacks, people will not know they have been exposed to an agent. In such situations, the first evidence of an attack may be when you notice symptoms of a disease caused by a biological agent exposure, and you should seek immediate medical attention. If you know you have been exposed to a biological agent, you should also seek medical attention immediately.

In some situations, like the anthrax letters sent in 2001, people may be alerted to potential exposure. If this is the case, pay close attention to all official warning and instructions on how to proceed.

Biological agents are categorized into three groups:

Bacteria are small free-living organisms that reproduce by simple division and are easy to grow. The diseases they produce often respond to treatment with antibiotics.

Viruses are organisms that require living cells in which to reproduce, and are intimately dependent upon the body they infect. Viruses produce diseases that generally do not respond to antibiotics. However, antiviral medications are sometimes effective.

Toxins are poisonous substances found in and extracted from living plants, animals or microorganisms. Some toxins can be produced or altered by chemical means, and some can be treated with specific anti-toxins and selected drugs.

Biological agents can be dispersed in several different ways:

Aerosols. Biological agents are dispersed into the air, forming a fine mist that may drift for miles. Inhaling the agent may cause disease in people or animals.

Animals. Insects and animals, such as fleas, mice, flies and mosquitoes, spread some diseases. Deliberately spreading diseases through livestock is also referred to as agro-terrorism.

Food and water contamination. Some pathogenic organisms and toxins may persist in food and water supplies. Most microbes can be killed and toxins deactivated, by cooking food and boiling water.

Person to person spread of a few infectious agents is also possible. Humans have been the source of infection for the smallpox, plague and Lassa viruses.

BEFORE A CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

Assemble a disaster supply kit. Be sure to include:

- Battery-powered radio and extra batteries.
- Non-perishable food and drinking water.
- Roll of duct tape, scissors and plastic sheeting for doors, window and vents.
- First aid kit.
- Sanitation supplies, including soap, water and bleach.

DURING A CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

- Listen to your radio for instructions from authorities such as whether to remain inside or evacuate.
- If instructed to shelter-in-place, follow instructions for sheltering-in-place for a hazardous materials incident. See **hazardous materials** and **shelter-in-place** sections of this guide for more information
- If you caught in an unprotected area:
 - Attempt to get upwind of the contaminated area.
 - Find shelter as quickly as possible.
 - Listen to radio for official instructions.

AFTER A CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK

Immediate symptoms of exposure to chemical agents may include:

- Blurred vision.
- Eye irritation.
- Difficulty breathing.
- Nausea.

A person affected by a chemical or biological agent requires immediate attention by professional medical personnel. If medical help is not immediately available, decontaminate yourself and assist in decontaminating others. Decontamination within minutes of exposure is essential to minimize health consequences.



KENT SPERRY

National Security Emergencies (cont.)

DECONTAMINATION STEPS:

1. Remove all clothing and other items from contact with the body. Include hearing aids, artificial limbs, jewelry, watches, toupees, wigs, etc. Place into labeled plastic bags and seal.
 - a. Contaminated clothing normally removed over the head should be cut off.
 - b. Decon hands using a liquid soap and water solution.
 - c. Remove eyeglasses or replace contact lenses.
 - d. Eyeglasses may be expediently decontaminated by soaking them in a liquid soap and water solution for three minutes and rinsing thoroughly with plain water.
 - e. If an artificial limb is required to evacuate, remove it, wash it thoroughly with liquid soap and water solution, rinse with clean water, and reattach it.
2. Flush eyes with copious amounts of warm water, tilting head backwards.
3. Gently wash face and hair with a solution of liquid soap and warm water. Shampoo may also be used on hair.
4. Decontaminate other body surfaces by washing with a liquid soap and water applied with a one-time use pad or cloth, followed by a clear-water rinse.
5. If mustard exposure is suspected, body crevices and warm, moist areas such as underarms should be thoroughly washed and rinsed.
6. Change into uncontaminated clothing. Clothing stored in drawers or closets is likely to be uncontaminated. Place contaminated items in plastic bags.
7. Proceed to the nearest technical decontamination station or medical facility for screening.



WIN HENDERSON / FEMA

NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

Nuclear explosions can cause deadly effects – blinding light, intense heat (thermal radiation), instant nuclear radiation, blasts, fires started by heat pulses, and secondary fires caused by destruction. They also produce *fallout*, or radioactive particles that may be carried by the wind for hundreds of miles.



The challenges of acquiring and using nuclear weapons make the use of a nuclear device by terrorists unlikely. However, radiological dispersion devices (RDDs) or “dirty bombs,” are much simpler and are thus considered far more likely to be used in a terrorist attack. These radiological weapons are a combination of conventional explosives and radioactive material, which is designed to scatter dangerous and lethal amounts of radioactive fallout.

Protection from fallout requires taking shelter. **Fallout shelters** do not need to be specifically constructed for that purpose. They can be any protected space, provided that the walls and roof are thick and dense enough to absorb the radiation given off by fallout particles. The three protective facets of a fallout shelter are:

Shielding. Heavier, denser materials – thick walls, concrete, bricks, books and earth – are best to put between you and the fallout particles.

Distance. The more distance between you and the fallout particles, the better. An underground area, such as a home or office building basement, offers more protection than the first floor of a building.

Time. Fallout radiation loses its intensity fairly rapidly. In time, you will be able to leave the fallout shelter. Radioactive fallout poses the greatest threat to people during the first two weeks. At the two-week point, the fallout declines to about 1% of its initial radiation level.

Remember that any protection, however, temporary, is better than none. The more shielding, distance and time you can take advantage of, the better off you will be.



BOMB THREATS

If you receive a bomb threat, get as much information from the caller as possible. Try to record the call if you can. Call 911 and notify the building manager. You should also:

- Do not touch any suspicious packages, even if they look 'fake' or 'unrealistic.'
- Clear the area.
- When evacuating the building, avoid standing in front of windows or other open areas.
- Keep sidewalks and streets clear for emergency workers.

If you are in a large building with many people, you may want to plan to have people evacuate to several different areas to avoid having everyone outside in a single group that could easily become a target.

BEFORE AN EXPLOSION

- Do these things before an explosion, particularly if you live in a multi-level building.
- Review emergency evacuation procedures. Know where fire exits are located.
- Keep fire extinguishers in working order. Know where they are located and how to use them.
- Keep emergency items in a designated place on each floor of the building:
 - Portable battery-operated radio and extra batteries.
 - Flashlights and extra batteries.
 - First aid kit and manual.
 - Hard hats and fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas.



Bomb call checklist:

Ask:

- **When** will it go off?
- **Where** is it?
- **What** type of a bomb is it?
- **What** type of explosive is it?
- **Why** are you doing this?
- **Who** are you?

Note:

- **Tone** of voice.
- **Male or female** voice characteristics.
- **Young or old** voice characteristics.
- **Accent** or other distinctive voice characteristics.
- **Background noises** that might indicate location of the caller.

WHEN AN EXPLOSION OCCURS

- Get out of the building as quickly and calmly as possible.
- If items are falling off bookshelves or from the ceiling, get under a sturdy table or desk.
- If there is a fire, stay low to the floor – crawl under the smoke.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a wet cloth.
- Feel closed doors with the back of your hand to determine if there is fire on the other side. If a door is hot, use an alternate escape route.

AFTER AN EXPLOSION

- If you are trapped in debris and can't get out of the building, try to stay calm and avoid kicking up toxic dust.
- Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.
- Tap on a pipe or wall so rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if available, but shout only as a last resort or if you can hear rescuers nearby. Shouting can cause you to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

72-Hour Family Emergency Kit Checklist

The 72-Hour Emergency Kit should be individually tailored to meet the basic survival needs of your family for three days to a week. Most families prefer to store their emergency supplies in one location that is relatively safe, yet easily accessible if evacuation is required. Items may be stored in a 32-gallon trashcan, suitcase, duffle bag, backpack, footlocker, or individual packs for each family member.

EMERGENCY NEEDS

- Battery Powered Radio and/or NOAA Weather Radio
- First Aid Kit & Manual
- Sleeping Bags & Blankets (wool & thermal)
- Manual Can Opener
- Waterproof/Windproof Matches
- Non-Perishable Foods
- Flashlight
- Water Storage (1 gallon per person per day)
- Water purification tablets
- Utility Knife
- Emergency battery-operated candles or light sticks
- Extra Eyeglasses/Contact Lenses
- Essential Medications
- Extra Clothing

SUGGESTED NON-PERISHABLE FOOD ITEMS

- Ready-to-eat goods in unbreakable containers
- Canned or 'stay fresh pouch' meats
- Juice
- Dehydrated fruits & vegetables
- Powdered milk
- Infant care foods
- Crackers
- Peanut butter

SANITATION KIT

- Plastic Bucket w/Tightly Fitted Lid
- Plastic Bags & Ties
- Disinfectant
- Improvised Toilet Seat
- Paper Cups & Plates
- Personal Toiletries
- Baby Supplies
- Aluminum Foil
- Paper Towels
- Personal Hygienic Needs
- Plastic Utensils
- Soap

OTHER EMERGENCY NEEDS

- Pen & Paper
- Money
- Address & Phone Numbers
- Work Gloves
- Basic Tools



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STANDARD FIRST AID KIT

- First Aid Manual
- Aspirin or Pain Relievers
- Laxatives
- Rubbing Alcohol
- Diarrhea Medicine
- Petroleum Jelly
- Soap
- Salt
- Gauze
- Band-aid
- Triangular Bandage (36"x36"x52")
- Elastic Bandage
- Cotton Balls
- Cotton Swabs
- Safety Pins
- Scissors
- Thermometer
- Sanitary Napkins (Pressure Dressing)
- Disposable Diapers (Dressing/ Splint/Padding)
- Microspore Adhesive, Paper Tape
- Matches
- Needles
- Tweezers
- Small Splints, Popsicle Sticks
- Heavy String
- Syrup of Ipecac
- Individual Medical Needs
- Baking Soda (a solution of 1/2 tsp. Baking soda + 1 tsp. salt + 1 qt. water may be given to a fully conscious shock victim)

CAR SURVIVAL KIT

- Always Maintain at Least 1/2 Tank of Gas
- First Aid Kit & Manual
- Class ABC Fire Extinguisher
- Radio & Batteries
- Non-Perishable Food Stored in Coffee Can
- Bottled Water
- Bag of Sand, Shovel & Tools
- Blankets or Sleeping Bags
- Sundry Kit, Paper & Pencil, Map, Tissues, Premoistened Towels, Plastic Bags, Essential Medications
- Flashlights & extra batteries
- Reflectors & flares
- Jumper Cables
- Short Rubber Hose for Siphoning



POLARA STUDIOS INC.

MAKE COPIES OF ALL LEGAL PAPERS

- Marriage License
- House Mortgage
- Vacation Home / Property Ownership
- Automotive Ownership
- Motor Home Ownership
- Wills
- Jewelry Appraisals
- Drivers Licenses
- Trailers, Snowmobiles, Boat Ownerships
- Insurance Policies
- Bank Accounts

WHEN ASSEMBLING EMERGENCY SUPPLIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDE ITEMS FOR PETS

- Extra food (Store the food in sturdy containers.)
- Kitty litter
- Large capacity self-feeder and water dispenser
- Extra medications



VINCENT KNAUS / AMERICAN RED CROSS

72-Hour Family Emergency Kit Checklist (cont.)

HOW TO STORE WATER

Store your water in thoroughly washed plastic, glass, fiberglass or enamel-lined metal containers. Never use a container that has held toxic substances.

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is a good plastic material for containing water.

EMERGENCY OUTDOOR WATER SOURCES

If you need to find water outside your home, you can use these sources:

- Rainwater
- Streams, rivers & other moving bodies of water
- Ponds & lakes
- Natural Springs

BE SURE TO PURIFY THE WATER BY:

- Boiling
- Disinfection with plain household chlorine bleach (add 10-20 drops per gallon of water, stir and let stand 30 minutes;)
- Distillation (boil a pot of water and collect the vapor by tying a cup to the upside down pot lid - the cup shouldn't dangle in the water. The cup will catch the water as it condenses.)

ESTABLISH AN OUT-OF-STATE 24-HOUR TELEPHONE CONTACT

- Calls out will not overload phone lines, as will calls coming into a disaster area.
- All relatives should be informed now on procedures to call the phone contact, not after a disaster has occurred. Individual location and status should be requested.
- Take color pictures of every room plus pictures of valuables. Send one copy of legal papers and one copy of pictures to an out-of-state contact.

PLAN HOW YOUR FAMILY WILL STAY IN CONTACT IF SEPARATED BY DISASTER

Pick at least two meeting places:

- A location a safe distance (at least 75 feet) from your home in case of fire
- A place outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home
- An alternate place outside your neighborhood in case access to the first one is blocked.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Stock supplies to last several days to a week for each family member.
- Be prepared to relocate to a shelter during a prolonged power outage.
- Have extra cash on hand in case electronic transactions (ATM card, credit cards, etc.) cannot be processed.
- Work with your family in talking about the steps each needs to take to be ready if disaster happens.

MEET WITH NEIGHBORS

Plan how the neighborhood could work together after a disaster. Know you neighbors' skills (medical, technical). Consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as elderly or disabled persons. Make plans for childcare in case parents can't get home.

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE

- Find out which disasters are most likely to happen in your community.
- Ask how you would be notified.

Preparedness is everyone's job. Not just government agencies but all sectors of society -- service providers, businesses, civic and volunteer groups, industry associations and neighborhood associations, as well as every individual citizen should plan ahead for disaster. During the first few hours or days following a disaster, essential services may not be available. People must be ready to act on their own.



Family Communications Plan

Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and review what you will do in different situations.

Make a Plan. Make a Difference.

Out-of-Town Contact Name _____ Phone _____
E-mail _____ Phone _____

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

Name _____	Social Security Number _____
Date of Birth _____	Important Medical Info. _____
Name _____	Social Security Number _____
Date of Birth _____	Important Medical Info. _____
Name _____	Social Security Number _____
Date of Birth _____	Important Medical Info. _____
Name _____	Social Security Number _____
Date of Birth _____	Important Medical Info. _____
Name _____	Social Security Number _____
Date of Birth _____	Important Medical Info. _____

Where to go in an emergency. Write down where your family spends the most time: work, school and other places you frequent. Schools, daycare providers, workplaces and apartment buildings should all have site-specific emergency plans.

Home

Address _____
Phone _____
Neighborhood Meeting Place _____
Regional Meeting Place _____

Work

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____

School

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____

Work

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____

School

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____

Other place you frequent:

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____

School

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____


Other place you frequent:

Address _____
Phone _____
Evacuation Location _____

Make a note of important contacts, phone numbers and policy numbers. Dial 9-1-1 for emergencies!

Important Information	Name	Telephone #	Policy #
Doctor			
Doctor			
Pharmacist			
Medical Insurance			
Homeowner's/Rental Insurance			
Veterinarian/Kennel			
Other			
Other			
Other			

Every family member should carry a copy of this important information.



READYColorado

Contact Name: _____


Telephone: _____

Out of Town Contact Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Neighborhood Meeting Place: _____

Meeting Place Telephone: _____



READYColorado

Nombre de Contacto: _____

Teléfono: _____

Fuera de la ciudad Nombre de Contacto: _____

Teléfono: _____

Lugar Barrio de la reunión: _____

Lugar de reunión Teléfono: _____



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

BOULDER OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

