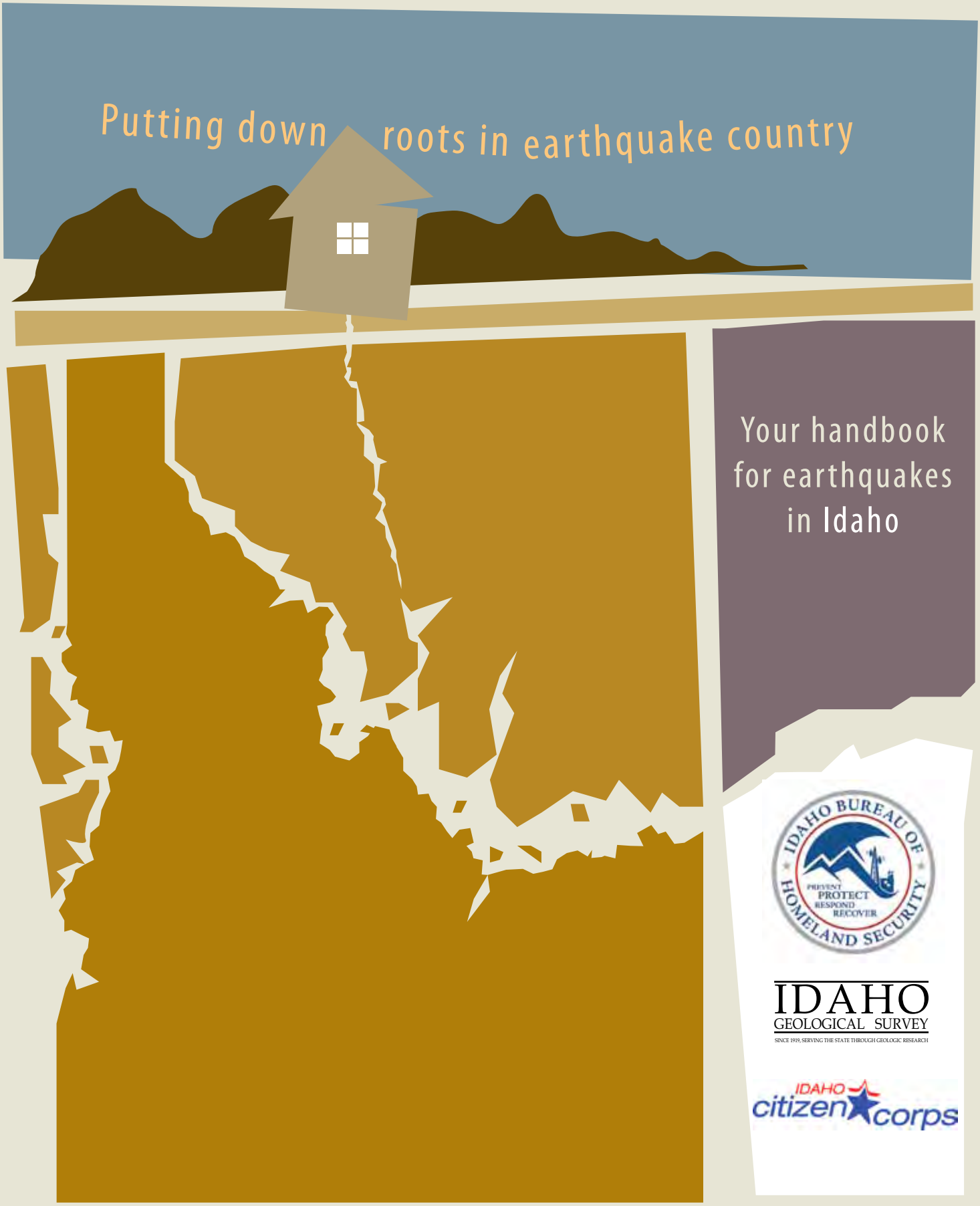
Putting down roots in earthquake country



Your handbook for earthquakes in Idaho

IDAHO BUREAU OF HOMELAND SECURITY
PREVENT PROTECT RESPOND RECOVER

IDAHO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SINCE 1919, SERVING THE STATE THROUGH GEOLOGIC RESEARCH

IDAHO citizen corps

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"Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country." The Utah version can be downloaded at http://geology.utah.gov/online/pdf/eq_handbook.pdf.
The San Francisco version can be downloaded at http://www.earthquakecountry.info/roots/.

Disclaimer: The suggestions and illustrations included in this document are intended to improve earthquake awareness and preparedness; however, they do not guarantee the safety of an individual or a structure. The writers, contributors, and sponsors of this handbook do not assume liability for any injury, death, property damage, or other effect of an earthquake.

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STATE OF IDAHO U.S.A.

My Fellow Idahoans,

The State of Idaho is situated in earthquake country, and large portions of our state are vulnerable to significant seismic risk. *Putting Down Roots in Earthquake Country: Your Handbook for Earthquakes in Idaho*, is intended to raise awareness about earthquakes and to provide information, as well as insight, into how we can protect ourselves, our families, homes and businesses before, during and after a significant seismic event.

This handbook includes an overview of how earthquakes affect Idaho and can impact our livelihoods. It provides historical information on the magnitude and location of earthquakes going back to the early days of Idaho statehood. This document provides valuable information about what your insurance might cover, costs you might incur, and types of federal assistance available for post-earthquake recovery. There is a glossary of terms that will assist you with understanding earthquakes, how they happen and the impact they can have on you.

Earthquakes are a fact of life in Idaho. They always will be. Our state's natural beauty is a testament to the powerful geologic forces under our feet. The booklet provides a useful reference that all Idahoans can use to be prepared when the next earthquakes occurs – including information on structural and non-structural retrofits, developing a disaster-preparedness plan and what to do after the earthquake.

It is our hope that this handbook is widely distributed through all channels and is used in educational curricula, public forums and regulatory oversight. Thank you to the many agencies that have contributed to this publication. Please feel free to provide comments or suggestions for improvement

As Always – Idaho, "Esto Perpetua"

C. L. "Butch" Otter
Governor, State of Idaho

Idaho is "Earthquake Country"

This handbook provides information about the threat posed by earthquakes in the Idaho region, and explains how you can prepare for, survive, and recover from these inevitable events. If you live or work in Idaho, you need to know why you should be concerned about earthquakes, what you can expect during and after an earthquake, and what you need to do beforehand to be safe and protect your property.

Much has been learned about the earthquake threat and vulnerability in Idaho:

We know earthquakes occur here

Idaho is among the most active of states in terms of the number of earthquakes experienced each year. Hundreds of small earthquakes have been recorded in the state by seismographs since systematic observations began in the mid-20th century. Two of the largest historic earthquakes in the continental US occurred in Idaho or within a few miles of the Idaho border in 1983 and 1959. These powerful magnitude 6.9 and 7.3 events caused fatalities as well as destroying buildings, roads, and other structures. The accounts of 19th century Euro-American settlers in Idaho also contain descriptions of damaging earthquakes. Geologists have extended the Idaho earthquake record thousands of years into the past by excavating faults and determining the age and size of major prehistoric quakes. These lines of evidence show that damaging earthquakes occur in Idaho and may again at any time in the future.

We know where earthquakes are likely to occur and what they can do

Large damaging earthquakes are most likely in the mountainous regions of eastern and central Idaho, north and south of the Snake River Plain. However, all parts of Idaho have at least a moderate threat from earthquake shaking. Moderate earthquake shaking can results in death and injuries and cause substantial damage to buildings, roads, bridges, and utilities.

We know how to reduce losses in future large earthquakes

Most casualties and economic losses result from damage to poorly constructed, older buildings. In many Idaho counties, improved building codes are now in force, some older buildings have been strengthened, and steps are being taken to upgrade schools. Some Idaho residents have secured their homes to better withstand shaking, created emergency plans and disaster supply kits, and practice home earthquake drills.

BUT we have not done enough to be prepared for the next large earthquake:

Few households have disaster plans

If an earthquake occurred right now, where would you go to be safe? If you are at work and your loved ones elsewhere, how will you communicate and get back together?

Few households have disaster supply kits

You will likely be on your own without vital services in the hours and days following an earthquake. Are you prepared with water, food, first aid supplies, and medications for as long as four days?

Few owners have taken steps to retrofit their older homes

Idaho has many houses that predate modern earthquake building codes. Is your home bolted to its foundation? If you live in an older building, has it been retrofitted? Is your water heater strapped? Is your chimney braced? Could unsecured furniture or objects fall and cause injury or damage?

Many earthquake-vulnerable homes and buildings exist in Idaho, placing occupants at risk. During the recent renovation of the Idaho State Capitol Building , the dome's joints were repaired. Carbon fiber rods were installed to provide seismic stabilization of the parapet. This entailed drilling hundreds of 5/8" diameter, 4-5 foot-long holes through the top of the parapet .

Don't be fooled!—Myth number 1

(IGS photo)

"WHAT EARTHQUAKE HAZARD?"

Although many Idaho residents experienced the strong shaking by the Borah Peak Earthquake in 1983, most young people and newer residents living in Idaho today have not experienced a damaging earthquake in the state. They are unaware of the long time intervals between large earthquakes on faults in the Idaho region (average time between large earthquakes measured in hundreds to many thousands of years, compared with tens to hundreds of years for parts of the San Andreas fault in California). Comparing the average recurrence interval with the amount of time since the last large earthquake indicates that the next large earthquake is becoming increasingly likely. In the past century, earthquakes about M 6 or larger have occurred in or near Idaho in the following years: 1905, 1916, 1934, 1944, 1945, 1959, 1975, 1983, and 1994. Another major shaking event is inevitable in Idaho.

Idaho and the Intermountain West are Seismically Active

Geologic evidence shows that movement on the faults in and around Idaho can cause earthquakes of magnitude 6.5 to 7.5, with potentially catastrophic effects. However, it can be difficult to use this knowledge to make us safer in our daily lives. Should we care only if we live along known faults, or are other places in Idaho also dangerous?

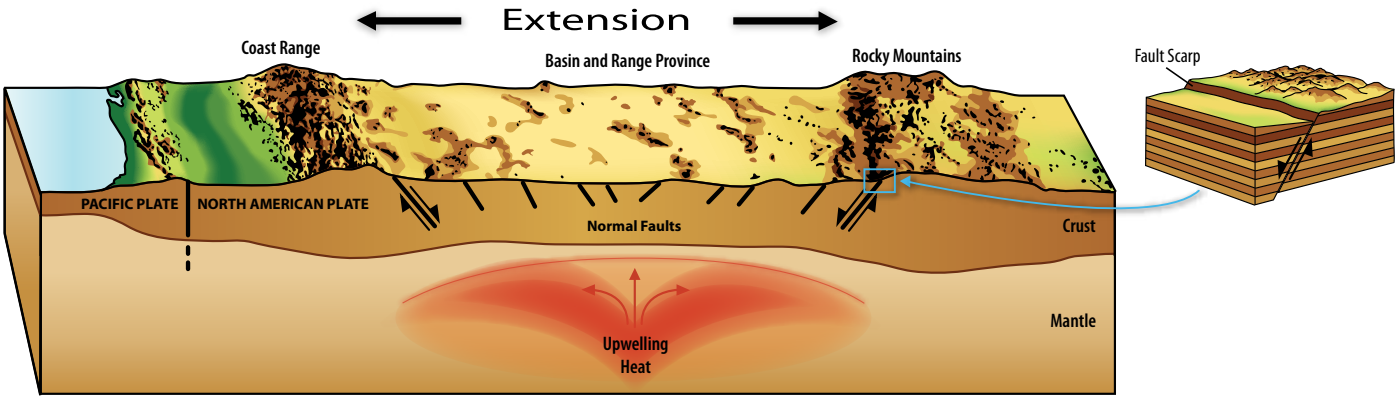
This section (pages 2-17) describes where earthquakes occur in the Idaho region and explains how earthquakes shake the ground and cause damage in other ways, such as liquefaction and landslides. Technical terms used throughout this pamphlet are explained in the Glossary (page 37).

Stretching of the Crust Produces Movement on Faults

Most earthquakes occur on faults that form the boundaries of Earth's tectonic plates. Idaho is not on a plate boundary, but many faults in the state can produce large earthquakes. Tectonic forces within the western part of the North American plate combine with high heat flow from the underlying mantle to stretch the crust in a northeast-southwest direction. In response to this stretching, the rigid crust breaks and shifts along faults, and the fault movement produces earthquakes.

Intermountain Seismic Belt

Most earthquakes in Idaho occur along a belt of seismicity called the Intermountain Seismic Belt that extends from the northwest corner of Montana, along the Idaho-Wyoming border, through Utah, and into southern Nevada. Along most of its length, the Intermountain Seismic belt straddles the boundary between the extending Basin and Range Province to the west and more stable parts of North America to the east. In Idaho, the Yellowstone Hotspot has interacted with the Basin and Range to create a more complicated pattern of earthquakes and mountain building called the Yellowstone Tectonic Parabola (p. 4). As a result, a major branch of the Intermountain Seismic Belt extends from the Yellowstone area westward across central Idaho. This zone includes at least eight major active faults and has been the site of numerous earthquake swarms and seismic events including the two largest historic earthquakes in the Intermountain West.



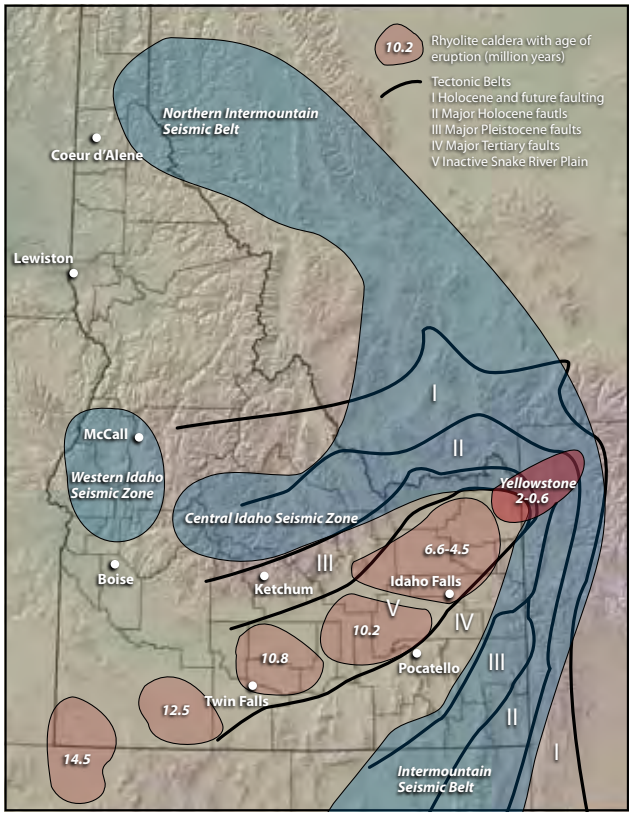
Horizontal extension creates normal faults

Horizontal extension creates normal faults. Stretching, or horizontal extension, of the crust produces a type of dipping (or inclined) fault called a "normal" fault. The movement of normal faults is characterized by the crust above the fault plane moving down relative to the crust below the fault plane. This up/down movement differs from movement on strike-slip faults like the San Andreas in California, where the crust on one side of the fault slides horizontally past the crust on the other side. Earthquakes in Idaho can be generated by movement on a variety of different types of faults, but the faults that are considered capable of generating large surface-faulting earthquakes are mainly normal faults.

For more information on faults and the Intermountain Seismic Belt go to:
http://www.iris.edu/gifs/animations/faults.htm | http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/imw/
http://www.idahogeology.org/DrawOnePage.asp?PageID=73

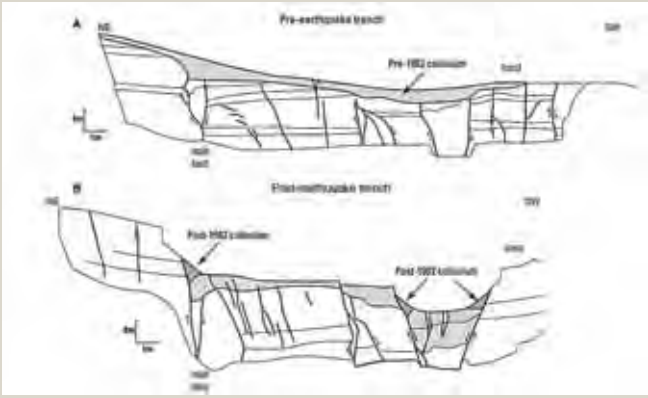
The Yellowstone Tectonic Parabola

The Yellowstone Tectonic Parabola is a region of earthquakes, active faulting, and topographic uplift surrounding the eastern Snake River Plain. The eastern Snake River Plain formed as the North American continent passed over a stationary plume or "hotspot" of hot rock rising from the earth's mantle. This plume is called the "Yellowstone hotspot" because it is presently located in the Yellowstone National Park area. Beginning along the Oregon-Nevada-Idaho border about 14.5 million years ago and continuing as recently as 600,000 years ago in Yellowstone, the hotspot melted crustal rocks passing over it, creating huge volumes of magma that erupted to form explosive rhyolite calderas. These calderas are progressively younger to the northeast because of the continuous movement of the North American continent over the hotspot. The pattern of earthquake activity in eastern and central Idaho seems to be related to interactions between the hotspot and Basin and Range extension. Geologists divide the region into five tectonic belts based on historical earthquake activity and the age and amount of movement on prehistoric faults. Within the Snake River Plain, earthquake activity is very low. Earthquake activity increases and faults become younger away from the Plain, culminating in a band of youthful active faults that forms the tectonic parabola on the east. Faulting and earthquakes in western and northern Idaho are not well-explained by the Yellowstone tectonic parabola model.



Fault scarp formation

In a large normal-faulting earthquake, the amount of vertical movement is sufficient to rupture and offset the ground surface, producing a steep break, known as scarp. Geologic evidence shows that individual prehistoric earthquakes on such normal faults produced scarps 3 to 14 feet high. Similar-sized scarps formed during historical surface faulting earthquakes. A world-famous example is the 21 mile-long scarp formed during the 1983 magnitude 6.9 Borah Peak earthquake near Challis. Over time, repeated movement on a normal fault eventually produces mountains on the uplifted crustal block and a basin on the down-dropped block. In the photo, the Borah Peak fault scarp separates the Lost River Range in the background from the Lost River valley. (USGS photo by H.E. Malde).



Geologic information from fault scarps

The historical record of earthquakes in Idaho is less than 100 years old. Geologists have extended this record thousands of years into the past by excavating trenches across fault scarps. Trenches provide information on the timing and size of prehistoric large magnitude earthquakes. This figure shows two trenches dug along the Lost River fault zone. Trench A was dug in 1976, prior to the 1983 Borah Peak magnitude 6.9 earthquake. It shows a complex fracture system called a graben created by a prehistoric earthquake. Trench B was dug at the same location in 1984 after the 1983 earthquake. The amount of slip and style of fracturing was similar in both events, suggesting that the magnitude of the prehistoric event was also about 6.9 (USGS images).

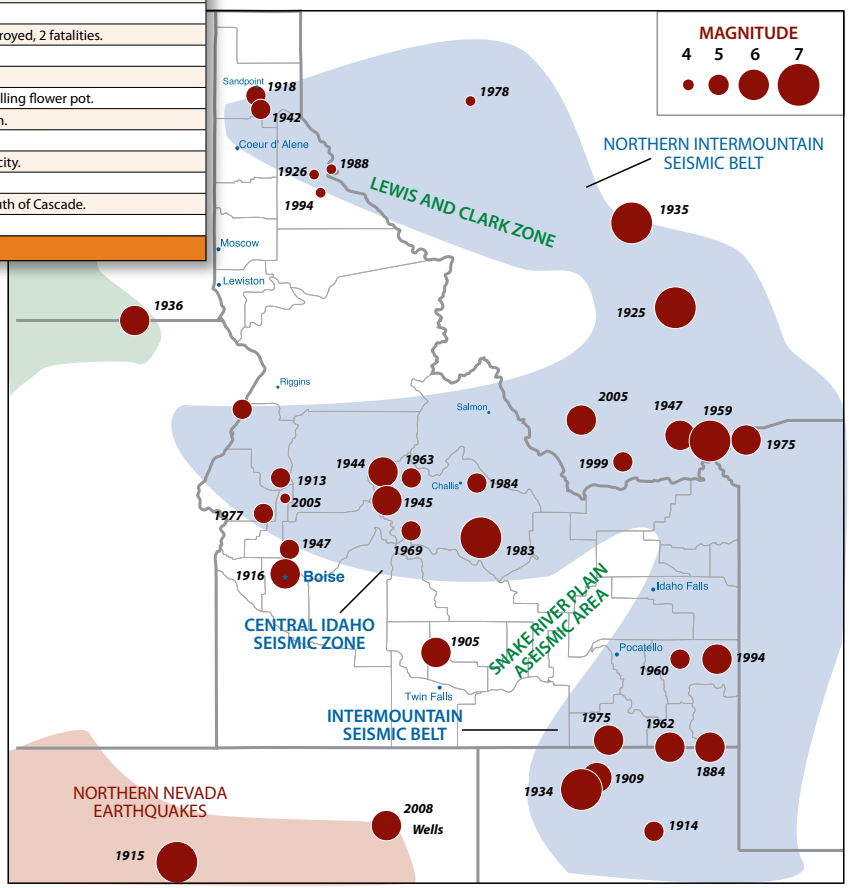
In All Parts of Idaho, Our History Reveals Earthquakes Hazards

Earthquakes Strongly Felt in Idaho
Magintudes (M) without decimals are approximate

1872	M7.4	Lake Chelan, WA	Largest quake in Washington State; felt strongly in north Idaho.
1884	M6	Bear Lake Valley	The earthquake damaged houses considerably in Paris, Idaho.
1905	M6	SW Idaho or NE Nevada	Considerable damage at Shoshone, Idaho.
1913	M5	Adams County	Broke windows and dishes.
1914	M6	Utah-Idaho state line	Intensity VII; between Ogden, Utah and Montpelier, Idaho.
1915	M7.75	Pleasant Valley, NV	Considerable damage in southwest Idaho a hundred miles from epicenter.
1916	M6	North of Boise	Boise residents rushed into the street; chimneys fell.
1918	M5	North Idaho	Widely felt near Sandpoint.
1925	M6.6	SW Montana	Felt throughout Idaho.
1926	M4	North Idaho	Felt at Avery and Wallace.
1927	M5	Connor Creek	On Idaho-Oregon border west of Cascade.
1934	M6.6	Hansel Valley, UT	Largest Utah event on record; 20 miles south of Idaho border. 2 fatalities.
1935	M6.25	Helena, MT	Extensive damage. Multiple large events felt throughout Idaho. 4 fatalities.
1936	M6.4	Walla Walla, WA	Damaging earthquake; widely felt in Idaho.
1942	M5	Sandpoint area	Cracked plaster; rock fall onto railroad tracks.
1944	M6	Central Idaho	Knocked people to ground in Custer County.
1944	M4	Lewiston area	Widely felt in northern Idaho.
1945	M6	Central Idaho	Epicenter near Clayton. Slight damage in Idaho City and Weiser.
1947	M6.25	Southwest Montana	Epicenter in Gravelly range10 miles north of Idaho border.
1947	M5	Central Idaho?	Several large cracks formed in a well-constructed brick building.
1959	M7.3	Hebgen Lake, MT	Major event, extensive fault scarps. 20 miles from Idaho. 29 fatalities.
1960	M5	Soda Springs	Foundations and plaster cracked.
1962	M5.7	Cache valley	Heavily damaged older buildings.
1963	M5	Clayton	Plaster cracked and windows broken.
1969	M5	Ketchum	Cement floors cracked.
1975	M6.1	NW Yellowstone	Widely felt in Yellowstone region.
1975	M6.1	Pocatello Valley	Some 520 homes damaged in Ridgedale and Malad City.
1977	M4.5	Cascade	Drywall, foundations cracked. Ceiling beams separated.
1978	M4	Flathead Lake, MT	Felt in northwest Idaho.
1983	M6.9	Borah Peak	Major event, 21 mile surface scarp, 11 buildings destroyed, 2 fatalities.
1984	M5	Challis	Largest of many Borah Peak aftershocks.
1988	M4.1	Cooper Pass	Montana border northeast of Mullan.
1994	M5.9	Draney Peak	Remote area on Wyoming border. One injury from falling flower pot.
1994	M3.5	Avery area	Rare north Idaho event centered near Hoyt Mountain.
1999	M5.3	Lima, MT	In Red Rock valley just north of Idaho border.
2001	M4	Spokane, WA	At least 75 felt events at shallow depth beneath the city.
2005	M5.6	Dillon, MT	Felt across Idaho.
2005	M4	Alpha Swarm	Four events of M 4, thousands of smaller tremors south of Cascade.
2008	M6.0	Wells, NV	Felt strongly throughout southern Idaho.

Strongly felt historical earthquakes in the Idaho area

The historical record demonstrates that earthquakes can occur throughout Idaho including the panhandle area between Coeur d'Alene and Sandpoint. Most earthquakes felt by Idaho residents have occurred within the Yellowstone Tectonic Parabola. Notable exceptions include large earthquakes in northern Nevada, eastern Washington, and western Montana. The 2008 magnitude 6.0 Wells, Nevada earthquake was felt by thousands in Boise, Twin Falls, and Pocatello. Because large earthquakes are felt over hundreds of miles, the locations of some early events not recorded by seismographs are uncertain. These include the Shoshone (1905) and Boise (1916) events.



Idaho Faces a Dual Earthquake Threat

Threat 1 (time scale of hundreds to thousands of years):

Infrequent, large surface-faulting earthquakes (M 6.5 to 7.5) on mapped active faults in central and southeast Idaho. These catastrophic events, such as the 1983 M 6.9 Borah Peak , the 1959 M 7.3 Hebgen Lake, and the 1934 Hansel Valley earthquakes, can result in fatalities and major damage to structures

Threat 2 (time scale of tens of years):

More frequent, moderate-size earthquakes that do not cause surface faulting. Events of magnitude M 3 to M 4 in our region often occur in swarms over many days as occurred in Spokane in 2001 and in Alpha (near Cascade, Idaho) in 2005. These swarms can be extremely unsettling to residents. If multiple moderate earthquakes (M 5 to M 6) occur under an urban area, as happened in Helena, Montana in 1935 considerable damage can result.

Earthquake damage to the Custer Hotel in Mackay, Idaho caused by the 1983 M 6.9 Borah Peak earthquake . (IGS photo)

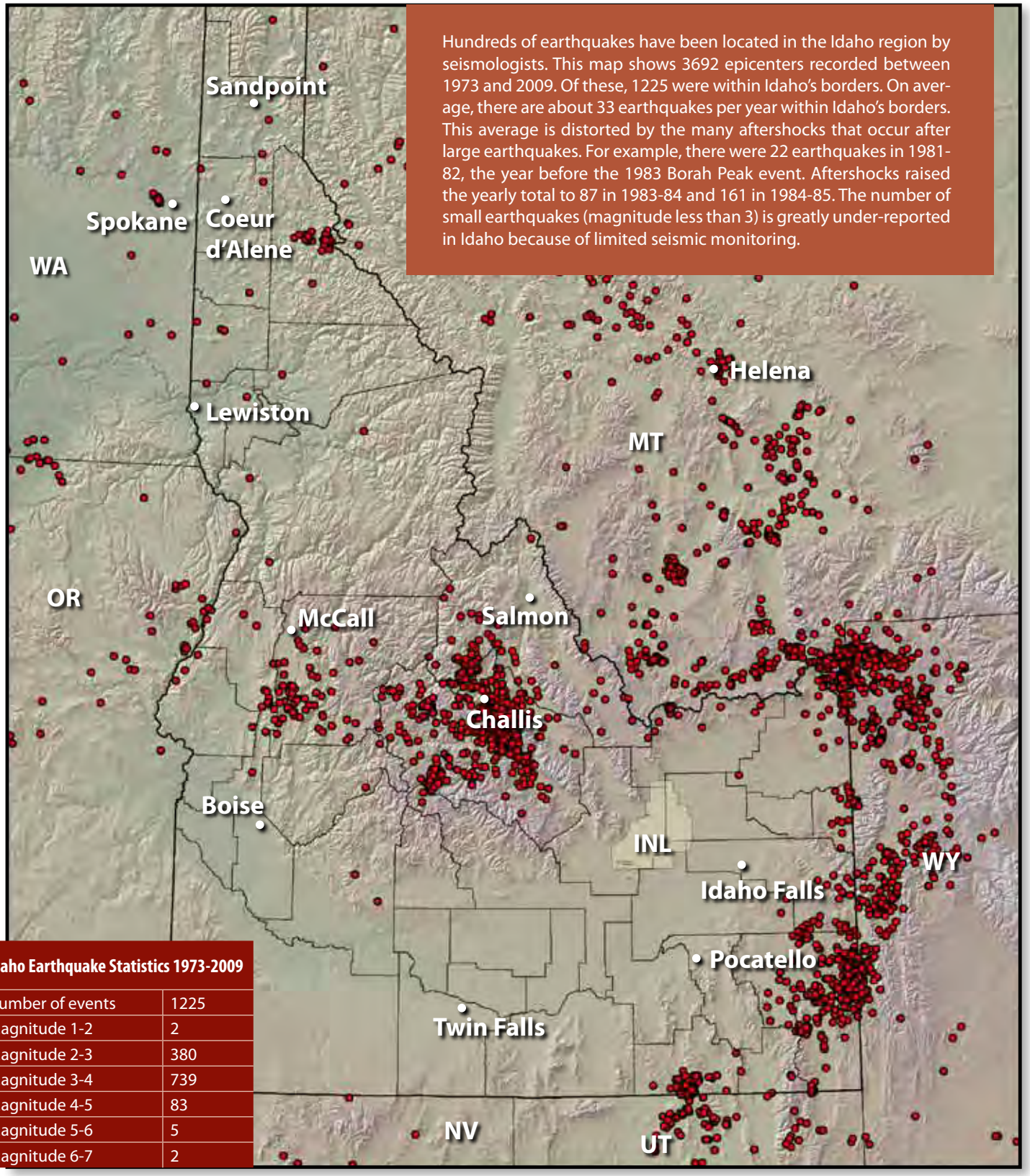
Moderate earthquakes can cause devastating damage to older masonry buildings. This photo shows a roof fall that occurred during the 2008 M 6.0 earthquake in Wells, Nevada. Earthquakes of this magnitude can occur anywhere in Idaho. (NBMG photo.)

Typical results of moderate earthquake shaking in Idaho: foundations fail and brick chimneys topple. (IGS and NBMG photos).

Reported Earthquake Magnitudes

The magnitude reported for an earthquake can be a source of confusion. First, there are several different definitions of magnitude used by seismologists. The most common are Richter magnitude, measured from the maximum amplitude observed on a carefully calibrated seismograph, and moment magnitude, related to the total energy released in the earthquake. For a given earthquake, these magnitudes may be slightly different. Richter magnitude is most often quoted in news releases and in many earthquake catalogs. Second, magnitudes and locations reported initially for earthquakes are sometimes later revised. This generally results from the use of preliminary or incomplete information. As additional data become available, magnitudes and locations are refined and updated. For example, the Hebgen Lake (1959) and Borah Peak (1983) earthquakes were initially given magnitudes of 7.5 and 7.3. At present, these events are given magnitudes of 7.3 and 6.9 by the USGS. Finally, earthquakes not recorded by modern seismographs are sometimes assigned magnitudes. These magnitudes are based upon statistical correlations between the length and displacement of fault scarps and the magnitudes of historical events. For more information see http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learning/topics/measure.php.

Recorded seismicity of the Idaho region



Hundreds of earthquakes have been located in the Idaho region by seismologists. This map shows 3692 epicenters recorded between 1973 and 2009. Of these, 1225 were within Idaho's borders. On average, there are about 33 earthquakes per year within Idaho's borders. This average is distorted by the many aftershocks that occur after large earthquakes. For example, there were 22 earthquakes in 1981-82, the year before the 1983 Borah Peak event. Aftershocks raised the yearly total to 87 in 1983-84 and 161 in 1984-85. The number of small earthquakes (magnitude less than 3) is greatly under-reported in Idaho because of limited seismic monitoring.

Idaho Earthquake Statistics 1973-2009	
Number of events	1225
Magnitude 1-2	2
Magnitude 2-3	380
Magnitude 3-4	739
Magnitude 4-5	83
Magnitude 5-6	5
Magnitude 6-7	2

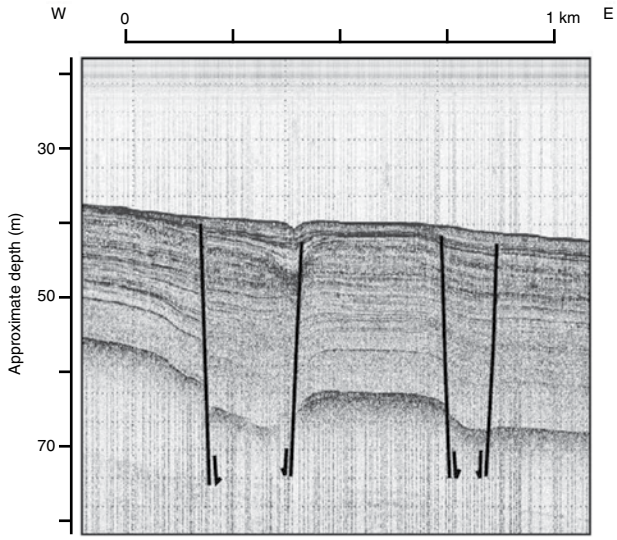
Data Source: USGS/NEIC(PDE) earthquake catalog.

The Intermountain Seismic Belt in Southeastern Idaho

The mountains and valleys of southeastern Idaho lie within the Intermountain Seismic Belt and tectonic belts II and III of the Yellowstone Tectonic Parabola (p. 3). This is one of the most earthquake prone regions of Idaho. Paris and the Bear Lake Valley experienced strong shaking and damage in 1884 from a magnitude 6 earthquake. In 1934, the largest historic Utah earthquake (Hansel Valley magnitude 6.6) occurred just 20 miles south of the Idaho border. In 1975, the second largest historic Idaho earthquake struck the Pocatello Valley west of Malad City. This magnitude 6.1 event damaged 520 homes. Finally, in 1994, the magnitude 5.9 Draney Peak earthquake occurred along the Wyoming-Idaho border. For these reasons, the residents of Malad City, Preston, Paris, Montpelier, and Soda Springs are very familiar with the rumbling of earthquakes.

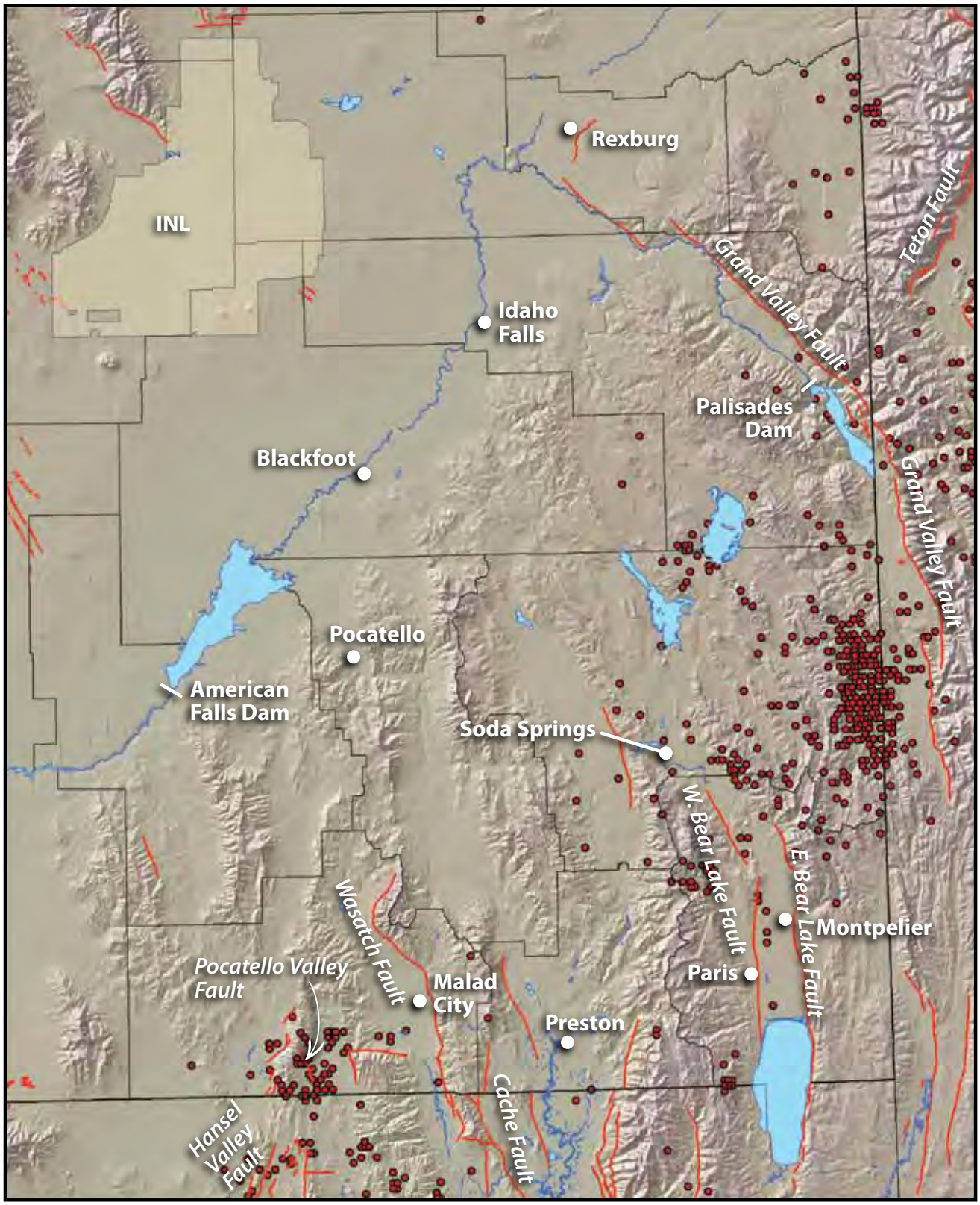
The Bear Lake fault zone is recognized as one of the most active in Idaho. The Cache fault hosted the 1962 magnitude 5.7 Richmond earthquake on the Utah-Idaho border. One of the most dangerous faults in southeast Idaho is the northernmost segment of the Wasatch fault near Malad City. The Wasatch is one of the longest and most active normal faults in the world. This fault extends from central Utah 240 miles north to within 30 miles of Pocatello. Geologic studies indicate that magnitude 7 earthquakes occur on Wasatch fault segments every 300-400 years and that the most recent major earthquake occurred about 350 years ago. Although the activity of the Wasatch fault appears to decrease northward from Utah, a magnitude 6 or 7 event is possible on the Malad segment. In the event of such an earthquake, Pocatello will experience high intensity shaking and probable damage.

The Grand Valley fault system extends 85 miles from Star Valley, Wyoming into the valley of the South Fork Snake River in Idaho. The southernmost faults in Star Valley are the youngest, with recurrent motion over the past 10,000 years. Fault activity appears to lessen northward into Idaho and fault structures near Rexburg are probably inactive. The Palisades Dam and reservoir are located adjacent to the Grand Valley fault. Dams and reservoirs present special risks in earthquake-prone regions. Although carefully designed and operated to withstand earthquake damage, failure of the Palisades Dam during the spring when reservoir levels are high would cause extensive flood damage to downstream communities and infrastructure. Large multi-year economic losses to Idaho's agricultural economy would likely occur because of the key role that Palisades Dam plays in regional irrigation programs. Ground shaking from earthquakes on the Grand Valley and nearby Teton faults could also threaten the dam by generating large landslides into the reservoir, producing potentially damaging waves.



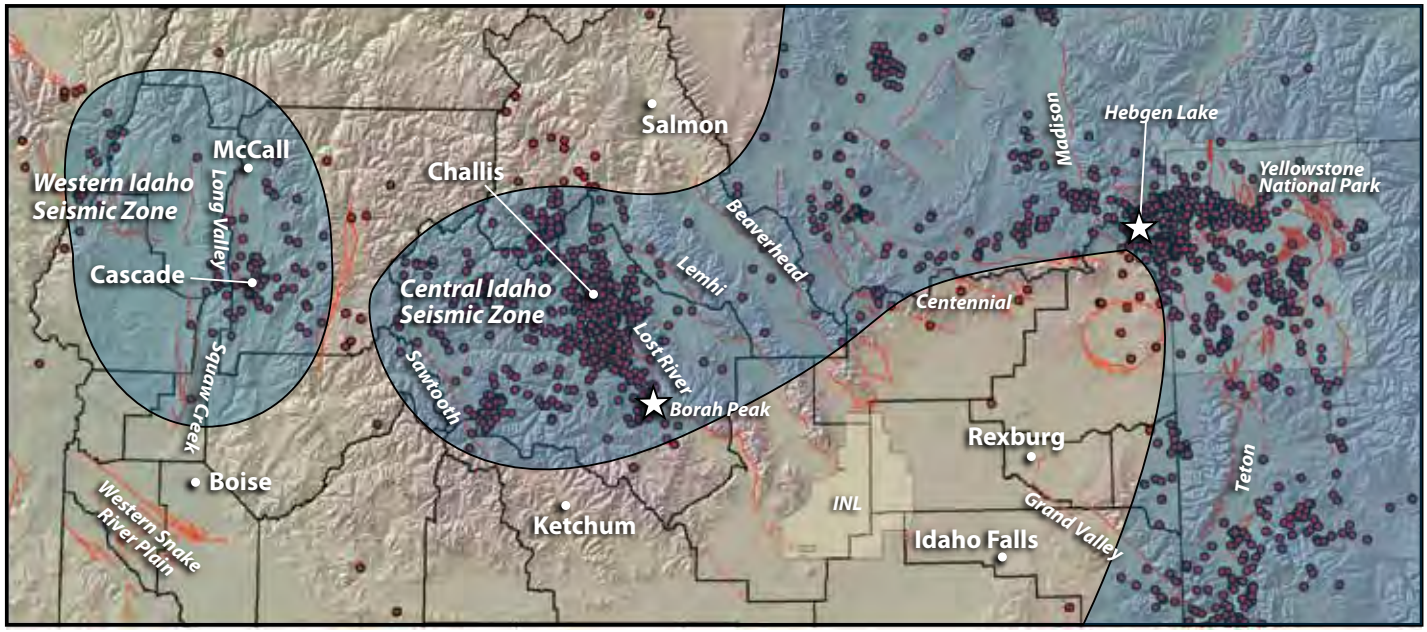
This seismic image was collected near the center of Bear Lake in the southeastern corner of Idaho. The profile shows normal faults, caused by regional extension, cutting lake bottom sediments that are probably less than 15,000 years old. The faults are related to the adjacent East Bear Lake fault (USGS image).

View of the Palisades Dam and Reservoir. Constructed in 1957, the Palisades Dam is 240 feet high and 2100 feet long. It dams the South Fork of the Snake River 18 miles west of the Idaho-Wyoming border. The reservoir is operated to supply about 670,000 acres of irrigated land in southern Idaho, generate about 177,000 kilowatts of hydroelectric power, and control floods. The trace of the Grand Valley fault zone is about 2.5 miles northeast of the dam (Bonneville Power Administration photo).



Map of southeastern Idaho showing the location of major faults and historical earthquakes (Source: USGS Quaternary fault and fold database and USGS/NEIC (PDE) earthquake catalog).

The Central Idaho Seismic Zone



The mountainous area of Idaho north of the Snake River Plain between Yellowstone Park and the Sawtooth Mountains lies within the Central Idaho Seismic Zone (also called the Centennial Tectonic Belt). It is contained within the northern arm of the Yellowstone Tectonic Parabola. The zone is approximately 200 miles long by 50 to 100 miles wide and is characterized by rugged basin and range topography and the highest elevations in Idaho. The zone contains high levels of earthquake activity and at least 6 major active faults (from east to west, Madison, Centennial, Beaverhead, Lemhi, Lost River, and Sawtooth).

Except for portions of the Lost River fault, which ruptured in the Borah Peak earthquake of 1983, the prehistoric earthquake histories of faults in the Central Idaho Seismic Zone are not well known. Much of the research conducted was used to estimate risks posed to the nuclear facilities of the adjacent Idaho National Laboratory. This research shows that ground-rupturing earthquakes larger than magnitude 6 have occurred at least several times over the past 15,000 years along all the active faults. In at least a general way, activity along the faults appears to increase toward the north or northwest, away from the Snake River Plain.

The two largest historical earthquakes in the northern Rocky Mountains occurred in the region on August 17,1959 at Hebgen Lake (magnitude 7.3) and on October 28, 1983 at Borah Peak (magnitude 6.9). Both were accompanied by surface rupture and extensive earthquake aftershocks. The Hebgen Lake earthquake demonstrated the deadly effects of seismically-generated rock falls and landslides in mountainous country. The largest landslide fell into the canyon of the Madison River, killing at least 26 people, and creating a large lake. Three others were killed in the region by falling boulders. The man-made Hebgen Dam narrowly survived overtopping by large water waves (seiche) created by the earthquake.

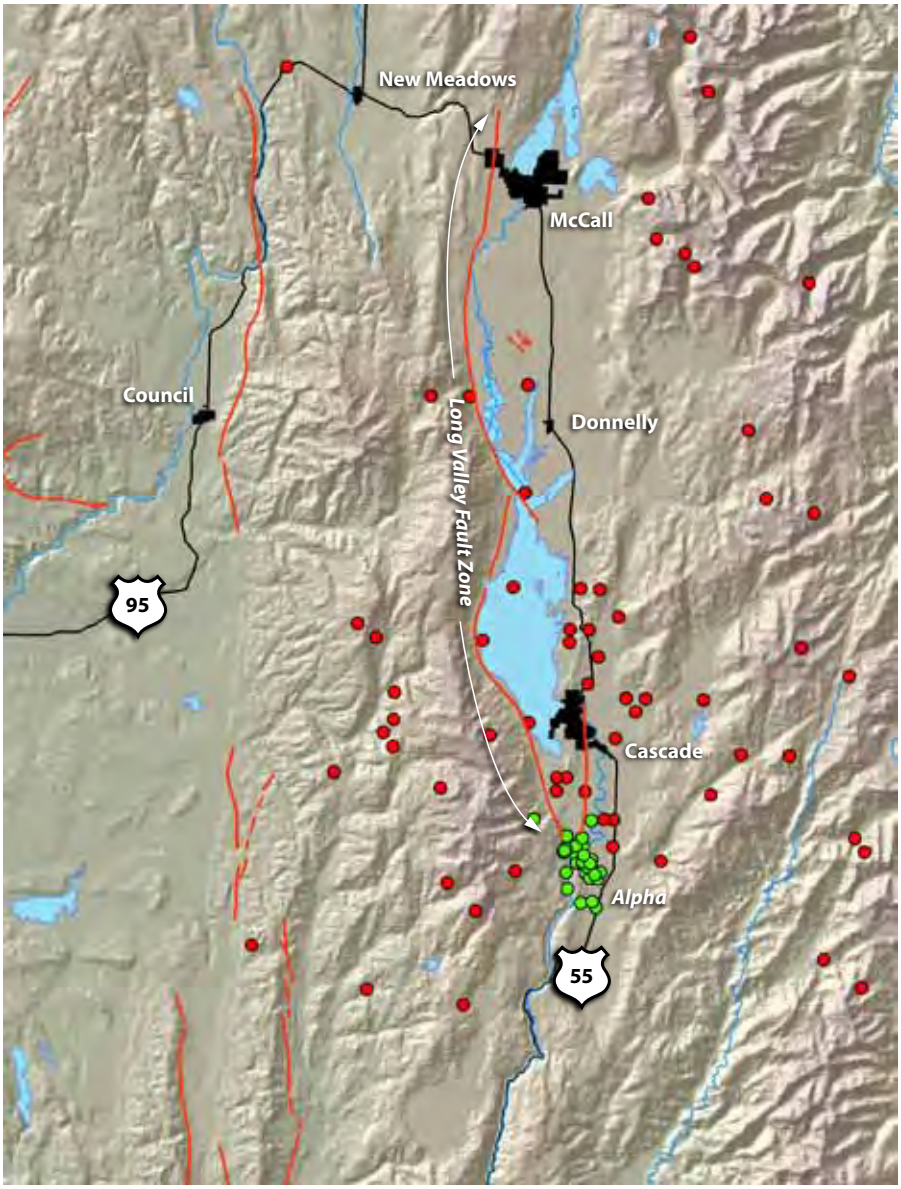
The Borah Peak earthquake created a spectacular 21 mile-long fault scarp. Other notable effects include water fountains and sand boils, increase or decrease in flow of water in springs, and fluctuations in well water levels. The earthquake caused the deaths of two children in Challis, and an estimated $26.7 million (2008 dollars) in damage in the Challis-Mackay area. Most property damage occurred in Challis and Mackay, where 11 commercial buildings and 39 private houses sustained major damage and 200 houses sustained minor to moderate damage. The Borah Peak earthquake was felt in parts of Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and in parts of the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan, Canada (p. 15).

The largest historical earthquake in the Intermountain Seismic Belt was the August 1959 magnitude 7.3 Hebgen Lake earthquake in Montana. Landslides triggered by the shaking submerged Highway 287 (USGS photo).

Western Idaho Seismic Zone

A geologically distinct region called the Western Idaho Seismic Zone lies between McCall and Boise. It is characterized by prominent N-S trending basins and ranges that contrast strikingly with surrounding regions. A complex suture zone between accreted terranes and the ancient North American tectonic plate underlies the region and may influence the orientation of faults. Major north-south trending active faults in the Western Idaho Seismic Zone include the Long Valley fault zone and the Squaw Creek fault. The Squaw Creek fault is about 25 miles north of Boise, Idaho's largest urban region (p. 12).

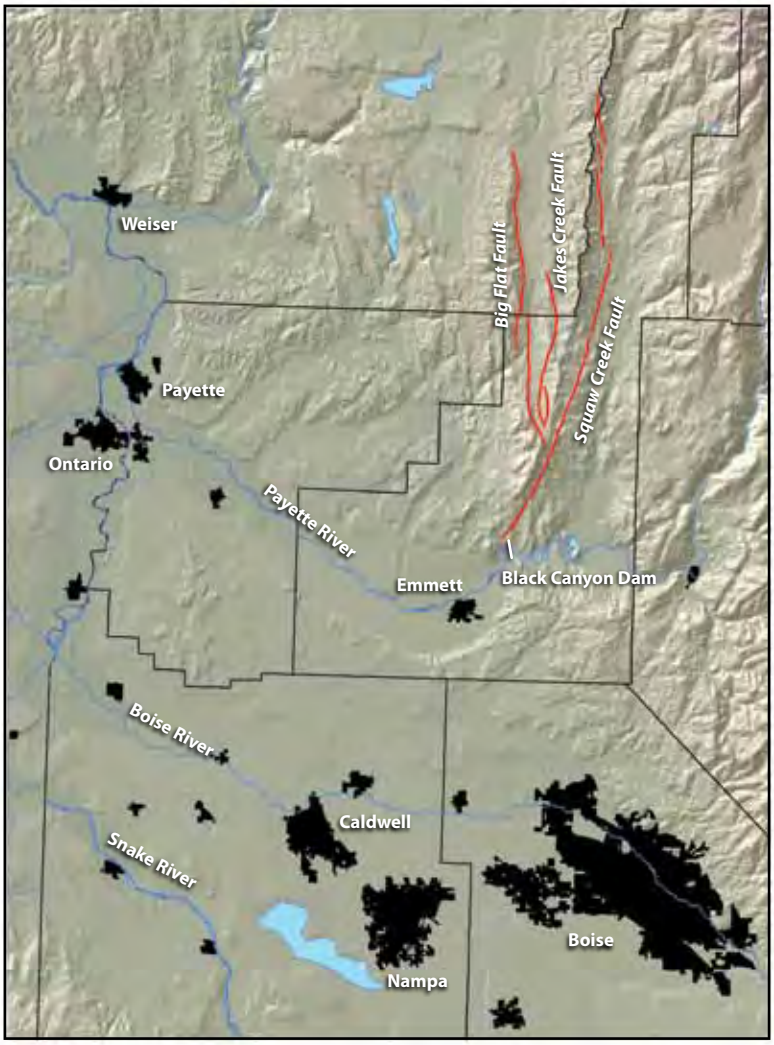
The Long Valley fault zone is notable for earthquake swarms. During a swarm, thousands of small shallow earthquakes occur over several weeks to months within a region of a few tens of square miles. The latest swarm began in September 2005 and continued for several months. The earthquakes, five with magnitudes as high as 4, were centered in Alpha, about 10 miles south of Cascade at the southern end of the Long Valley fault zone. The events were widely felt and caused concern in the local population as some swarms develop into stronger events capable of significant building damage. About 10 % of major earthquakes in the western United States are preceded by foreshock swarms.



Location of the 2005 Alpha earthquake swarm. The location of the largest earthquakes (magnitudes 2 to 4) are shown by green dots (IGS image).

View of Cascade Dam and West Mountain at Cascade, Idaho in the Western Idaho Seismic Zone. The Long Valley Fault extends along the far shore of the Cascade Reservoir. Normal faulting has dropped the floor of the valley several thousand feet. The area has experienced several swarms of thousands of small earthquakes, most recently in the fall of 2005 (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photo).

Is Boise at Risk from Earthquakes?



The tips of active faults are within 25 miles of Boise. Urban areas are shown in black (IGS image).

Boise is located at the northern margin of the Western Snake River Plain. Numerous northwest-trending faults are present but these faults do not appear active based upon geomorphic expression and the age of the sediments they cut. The Boise metro area has several features which may make it especially vulnerable to strong earthquake ground shaking. Three dams impound the Boise River above the city. Earthquake-induced damage to the dams could cause flooding in the city and downstream communities. Irrigation canals above the city could fail during an earthquake sending water into the city. During irrigation season, the water table along parts of the Boise River floodplain rises to within a few feet of the ground surface. Earthquake shaking could cause liquefaction of these sediments and damage to buildings and roads built upon them.

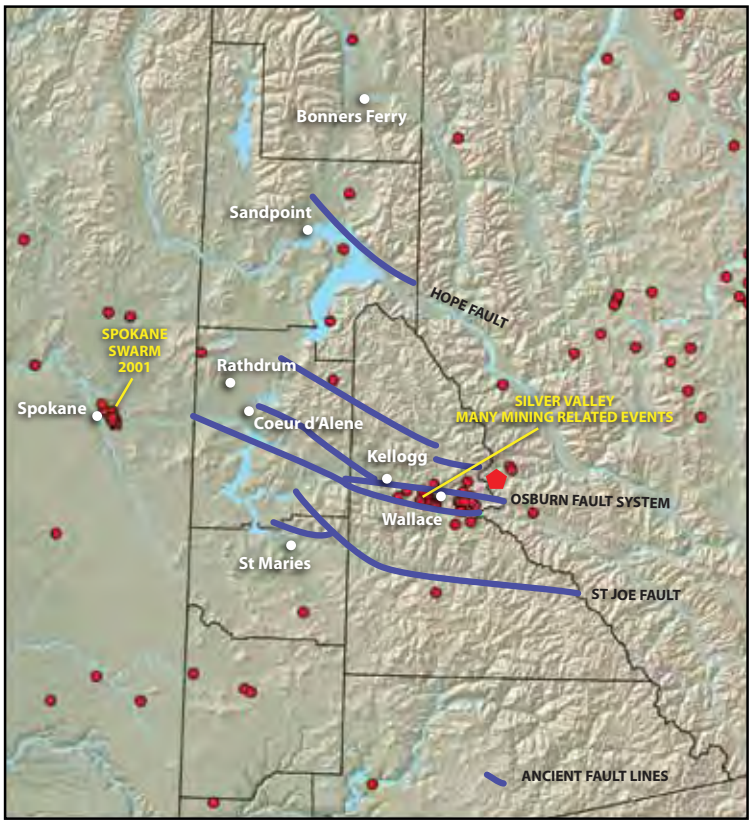
Boise is threatened with earthquake shaking from the north. The Squaw Creek, Big Flat, and Jakes Creek faults are active structures that extend to within 25 miles of Boise, close enough to cause significant damage to the city and surrounding urban areas in the event of a magnitude 6 or 7 earthquake. The Squaw Creek fault has geologic evidence for movement as recently as 7600 years ago. The southern tip of the Squaw Creek fault is close to the Black Canyon Dam on the Payette River. Failure or damage of this dam could cause flooding in Emmett.

The Lewis and Clark Zone: A Seismic threat to North Idaho

The Lewis and Clark Zone is a megashear in the earth's crust, up to 30 miles wide, which cuts some 240 miles through north Idaho and northwestern Montana. Geologic studies have shown that the North American plate has been sheared along this zone repeatedly over the past billion years. The most obvious manifestation of the zone is a set of en echelon valleys that follow brittle fault zones across the grain of the northern Rocky Mountains from Helena through Missoula, Montana to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho . These valleys provided a natural transportation corridor through the mountains used in part by Lewis and Clark in 1806 and the Mullan Trail of the 1850s, and today by Interstate 90.

Along the Lewis and Clark Zone in Idaho, many mining-related seismic events, called rockbursts, have occurred. Rockbursts are spontaneous, violent fractures of rock in deep mines. The sizable magnitudes of some rockbursts, their dominant horizontal strain direction, along with their location within the Lewis and Clark Zone suggest that tectonic stress release may be involved in this mining-related seismicity.

The destructive 1935 magnitude 6. 25 and 6 Helena Valley earthquakes occurred near the eastern end of the Lewis and Clark Zone in Montana. The possibility that the western end of the zone is also capable of such large earthquakes, creates a considerable earthquake shaking hazard for the residents of Wallace, Kellogg, Coeur d'Alene, Rathdrum, Sandpoint and surrounding communities.



Rockbursts are a cause of great concern in the mining industry. They are due in part to the same tectonic stresses that cause natural earthquakes. Research over the years into new mining methods by the National Institute Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has greatly reduced the threat of rockbursts to miners in the Silver Valley of Idaho. (NIOSH photo).

In the eastern Lewis and Clark Zone, the city of Helena, Montana suffered through a devastating series of several hundred earthquake shocks in the month of October, 1935 including three damaging earthquakes on October 12th, 18th, and the 31st. Previous to this cluster of tremors there had been little recorded seismic activity in the area of Helena. The photo shows damage to the Bryant Elementry School after the October 31st aftershock. (Montana Historical Society and Bureau of Mines and Geology photo).

Most Earthquake Damage is Caused by Shaking

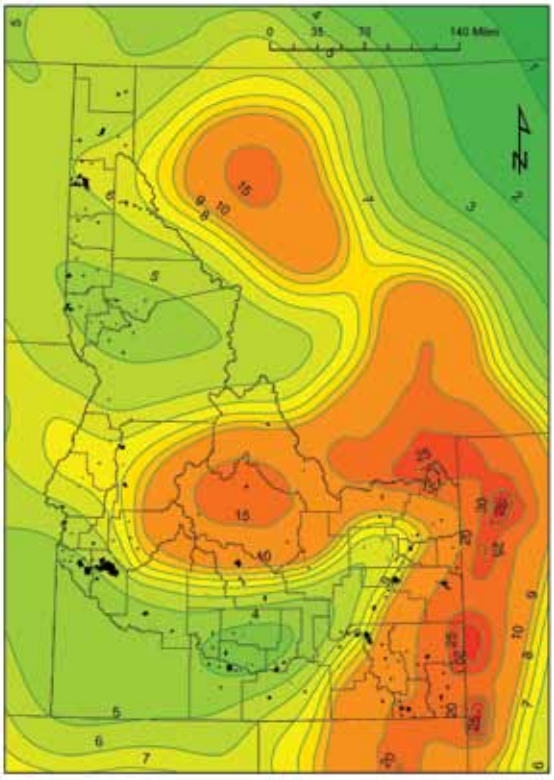
The intensity of shaking that a building or structure will experience during an earthquake is highly variable, but generally depends on three main factors:

- The magnitude of the earthquake—in general, the larger the quake, the stronger the shaking and the larger the area affected.
- The distance from the earthquake—the closer to the source of the earthquake, the stronger the shaking.
- The type of ground material beneath the structure—soils may amplify or change characteristics of the shaking relative to hard bedrock.

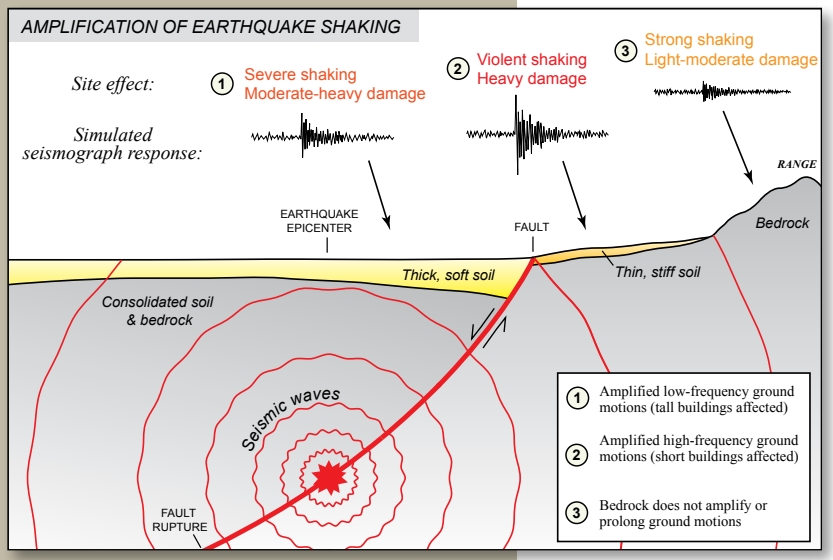
For more information on National Seismic Hazard Maps see http://earthquake.usgs.gov/research/hazmaps/products_data/).

U.S. Geological Survey National Seismic Hazard Maps

These maps display earthquake ground motions for various probability levels across the United States. Hazard maps are applied in building codes, insurance rates, risk assessments, and other public policy. The Idaho map shows peak ground motions forecast over a 50 year time period with a 10% chance of the motions being greater than shown. Warm colors show regions of high ground motion. The map patterns correspond closely to the location of the Intermountain Seismic Belt and known active faults. Map users may specify the time period and probability, as well as the type of ground motion.



Peak Horizontal Acceleration (%g) with 10% Probability Exceedence over 50 years. County boundaries and cites (dark polygons) in Idaho are shown (Data Source: USGS).



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Generalized cross section in a basin-range topography, showing the response to seismic waves generated during an earthquake. Earthquakes generate seismic waves at a wide variety of frequencies, and certain frequency waves may be amplified by local soil conditions.

- Areas with thick, soft, clayey soil amplify low-frequency seismic waves, yielding slow rolling-type shaking that can damage tall buildings and long-span overpasses.
- Areas with thin, stiff (e.g., sandy and gravelly) soil over bedrock amplify high-frequency seismic waves, which yield vigorous ground vibrations that cause more damage to short (1-2 story) buildings, such as houses.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

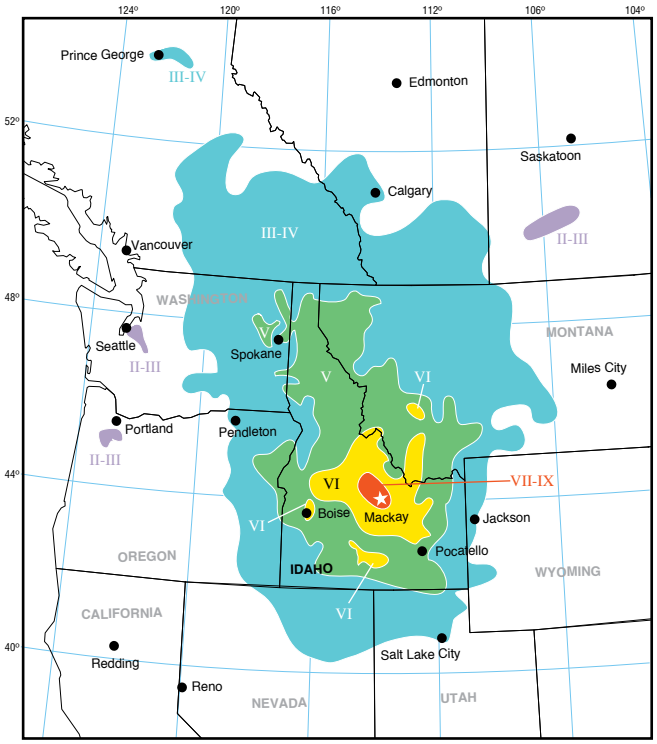
The Mercalli Intensity Scale is the basis for the U.S. evaluation of seismic intensity. Unlike earthquake magnitude, which indicates the energy a quake expends, intensity denotes how strongly an earthquake affects a specific place. It has 12 divisions, using Roman numerals from I to XII:

I. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable circumstances.
II. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
III. Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibration like passing truck. Duration estimated.
IV. During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. At night some awakened. Dishes, windows, and doors disturbed; walls make creaking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motorcars rock noticeably.
V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows, etc., broken; a few instances of cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned. Disturbance of trees, poles, and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI. Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
VII. Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction slight to moderate in well built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures. Some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving motor cars.
VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Persons driving motor cars disturbed.
IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked conspicuously. Underground pipes broken.
X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations; ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed over banks.
XI. Few, if any (masonry), structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipelines completely out of service. Earth slumps and land slips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.
XII. Damage total. Waves seen on ground surfaces. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown upward into the air.

Magnitude or Intensity?

Magnitude is a measure of the energy released in an earthquake—a single value that depends on the area of fault rupture and amount of slip. For example, the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake had a magnitude of 6.9. Because of the nature of the known faults in Idaho, the largest expected earthquake is M 7.5.

Intensity is a measure of the strength of ground shaking at a particular place, and varies by location, proximity to the source of the earthquake, and type of material underlying the site. The intensity scale ranges from barely felt (I) to total destruction (XII). At intensity VII, poorly built structures can be considerably damaged, commonly resulting in casualties. Near the epicenter of the Borah Peak earthquake, the intensity reached IX; however, in Boise, intensity levels were about VI.



Map showing the shaking in Modified Mercalli Intensity scale units of the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake (USGS image).

Earthquakes Also Cause Damage in Other Ways

Although most earthquake damage is caused by shaking, other damaging effects of quakes can be just as devastating. For example, in the 1959 magnitude 7.3 Hebgen Lake earthquake, the greatest damage was caused by a massive landslide.

Damaged infrastructure

Earthquakes often damage roads and bridges, hindering rescue and recovery efforts and causing accidents. Water and sewer pipeline breaks can result in contamination of surface and ground water, and cause "sinkholes" that undermine roads and buildings. Damage to natural gas and electrical distribution systems can cause fires and major service outages. Damage to petroleum pipelines can cause oil spills. The photo below shows damage to a Santa Monica freeway bridge in Los Angeles in the 1994 magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake. This bridge was similar in construction to older bridges along Idaho freeways.

(Photo courtesy of UGS)

(Los Angeles Times photo by Lacy Atkins)

Fires

Earthquakes in urban areas are often followed by destructive fires because gas lines break, electrical shorts ignite fires, damaged water tanks and broken pipes limit water for firefighting, and clogged roads and collapsed bridges prevent access for firefighters. The photo above is an aerial view of Balboa Boulevard in Granada Hills in the 1994 Northridge earthquake showing street flooding, flames due to a broken natural gas line, and burned homes.

(photo by Gail Fisher, Los Angeles Times)

Dam failures and seiches

Earthquakes can make dams fail and generate waves (seiches) many feet high that flood shorelines and wash over dams. Hebgen Lake Dam, shown below, was damaged by ground shaking, and was also overtopped numerous times as waves sloshed back and forth in Hebgen Lake following the 1959 magnitude 7.3 earthquake in Montana.

(Photo from U.S. Forest Service Miscellaneous Publication 907)

Hazardous materials

Earthquake damage can cause releases of hazardous materials from refineries and other chemical storage and distribution systems, research and industrial laboratories, manufacturing plants, and railroad tank cars. The photo above shows a train derailment in the 1994 Northridge earthquake that released sulfuric acid from a tanker car.

Surface rupture and subsidence

In a large earthquake,surface faulting on normal faults causes ground disruption, subsidence and tilting. Near Hebgen Lake in Montana, the barn shown below was damaged when the Red Canyon fault moved in the 1959 Hebgen Lake earthquake.

(USGS Photo)

(IGS photo by Roy Breckenridge)

Landslides and Rockfalls

Earthquakes can trigger damaging landslides and rockfalls. In Challis, during the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake this house narrowly missed destruction when a boulder—called the "Halloween rock" fell from a ridge above town. The 8-foot-high boulder bounced over the house, grazed the front porch, and landed in the front yard.

(USGS Photo)

Liquefaction

Earthquake shaking can cause certain soils to behave like a liquid and lose their ability to support structures. The highest potential for liquefaction is in low-lying areas in saturated, loose, sandy soils and poorly compacted artificial fill. The photo shows liquifaction-related damage caused by the 1959 Hebgen Lake earthquake.

Don't be fooled!—Myth number 2

"IDAHO ISN'T CALIFORNIA"

True, Idaho is not California. However, many earthquakes are recorded and located each year in the Idaho region. Most of these earthquakes are small and not felt. However, since 1884, over 20 shocks have caused damage in Idaho. California certainly has more "wake-up calls," where major earthquakes, which cause fatalities and major structural damage, typically occur once or twice per decade. Scientific studies indicate that such large events occur in and near Idaho about every 25 years. These are high-energy earthquakes of about magnitude 7. They cause considerable ground disruption at the fault line. Within tens of miles of the epicenter there is a high potential for major structural damage and casualties. In Idaho, the many seismically vulnerable buildings increase the damage potential. Idaho is due for its next "Big One"—and, unfortunately, is a lot like California in this regard.

How Likely is a "Big One"?

Earthquake Event	Annual Likelihood
Magnitude 7 in Idaho Major surface-faulting	1 in 25
Intensity VII in Boise Considerable damage	1 in 100
Intensity VIII in Boise Great damage	1 in 200

Source: IGS publication "Seismic Intensities in Idaho"

Reality Check
(for comparing to the chance of a "Big One")

Cause of Death	Your Annual Risk
Heart disease	1 in 450
Cancer	1 in 530
Stroke	1 in 2,100
Motor-vehicle accident	1 in 6,500
Idaho earthquake	1 in 1,650,000

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, causes of death in the U.S. in 2005. The Idaho earthquake statistic is based on the 32 fatalities in the three largest quakes that occurred in or very close to Idaho in the last 75 years.

Response of Buildings to Earthquakes

Much like an automobile on a winding roadway, buildings sway to the effects of earthquakes. Foundations connect structures to the ground, and they play a very important role in determining how much force a building can resist. Engineers study this critical interface and may choose to "cushion" the effect by using special foundation designs.

The soil underlying buildings is an important ingredient in determining the effects of earthquakes on structures.

- **Soft, clayey soils tend to increase the motion at the ground surface and thereby amplify the effects on buildings and structures.**
- **Rock doesn't change the motion nearly as much as soil, so shaking is more predictable.**

A building's configuration and height also play an important role in determining the effects an earthquake will have on its performance.

- **Square or rectangular buildings typically perform better than irregular-shaped buildings.**
- **Tall buildings respond by swaying back and forth.**
- **Short structures are jarred from side to side as the earthquake releases its force at the ground surface.**

The materials from which a building is constructed help determine how it performs during an earthquake.

- **Steel and wood are considered flexible or "ductile" and tend to absorb the energy.**
- **Concrete and masonry are more "rigid" and can transfer the ground motion directly into the structure.**

Earthquakes shake buildings from the ground up, and an important consideration for performance is the length of time the ground shakes. The longer the ground shakes, the more likely the structure will be unable to resist the effects. Building materials can resist temporary "overstress," but when stretched beyond their limits, will break, much like a paper clip bent back and forth will eventually break.

A building's "skeleton" or structure is most important for protecting the lives and safety of its occupants. But so-called "nonstructural" elements such as bookcases, shelves, ceiling tiles, and light fixtures often fall to the floor or hurtle across rooms during earthquakes, injuring and possibly killing occupants. Such problems can be anticipated and addressed before an earthquake. Just as buildings should be designed and braced for earthquakes, nonstructural components require similar consideration.

Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

One building type of particular concern in Idaho is masonry constructed without steel reinforcement. Unreinforced masonry buildings were popular when the state was first settled and continued to be built into the 1970s.

Bricks are created from clay which is burned in ovens at high temperatures. This material was both readily available here and familiar to the early settlers.

Many residences, in addition to commercial buildings, are unreinforced masonry buildings and were constructed without knowledge of how these structures performed in earthquakes. Unfortunately, experience now shows this is one of the most dangerous building types and evidence of its poor performance in earthquakes throughout the world is well documented.

In addition to buildings, virtually all structures are susceptible to damage from an earthquake. Dams, bridges, pipelines, storage tanks, and roadways are other structures that can be damaged by an earthquake's forces.

These infrastructure elements are often taken for granted and only after an earthquake are they viewed as critical components, necessary for maintaining our standard of living. The infrastructure we rely upon can be fragile in ways we may not understand until after it is damaged or disabled in an earthquake.

The ABCs of Seismic Building Codes

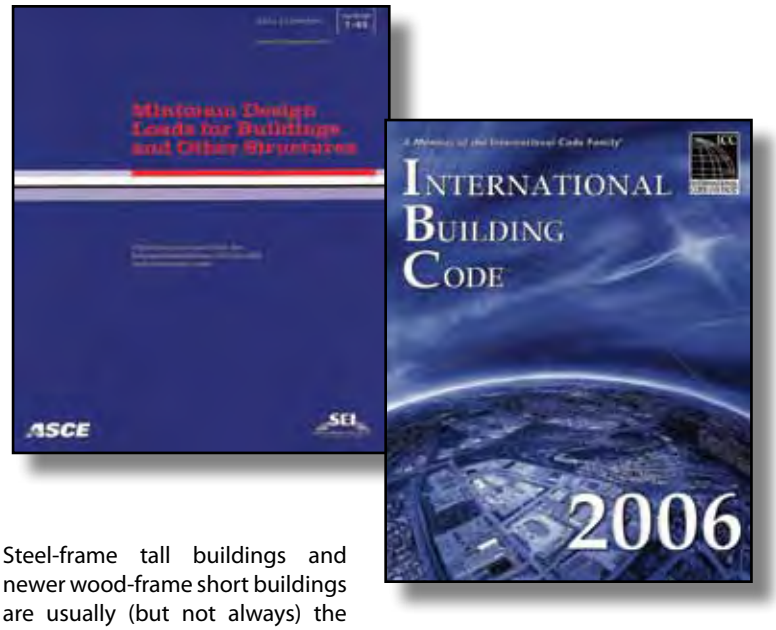
Seismic building codes increase building integrity and help ensure the future safety of communities. These codes are designed to protect lives, but not to ensure buildings are undamaged or usable after an earthquake. Seismic codes are intended to protect people inside buildings by preventing collapse and allowing safe evacuation. Structures built according to the current code should resist minor earthquakes undamaged, resist moderate earthquakes without significant structural damage, and resist severe earthquakes without collapse.

A moderate earthquake that does not significantly damage a building still can seriously hurt or kill people. Buildings contain items such as light fixtures, heating ducts, windows, and suspended ceilings that can fall on people or block escape routes. The exteriors of buildings also can pose hazards to people walking by or exiting, including falling bricks, parapets, window glass, or other facades.

Damage to Interstate 5 in 1994 Northridge, California, earthquake. (Photo courtesy of FEMA)

The seismic provisions of building codes are based on earthquake hazard maps (example at right) which show the probabilities of certain levels of earthquake shaking in particular areas. The code requirements reflect the fact that some places are more likely than others to have strong earthquakes. Idaho has areas with a high likelihood of strong earthquakes, similar to states along the West Coast.

In Idaho, seismic codes made substantial improvements in construction as early as the mid-1970s. Buildings constructed prior to this time may be seismically unsafe. However, buildings constructed in the 1980s would also not be as seismically safe as buildings constructed under today's seismic codes. To keep up with the current state of the art in seismic design, building codes are revised every three years to incorporate new knowledge.



Steel-frame tall buildings and newer wood-frame short buildings are usually (but not always) the safest structure types. Exceptions to these generalizations are due to variables such as the configuration of the building, the quality of construction and inspection, the design of connections, and the manner in which seismic waves strike a particular site.

Building codes provide minimum design and construction requirements for protecting lives. However, some structures with high occupancy, critical-response services (fire, police, hospitals), and vulnerable populations (schools, nursing homes) should be built above minimum requirements. Building codes use importance factors for designing above these minimum requirements. It also is important to protect utilities and infrastructure since damage to these critical structures leads to more deaths, larger economic loss, greater social disruption, and slower response to earthquakes.

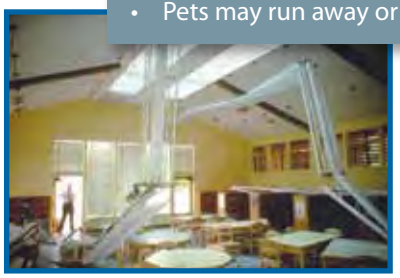
Map showing the ground-shaking hazard in the United States.

Source: USGS National Seismic Hazard Maps

Your Life Could Change Unexpectedly in the Next Quake

Where will your family be?

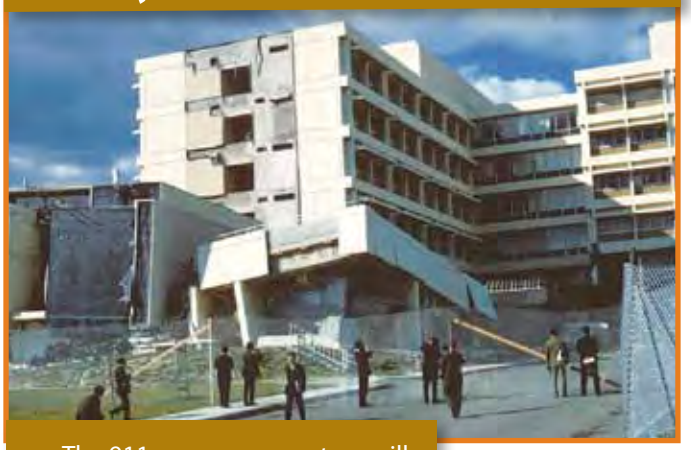
- Your children may be at school, day care, or other activities.
- Family members may be at work or commuting.
- Pets may run away or be injured.



Failure of fluorescent light fixtures in the Dawson Elementary School Library during the 1983 Coalinga, California, earthquake. (Earthquake Engineering Research Institute photo)

Pets are not allowed in most emergency shelters. Do you have a plan to feed and care for your animals after an earthquake?

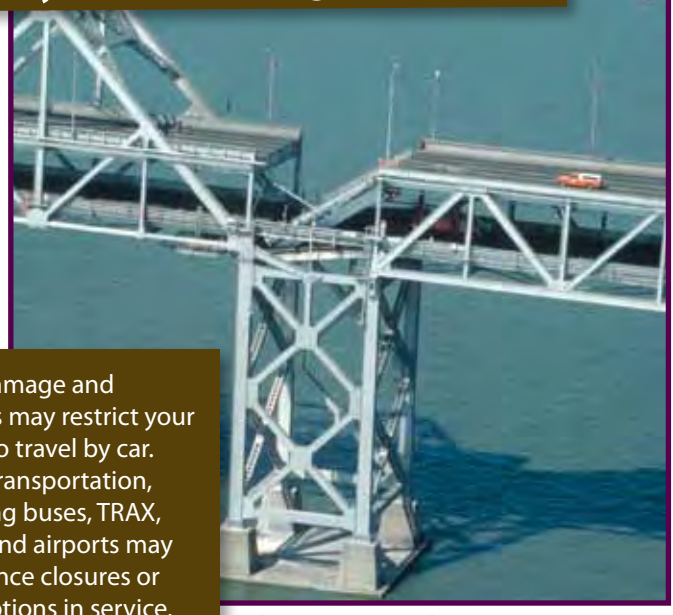
Will you have medical services?



- The 911 emergency system will likely be overloaded.
- Hospitals and other medical facilities may be damaged.
- Emergency rooms and trauma centers may be overwhelmed.
- Assisted living, critical care, and other health services such as dialysis may not be operational.

This hospital in Sylmar, California, had to be demolished after the 1971 magnitude 6.7 San Fernando earthquake. (Photo courtesy of USGS)

Will you be able to get home?



- Road damage and closures may restrict your ability to travel by car.
- Public transportation, including buses, TRAX, trains, and airports may experience closures or interruptions in service.
- Commute times may be dramatically increased.

The 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake caused this section of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge to collapse. (Photo courtesy of USGS)

Will you be able to stay in your home?

This porch on a wood-frame house failed during the 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake. The "red tag" indicates that this home is unsafe and must not be entered or occupied. (Photo courtesy of USGS)

- Your home may be damaged and unsafe to live in.
- Your personal property may be damaged or destroyed.
- Construction materials and labor for repairs will be in limited supply and costs will increase.
- Rebuilding scams may be common.
- Availability of rental housing may be limited due to damage and high demand.

Can you live without the services you rely on?

Where will you get your water, food, medicines, and gasoline after an earthquake? (Photo courtesy of USGS)

- Water may be in short supply.
- Natural gas and electric power may be out for days or weeks.
- Garbage and sewage services may be interrupted.
- Telephone, Internet, cell phone, and wireless communications may be overloaded or unavailable.
- Mail service may be disrupted or delayed.
- Gasoline may be in short supply, and rationing may be necessary.
- Bank operations may be disrupted, limiting access to cash, ATMs, or online banking.
- Grocery, drug, and other retail stores may be closed or unable to restock shelves.

How will your job be affected?

- Businesses may sustain damage and disruption—many small businesses require a long time to reopen or do not survive disasters.
- Your income may be affected—payroll checks or direct deposits may be delayed.
- Your workplace may become a temporary shelter for you or others.
- Supplies and deliveries will be interrupted.

This business in Santa Cruz, California, was nearly destroyed in the 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake. (Photo courtesy of USGS)

How Will Voluntary Agencies Help?

After a damaging earthquake, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs) will help in the following ways:

- Opening and operating emergency shelters.
- Providing food at shelters and feeding locations and through mobile distribution.
- Obtaining and delivering other needed items such as water, baby supplies, and blankets.
- Assisting with the immediate mental-health needs of those affected.
- Providing for basic health needs at shelters and other locations.
- Helping with initial recovery through casework and referrals to other agencies and partners.
- Providing blood and blood products.

For more information go to: http://idavoad.org

Your Financial Situation Could Be Affected by a Quake

This store was temporarily closed following the 2001 magnitude 6.8 Nisqually, Washington, earthquake. (Photo courtesy of The Olympian, Olympia, Wash.)

Aid may not be available immediately following a major disaster. Without proper planning, the financial impact of an earthquake on you and your family could be devastating. Although many things are out of your control after a quake, your ability to recover financially depends on a number of factors that you can control. Prepare and follow a financial disaster recovery plan and you will be more likely to recover successfully. Consider the following:

This bank was damaged in the Nisqually Washington, earthquake, requiring customers to seek services elsewhere. (Photo courtesy of The Olympian, Olympia, Wash.)

Will you have money, food, and medicine?

- Bank operations may be disrupted, limiting access to cash, ATMs, or online banking.
- Food, drug, and other retail stores where you shop may be closed or unable to restock shelves.

- You are still responsible for your existing debts, such as mortgage, lease, car, and credit-card payments.
- You may not have access to important financial records.
- Your assets are at risk without sufficient earthquake insurance.
- If you have earthquake insurance and experience loss, begin working with your insurer to file a claim as quickly as possible.

Will your insurance cover your losses?

- Homeowner's and renter's insurance policies do not cover losses related to earthquakes.
- A separate earthquake insurance policy is one way to help protect your home, in addition to seismic retrofitting.
- Earthquake insurance also helps with additional living expenses in the days and weeks after earthquakes.
- Relatively few Idaho homeowners have earthquake insurance.

Don't be fooled!—Myth number 3

"HOMEOWNER'S INSURANCE WILL COVER ANY DAMAGE TO MY HOME OR BELONGINGS CAUSED BY AN EARTHQUAKE."

Most residential property insurance policies do not cover damage resulting from earthquakes. A separate earthquake insurance policy is one way to protect your home and the investments you have made in personal belongings. Investigate your options carefully to ensure that your assets are sufficiently protected.

Does your small business have a recovery plan?

- A business disaster-recovery plan will make your business better able to survive in a post-disaster environment.
- Although physical assets can be replaced, emotional and social changes that affect businesses and their customers may remain long after a disaster.
- Businesses may not return to their previous revenue levels after a disaster; however, some businesses such as construction are likely to be in great demand following an earthquake.

What types of federal assistance may be available?

- Federal disaster-relief programs are designed to help you get partly back on your feet but not to replace everything you lose.
- The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for responding to, planning for, and reducing the effects of disasters.
- After the president signs a major disaster declaration, FEMA cooperates with other agencies, such as the Small Business Administration (SBA), in providing disaster relief.
- For disaster relief, low-interest loans are made available through the SBA to eligible individuals, homeowners, and businesses to repair or replace damaged property and personal belongings not covered by insurance.
- The maximum SBA personal-property loan is $40,000, and the maximum SBA real-property loan for primary home repair is $200,000.
- FEMA disaster grants for emergency home repairs and temporary rental assistance are available to individuals and households.
- The average FEMA grant is less than $15,000 (the maximum is $28,800)—not enough to rebuild a home.
- The Farm Service Agency offers loans to assist agricultural businesses.

These small businesses in Santa Cruz, California, were heavily damaged in the 1989 magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake, but both eventually reopened. (Photo courtesy of USGS)

This home in the Santa Cruz Mountains collapsed in the Loma Prieta earthquake. (Photo courtesy of USGS)

Useful Web sites

Ready Your Business:
http://www.bhs.idaho.gov/Pages/Preparedness/Business.aspx

Business Disaster Planning:
http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/emres/business.html

Business Preparedness Information:
http://www.ready.gov/business/

The Seven Steps to Earthquake Safety

Earthquakes in Idaho are inevitable, but damage from them can be reduced. Steps you can take before, during, and after earthquakes will help make you and your family safer and reduce your injuries, damage, and losses:

- First and foremost, plan for the personal safety of you and your loved ones.
- Look into the safety of your home, workplace, and child's school—don't be afraid to ask your landlord, boss, or school's principal if they are aware of the hazards and have taken measures to make these places safer and more earthquake resistant.
- Find out if your home, workplace, and child's school could be subjected to seismic hazards such as landsliding or liquefaction, in addition to strong shaking.
- Don't forget to think about likely economic impacts to you and your family from a major quake (see pages 18, 19, and 31).

The seven steps described in this section will help you to be safer in earthquakes. They are arranged as measures you should take before, during, and after quakes. In addition to following the steps at home, they should also be followed at schools and workplaces. If everyone makes an effort to follow these steps, billions of dollars could be saved, injuries avoided, and many deaths averted in the next big earthquake.

You've learned your earthquake hazards, now follow these seven steps:

BEFORE A QUAKE:

STEP 1. Identify potential hazards in your home and begin to fix them (page 26).

STEP 2. Create a disaster-preparedness plan (page 28).

STEP 3. Prepare disaster supply kits (page 29).

STEP 4. Identify your building's potential weaknesses and begin to fix them (page 30).

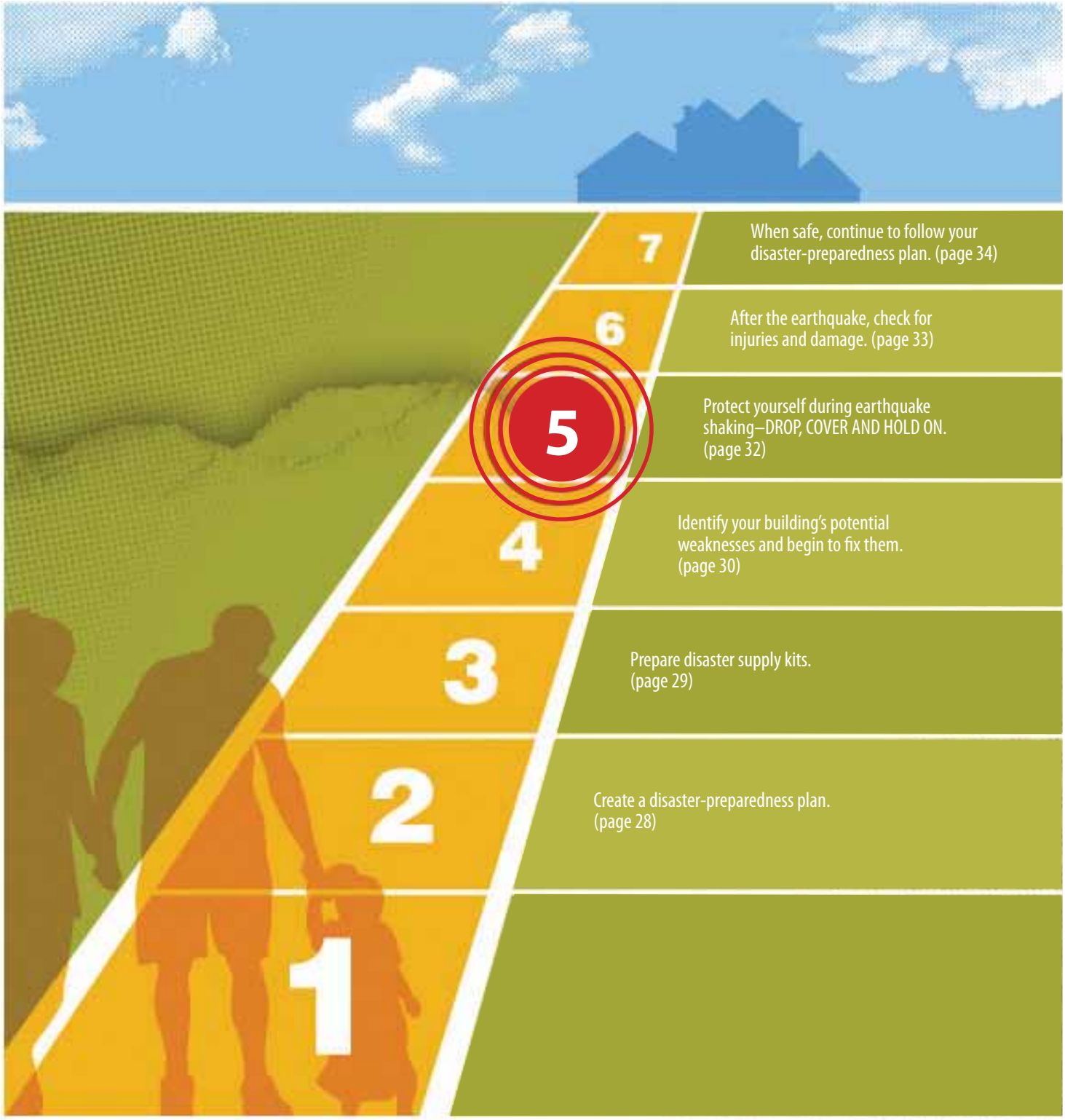
DURING A QUAKE:

STEP 5. Protect yourself during earthquake shaking (page 32).

AFTER A QUAKE:

STEP 6. After the earthquake, check for injuries and damage (page 33).

STEP 7. When safe, continue to follow your disaster-preparedness plan (page 34).


7
When safe, continue to follow your disaster-preparedness plan. (page 34)
6
After the earthquake, check for injuries and damage. (page 33)
5
Protect yourself during earthquake shaking–DROP, COVER AND HOLD ON. (page 32)
4
Identify your building's potential weaknesses and begin to fix them. (page 30)
3
Prepare disaster supply kits. (page 29)
2
Create a disaster-preparedness plan. (page 28)
1

STEP 1 Identify Potential Hazards in Your Home and Begin to Fix Them

The first step to earthquake safety is to look around your home and identify all unsecured objects that might fall during shaking.

START NOW by moving heavy furniture, such as bookcases, away from beds, couches, and other places where people sit or sleep. Also make sure that exit paths are clear of clutter.

Simple and inexpensive things that you can do now will help reduce injuries and protect belongings in a quake. Most hardware and home-improvement stores carry earthquake-safety straps, fasteners, and adhesives that you can easily use to secure your belongings.

The following tips describe simple solutions to situations in your home that could be dangerous during earthquake shaking. If these have not yet been done in your home, take action now:

☑ Check the boxes!

Hanging objects

Art and other heavy objects hung on walls may fall, and glass in pictures and mirrors may shatter.

- ☐ Place only soft art, such as unframed posters or rugs and tapestries, above beds or sofas.
- ☐ Hang mirrors, pictures, and other hanging objects on closed hooks.

Objects on open shelves and tabletops

Collectibles and other loose objects can become dangerous projectiles.

- ☐ Hold collectibles, pottery, and lamps in place by using removable earthquake putty, museum wax, or quake gel.

Tall, top-heavy furniture, such as bookcases and entertainment centers, may fall and injure you.

- ☐ Store heavy items and breakables on lower shelves.
- ☐ Secure both top corners of tall furniture into a wall stud, not just to the drywall.
- ☐ Flexible-mount fasteners, such as nylon straps, allow furniture independent movement from the wall, reducing strain on studs.

Don't be fooled!—Myth number 4

"QUAKE INJURIES ARE ALL FROM COLLAPSING BUILDINGS."

Many people think that all injuries in earthquakes are caused by collapsing buildings. Actually, most injuries in quakes are from objects that break or fall on people. For example, in the 1994 magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake, 55 percent of quake-related injuries were caused by falling objects, such as televisions, pictures and mirrors, and heavy light fixtures.

Water and gas pipes

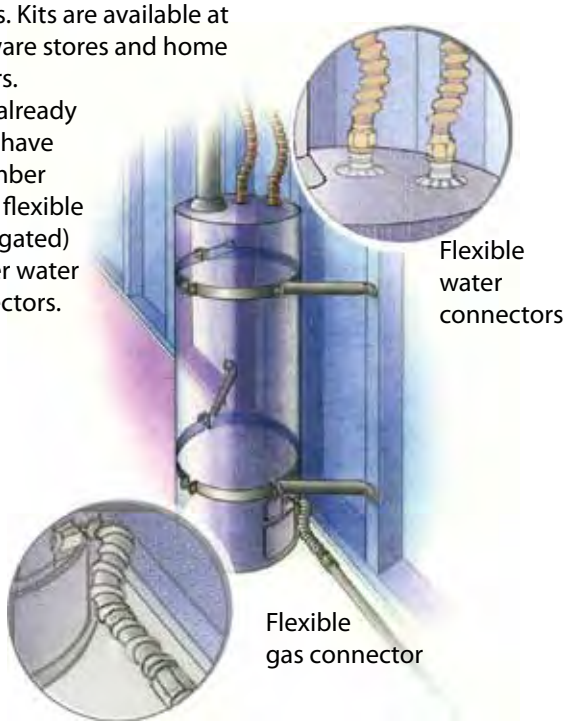
Water or gas pipes anywhere in your home can break. Water leaks can cause extensive damage, and gas leaks are a major fire hazard.

- ☐ Have a plumber evaluate, replace, and properly secure rusted or worn water and gas pipes.
- ☐ If not already done, have a plumber replace rigid gas connections to water heaters, stoves, dryers, and other gas appliances with flexible (corrugated) stainless-steel gas connectors (see below).
- ☐ Excess-flow gas-shutoff valves for individual appliances, which stop gas flow in case of a catastrophic leak, are also now available for use with flexible connectors.

Water heaters

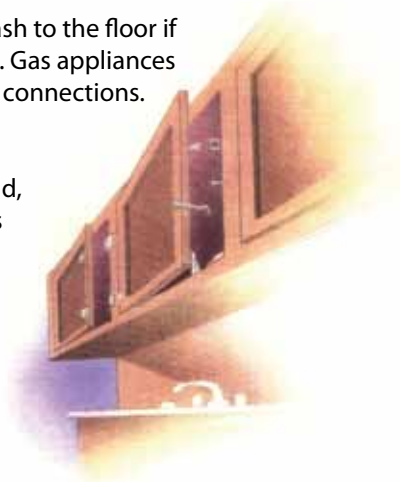
Unsecured water heaters may fall over, rupturing rigid water and gas connections.

- ☐ Water heaters should be anchored to wall studs or masonry with metal straps and lag screws. Kits are available at hardware stores and home centers.
- ☐ If not already done, have a plumber install flexible (corrugated) copper water connectors.



In the kitchen

Glassware and china may crash to the floor if cabinet doors are unsecured. Gas appliances can shift, rupturing their gas connections.



- ☐ Secure all cabinet doors, especially those overhead, to help prevent contents from falling out during quakes. Use latches designed for child-proofing or earthquake or boat safety.
- ☐ Secure refrigerators and other major appliances to walls using earthquake appliance straps.

In the garage or utility room

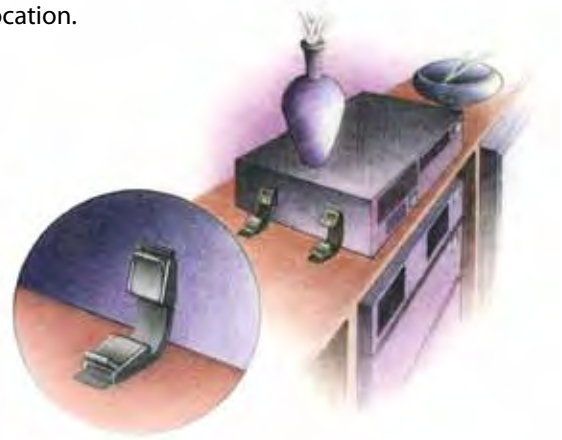
Items stored in garages and utility rooms can fall, causing injuries, damage, and hazardous spills or leaks.

- ☐ Move flammable or hazardous materials to low areas that are secure.
- ☐ Ensure that items stored above or beside vehicles cannot fall, damaging or blocking them.

Home electronics

Large electronic devices may fall, causing injuries and damage. They are also costly to replace.

- ☐ Secure TVs, stereos, computers, and microwave ovens with flexible nylon straps and buckles for easy removal and relocation.



For more information on making your home safer in earthquakes go to: www.ready.idaho.gov (will be live by October 2009)

STEP 2 Create a Disaster-Preparedness Plan

Will everyone in your household know how to react during and after strong earthquake shaking? To be ready for the quakes that are certain to happen in Idaho, it is important that your family have a disaster-preparedness plan. Hold occasional earthquake "drills" to practice your plan. Share your disaster plan with your neighbors and discuss key points with babysitters, house sitters, and house guests. Your plan should include most of the following:

Plan NOW to be safe during an earthquake

In a strong earthquake, individual survival skills will be crucial:

- ☐ Practice "DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON." (See STEP 5, page 32)
- ☐ Identify safe spots in every room, such as under sturdy desks and tables.
- ☐ Learn how to protect yourself no matter where you are when an earthquake strikes. (See STEP 5, page 32)

Plan NOW to respond after an earthquake

Doing the following will enable you to help your family and others after a strong quake:

- ☐ Keep shoes and a working flashlight next to each bed.
- ☐ Teach everyone in your household to use emergency whistles and (or) to knock three times repeatedly if trapped. Rescuers searching collapsed buildings will be listening for sounds.
- ☐ Identify the needs of household members and neighbors with special requirements or situations, such as use of a wheelchair, walking aids, special diets, or medication.
- ☐ Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation) training course. Learn who in your neighborhood is trained in first aid and CPR.
- ☐ Know the locations of utility shutoffs and keep needed tools nearby. Know how to turn off the gas, water, and electricity to your home. Only turn off the gas if you smell or hear leaking gas. (See STEP 6, page 29)
- ☐ Get training from your local fire department in how to properly use a fire extinguisher.
- ☐ Install smoke alarms and test them monthly. Change the battery once a year, or sooner if the alarm emits a "chirping" sound (low-battery signal).
- ☐ Check with your fire department to see if there is a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) in your area. If not, ask how to start one.

Plan NOW to communicate and recover after an earthquake

Don't wait until the next earthquake to do the following:

- ☐ Locate a safe place outside of your home for your family to meet after the shaking stops.
- ☐ Establish an out-of-area contact person who can be called by everyone in the household to relay information.
- ☐ Provide all family members with a list of important contact phone numbers.
- ☐ Determine where you might live if your home cannot be occupied after an earthquake or other disaster (ask friends or relatives).
- ☐ Learn about the earthquake plan developed by your children's school or day care, and keep your children's school emergency release cards current.
- ☐ Keep copies of insurance policies, financial records, and other essential documents in a secure location, such as with your household disaster kit. Include a household inventory (a list and photos or video of your belongings).

Your family may be sleeping when the next strong quake hits Idaho. After the shaking stops, the lights may be out and broken glass and other dangerous debris may litter the floor, making it unsafe to walk barefoot. Keep a flashlight and a pair of sturdy shoes secured to or within reach of everyone's bed. A good way to do this is to use a drawstring bag tied to a bedpost at the head of the bed for each occupant. (Photo courtesy USGS)

STEP 3 Prepare Disaster Supply Kits

(Photo courtesy of American Red Cross)

Personal disaster kits

Everyone in your family should have their own personal disaster kits. These kits are collections of supplies they may need when a quake strikes.

Personalize these kits and keep them where they can easily be reached—at home, in the car, at work or school. A backpack or other small bag is best for these kits so that they can be easily carried in an evacuation. Include the following items:

- ☐ Medications, a list of prescriptions, copies of medical insurance cards, doctors' names and contact information.
- ☐ Medical consent forms for dependents.
- ☐ First aid kit and handbook.
- ☐ Spare eyeglasses, personal hygiene supplies, and sturdy shoes.
- ☐ Bottled water.
- ☐ Whistle (to alert rescuers to your location).
- ☐ Emergency cash.
- ☐ Personal identification.
- ☐ List of emergency contact phone numbers.
- ☐ Snack foods high in calories.
- ☐ Emergency lighting—light sticks and (or) a working flashlight with extra batteries and light bulbs (hand-powered flashlights are also available).
- ☐ Comfort items, such as games, crayons, writing materials, and teddy bears.

A Special Note About Children

Before the next earthquake, spend time with your kids to discuss what might occur. Involve them in developing your disaster plan, preparing disaster kits (ask them what game or toy they want to include), and practicing "DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON."

In the days after a quake, kids need extra contact and support. They may be frightened and under great stress, and aftershocks won't let them forget the experience. Parents may have to leave children with others in order to deal with the emergency, and this can be scary. Whenever possible, include your children in the earthquake recovery process.

Resources for kids to learn about disaster preparedness:
http://www.fema.gov/kids/
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/4kids/

Household disaster kit

Electrical, water, transportation, and other vital systems can be disrupted for several days or more after a large earthquake. Emergency response agencies and hospitals will likely be overwhelmed and unable to provide you with immediate assistance.

To help your family cope after a strong earthquake, store a household disaster kit in an easily accessible safe location. This kit, which complements your personal disaster kits, should be in a large portable watertight container and should hold at least a 3- to 5-day supply of the following items:

- ☐ Drinking water (minimum one gallon per person per day).
- ☐ First aid supplies, medications, and essential hygiene items, such as soap, toothpaste, and toilet paper.
- ☐ Emergency lighting—light sticks and (or) a working flashlight with extra batteries and light bulbs (hand-powered flashlights are also available).
- ☐ A hand-cranked or battery-operated radio (and spare batteries).
- ☐ Canned and packaged foods and cooking utensils, including a manual can opener.
- ☐ Items to protect you from the elements, such as warm clothing, sturdy shoes, extra socks, blankets, and perhaps even a tent.
- ☐ Heavy-duty plastic bags for waste and to serve other uses, such as tarps and rain ponchos.
- ☐ Work gloves and protective goggles.
- ☐ Pet food and pet restraints.
- ☐ Copies of vital documents, such as insurance policies and personal identification.

Note: Replace perishable items like water, food, medications, and batteries on a yearly basis.

For more information on safety, preparedness, and disaster kits, go to:

Ready Idaho
www.ready.idaho.gov
Idaho Power
www.idahopower.com/AboutUs/Safety/default.cfm
Avista Utilities
www.avistautilities.com/safety/Pages/default.aspx
Ready America
www.ready.gov/america/index.html

STEP 4 Identify Your Building's Potential Weaknesses and Begin to Fix Them

Is your house, condo, or apartment strong enough to withstand an earthquake?

Use the following quiz to see if your home is likely to be so badly damaged in a future earthquake that people might be injured or that it would be unsafe to occupy. If your home scores above 17 on the quiz, you probably should have a structural engineer evaluate it unless it has been strengthened in the last few years. The engineer will check to see if your home is strong enough to keep you and your family reasonably safe in an earthquake by looking for the following:

- Is your house properly connected to the foundation?
- Is there plywood on the exterior walls of your house?
- Are there anchors attaching the roof and floor systems to the walls?
- Is your house constructed out of unreinforced masonry?
- Do you have large openings like a garage door that may require better bracing?

The following quiz will help you to determine the adequacy of your house in resisting a seismic event. Once you have identified the areas requiring retrofitting, prioritize how and when to fix them, and get started. Local building departments and the Structural Engineers Association of Idaho are excellent resources.

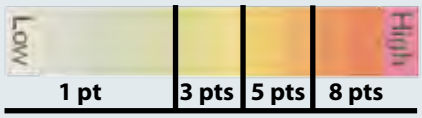
Don't be fooled!—Myth number 5

"WE HAVE GOOD BUILDING CODES, SO WE MUST HAVE SAFE BUILDINGS."

The best building code in the world does nothing for buildings built before the code was enacted. Although building codes used in Idaho have strict seismic provisions, many older buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry buildings, have not been "retrofitted" to meet updated codes. Retrofitting—fixing problems in older buildings—is the responsibility of a building's owner.

Structural-Safety Quiz for Homes and Other Buildings

1. When was your home built?
   - ☐ Before 1970 = **6 points**
   - ☐ 1970 – 1980 = **3 points**
   - ☐ After 1980 = **1 point**
2. How many stories and what style is your home?
   - ☐ 2 or more stories above grade with stepped floors, split levels, or large openings in floors = **5 points**
   - ☐ 2 or more stories above grade with flat floors, no steps in the floor, and no large openings in floors = **3 points**
   - ☐ 1 story rambler above grade = **1 point**
3. What is the construction material of the exterior walls?
   - ☐ Unreinforced masonry bearing walls = **7 points**
   - ☐ Wood or reinforced masonry with full height brick veneer = **3 points**
   - ☐ Wood or reinforced masonry = **1 point**
4. What are the foundation walls constructed from?
   - ☐ Stacked rock or brick, with basement = **5 points**
   - ☐ Stacked rock or brick, no basement = **3 point**
   - ☐ Concrete, with or without basement = **1 point**
   - ☐ Slab on grade, no basement = **0 points**
5. Where is your house located? *(see map, page 14)*



Total points = _____

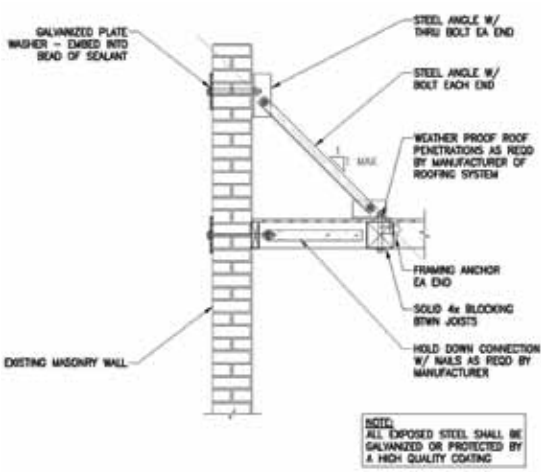
If your home scores 17 or more points on the quiz, you probably should have an engineer, architect, or contractor evaluate it.

EXAMPLES:

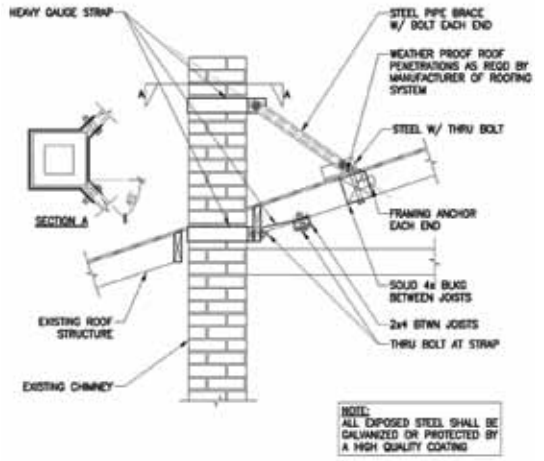
1. 1958, 1 story, unreinforced masonry, concrete foundation, Boise: **6+1+7+1+8 = 23**
2. 1995, 2 story (flat), wood (brick veneer), concrete foundation, Pocatello: **1+3+3+1+8 = 16**
3. 2006, 2 story (large openings), wood, slab on grade, Ketchum: **1+5+1+0+3 = 10**

Parapet Hazards

On October 28, 1983, two girls, ages 6 and 7, were killed by falling debris from a parapet (a wall-like barrier at the edge of a roof) on a business in Challis, Idaho, as they walked to school. Challis is about 13 miles north of the epicenter of the 1983 Borah Peak earthquake (magnitude 6.9). Photos 1 and 2 were taken of damaged buildings from this earthquake in the nearby town of Mackay, Idaho. These deaths were the first caused by an earthquake in the United States since 65 people were killed in the San Fernando earthquake in California on February 9, 1971.



PARAPET BRACING



CHIMNEY BRACING

The 1962 Cache Valley earthquake (magnitude 5.7) is another example of falling debris from parapets. Arrows in photo 3 show the path of bricks that tumbled from the parapet of a drugstore onto the roof of the City Cafe in Lewiston, Utah. Luckily this cafe in Lewiston was not open when the earthquake occurred (see photo 4). Photo 5 shows damage to an unreinforced masonry building in the 2008 magnitude 6 Wells, Nevada, earthquake.

The bracing of parapets, creating strong wall-to-roof connections, and bracing or elimination of other roof appendages (chimneys and cornices) are among the simplest and most cost-effective seismic upgrades that can be made to a building.

The figures at left show how to brace parapets and chimneys. These figures are based on a State of Utah publication titled "The Utah Guide for the Seismic Improvement of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings" and may be viewed online at http://homelandsecurity.utah.gov/hazards/earthquake.htm.

(Photos 1 and 2 by O. Kasteler, courtesy of the Deseret News; photos 3 and 4 courtesy of the Salt Lake Tribune; photo 5 courtesy of Craig dePolo, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology)

1

2

3

4

5

STEP 5 Protect Yourself During Earthquake Shaking

The previous pages have concentrated on getting you ready for future earthquakes in Idaho, but what should you do when the shaking starts?

If you are indoors...

- DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON. If you are not near a desk or table, drop to the floor against an interior wall and protect your head and neck with your arms.
- Avoid exterior walls, windows, hanging objects, mirrors, tall furniture, large appliances, and cabinets filled with heavy objects.
- Do not go outside until well after the shaking stops!

In bed

Hold on and stay there, protecting your head with a pillow. You are less likely to be injured staying where you are. Broken glass on the floor can cause injuries; be sure to put shoes on before stepping on the floor.

In a high-rise building

DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON. Avoid windows. Do not use elevators. Do not be surprised if sprinkler systems or fire alarms activate.

At work

DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON. Know your workplace's earthquake safety plan and put it into action. When safe, move to a specified meeting location.

In a public building or theater

DROP, COVER, AND HOLD ON if possible. If in a theater seat, duck down and protect your head and neck with your arms. Don't try to leave until the shaking is over. Then walk out slowly, watching for fallen debris or anything that could fall on you in aftershocks.

If you are outdoors...

Move to a clear area if you can do so safely; avoid buildings, power lines, trees, and other hazards. Always assume fallen power lines are live.

Near tall buildings

Windows, facades, and architectural details are often the first parts of a building to collapse. Get away from this danger zone when shaking starts. Take refuge in a safe building or an open space.

Driving

When able, safely pull over to the side of the road, stop, and set the parking brake. Avoid overpasses, bridges, power lines, signs, trees, and other things that might collapse or fall on the vehicle. Stay inside the vehicle until the shaking is over. If a power line falls on the vehicle, stay inside until a trained person removes the hazard.

In a stadium

Stay at your seat and protect your head and neck with your arms. Don't try to leave until the shaking is over. Then exit slowly, avoiding debris and watching for anything that could fall in aftershocks.

If you are indoors, when you feel strong earthquake shaking, drop to the floor, take cover under a sturdy desk or table, and hold on to it firmly until the shaking stops.

(Photo courtesy of USGS)

Below a dam

Dams can fail during a major earthquake. Catastrophic failure is unlikely, but if you are downstream from a dam, you should know flood-zone information and have prepared an evacuation plan. For more information on dams in Idaho, go to: *www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/StreamsDams/DamSafety/dams.htm*

Don't be fooled!—Myth number 6

"THE TRIANGLE OF LIFE SURVIVAL METHOD IS THE BEST METHOD TO USE INSIDE A BUILDING TO SURVIVE AN EARTHQUAKE."

False. The best survival method inside a building is to Drop, Cover, and Hold On under a table, desk, or chair, rather than trying to get into a survivable void next to a large, bulky object as advocated by the Triangle of Life method. The Drop, Cover, and Hold On survival method protects individuals from objects falling from walls and shelves. It also provides a level of protection from structural failures. If a table or desk is not available, sit down with your back against an interior wall, using your hands and arms to protect your head and neck.

STEP 6 After the Earthquake, Check for Injuries and Damage

Once earthquake shaking has stopped, follow your disaster preparedness plans (see Step 2, page 24). Most importantly:

Check for injuries

NOTE: The manual in your first aid kit and the front pages of your telephone book have instructions on first aid measures.

- Check yourself for serious injuries before helping others. Protect your mouth, nose, and eyes from dust.
- If a person is bleeding, put direct pressure on the wound. Use clean gauze or cloth, if available.
- If a person is not breathing, administer rescue breathing.
- If a person has no pulse, begin CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation).
- Do not move seriously injured persons, unless they are in immediate danger of further harm.
- Cover injured persons with blankets or additional clothing to keep them warm.

Check for damage causing hazardous conditions

- **Fire**—If possible, put out small fires in your home or neighborhood immediately. Call for help, but don't wait for the fire department.
- **Gas leaks**—Turn off the gas only if you suspect a leak because of broken pipes or detect the odor or sound of leaking natural gas. Use a manual gas shut-off wrench to close your main gas valve by turning it counterclockwise. Don't turn gas back on by yourself—wait for the gas company! (Your telephone book has information on this topic.)
- **Damaged electrical wiring**—Shut off power at the main breaker switch if there is any damage to your home wiring. Leave the power off until the damage is repaired! (Your telephone book also has information on this topic.)
- **Downed utility lines**—If you see downed power lines, consider them energized and keep yourself and others well away from them. Never touch downed power lines or any objects in contact with them!
- **Falling items**—Beware of heavy items tumbling off shelves when you open closet and cupboard doors.
- **Spills**—Use extreme caution; when in doubt, leave your home. Spilled medicines, drugs, or other relatively non-toxic substances can be cleaned up. Potentially harmful materials, such as bleach, lye, garden chemicals, paint, and gasoline or other flammable liquids should be isolated or covered with an absorbent material, such as dirt or cat litter.
- **Damaged masonry**—Stay away from brick chimneys and walls. They may be weakened and could topple during aftershocks. Don't use a fireplace with a damaged chimney, as this could start a fire or trap toxic gases in your home.

If your home is seriously damaged

If your home is structurally unsafe or threatened by a fire or other secondary disaster, you need to evacuate. However, shelters may be overcrowded and initially lack basic services, so do not leave home just because utilities are out of service or your home and its contents have suffered moderate damage.

If you evacuate, tell a neighbor and your family point-of-contact where you are going. Take the following, if possible, when you evacuate:

Bring to a shelter:

- ☐ Personal disaster supply kits (see STEP 3, page 25).
- ☐ Supply of water, food, and snacks.
- ☐ Blanket, pillow, and air mattress or sleeping pad.
- ☐ Change of clothing and a jacket.
- ☐ Towel and washcloth.
- ☐ Diapers, formula, food, and other supplies for infants.
- ☐ A few family pictures or other small comfort items, such as dolls or teddy bears for children.
- ☐ Personal identification and copies of household and health insurance information.
- ☐ Books and games (especially for children).

However, do not bring

- Pets (service animals for people with disabilities are allowed—bring food for them).
- Large quantities of unnecessary clothing or other personal items.
- Valuables that might be lost, stolen, or take up needed space.

If you suspect a gas leak, use a manual gas shut-off wrench.

AFTERSHOCK
Go back to STEP 5

STEP 7 When Safe, Continue to Follow Your Disaster-Preparedness Plan

Once you have met your and your family's immediate needs after the next strong Utah earthquake, continue to follow your disaster-preparedness plan (see Step 2, page 24).

The first days after the quake

In the days following a damaging quake, pay special attention to the following:

Safety first

- Do not re-enter your home until you know it is safe.
- Be sure there are no gas leaks at your home before using open flames (lighters, matches, candles, or grills) or operating any electrical or mechanical device that could create a spark (light switches, generators, chain saws, or motor vehicles).
- Check for chemical spills, faulty electrical wiring, and broken water lines. Water in contact with faulty wiring is a shock hazard.
- Unplug broken or toppled light fixtures or appliances. These could start fires when electricity is restored.
- Never use the following indoors: camp stoves, kerosene or gas lanterns or heaters, gas or charcoal grills, or gas generators, as these can release deadly carbon monoxide gas or be a fire hazard in aftershocks.

Be in communication

- Turn on your portable or car radio and listen for information and safety advisories.
- Place all phones back on their cradles.
- Call your out-of-area contact, tell them your status, and then stay off the phone—emergency responders need the phone lines for life-saving communications.
- Check on your neighbors.

Check your food and water supplies

- If power is off, plan meals so as to use up refrigerated and frozen foods first. If you keep the door closed, food in your freezer may be good for a couple of days.
- If your water is off, you can drink from water heaters, melted ice cubes, or canned vegetables. Avoid drinking the water from swimming pools or hot tubs; use it to fight fires.

The first weeks after the earthquake

- This is a time of transition. Although aftershocks may continue, you will now work toward getting your life, your home and family, and your routines back in order. Emotional care and recovery are just as important as healing physical injuries and rebuilding a home. Make sure your home is safe to occupy and not in danger of collapse in aftershocks. If you were able to remain in your home or return to it after a few days, you will have a variety of tasks to accomplish while re-establishing routines:

Tasks

- If your gas was turned off, you will need to arrange for the gas company to turn it back on.
- If the electricity went off and then came back on, check your appliances and electronic equipment for damage.
- If water lines broke, look for water damage.
- Locate or replace critical documents that may have been misplaced, damaged, or destroyed.
- Contact your insurance agent or company to begin your claims process.
- Contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to find out about financial assistance. For FEMA teleregistration, call 1-800-621-FEMA (3362).
- If you cannot live at your home, set up an alternative mailing address with the post office.

If you can't stay in your home

The American Red Cross offers immediate emergency assistance with housing needs. The Red Cross also supports shelter operations prior to a presidential declaration of a federal disaster.

Once a presidential declaration has been issued, FEMA may activate the Assistance for Individuals and Households Program. This program includes:

- Home-repair cash grants; the maximum federal grant available is $28,800 for all individual and family assistance.
- Housing assistance in the form of reimbursement for short-term lodging expenses at a hotel or motel.
- Rental assistance for as long as 18 months in the form of cash payment for a temporary rental unit or a manufactured home.
- If no other housing is available, FEMA may provide mobile homes or other temporary housing.

FEMA mobile homes being set up in Port Charlotte, Florida, to provide temporary housing for victims of Hurricane Charley (August 2004). Nearly a year after the storm, these trailers were still being used. (Photo courtesy of FEMA)

A Review of Money Matters: Financial Impacts of Earthquakes

Following a quake, disaster aid may not be immediately available, so you should plan ahead. If you have prepared a financial disaster recovery plan, you are more likely to recover successfully after a quake. Financial recovery planning resources are available from:

·Operation Hope Emergency Financial First Aid Kit:
http://www.ncua.gov/Publications/brochures/EmergencyFinancialFirstAidKit.pdf

·American Red Cross—Disaster Recovery: A Guide to Financial Issues (2003):
http://www.redcross.org/services/disaster/beprepared/FinRecovery/

·Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):
http://www.fema.gov/about/process

·Small Business Administration:
http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/index.html

Your financial disaster recovery kit

After a damaging earthquake, you will need copies of essential financial documents, as well as emergency cash. Keep these items together, current, and stored in a fire-proof document safe. Consider purchasing a home safe or renting a safe deposit box. Some essential items in your financial disaster recovery kit are:

- ☐ Birth certificates.
- ☐ Marriage license/divorce papers and child custody papers.
- ☐ Passports and driver's licenses.
- ☐ Social security cards.
- ☐ Naturalization papers and residency documents.
- ☐ Military/veteran's papers.
- ☐ Critical medical information.
- ☐ Cash, in the event ATM or bank services are disrupted.
- ☐ Certificates for stocks, bonds, and other investments.
- ☐ Bank statements.
- ☐ Credit card numbers.
- ☐ A list of phone numbers for financial institutions and credit card companies where you have accounts.
- ☐ Insurance policies.
- ☐ An inventory of your household possessions.
- ☐ Appraisals of valuable jewelry, art, antiques, and heirlooms.
- ☐ Home improvement records.
- ☐ A backup of critical files on your computer (also keep a copy at work).
- ☐ A list of names, phone numbers, and e-mail addresses of critical personal and business contacts.
- ☐ Deeds, titles, and other ownership records for property such as homes, autos, RVs, and boats.
- ☐ Powers of attorney, including health-care powers of attorney.
- ☐ Wills or trust documents.

For help in the first week after an earthquake, contact:

Your county office of emergency services

www.bhs.idaho.gov/Pages/Contact/CountyCoordinators.aspx

American Red Cross:
www.redcrossidaho.org
1-800-853-2570

Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security:
www.bhs.idaho.gov
208-422-3033

Federal Emergency Agency (FEMA):
www.fema.gov/assistance

Don't be fooled!—Myth number 7

"I DON'T NEED TO WORRY ABOUT EARTHQUAKES— THE GOVERNMENT WILL SAVE ME!"

Many people wrongly believe that the U.S. government will take care of all their financial needs if they suffer losses in an earthquake. The truth is that federal disaster assistance is only available if the president formally declares a disaster. Even if you do get disaster assistance, it is usually a loan that you must repay, with interest, in addition to mortgages and other financial obligations you still owe, even on damaged property. If you don't qualify for loans, grants may be available to you. However, these are only designed to meet your most immediate needs, not to replace your losses (see pages 22 and 23).

Earthquake Information on the Web

After an earthquake, knowing more about what just happened can reduce fears and help you understand what to expect next. Online earthquake information products include:

Location and magnitude of recent earthquakes

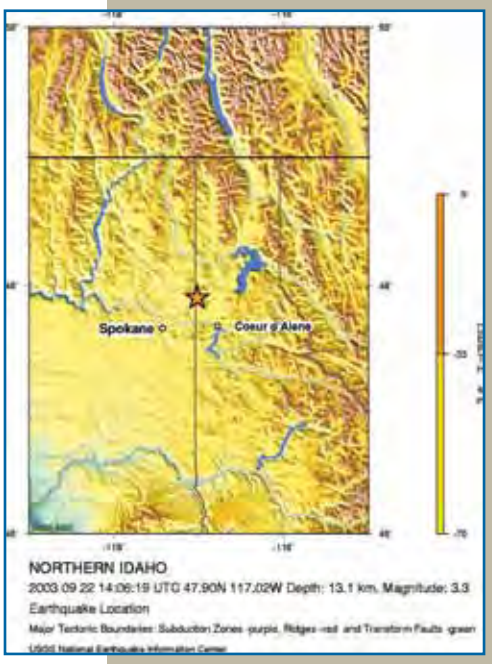
Within 1 to 2 minutes of a large earthquake (greater than about magnitude 4) , its location and magnitude are available at:
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/

"Did You Feel It?"—Tell us what you felt!

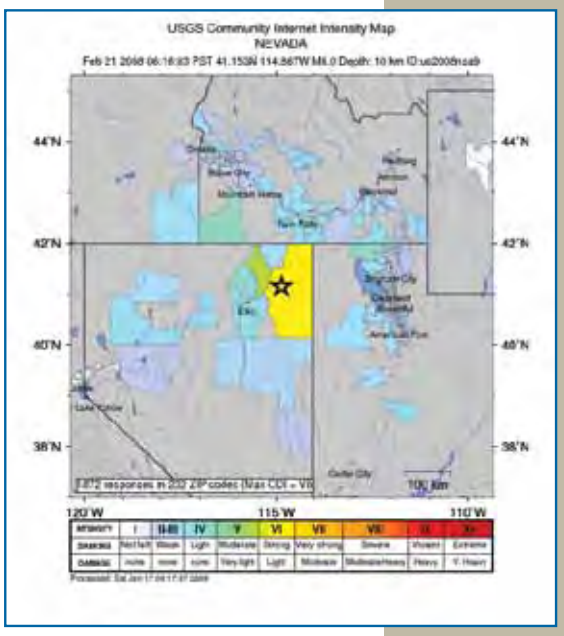
Personal experiences of the effects of an earthquake are very valuable to scientists. When you have felt a quake, please report your observations by using a quick survey found on the U.S. Geological Survey "Did You Feel It?" Web site at http://earthquake.usgs.gov/dyfi/.
When you fill out the survey, your observations of actual damage and shaking are combined with those of other people who felt the earthquake. The quake's shaking intensities, derived from these observations, are displayed by ZIP code on a "Community Internet Intensity Map." No personal information is collected and your anonymity is preserved.

Who monitors Idaho earthquakes?

Unlike most western US states, Idaho lacks a state seismic network. Earthquakes are monitored by the USGS, the state networks of Montana and Utah, the Yellowstone Volcano Observatory, BYU-Idaho, and the University of Idaho. The Idaho National Laboratory also operates a network. Because of the low density of seismographs in the state and the lack of a state seismologist, Idaho earthquakes of magnitude 3.5 or less are sometimes poorly located or reported after delays of hours to days.



Map of the September 22, 2003, Rathdrum Prairie, magnitude 3.3 earthquake. Maps such as this are placed on the USGS Earthquake Hazards website following detected earthquakes. They give the location, depth, and magnitude of the earthquake.



Community Internet Intensity Map ("Did You Feel It?") for the February 21, 2008, magnitude 6.0 earthquake in Wells, Nevada. Light ground shaking was reported across southern Idaho. More than 1870 people reported their observations on this earthquake online.

Glossary

Aftershocks. Earthquakes that follow the largest shock of an earthquake sequence. They are smaller than the "mainshock" and can occur over a period of weeks, months, or years. In general, the larger the mainshock, the larger and more numerous the aftershocks and the longer they will continue.

Crust. Earth's outermost layer consisting of rigid oceanic and continental tectonic plates.

Epicenter. The point on Earth's surface above where an earthquake begins at depth in Earth's crust.

Fault. A fracture or crack along which the two sides slide past one another.

Fault rupture. The area of Earth through which fault movement occurrs during an earthquake. For large quakes, the section of the fault that ruptures may be several hundred miles in length. Ruptures may or may not extend to the ground surface.

Fault scarp. Topographic expression of faulting caused by displacement of the land surface by fault movement.

Fault segment. A part of a fault that is thought to rupture independently of other parts of the fault. One or more segments may rupture in a single earthquake.

Foreshock. An earthquake that precedes the largest quake ("mainshock") of an earthquake sequence. Foreshocks may occur seconds to weeks before the mainshock. Not all mainshocks are preceded by foreshocks.

Intensity. A measure of ground shaking describing the local severity of an earthquake in terms of its effects on Earth's surface and on humans and their structures. The Modified Mercalli Intensity scale, which uses Roman numerals, is one way scientists measure intensity.

Landslide. A mass movement of soil, mud, and (or) rock down a slope.

Liquefaction. The process that occurs when an earthquake shakes wet sandy soil until it behaves like a liquid, allowing sand to "boil up" to the surface, buildings to sink, or sloping ground to move.

Magnitude (M). A number that represents the size of an earthquake, as determined from seismographic observations. An increase of one unit of magnitude (for example, from 4.6 to 5.6) corresponds approximately to a thirty-fold increase in energy released (by definition, a two-unit increase in magnitude —for example, from 4.7 to 6.7—represents a thousand-fold increase in energy). Quakes smaller than magnitude 2.5 generally are not felt by humans.

Mainshock. The largest quake of an earthquake sequence, possibly preceded by smaller foreshocks and commonly followed by aftershocks.

Mantle. The layer of heated viscous rock between Earth's crust and core.

Normal fault. An inclined fault along which the upper side moves downward relative to the lower side. Idaho's Lost River fault is a good example.

Parapet. A wall-like barrier at the edge of a roof.

Retrofit. Strengthening an existing structure to improve its resistance to the effects of earthquakes.

Seiche. Waves "sloshing" in a lake as a result of earthquake ground shaking. Waves caused by landsliding into a reservoir or displacement of the lake bed are termed a surge.

Seismic hazard. The potential for damaging effects caused by earthquakes. The level of hazard depends on the magnitude and frequency of likely quakes, the distance from the fault that could cause quakes, and geologic conditions at a site.

Seismic risk. The chance of injury, damage, or loss resulting from seismic hazards. There is no risk, even in a region of high seismic hazard, if there are no people or property that could be injured or damaged by a quake.

Seismograph. A sensitive instrument that detects and records seismic waves generated by an earthquake.

Strike-slip fault. A generally near-vertical fault along which the two sides move horizontally past each other. The most famous example is California's San Andreas fault.

Surface faulting (surface fault rupture). Propagation of an earthquake-generating fault rupture to the surface, displacing the surface and forming a fault scarp.

Tectonic plate. Earth's outer shell is composed of large, relatively strong "plates" that move relative to one another. Movements on the faults that define plate boundaries produce most earthquakes.

Tectonic subsidence. Downdropping and tilting of a basin floor on the downdropped side of a fault during an earthquake.

ONLINE RESOURCES

Why should I care? *(pages 1-17)*

Earthquakes & Idaho: ***http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/states/index.php?regionID=12***
Overview of Fault Movement in the Western United States:
http://earthquake.usgs.gov/regional/imw/imw_bnr_faults/
Recent Earthquakes in Idaho: ***http://neic.usgs.gov/neis/last_event_states/states_idaho.html***
Idaho Geological Survey: ***www.idahogeology.org***
United States Geological Survey Earthquake Hazards Program: ***http://earthquake.usgs.gov/***

Why should I prepare? *(pages 18-23)* and What should I do? *(pages 24-34)*

American Red Cross: ***http://redcrossidaho.org***
Federal Emergency Management Agency: ***www.fema.gov***
Structural Engineers Association of Idaho: ***www.seaidaho.org***
United States Department of Homeland Security: ***www.ready.gov/business***
Idaho Bureau of Homeland Security: ***www.bhs.idaho.gov***

What else should I know? *(pages 35-37)*

Did you feel it? – Report it!: ***http://earthquake.usgs.gov/dyfi/***

FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS

IDAHO BUREAU OF HOMELAND SECURITY
PREVENT PROTECT RESPOND RECOVER

IDAHO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FEMA

USGS