

The Teton Dam Disaster Collection

# Gaylon Rich Andrus- Teton Dam Disaster

By Gaylon Rich Andrus

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## Box 5 Folder 3

Oral Interview conducted by Christina Sorensen

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Brigham Young University – Idaho

Alyn B. Andrus: Rich would you please spell your full name for us.

Gaylon Rich Andrus: Gaylon Rich Andrus.

AA: What is your birth date and where were you born?

GA: August 17, 1944, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

AA: Do you have a family?

GA: Yes.

AA: How many children do you have?

GA: Five

AA: How old is the oldest?

GA: Nine.

AA: And the youngest?

GA: A year and a half.

AA: How many were living in your home at the time of the flood?

GA: The same number.

AA: What is your current address?

GA: Route 2, Rexburg.

AA: And what's the name of the place where you live?

GA: Hibbard.

AA: And that's about how far from Rexburg?

GA: It's northwest of Rexburg approximately two miles.

AA: And is that where you were living when the flood came?

GA: Yes.

AA: What do you do for a living?

GA: I'm a lawyer.

AA: How long have you lived in Hibbard?

GA: Approximately four years.

AA: Did you own your home before the flood?

GA: We owned a mobile home.

AA: Okay. Would you mind explaining your feelings about the construction of the Teton Dam? Did you support it or oppose it?

GA: Yes, I supported it. In fact, our firm represented the North Work Reservoir Company and several canal companies in connection with the suit that was brought to stop the construction of the dam and we were actively seeking to block the plaintiffs in the suit from getting an injunction against the construction of the dam. I wrote one of the briefs in that case.

AA: You mentioned the firm that you work with, what's the name of that firm?

GA: Rigby, Thatcher and Andrus.

AA: Rich, did you or any of your family have a premonition of the Teton Disaster?

GA: No.

AA: Would you tell about where you and your family were when the Teton Dam broke on June 5, 1976, and then tell about what happened to you that day after you heard the dam had broken?

GA: When I heard that the dam had broken I was in our law office in Rexburg, my wife and the children were at home. I had gotten up early in the morning and started the water on our grain crop and then had gone into the office because I had to prepare for a trial that was scheduled for the following Tuesday. I had made arrangements to meet with Ray Rigby another member of our firm and Kent Jolley, another attorney in Rexburg who was representing one of the other parties to the action. We met to talk about the case and approximately 11:30, while we were still meeting; my wife called me by telephone and told me that the Teton Dam had broken. I told Mr. Rigby and Mr. Jolley, and Mr. Jolley said that we ought to break off the discussion and meet later that day. Is that the extent of your question?

AA: Now what I would like you to do is to just go ahead and tell about what happened to you and your family after that.

GA: My first impression upon hearing that it had broken was to have my wife and the children come into Rexburg because I knew that there was high ground on the south, on the hill of south or Rexburg. But then she didn't know and I didn't know how long since the dam had broken and what the situation was. I would foresee if the water was close then confusion on the roads and I didn't want her to be caught somewhere in between. So I felt that probably it would be better if I drove out home and helped her so I immediately left the office. Got in the car and drove in my car and that's the first time in my life that I ran a red light, but I did run a red light. I wouldn't have done that I don't think if I hadn't had the radio on listening to Don Ellis reporting the events at the dam site. He was very excited about it and telling us in explicit terms that a great portion of the dam had disintegrated and that the people below ought to get out of the way. I don't recall there every being mentioned of how long the water had been coming through the dam so at that point I heard all the excitement but no specifics as to how near the water would be. So when I reached our mobile home I was in a state of excitement that I hadn't had when I first heard about it. When I got home I told my wife and my children to get in the car. My impression was that we ought to take the checkbook and clothes, and I believe we threw in some blankets because quite frankly, at that point, I hadn't thought how extensive that damage would be and I didn't know whether we would be able to reach a place that night where we would have bedding or clothes, so that was my first impression and I just grabbed the clothes from the closet and put them in the back of the car and put the kids. My first impression was to drive to Plano because I knew that if we went north we would be approaching higher ground but then I felt probably that they would isolate us if we went north and I felt an obligation to the people in the ward. So we stopped along the road on our way out of Hibbard telling people what had happened. We found that most of them knew about it. I found out that one man didn't. We stopped at Joe Seller's place and he was out moving the lawn and it turned out later that his home was on high enough ground that he could have stayed there through the whole catastrophe and not gotten his feet wet. I didn't know how close it was to Rexburg in as much as we lived west of Rexburg and had to cross the river I felt it was better to travel west to the higher ground out on the desert. At this point I didn't have any idea how high the water would be and I think probably due to the radio reports we were hearing that I really over estimated the seriousness of it. So we drove out to Mud Lake and then came into Sage Junction and drove into Idaho Falls and out to my mother's place in Ucon.

AA: You mentioned the ward, you mean by that an ecclesiastical unit of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints?

GA: Yes.

AA: Now, did you feel any special obligations to let the people know about the flood who lived in the ward because you were just a member of the ward or are you a leader of the ward?

GA: No. I'm a member of the bishopric, which is the primary leadership in the ward.

AA: Okay. Now you ended up that day at your mother's place in Ucon.

GA: Yes.

AA: Where is Ucon from Rexburg?

GA: That's southwest of Rexburg, approximately twenty miles. We arrived there at about 2:00 in the afternoon. I might mention that we had been listening to KRXX as we traveled west out of Rexburg. After we had arrived at Mud Lake we went in and bought some groceries and came out and the radio was dead at that time. So we just assumed that the water had inundated the transmission facilities. After we arrived in Ucon I remember that there was some confusion there as to whether they would be affected even by the water and there were reports oddly enough the Ririe dam was having trouble (Laughs) and that Ririe was flooded. I couldn't imagine why Ririe would be flooded. But those were the reports. After we removed the flood storage items from Kendall's basement I was concerned about getting up to Rexburg to see what was happening. Ad here again I felt some responsibility for the people out in the Hibbard area. So we drove to Rexburg, at this time, there was already police roadblocks established but we were able to convince them that we had important business in Rexburg and they let us through. When we arrived in Rexburg it was probably around 3:00 because we arrived in Ucon a little earlier than 2:00 and at that time that we arrived in Rexburg, the water was just washing over the road by the first turn of the highway into town on 5<sup>th</sup> West Street. We turned at the OK Tire Store, the corner near the OK Tire Store on the south side of town and drove south up onto the dry farm area where there were hundreds of people with many many types of vehicles parked along the road. At that time we got some binoculars from some of the spectators and tried to see the area out her and it appeared at that time like the whole area was under water. But it appeared like our home and everything was under water at that time. We could see a little patch of green out in the area which I determined to be south of our home just north of the river, between our place and the river. So after we had taken a look at the situation and convinced ourself that we couldn't get past the river out to Hibbard then we went back to Ucon and at that time we watched some shots on television. I recall that we listened to a radio broadcast on the way back to Ucon in which a national network reported that Idaho Falls was under water, a town of 30,000 people (Laughs) which it was not. When we got there we watched television and saw some of the damage that had been done and at that time the report was that the river was running approximately normal volume through the hole in the dam so it had drained by that time. I estimate that that was around 4:30 pm. After we had arrived back in Ucon from Rexburg we decided to go into Idaho Falls because we heard that they needed some help in there for expected high water. On our way into Idaho Falls we passed my wife's mother who was coming from Idaho Falls. She had been down there trying to find her husband and son. They owned a flight school and a mechanic aviation and mechanics school business in Rexburg. They owned a number of planes and her husband had flown one or several of these planes out and she had gone down and tried to find him. She didn't know what airport he had landed at. We found out from her that Lewis, his son, had also been in one of their planes and he had been one of the first ones in the air to observe the advance of the water down the valley. She had understood that he had gone up in this plane which was an old army Beaver, type of plane that was capable of landing

on a short area and taking off on a short area, and we understood that he had gone up to try to get some people off a point of high ground up the valley from Rexburg. She hadn't heard from him for several hours since she had heard that was where he was going and she was very concerned and thought that maybe he would've landed in Idaho Falls. She had been into the airport at Idaho Falls to check on that also. We suggested that she come back with us and we'd go in and talk with some of the personnel who were involved in the helicopter operation. Incidentally, at this time there was just a continual stream of helicopters from Idaho Falls going north or coming back. So we went in and talked with several of the personnel at the airport, of course, they didn't know anything about Lewis or where he might be and so we decided to go back up to Rexburg. We had to go by way of Ririe and go and go through another roadblock to get through. And as we were approaching the intersection of the Archer Road which is south of Rexburg with Yellowstone Highway, we passed her husband. Up to this point she didn't know if he was alive or dead and when we found him she just broke down and sobbed. You could tell what the pressure had been on and she didn't know whether he was alive or dead. He had met Lewis, her son, and he knew that he was okay and he had landed, that he had been forced to land on a dry farm road on the bench east of Rexburg when his airplane had ran out of fuel. My wife's father had obtained housing at Ricks College. So her mother and her father went back to Rexburg to stay that night and my wife and I and our children stayed at my mother and father's place in Ucon. Did you want me to proceed farther?

AA: When you said that you went to Rexburg from Ucon, right after you got to Ucon you returned to Rexburg and you said that you arrived in Rexburg and saw the flood going over Fifth West. So then you and someone else went up on the hill to watch the flood. Now who was with you?

GA: My brothers, Robert and Kendall.

AA: Was Ririe under water?

GA: No.

AA: Then those reports were false reports?

GA: Yes.

AA: Do you have any pets?

GA: Yes.

AA: Did you have them before the flood?

GA: Yes.

AA: What were they?

GA: A dog.

AA: Where did you leave the dog?

GA: At the home.

AA: When you returned to your trailer home after the flood, was the dog alive?

GA: Yes. Now in this connection I failed to tell you something that had happened that day of the flood. I started erroneously before Eldon Hart, my wife's father had returned to Rexburg after we met him on the Archer road, that's incorrect. He and my wife's mother accompanied us to Rigby where my wife's brothers; mother-in-law lives. My wife's father had landed one of the planes at the Rigby airport, one of the planes that he owned. I was extremely interested in knowing what had happened in the area and particularly what had happened to our trailer and our home. I assumed that there wasn't anything left because we had seen pictures of houses, whole houses, washing down the streets of Rexburg and I knew that our mobile home was located in an area known as the Teton Island which is about midway between the two branches of the Teton River, the South Branch and the North Branch. I knew that the brunt of the flood would have traversed that area. I wanted to see what had happened and Eldon Hart took me up in his airplane, this was about 8:00 Saturday night. And I was very surprised when we flew over our eight-acre farm and I still saw the trailer, apparently in its proper place. I might also mention that in the rush of leaving home it didn't even dawn on me that we had another car there we could have at least driven that out. My only concern at the time that we left was to get those children and my wife out of the area. I thought about it before and I am sure had not had that responsibility I wouldn't have been in such a haste to leave the area. But we had left our old 1966 Falcon and from the air I could see the car and trailer apparently in its proper place. I remember seeing on our garden spot which was right in front of the trailer some strange marks. I couldn't figure out what they could be. There wasn't any water around our trailer. The trailer is on ground that is elevated approximately two feet above the surrounding country and there was water all around it but on this eight-acre piece, our piece of land, the water had drained off. I remember also seeing from the air something on the road. The road wasn't clearly defined and I didn't understand until the next morning I arose early and came back to Rexburg. It's hard to explain the feeling upon approaching Rexburg from the south and seeing the destruction and that was only the beginning. It was disheartening to see the roadway one, the pavement completely slipped off, logs and debris and all sorts of trash and anything you could name scattered through fields and on the roads. I remember driving through town and seeing just mountains of debris and driftwood and logs, anything you could name piled around the trees in the parks and on the streets and buildings collapsed and windows broken and mud all over. Of course my main interest was in getting out to the Hibbard area to check on our own personal things and also to check on the people who were here. So I told my brother, Kendall, who had traveled to Rexburg with me that Sunday morning that I was going to walk out to Hibbard, which I did. I walked from the bridge on the Yellowstone Highway, just north of Rexburg and I remember I had to walk

across a plank that had been placed in the washed out road to the bridge to span a washout around the south and there was still a considerable amount of water running across the highway just to the north of the bridge across the South Fork of the Teton on the north side of Rexburg. It took about 1 ½ hours to walk out to our home. The road was literally covered with all types of debris, net-wire, barbwire was stretched across the road, telephone power lines were down, cars were scattered in fields and along the road, mobile homes, camper units, tractors, machinery, pipelines, anything you could name were stacked in fields anyplace where there was high ground, particularly on the roads, on ditch banks, canal banks all types of debris, dead cows, there were dead cows all around. The roads were washed out. I had to walk through water and huge gaps in the road in a number of places. I think probably I was one of the first ones out along the Salem road north of Rexburg and the road that transverses between Salem road and Hibbard road, the road on which our mobile home is located. I can remember the kids had remember that we had left our little dog here and they had remembered that just as we got out on high ground west of Rexburg the day of the flood and I told them there was no possibility of going back in, I wouldn't risk it. The children were very upset at that. I understand that several of them prayed that night that the dog would be okay. And I just simply did not have any hopes for the dog at all because I had been in Rexburg the day of the flood and viewed the water had not gotten inside. I had fully expected to find that it looked just like our office and prior to coming out here I had glanced in our office and it was in shambles, it was probably four to five inches if not more of mud on the upper floor. The furniture had been turned topsy-turvy and everything was in tact. I came inside and there was still water in our pressure tank, I washed my hands and had a drink from the cold water we had in the fridge. And then I walked west towards the Hibbard LDS chapel. I met several other people who had walked out and we went around assessing the damage and I can remember going down to the northwest side of Hibbard to Alden Rigby's farm with his brother, Harold Rigby. Alden is a dairy farmer and he had a large herd of dairy cows right down in the lower part of Hibbard, right near the Henry's Fork of the Snake River on very low ground. We didn't expect to find any of those cattle alive but practically the whole herd was there, down in a low piece of the field. The calves were hungry and bawling so we tried to get the cows to the calves, thinking that we could save the milk cows if we could get the calves to nurse the cows because we couldn't milk them there wasn't any power. With some difficulty we finally got the cows with the calves. We looked around there and I remember in an old log shed, Alden had kept two pigs. So Harold wanted to check to see if the pigs were okay and we scouted around and found one of the pigs wandering around outside. We opened the door and the other pig was inside dead. Now the water level on that building- well, I'm probably exaggerating that, it would not quite have been that high- but there was a log that had washed loose or had been broken loose someway approximately five feet high on that building and there was no other way to get in or out of the building because the door was locked and we surmised that the only way the pig that was alive on the outside got out was that he floated up to that level where the log had been knocked out and floating out of the building (Laughs). One of Alden's pickups had been washed off the driveway and down in the field on top of a snowmobile machine crushing the snowmobile machine. The keys were still in it so we got in the pickup and turned it over and it started, so we drove that pickup around the washed out roads of Hibbard (Laughs)



assessing the damage. I remember there was just cords and cords of firewood strewn along the road and the big granary full of grain, washed up and been set up right on the road near Hattie Rigby's place. And there were dead cows all over, the road had been washed out in many places. The road just west of our home had washed out to an extent that there was a channel through it about the size of the South fork of the Teton River. Up above our place, I don't know exactly where but the river had washed out and was sending more water down through this low area and the water ran there for a good two weeks after the flood before they finally got it turned off. The water was running between our place, excuse me that was three weeks, that the water was running there. And we were isolated from the rest of the community for about three weeks, when we went to church we had to walk down the road and wade out into the field around that third fork of the Teton River until they finally got the water turned off. After they got the water turned off they were able to open that road. We would have to travel down in and out again. You could have filled that hole with a number of large caterpillars. (Laughs)

AA: You're talking tractors?

GA: Yes. That Sunday following the flood I walked back into town. I found a bicycle that we had here at home and I rode that back into town, I had to carry it a lot of the way over the breaks in the road and all, but I rode that back into town and then I came back out again the same day. And I remember that first Sunday already there were large trucks moving into Rexburg and they were filling the holes just south of the river bridge just north of bridge of bridge trying to get the traffic moving up through the southern portion of the area. And they did open that road that day. They were able to clear that road and I think make it to Sugar City that Sunday. It was amazing to see the number of trucks and utility trucks that were in the area that Sunday morning that started to repair things. After I had got back into Rexburg after the second time of coming out to Hibbard, I went to the law office and at that time my law partner, Ray Rigby was there and he had already started to try to haul the mud out of the office. And I was with my brothers Robert and Kendall at that time and we started hauling mud out of the office. We worked for probably three hours at that and then we went back to Ucon and stayed that night.

AA: Would you describe some of the problems that you encountered in cleaning up the law office?

GA: In our office we had about 4 ½ feet of water upstairs. We had a full basement and our entire library was in the basement. We kept all of our records in closed files in the basement. We had approximately 5,000 to 30 of them. They represented the accumulated work product of Ray Rigby for twenty, approximately 26 or 27 years of practice, work product for approximately 5 years of practice. They were downstairs. Our basement had filled with water. We had 4 ½ feet on the upstairs and there was I would estimate about an inch of mud residue left for every foot of water. On the upstairs we had what used to be beautiful carpet about four inches of mud and downstairs we had probably in some areas eight or nine inches of mud. This had just covered the files and the books downstairs, we had our books in steel shelves and when they got wet they expanded outward so that they were bowed outwards on the shelves and you couldn't pull them out.

We had to use crowbars to pry them out of the steel shelves; we ruined a lot of steel shelves doing so. We just had to haul them out and dump them; I think we hauled them away in about three or four dump truck loads.

AA: Now you're talking about the books?

GA: Yes, the books. The water in the basement drained through the toilet, down to toilet level that first day. We weren't able to do any work in the basement the first day; we were upstairs just trying to save what papers there were. We had checks in the office; I can remember I had a check for about \$2,000 that I had just received on a client's business the day before that was sitting on my desk and there were other checks like this cash, checks, important documents, wills, deeds, this sort of thing had been on the desks. When the water came it lifted the desks up and just tipped them over and dumped the contents on the floor so most of what was down in this four or five inches of mud and those first several days we just spent sifting that mud with our fingers pulling those documents out and trying to save them because in many instances they were the only document that was available and we had to save them. I can remember that the Friday before the flood I had been trying to save them because in many instances they were the only document that was available and we had to save them. I can remember that the Friday before the flood I had been trying to consummate a transaction involving an exchange involving three people where one piece of property was being exchanged between those two owners and then the own owner was selling it to the state. After the flood the state was extremely interested in getting that land because they couldn't find any gravel and they desperately needed the gravel and I can remember that this fellow from the State of Idaho, Department of Highways, was in our office the Monday following the flood wanting me to find those papers and get that transaction completed. It was absolutely incredible to me that he could into our devastated office and want those papers and it was insistent and there we were in gum boots trying to find those muddy papers and we had contacted all of these parties who themselves had been devastated by the flood and got the deal consummated. But that taught me people who are not personally involved in a disaster simply cannot understand the feelings of those who are involved.

AA: Okay Rick, I'm interested in knowing what were you able to preserve, the files of work that you talked about a few minutes ago?

GA: We weren't able to preserve any of our reference files. There were some in which we were still involved and working. For instance, I was representing my father-in-law in a case that went to the court of appeals and that file happened to be downstairs on the day of the flood. The court of appeals had rendered a decision remanding the case but there were still proceedings to be had in the administrative agency below. I had to draft a brief for that summer so I had to preserve that file and it was absolutely covered with mud and all those onion skin paper copies were just stuck together. There was no way you could get them apart but we had to preserve what we could. We did save a very few of the closed or reference files in the basement of our law office, just those that were absolutely necessary to be saved to complete some business and the rest we threw away.

AA: Now, how serious a loss do you view the loss of these files?

GA: Well, it's extremely difficult to place a value on them. We've tried to do that for the purpose of making our claim to the Bureau of Reclamation. It was difficult to do. What we finally decided upon was to estimate the minimum amount of time it would take to reconstruct the most simple file and claim that amount of time. Now, that may be unrepresentative in the fact that we had some files that were, would have taken up several feet of file space. For instance, we had a file involving a suit against J.I. Case Company in which we had been all over the United States taking depositions. It had extended over a period of four or five years before it was finally settled and the depositions alone in that case would have amounted to thousands of pages. Those were all lost. There was no way of replacing those files. We have quite a broad practice involving much trial work, much work in the federal and state trial and appellate courts. We have an extension practice before administrative agencies and we lost all of our forms and briefs, documents that assist us in cases of a similar nature that may arise. So in essence when we threw away our reference files we start to practice of law anew. I had a case come us just last week that demonstrates the seriousness of the loss to the reference files. I received a call from a man in Boise who works for a company who we had represented about six years ago on a very simple mechanics lien foreclosure action. The case had been closed because it had been settled and our client had paid some money to settle the case and it so happened that through inadvertents a release of lien had not been filed, an order of dismissal had been entered in the suit but a release of the lien had not been filed and the company was selling their local business, and had a title report run, the title report showed this unreleased mechanic lien and he was calling me to determine what had happened. Well six years ago I can't remember what happened on the very simple case of that nature and prior to the flood it would have been a very simple matter for me to pull our file and I could have told him at that minute, at that time that he called me what the situation was but I couldn't do that now because we didn't have a file. I had to spend the time to go over to the courthouse and fortunately the official records were not destroyed. And after examining the official file I had some of the papers that I would have had in my closed file and could have determined what the problem was in the release of the mechanics lien that had not been filed. So I called the other attorney to determine whether he had other papers to put together the whole picture of what had happened and only then could I call the man in Boise back and tell him what had happened. I could estimate I probably spent 30-45 minutes conducting that research and then the long-distance telephone call to Boise. That is time that simply cannot be billed for. It was work that was supposed to be done and it was the 45 minutes I spent was just absolutely dead time. And that happens every day when you have clients that kind of looked upon us as a repository for their legal documents, they'll call us and ask us to do something and we'd have the file of their corporation or whatever, we'd pull the file, review it, know exactly what they needed to get the document, or whatever they needed to have prepared, we could prepare it from our file. Now we don't have it and we have to spend time looking for it and that's time that you can't bill the people because it becomes unreasonable and if you become unreasonable in your billing pretty soon you'll start losing clients. Another area where it has been a tremendous loss is in the fact that over years of practice you handle a

number of different cases, you develop briefs on various question of law in those cases, you can go to those briefs and find the law to the date of that brief and all you have to do is update it which is a very simple process and find if there has been other cases that have been decided subsequent to the last case in the brief. But now they're no longer available and many of the courts in our area don't keep those briefs in the official file so they are a total loss. So that has been a loss that will extend far into the future as far as we're concerned. The loss to our reference file is really a measurement of the loss of our future income, which would extend into years.

AA: Have you submitted your claim to the Bureau?

GA: Yes.

AA: Have you dealt with any of the verifiers that the Bureau has sent out?

GA: We submitted our claim the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, 1977, the verifier has been out and his tentative assessment of our claim for damages to our reference file is that they weren't worth anything. Now at the present time we don't know what the final conclusion of the Bureau is going to be. I would say on the whole that my experience with the Bureau has been very fair in settling claims. There have been several areas where they have taken a very restrictive approach as we view it particularly in the area of payment of debt claims. There regulations are very restrictive on the types of damages that they will compensate for the debt claims. In fact a number of them are on appeal at the present time because of improper position that we felt that the Bureau has taken with reference to these regulations.

AA: Have you had to deal with other government agencies during the Teton disaster, agencies other than the Bureau of Reclamation? Agencies like Housing and Urban Development, and the Small Business Administration and Farmers Home Administration.

GA: Yes, we've dealt with most of them in one way or another.

AA: Would you care to generalize in talking about your dealings with these agencies, would you say that they have been easy to deal with, fair, and that they've tried to work easily and well with the people here or not?

GA: I think that would depend on the agency that you're talking about. I would think on the whole that most of them have tried to be fair. I think the Bureau of Reclamation has, on the whole, been very fair with the claims procedure. HUD has been very fair and compassionate in the way that they have dealt with their programs. I haven't worked that much with the Small Business Administration, I have assisted in preparing some of the applications for loans with them but my involvement hadn't been great enough to draw meaningful conclusions.

AA: We're just about out of tape Rich, before we terminate the interview is there anything in addition to what we've already said that you would like to say?

GA: I think probably the thing that was the most impressive to me from this experience was to see how willingly so many people from all over from many walks of life were willing to put their work aside and come up and work with the people here who had been stricken and just played an interest in them. In the Hibbard area I remember that people from the Plano area spent literally days with equipment over in our ward in the Hibbard area cleaning debris and they did this for nothing. They worked all day long with big trucks, loading equipment, there was a stake in the LDS church, that's an ecclesiastical unit of the LDS church, from the Idaho Falls area that was specifically assigned to assist our ward and they sent people up to our area everyday. We'd asked for the number of people we wanted to help and they were up here everyday. People came as from far South Lake City and Provo and there were busloads of them that came in everyday to help. I remember that in our law office on one day there were a number of young fellows that came in from an inner-faith group and helped us clean mud out of the office and I think probably is the thing that impressed me the most. I remember in my own family my brothers spent a great deal of time in the area helping people clean their houses out. They brought their equipment up and, of course, it took probably a good two weeks just helping people without expectations or remuneration for it. And I just hope that people in this area will remember that generosity.

AA: Thank you for the time that you've given me for the interview, Rich.