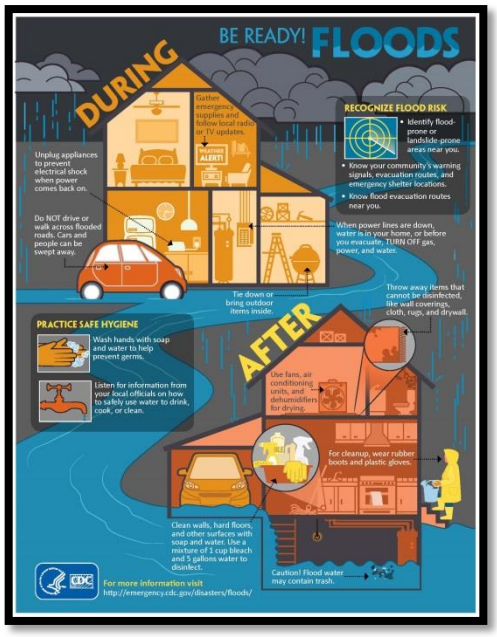
Information Guide: Flooding

What to do before, during, and after a flood



Revised: October 21, 2020 http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/hazards-flooding-and-river-levels

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Flooding in Lincoln County usually occurs during the winter months (from October to April). Lincoln County is a coastal county with both riverine and coastal flooding sources. Riverine flooding typically results in Lincoln County when snow accumulates in the upper reaches of watersheds. When a warm southwest storm occurs in the region, the heavy rainfall, when combined with an increase in snowmelt, causes riverine flooding. The storms that produce coastal flooding often bring heavy rain, causing high flows in rivers. At estuaries and at the mouths of rivers, these flows are held back by high ocean levels, causing increased flood hazards.

Floods, big or small, can have devastating effects on your home, business, and your family. This quick reference guide is not intended to cover every type of flooding situation but will provide you with resources to address before, during, and after flooding events.

Abbreviations: The following abbreviations will be referenced throughout this document:

CDC	Center for Disease Control	NOAA	National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration
LCSO	Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	NWS	National Weather Service
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program	ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
NII	National Insurance Institute	RSS	Really Simple Syndication

For more information or assistance:

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Emergency Management
225 W. Olive St., Newport, Oregon 97365
lcemergencymanagement@co.lincoln.or.us
(541) 265-4199 Office

A. Quick Links - Resource Information

Website Links

- CDC Flood Safety: http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/index.asp
- Insurance Information Institute – Home Inventory: https://www.iii.org/article/how-create-home-inventory
- Lincoln County Emergency Management: http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement
- Lincoln County Information Guide – Flood: http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/hazards-flooding-and-river-levels
- National Flood Insurance Program: https://www.floodsmart.gov/
- NOAA All Hazards Weather Radio: http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/
- NOAA Flood Safety: https://www.weather.gov/safety/flood
- NWS Portland Current Conditions and Forecast: http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/
- NWS Current Conditions – Mobile version to NWS Current Conditions and Forecast - mobile version: mobile.weather.gov
- ODOT: www.tripcheck.com
- Ready.Gov: www.ready.gov
- River Levels, All: http://water.weather.gov/ahps/
- River Levels, Lincoln County: http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/hazards-flooding-and-river-levels
- Tidal Information: http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/tides.php
- US Army Corp of Engineers, Sandbagging Techniques: https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16021coll11/id/0/

FAQ's - Frequently Asked Questions – Partnering Agencies

- CDC – Before, During and After Floods: http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/index.asp
- National Flood Insurance Program, https://www.floodsmart.gov/faqs
- NOAA/NWS, Flood: http://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/floods/faq/
- NOAA/NWS, Winter Weather: http://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/
- ODOT: https://tripcheck.com/Pages/ATFAQ.asp

Mobile Phone Quick Dial ##'s/Mobile Apps

- 511 – ODOT - Know before you go, State/Federal road conditions
- 811 – Call before you dig, utility location
- 911 – Emergency Help
- When to Call 911 and Public Safety Non- Emergency Numbers - https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement
- FEMA Preparedness (includes NWS weather alerts): http://www.fema.gov/mobile-app
- NWS Mobile: mobile.weather.gov

Videos and Public Service Announcements

- CDC: http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/psa/index.asp
- Insurance Information Institute – Home Inventory: https://www.iii.org/article/how-create-home-inventory
- NWS – Turn Around Don't Drown: https://www.weather.gov/safety/flood-turn-around-dont-drown
- US Army Corp of Engineers: Sandbag Techniques: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rj7aUwIHYlw

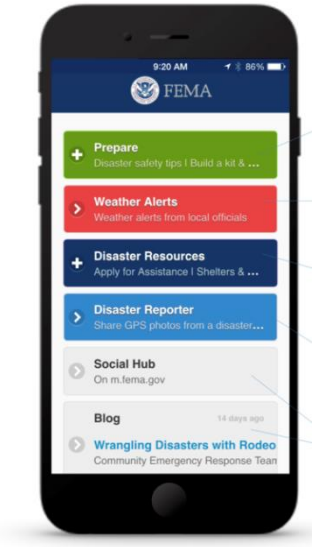
B. Emergency Notification Systems

There are several ways to be made aware of potential or actual flooding conditions. All of these services are ***free to the public*** and those who live in or travel through the flood plain areas should have at least one method in place to receive critical flood information.

- **Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Lincoln Alerts Program:** www.co.lincoln.or.us/alerts
  - All of the land line numbers in the county are uploaded annually into our mass notification system
  - Community members can opt-in and add additional contact information or multiple addresses to receive emergency alerts for those Lincoln County locations (example: work, school, home, and other family members).
  - Each of the four monitored rivers (Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, and Yachats) in Lincoln County has a specific grouping in our system so that we can get the right information to the right people.

- **NOAA All Hazard Alert Radios:**
  - NOAA/National Weather Service provides automatic alerts to specific emergency radios
  - NOAA Alert Radios can be purchased through on-line and local retailers
  - Radios range in price from $25 to $75 depending on the additional features such as AM/FM radio or clock radio features
  - Depending on your location you will need to program your radio to receive the frequency for that location; almost all of Lincoln County would utilize the Newport frequency of 162.550 MHz, http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

- **FEMA Preparedness App:**
  - National Weather Service digital alerts can only be received through the FEMA mobile phone app. http://www.fema.gov/mobile-app
  - You can list up to five counties in the United States to receive NWS alerts

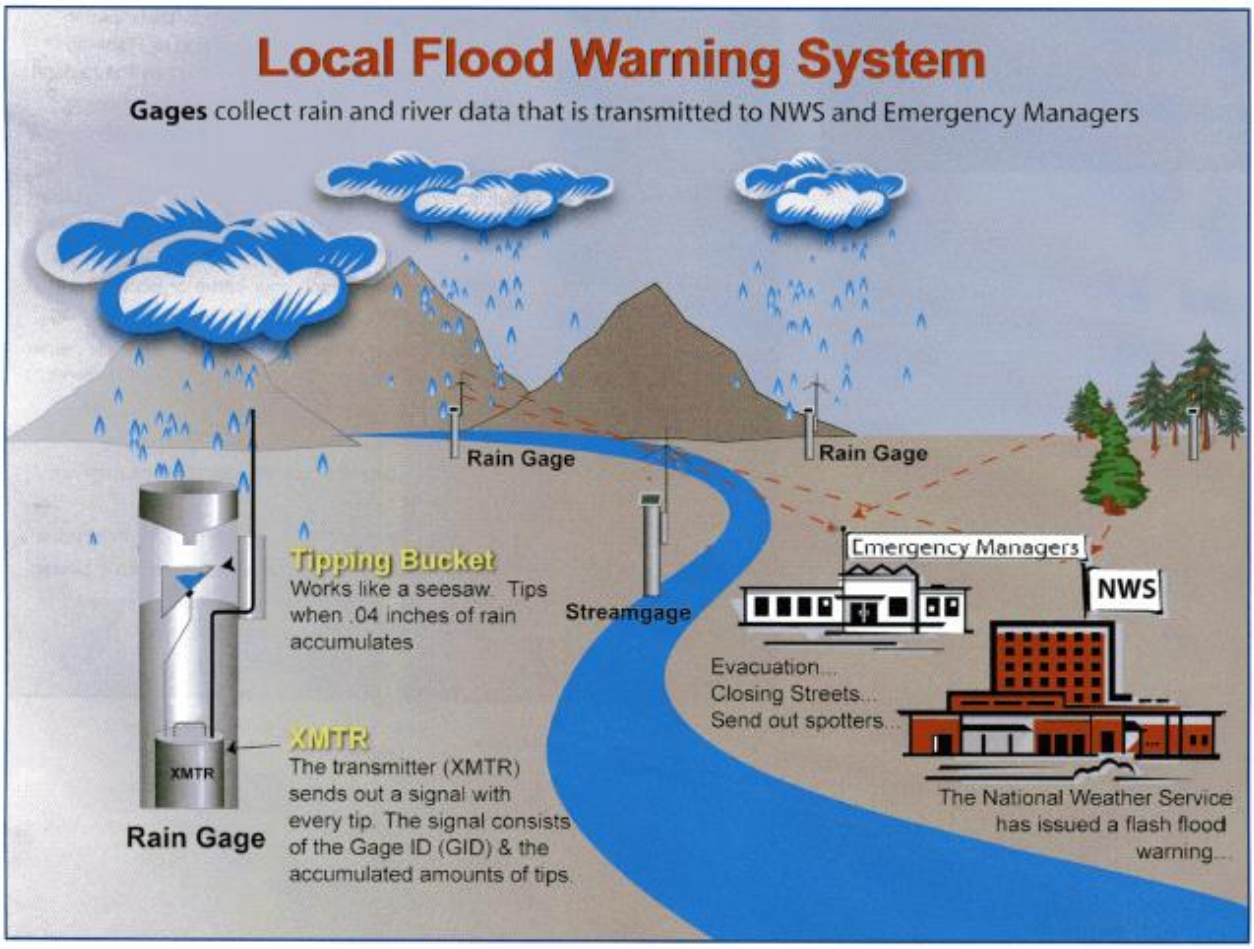


- **Other Meteorologist Forecasting Service Providers:** There is several pay for service or other free notification systems you can find on-line or for mobile phone apps. Lincoln County Emergency Management exclusively follows the NOAA/NWS predictions and warnings.

C. Weather, River/Tidal Forecasts, Observations and Historical Records

- **River Forecasts and Monitoring:** Lincoln County has four monitored rivers: Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea and Yachats. The NWS provides real time information on the river levels as well as forecasts, updated daily, for the Siletz and Alsea rivers. Community members are encouraged to save the links to these rivers for quick access during flooding season (Nov. – Mar.) LCSO will activate our emergency alert notification system, Lincoln Alerts to those addresses along the flood zones as well as any individuals who have opted in to receive information about the four monitored rivers for flood watches or warnings.

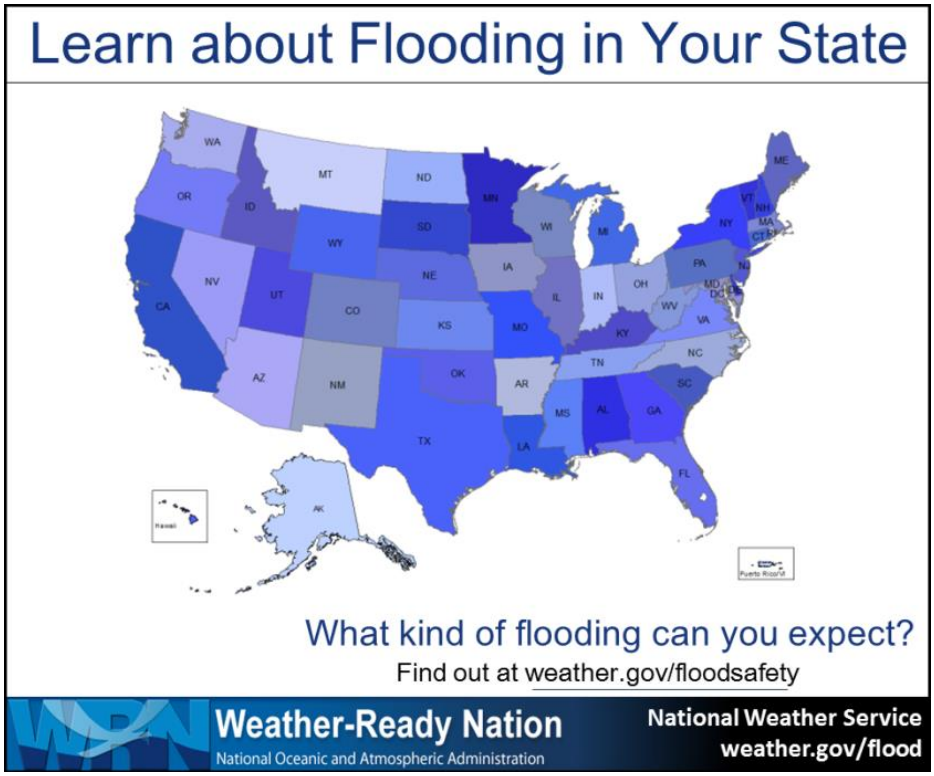
  - **LCSO Website - Current River Levels:** (this is a direct link to NWS river monitoring) http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/hazards-flooding-and-river-levels
  - **NWS Website – Current River Levels:** (this link requires you to search for the river you wish to monitor) http://water.weather.gov/ahps/
  - **Really Simple Syndication (RSS) NWS/NOAA Feeds for Observed , Forecast and Alert River Conditions:** RSS is family of web formats used to publish frequently updated digital content (from website type formats) http://water.weather.gov/ahps/rss/



- **Weather Observations and Forecasting:** Community members are encouraged to stay mindful of our ever changing weather conditions specifically during the winter season. The NOAA alert radios and the FEMA/NWS mobile app will provide you with the issued weather advisories, watches and warnings such as high surf advisories, high wind warnings, etc. Local radio stations will rebroadcast this information frequently during these events. Monitoring or checking in regularly on the NWS website will give you the most up to date information. Our local OSU Hatfield Marine Science Center also provides a live data feed of current conditions that you can monitor which is based out of their Newport, South Beach location.

  - **NWS Website – Current Weather Conditions and Forecasting:** http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/
  - **NWS Mobile:** mobile.weather.gov
  - **OSU Hatfield Marine Science Center – Current Weather Conditions:** http://weather.hmsc.oregonstate.edu/weather/weatherproject/hmsc_weather.html
  - **Local Marine Conditions, Tides and Tidal Conditions:** http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/tides.php

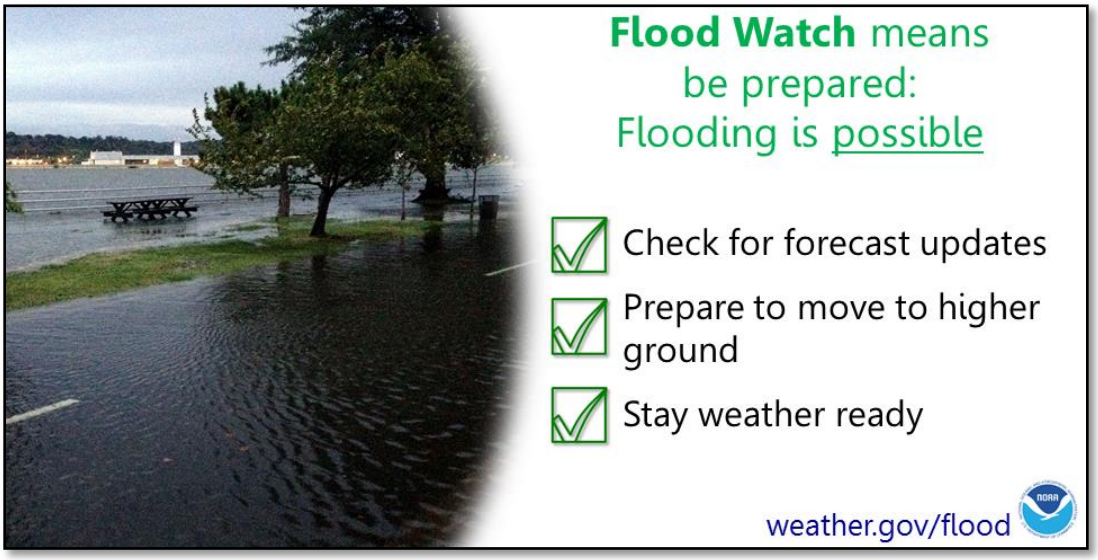
- **Historical Reference Information – Flooding in Oregon:** https://www.weather.gov/safety/flood-states-or



- **NWS Flood Warning Definitions:** https://www.weather.gov/lwx/WarningsDefined

  - **Flood Watch -** A Flood Watch is issued when conditions are favorable for flooding. It does not mean flooding will occur, but it is possible.

  - **Flood Warning** - A Flood Warning is issued when flooding is imminent or occurring.

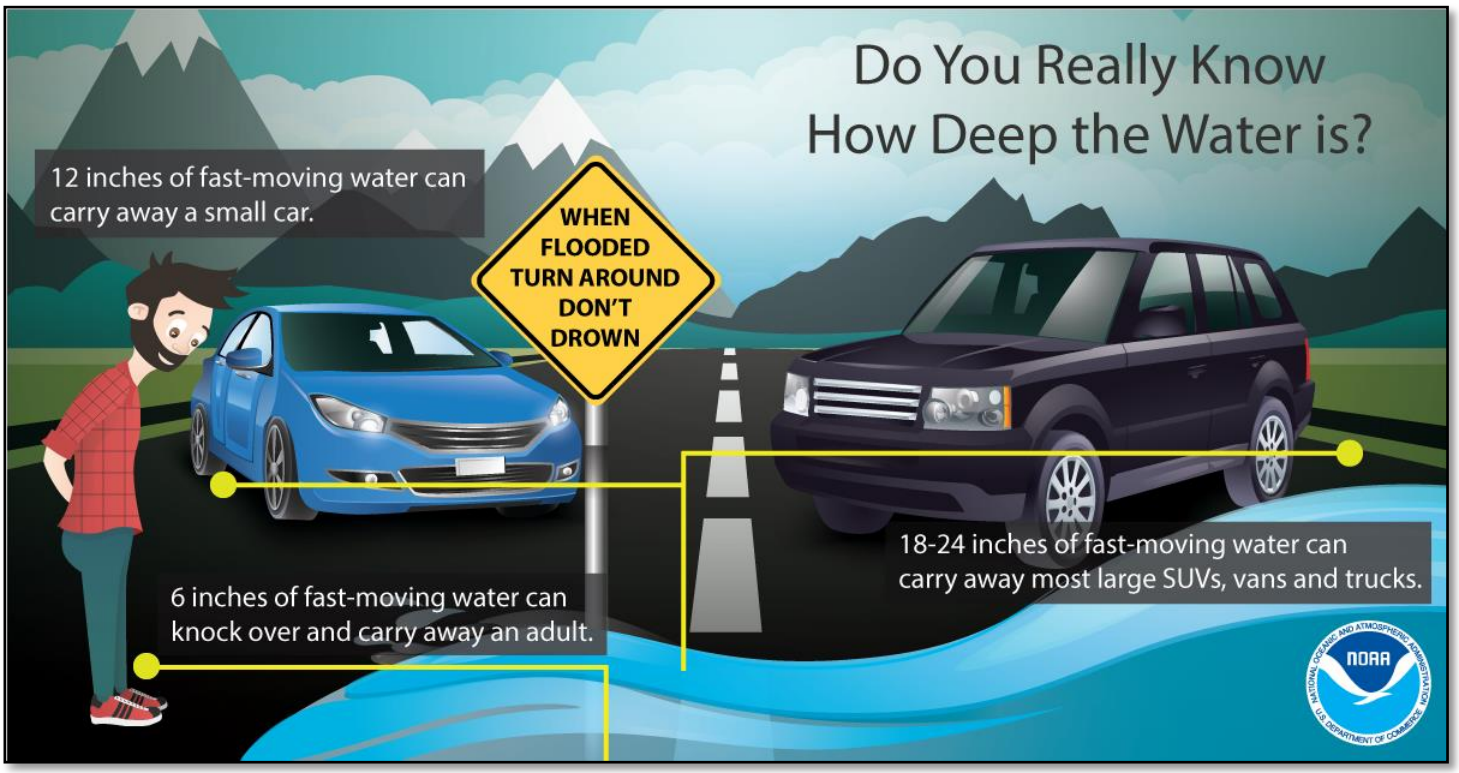


D. Road/Travel Information

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) is the only provider of "real time" information for State/Federal road closures, construction, etc. City and County roadway closures, detours, etc. will be communicated through media releases and social media/website updates. If the closure or detour is significant or threatens life safety then the LCSO emergency notification system, Lincoln Alerts will be utilized to notify the general public in that area.

- ODOT: "Know as you go – Real Time Information"
  - www.tripcheck.com
  - Mobile Phone - 511
  - Alerts
  - Road Conditions
  - Cameras
  - Cam Favorites
  - Map
  - Construction

TripCheck
www.tripcheck.com



E. Flood Plain Mapping – Viewing Your Flood Hazard

- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** Flood hazard mapping is a critical part of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administered by FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency). Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) provide the basis for NFIP regulations and flood insurance requirements. FEMA maintains and updates flood hazard data through FIRMs, Flood Insurance Studies (FISs) and risk assessments, using the best available technical data to define our community's flood risk areas. This data includes statistical information such as data for river flow, storm tides, hydrologic/hydraulic analyses and rainfall and topographic surveys.

  Flood hazard areas identified on FIRMs are identified as Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). A SFHA is defined as an area that will be inundated by a flood event having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the *base flood* or *100-year flood*. The SFHA is the area where the NFIP's floodplain management regulations must be enforced and the area where the mandatory purchase of flood insurance is enforced.

  It is important to note that property located outside the SFHA may still be subject to severe flooding. FEMA reports that 25% to 30% of all flood insurance claims are from owners of property located in low to moderate-risk areas located outside of the SFHA.

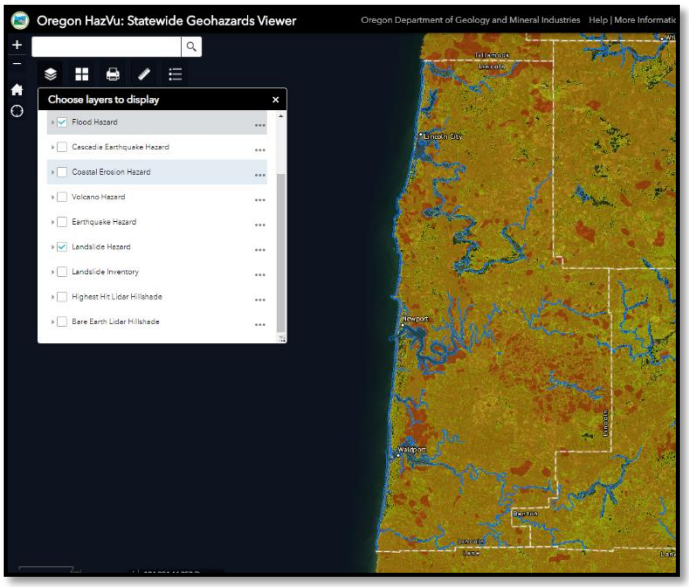
  To keep up with the latest developments in flood hazard mapping, please visit What's New in Flood Hazard Mapping on the FEMA website.

- **Local Flood Hazard Mapping:** Locally, the Lincoln County Department of Planning and Development is responsible for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Contact this department for specific questions regarding flooding on your property.

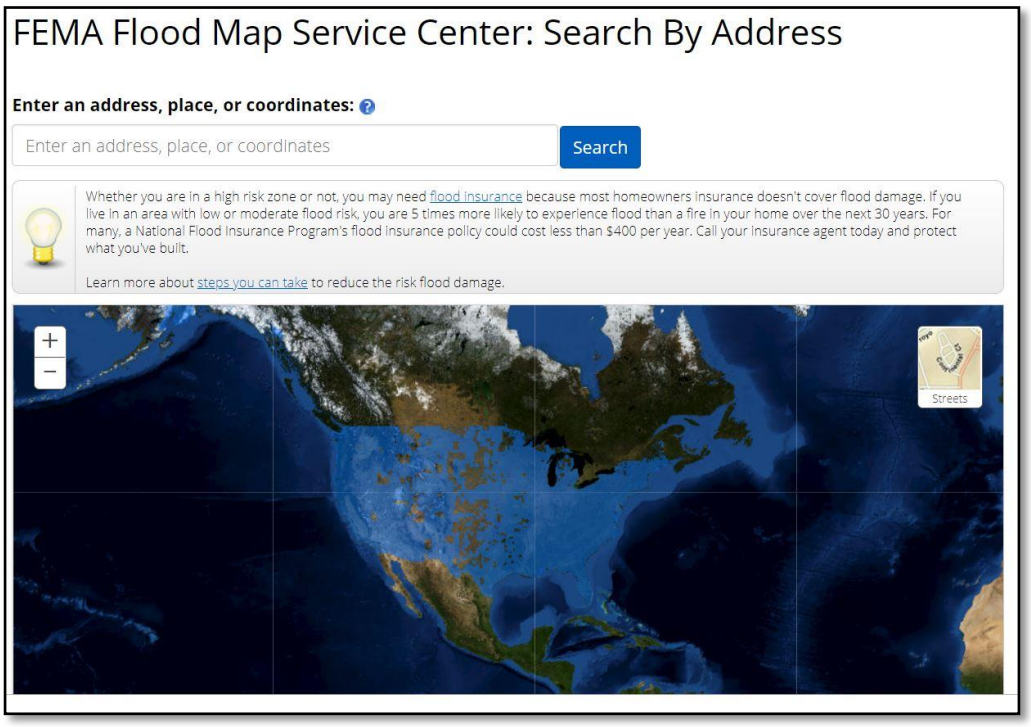
  Lincoln County's most recent FIRM update occurred October 18, 2019. The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development is the state coordinating agency for the Oregon Risk MAP project. Through Risk MAP, FEMA identifies flood hazards, assesses flood risks and partners with states and communities to provide accurate flood hazard and risk data to guide them to mitigation actions. In addition to regulatory products such as the FIRM, the Oregon Risk MAP project will provide Lincoln County with non-regulatory products identifying other hazards to which parts of Lincoln County are subject.

  Lincoln County profile information can be found on the Oregon Risk Map project website by following this link: https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/risk-map

- **Resources to View and Map Flood Hazards:** There are a number of ways you can view and map flood hazards in Lincoln County:
  - **FEMA Flood Plain Map Address Locator** - https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search
  - **Oregon Hazards Reporter:** This mapping service is produced and maintained by the Oregon State University Natural Resources Institute (NRI) Oregon Explorer environment. https://oregonexplorer.info/topics/coastal-hazards?ptopic=4063
  - **FEMA Flood Map Service Center:** View and download official FEMA flood risk products here, including LOMAs (Letter of Map Amendments). You can also create a "FIRMette", a map of flood hazards specific to your property. https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418



  - **Lincoln County GIS Mapping:** Contact the Lincoln County Department of Planning and Development for customized flood maps of your property or any other areas of the county, (541) 265 – 4192.



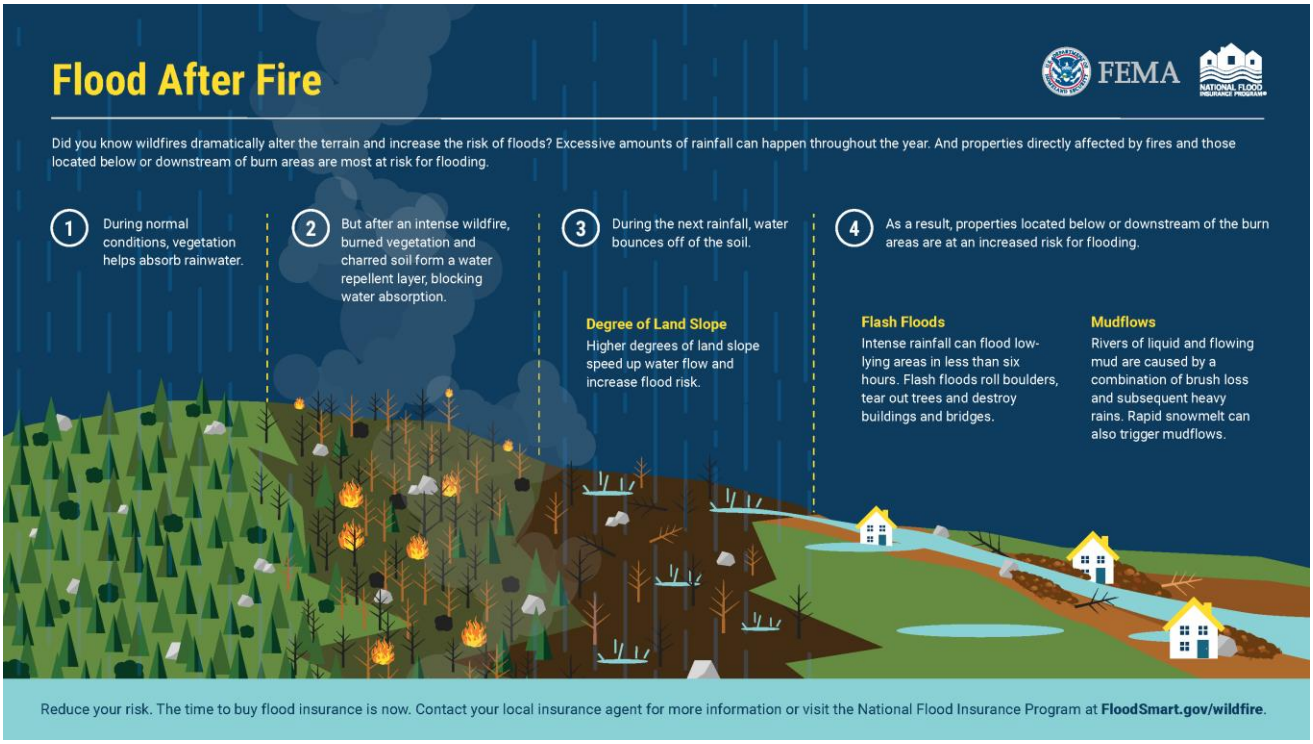
F. Flood After Fires

Large scale wildfires dramatically alter the terrain and ground conditions in a region, which can increase the risk of flooding for years after the fire event.

- After an intense wildfire, burned vegetation and charred soil form a water-repellent layer blocking water absorption for years.
- During rainfall, water bounces off the soil and even a light rain can potentially turn into a flood or mudflow.
- Properties located below or downstream from burn areas are at increased risk of flooding.
- Just one inch of floodwater in your home can cause $25,000 of damage.
- Most homeowners and renters insurance policies do not cover flood damage.

Resources for Flood after Fires:

- Video – After Wildfires, your flood risks go up
- Video – How to Document Damage after a Flood



G. Insurance Programs

Since standard homeowners' insurance doesn't cover flooding, it's important to have protection from the floods associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, heavy rains and other conditions that impact the U.S.

In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to help provide a means for property owners to financially protect themselves.

The National Flood Insurance Program aims to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures. It does so by providing affordable insurance to property owners, renters and businesses and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. These efforts help mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. Overall, the program reduces the socio-economic impact of disasters by promoting the purchase and retention of general risk insurance, but also of flood insurance, specifically.

The NFIP offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and business owners if their community participates in the NFIP. Participating communities (Lincoln County) agree to adopt and enforce ordinances that meet or exceed FEMA requirements to reduce the risk of flooding. https://www.floodsmart.gov/

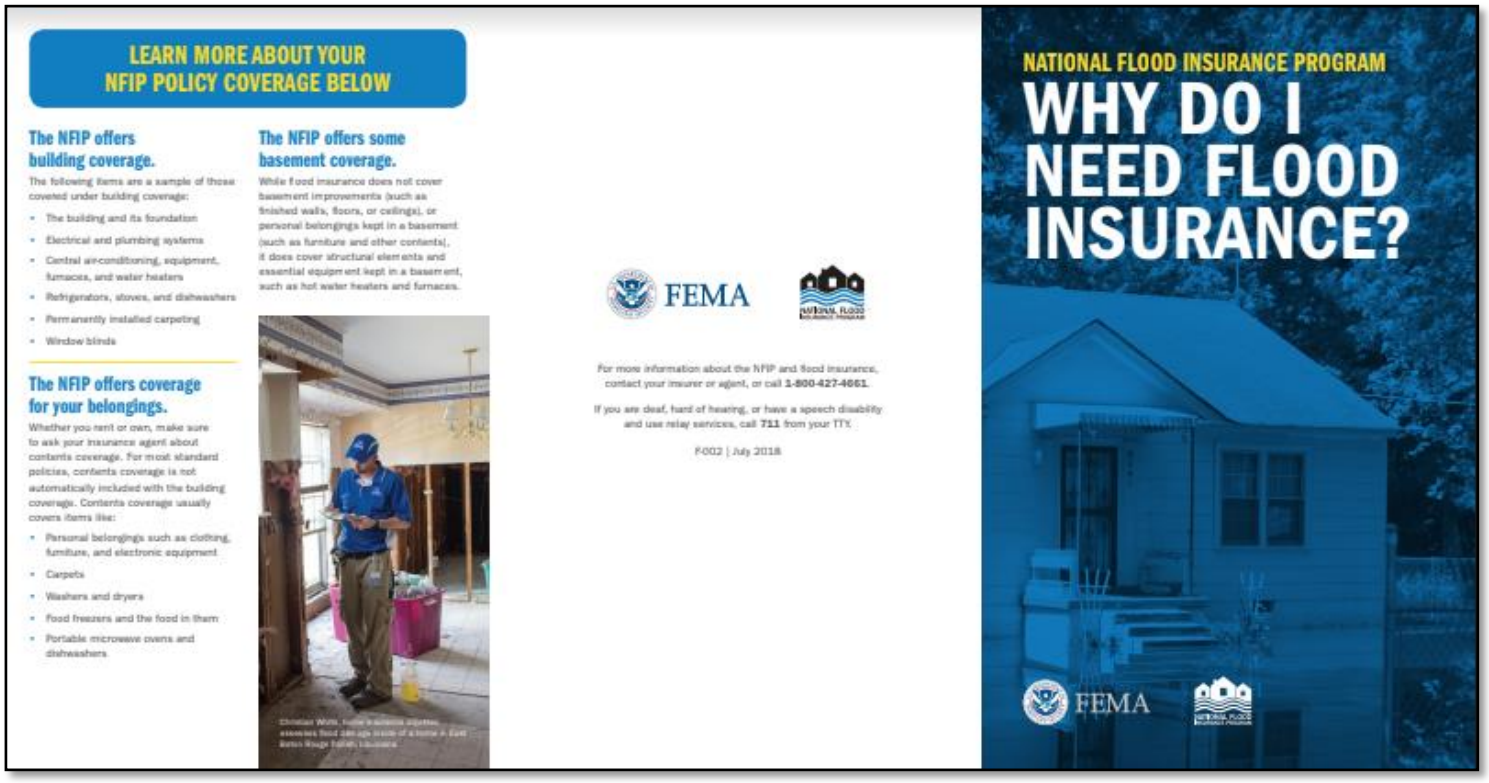
Links to Insurance Information:

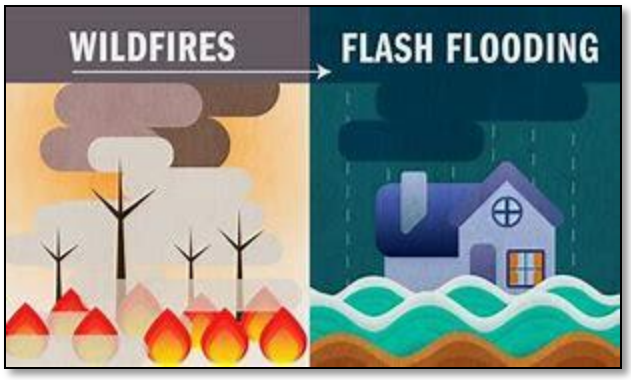
- What do I need to know about flo
- How can I buy flood insurance?
- What factors determine how muc insurance?
- Why do I need to rethink insuranc

Homes and businesses in the tsunami inundation zone also qualify for the NFIP; ***this may be the only way to protect your home*** as earthquake insurance will not cover tsunami damage. www.oregontsunami.org

Why Buy Flood Insurance – https://www.floodsmart.gov/flood-insurance/why

Typically, there's a 30-day waiting period from date of purchase before your policy goes into effect.





H. Flood Readiness – Before, During and After a Flood

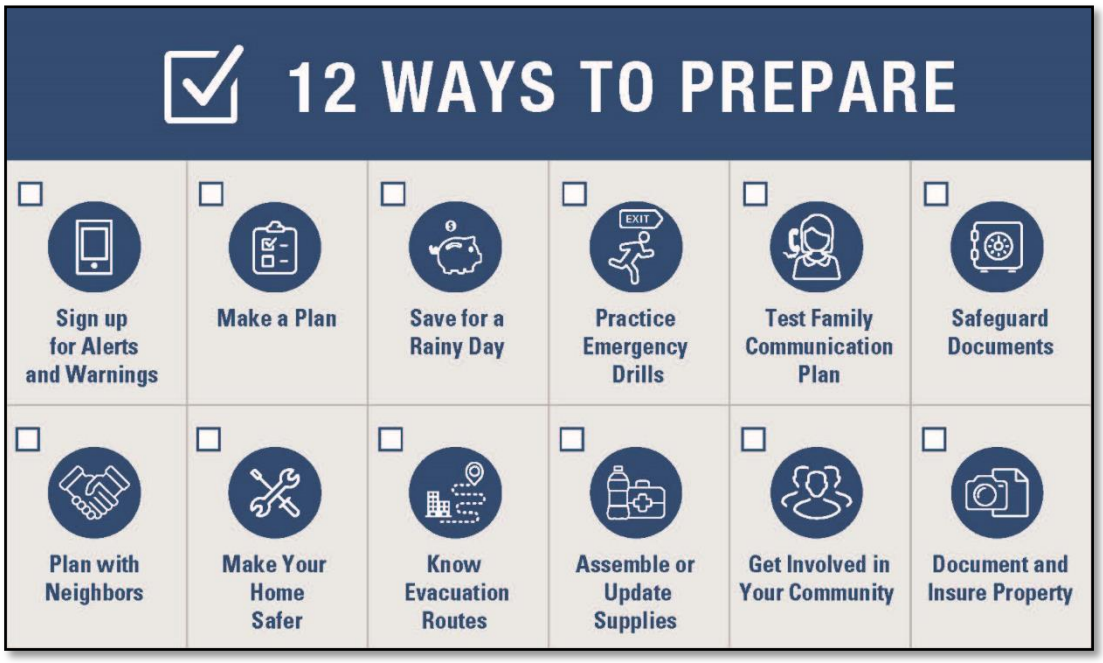
Flooding is the most common and costly natural disaster in the United States. Unfortunately, not everyone is aware of their flood risk and how to prepare for a flood. After getting flood insurance, there are several things you can do to minimize losses in your home and ensure your family's safety.

Basic Steps to Prepare for the Storm/Flooding Event

- Contact the local county geologist or county planning department to find out if your home is located in a flash-flood-prone area or landslide-prone area.
- Learn about your community's emergency plans, warning signals, evacuation routes, and locations of emergency shelters.
- Identify potential home hazards and know how to secure or protect them before the flood strikes. Be prepared to turn off electrical power when there is standing water, fallen power lines, or before you evacuate.
- Use these community and business checklists to prepare your family and property.

- **Safeguard your possessions:**
  - Create a personal flood file containing information about all your possessions and keep it in a secure place, such as a safe deposit box or waterproof container. This file should have:
    - Copies of your insurance policies with your agents contact information.
    - Household inventory; for insurance purposes, be sure to keep a written and visual (i.e., videotaped or photographed) record of all major household items and valuables, even those stored in basements, attics or garages. Create files that include serial numbers and store receipts for major appliances and electronics. Have jewelry and artwork appraised. These documents are critically important when filing insurance claims. For more information visit FEMA Document and Insure Your Property.
    - Copies of all other critical documents, including finance records or receipts of major purchases.

- Develop a family emergency plan
  - Create a safety kit with drinking water, canned food, first aid, blankets, a radio, and a flashlight.
  - Post emergency telephone numbers by the phone and teach your children how to dial 911.
  - Plan and practice a flood evacuation route with your family.
  - Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to be the "family contact" in case your family is separated during a flood. Make sure everyone in your family knows the name, address, and phone number of this contact person.
  - Have a plan to protect your pets.
  - Inform local authorities about any special needs, i.e., elderly or bedridden people, or anyone with a disability.



- **Prepare your house and property**
  - Anchor fuel tanks which can contaminate your basement if torn free. An unanchored tank outside can be swept downstream and damage other houses.
  - Place the furnace, water heater, washer, and dryer on cement blocks at least 12 inches above the projected flood elevation.
  - Move furniture, valuables, and important documents to a safe place.
  - Have a licensed electrician raise your electrical components (switches, sockets, circuit breakers and wiring) at least 12" above your home's projected flood elevation.
  - If you have a sump pump, check it to make sure it is working, and install a battery-operated backup, in case of a power failure. Installing a water alarm will also let you know if water is accumulating in your basement. If you do not have a sump pump and your home is prone to regular flooding then you may want to considering purchasing and installing one.
  - For drains, toilets, and other sewer connections, install backflow valves or plugs to prevent floodwaters from entering.
  - Clear debris from gutters and downspouts regularly.

- **If you are under a flood watch or warning:**
  - Gather the emergency supplies you previously stocked in your home and stay tuned to local radio or television station for updates.
  - Turn off all utilities at the main power switch if evacuation appears necessary.
  - Have your immunization records handy or be aware of your last tetanus shot, in case you should receive a puncture wound or a wound becomes contaminated during or after the flood.
  - Bring outdoor possessions, such as lawn furniture, grills and trash cans inside or tie them down securely.

- **During a Flood:** https://www.floodsmart.gov/flood/first-prepare-for-flooding
  - If flooding occurs, go to higher ground and avoid areas subject to flooding.
  - Do not attempt to walk across flowing streams or drive through flooded roadways.
  - If water rises in your home before you evacuate, go to the top floor, attic, or roof.
  - Tune to local public radio for latest storm information if you lose internet or television service.
  - Turn off all utilities at the main power switch and close the main gas valve if advised to do so.
  - If you've come in contact with floodwaters, wash your hands with soap and disinfected water.

- **Preparing to Evacuate:** Expect the need to evacuate and prepare for it
  When a **FLOOD WATCH** is issued, you should:
  - Fill your vehicle's gas tank and make sure the emergency kit for your car is ready.
  - If no vehicle is available, make arrangements with friends or family for transportation.
  - Identify essential documents such as medical records, insurance card along with ID cards and put in waterproof material to carry with you during evacuation.
  - Fill your clean water containers.
  - If you have pet, identify a shelter designated for pets.
  - Review your emergency plans and supplies, checking to see if any items are missing.
  - Tune in the radio or television for weather updates.
  - Put livestock and family pets in a safe area.

- **Request to Evacuate or Voluntary Evacuation:**
  You should never ignore a request to evacuate by public safety officials. Authorities will direct you to leave if you are in a low-lying area, or within the greatest potential path of the rising waters. If a flood warning is issued for your area or you are directed by authorities to evacuate the area:
  - Take only essential items with you.
  - If you have time, turn off the gas, electricity, and water.
  - Disconnect appliances to prevent electrical shock when power is restored.
  - Follow the designated evacuation routes and expect congestion or detours.
  - Do not attempt to drive or walk across creeks or flooded roads.

- **After a Flood:** https://www.floodsmart.gov/flood/first-prepare-for-flooding
  As soon as floodwater levels have dropped, it's time to start the recovery process. Here's what you can do to begin restoring your home.

1. Precautions
   - Electrical power and natural gas or propane tanks should be shut off to avoid fire, electrocution, or explosions. Try to return to your home during the daytime so that you do not have to use any lights. Use battery-powered flashlights and lanterns, rather than candles, gas lanterns, or torches. If you smell gas or suspect a leak, turn off the main gas valve, open all windows, and leave the house immediately. Notify the gas company or the police or fire departments or State Fire Marshal's office, and do not turn on the lights or do anything that could cause a spark. Do not return to the house until you are told it is safe to do so.
   - Your electrical system may also be damaged. If you see frayed wiring or sparks, or if there is an odor of something burning but no visible fire, you should immediately shut off the electrical system at the circuit breaker.
   - Avoid any downed power lines, particularly those in water. Avoid wading in standing water, which also may contain glass or metal fragments.
   - You should consult your utility company about using electrical equipment, including power generators. Be aware that it is against the law and a violation of electrical codes to connect generators to your home's electrical circuits without the approved, automatic-interrupt devices. If a generator is on line when electrical service is restored, it can become a major fire hazard. In addition, the improper connection of a generator to your home's electrical circuits may endanger line workers helping to restore power in your area. All electrical equipment and appliances must be completely dry before returning them to service. It is advisable to have a certified electrician check these items if there is any question. Also, remember not to operate any gas-powered equipment indoors (see also Carbon Monoxide Poisoning).
   - For more information, see Protect Yourself and Others From Electrical Hazards After a Disaster and Reentering Your Flooded Home .

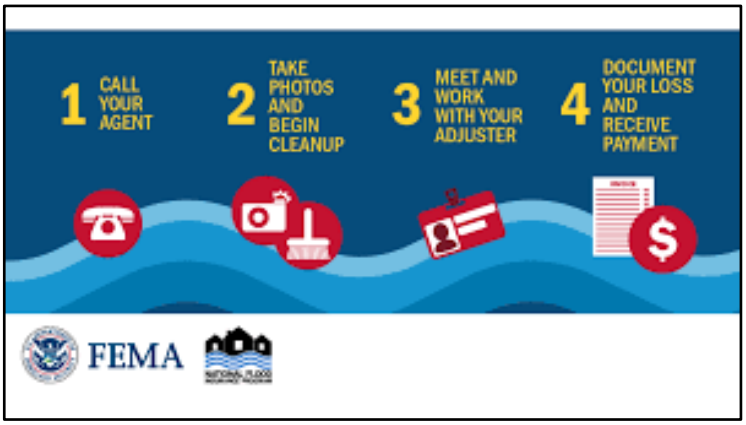
2. Cleanup
   - Walls, hard-surfaced floors, and many other household surfaces should be cleaned with soap and water and disinfected with a solution of 1 cup of bleach to five gallons of water. Be particularly careful to thoroughly disinfect surfaces that may come in contact with food, such as counter tops, pantry shelves, refrigerators, etc.
   - Areas where small children play should also be carefully cleaned.
   - Wash all linens and clothing in hot water or dry-clean them.
   - For items that cannot be washed or dry cleaned, such as mattresses and upholstered furniture, air dry them in the sun and then spray them thoroughly with a disinfectant. Steam clean all carpeting.
   - Help the drying process by using fans, air conditioning units, and dehumidifiers.
   - If there has been a backflow of sewage into the house, wear rubber boots and waterproof gloves during cleanup.
   - Remove and discard contaminated household materials that cannot be disinfected, such as wallcoverings, cloth, rugs, and drywall.
   - After completing the cleanup, wash your hands with soap and warm water. Use water that has been boiled for 1 minute (allow the water to cool before washing your hands). Or you may use water that has been disinfected for personal hygiene use (solution of ⅛ teaspoon [~0.75 milliliters] of household bleach per 1 gallon of water). Let it stand for 30 minutes. If the water is cloudy, use a solution of ¼ teaspoon (~1.5 milliliters) of household bleach per 1 gallon of water.
   - Wash all clothes worn during the cleanup in hot water and detergent. These clothes should be washed separately from uncontaminated clothes and linens.
   - Wash clothes contaminated with flood or sewage water in hot water and detergent. It is recommended that a laundromat be used for washing large quantities of clothes and linens until your onsite waste-water system has been professionally inspected and serviced.
   - Seek immediate medical attention if you become injured or ill.
   - See also Reentering Your Flooded Home , Mold After a Disaster , Cleaning and Sanitizing With Bleach after an Emergency, Cleanup of Flood Water .
   - Outside the Home:
     - Keep children and pets out of the affected area until cleanup has been completed.
     - Wear rubber boots, rubber gloves, and goggles during cleanup of affected area.
     - Have your onsite waste-water system professionally inspected and serviced if you suspect damage.
     - Wash all clothes worn during the cleanup in hot water and detergent. These clothes should be washed separately from uncontaminated clothes and linens.
     - After completing the cleanup, wash your hands with soap and warm water. Use water that has been boiled for 1 minute (allow the water to cool before washing your hands).
     - Or you may use water that has been disinfected for personal hygiene use (solution of ⅛ teaspoon [~0.75 milliliters] of household bleach per 1 gallon of water). Let it stand for 30 minutes. If the water is cloudy, use solution of ¼ teaspoon (~1.5 milliliters) of household bleach per 1 gallon of water.
     - Seek immediate medical attention if you become injured or ill.

3. Immunizations http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/hhs/page/immunizations
   - Outbreaks of communicable diseases after floods are unusual. However, the rates of diseases that were present before a flood may increase because of decreased sanitation or overcrowding among displaced persons. Increases in infectious diseases that were not present in the community before the flood are not usually a problem. If you receive a puncture wound or a wound contaminated with feces, soil, or saliva, have a doctor or health department determine whether a tetanus booster is necessary based on individual records.
   - Specific recommendations for vaccinations should be made on a case-by-case basis, or as determined by local and state health departments

4. Chemical Hazards
   - Use extreme caution when returning to your area after a flood. Be aware of potential chemical hazards you may encounter during flood recovery. Flood waters may have buried or moved hazardous chemical containers of solvents or other industrial chemicals from their normal storage places.
   - If any propane tanks (whether 20-lb. tanks from a gas grill or household propane tanks) are discovered, do not attempt to move them yourself. These represent a very real danger of fire or explosion, and if any are found, police or fire departments or your State Fire Marshal's office should be contacted immediately.

   - Car batteries, even those in flood water, may still contain an electrical charge and should be removed with extreme caution by using insulated gloves. Avoid coming in contact with any acid that may have spilled from a damaged car battery.
   - For more information about possible dangers posed by chemical leaks and spills, see the Chemical Emergencies Web site.

5. Damage to your home, property or belongings:
   - If your home has suffered damage, call your insurance agent to file a claim.
   - Check for structural damage before re-entering your home to avoid being trapped in a building collapse.
   - Take photos of any floodwater in your home and save any damaged personal property.
   - Make a list of damaged or lost items and include their purchase date and value with receipts, and place with the inventory you took prior to the flood. Some damaged items may require disposal, so keep photographs of these items.
   - Keep power off until an electrician has inspected your system for safety.



Heavy Rain can cause Debris Flows
Debris flows occur when heavy rain causes the soil to give way and slide downhill
Homes in the path can be completely destroyed
weather.gov/flood

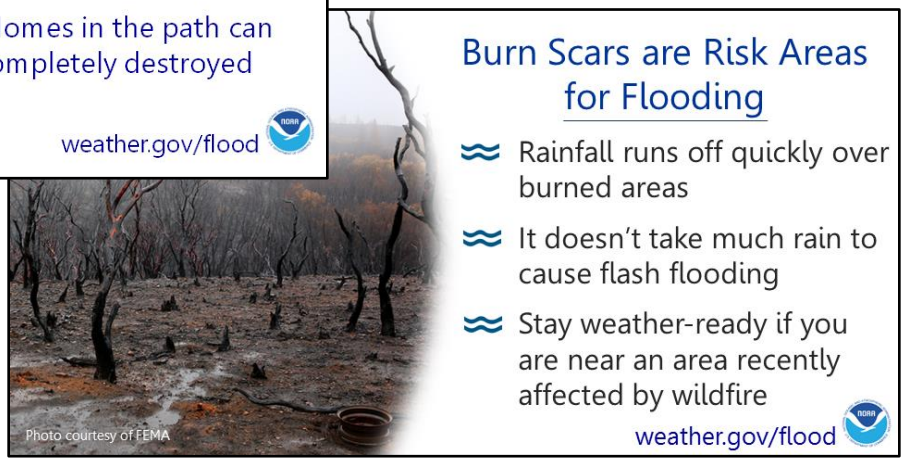
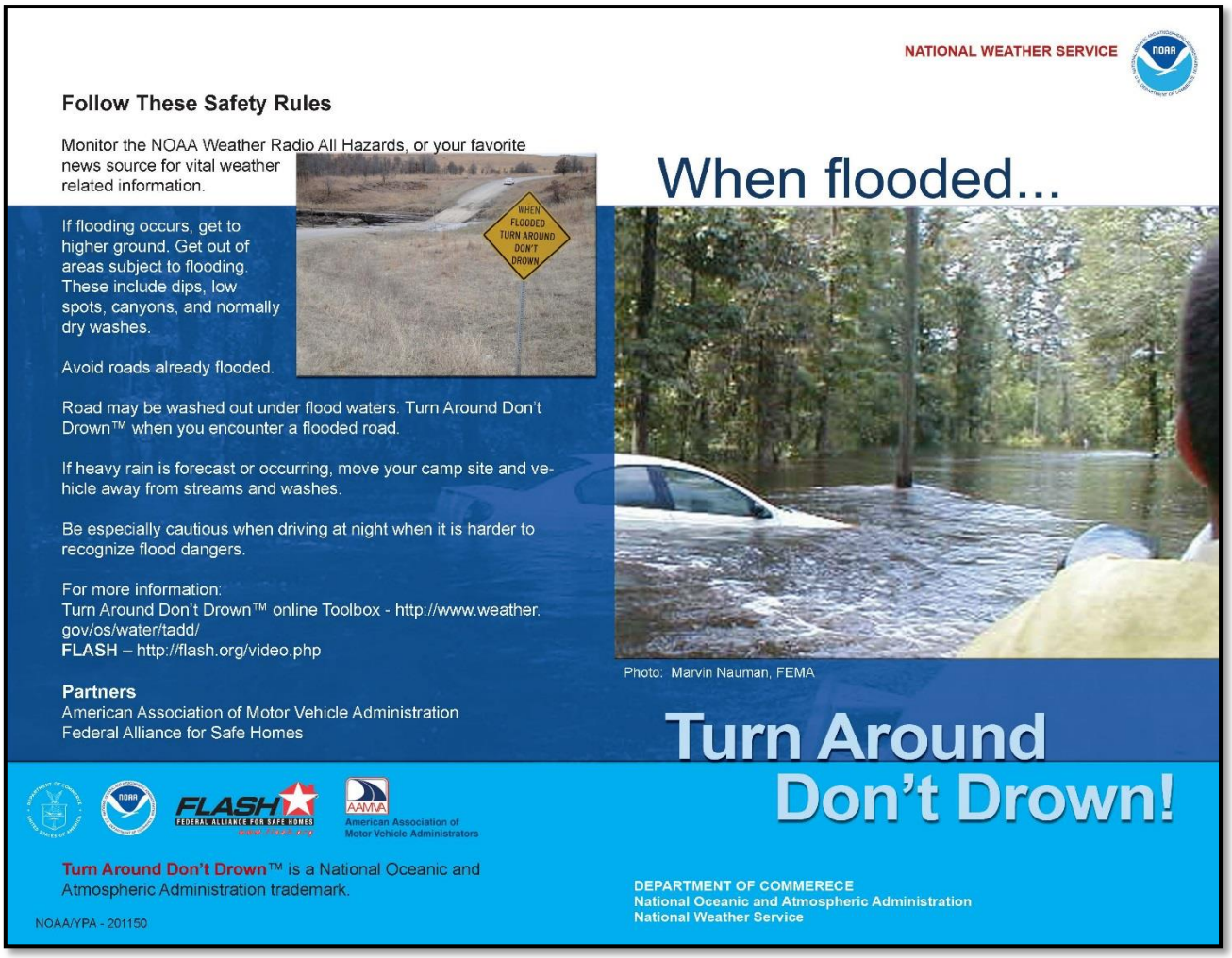


Photo courtesy of FEMA
Burn Scars are Risk Areas for Flooding
Rainfall runs off quickly over burned areas
It doesn't take much rain to cause flash flooding
Stay weather-ready if you are near an area recently affected by wildfire
weather.gov/flood


NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Follow These Safety Rules
Monitor the NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards, or your favorite news source for vital weather related information.
If flooding occurs, get to higher ground. Get out of areas subject to flooding. These include dips, low spots, canyons, and normally dry washes.
Avoid roads already flooded.
WHEN FLOODED TURN AROUND DON'T DROWN
Road may be washed out under flood waters. Turn Around Don't Drown™ when you encounter a flooded road.
If heavy rain is forecast or occurring, move your camp site and vehicle away from streams and washes.
Be especially cautious when driving at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
For more information:
Turn Around Don't Drown™ online Toolbox - http://www.weather.gov/os/water/tadd/
FLASH – http://flash.org/video.php
Partners
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administration
Federal Alliance for Safe Homes
When flooded...
Photo: Marvin Nauman, FEMA
Turn Around Don't Drown!
FLASH
FEDERAL ALLIANCE FOR SAFE HOMES
AAMVA
American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
Turn Around Don't Drown™ is a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration trademark.
NOAA/YPA - 201150
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

HOW TO STAY SAFE

WHEN A FLOOD THREATENS

Prepare NOW

Know your area's type of flood risk. Visit FEMA's Flood Map Service Center at https://msc.fema.gov/portal for information.

Sign up for your community's warning system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio also provide emergency alerts.

If flash flooding is a risk in your location, monitor potential signs such as heavy rain.

Learn and practice evacuation routes, shelter plans, and flash flood response.

Gather supplies in case you have to leave immediately or if services are cut off. Keep in mind each person's specific needs, including medication. Don't forget the needs of pets. Obtain extra batteries and charging devices for phones and other critical equipment.

Obtain flood insurance. Homeowner's policies do not cover flooding. Get flood coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Keep important documents in a waterproof container. Create password-protected digital copies.

Protect your property. Move valued items to higher levels. Declutter drains and gutters. Install check valves. Consider a sump pump with a battery.

Survive DURING

Depending on where you are, and the impact and the warning time of flooding, go to the safe location that you have identified.

If told to evacuate, do so immediately. Never drive around barricades. Local responders use them to safely direct traffic out of flooded areas.

Listen to EAS, NOAA Weather Radio, or local alerting systems for current emergency information and instructions.

Do not walk, swim, or drive through flood waters. Turn Around. Don't Drown.® Just six inches of fast-moving water can knock you down, and one foot of moving water can sweep your vehicle away.

Stay off of bridges over fast-moving water. Fast-moving water can wash bridges away without warning.

If your vehicle is trapped in rapidly moving water, stay inside. If water is rising inside the vehicle, seek refuge on the roof.

If trapped in a building, go to its highest level. Do not climb into a closed attic. You may become trapped by rising floodwater. Go on the roof only if necessary. Signal for help.

FEMA

FEMA V-1005
Catalog No. 17233-6

Be Safe AFTER

Listen to authorities for information and instructions.

Avoid driving, except in emergencies.

Be aware that snakes and other animals may be in your house. Wear heavy gloves and boots during clean up.

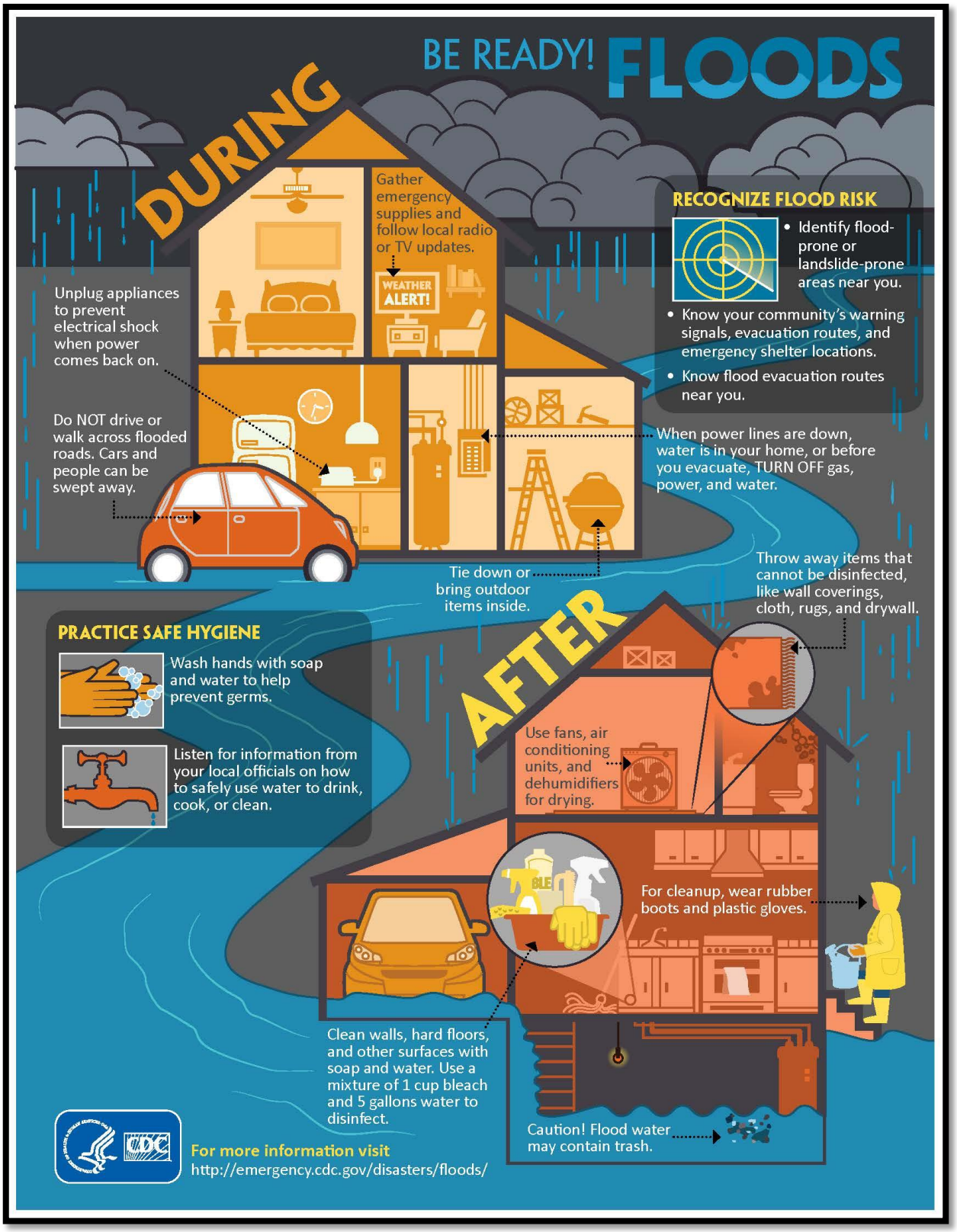
Avoid wading in floodwater, which can contain dangerous debris and be contaminated. Underground or downed power lines can also electrically charge the water.

Use a generator or other gasoline-powered machinery ONLY outdoors and away from windows.

Be aware of the risk of electrocution. Do not touch electrical equipment if it is wet or if you are standing in water. If it is safe to do so, turn off the electricity to prevent electric shock.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **ready.gov** and search for **flood**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for a **flood**. Find Emergency Safety Tips under Prepare.


BE READY! FLOODS
DURING
Gather emergency supplies and follow local radio or TV updates.
WEATHER ALERT!
Unplug appliances to prevent electrical shock when power comes back on.
Do NOT drive or walk across flooded roads. Cars and people can be swept away.
When power lines are down, water is in your home, or before you evacuate, TURN OFF gas, power, and water.
Tie down or bring outdoor items inside.
RECOGNIZE FLOOD RISK
• Identify flood-prone or landslide-prone areas near you.
• Know your community's warning signals, evacuation routes, and emergency shelter locations.
• Know flood evacuation routes near you.
PRACTICE SAFE HYGIENE
Wash hands with soap and water to help prevent germs.
Listen for information from your local officials on how to safely use water to drink, cook, or clean.
AFTER
Throw away items that cannot be disinfected, like wall coverings, cloth, rugs, and drywall.
Use fans, air conditioning units, and dehumidifiers for drying.
For cleanup, wear rubber boots and plastic gloves.
Clean walls, hard floors, and other surfaces with soap and water. Use a mixture of 1 cup bleach and 5 gallons water to disinfect.
Caution! Flood water may contain trash.
CDC
For more information visit
http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/

I. Lincoln County Self-Serve Public Sandbagging Station

Sandbags: Sandbagging is one of the most versatile of flood fighting tools and is a simple, effective way to prevent or reduce flood water damage. Although sandbags do not guarantee a watertight seal, they are a proven deterrent to costly water damage. Sandbags have been used to:

- Prevent overtopping of levees
- Direct a river's current flow to specific areas
- Redirect storm water runoff to storm drains or redirect overflowing storm runoff drains from personal property
- Reduce seepage at closure structures

The US Army Corp of Engineer's brochure on sandbagging techniques will provide you with proper filling and placement methods aimed at increasing productivity of sandbagging operations. Included are hints, safety tips and alternatives to using sandbags as a means to prevent damage from debris run off or flooding. There are also many video links as a visual aid for this process.

Lincoln County Public Self-service Sandbag Station: (mid-October through mid-April)
510 NE Harney St, Newport, access to sand is 24/7

Community members may pick up to 10 sandbags per person, per season. Those in need of more than 10 sandbags at a time are encouraged to reach out to local hardware stores and purchase them in advance. Community members are reminded protection of private property is the property owners' responsibility and begins prior to storm events. If you have a water run off hazard or your home or structure is in flood path then you should assess your property in advance, educate yourself regarding sandbag quantities, sandbag placement techniques and the help you might need to accomplish the task. Properly placed, sandbags will redirect water and minor debris flow away from property improvements. Waiting until the water is at your door step is too late; there won't be enough time or resources to effectively mitigate the water or debris run off.

SANDBAG STATION TIPS:

- Bags are kept on site in the self-serve box
- 10 bags per person per season
- Bring your own shovel
- Bags are heavy if filled ½ way, bring a friend to help load
- Call Road Department if there are not enough bags on site, (541) 574-1203

Empty sandbags are located in this box – 10 per person per season

J. Lincoln County Public Safety Information Guide

Emergencies 9-1-1

911 Dispatch Centers

Dispatch – WVCC Salem for Lincoln County
- See Non-Emergency #'s Below

City of Lincoln City Dispatch
- (541) 994-3636 (non-emergency)

City of Toledo Dispatch
- (541) 336-5555 (non-emergency)

Law Enforcement Agencies Business/Non-Emergency #

Lincoln City Police Department
- (541) 994-3636
- (541) 994-3636

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
- (541) 265-4277
- (541) 574-5806

Newport Police Department
- (541) 574-3348
- (541) 574-5807

Oregon State Police
- (541) 265-5353
- (503) 375-3555

Toledo Police Department
- (541) 336-5555
- (541) 336-5555

Fire & EMS Service (non-emergency)

Central Oregon Coast Fire and Rescue District
- (541) 563-3121

Depoe Bay Fire District
- (541) 764-2202

Newport Fire Department
- (541) 265-9461

North Lincoln Fire and Rescue District #1
- (541) 996-2233

Oregon Department of Forestry – Toledo Unit
- (541) 336-2273

Pacific West Ambulance
- (541) 994-6690 x721

Seal Rock Rural Fire Protection District
- (541) 563-4441

Siletz Valley Rural Fire Protection District
- (541) 444-2043

Toledo Fire Department
- (541) 336-3311

Yachats Rural Fire Protection District
- (541) 547-3266

Call Before You Dig 8-1-1

Weather, Tides, Rivers, Marine, Beaches

NWS (National Weather Service)
- www.weather.gov

NWS, Local Tide Predictions
- www.wrh.noaa.gov/pqr/tides.php

NWS, Tsunami Warning Center
- https://www.tsunami.gov/

Oregon State Parks
- http://oregonstateparks.org/

US Coast Guard Yaquina Bay Station (Newport)
- (541) 265-5381

US Coast Guard Depoe Bay Station
- (541) 765-2124

Schools & Businesses

Lincoln County School District
- District Office (541) 265-9211
- www.lincoln.k12.or.us/
- 24hr Emergency Info Line (541) 265-4437

Oregon Coast Community College
- www.oregoncoastcc.org/

Business Preparedness
- www.ready.gov

Public Health and Medical

Lincoln County Health and Human Services
- Public Health Div. (541) 265-4112
- Behavioral Health Div. (541) 265-4179
- www.co.lincoln.or.us/hhs

Oregon Poison Control Center
- 1-800-222-1222

Samaritan North Lincoln Hospital
- (541) 994-3661, www.samhealth.org

Samaritan Pacific Communities Hospital
- (541) 265-2244, www.samhealth.org

Pacific West Ambulance
- (541) 994-6690, www.pacificwest.us.com

South Lincoln Ambulance
- (541) 547-3266

Animal Services

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office - Animal Shelter
- Animal Shelter, (541) 265-6610 x 6
- www.co.lincoln.or.us/animalshelter

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office - Animal Services
- Report Abuse/Neglect, (541) 265-4231
- www.co.lincoln.or.us/sheriff/page/animal-services-and-protection

Pet & Animal Preparedness
- www.ready.gov

Know Before You Go 5-1-1

Transportation, Hazardous Materials & Utilities

Oregon Dept. of Transportation (ODOT)
- 5-1-1
- www.tripcheck.org

Oregon Utility Notification Center
- 811 or 1-800-332-2344
- www.digsafelyoregon.com/

Natural Gas Safety
- www.nwnatural.com

Hazardous Material Spill – Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)
- 1-800-452-0311

Shelter in Place – Hazardous Materials
- emergency.cdc.gov/preparedness/shelter/
- www.ready.gov

Emergency Management & Preparedness

Auxiliary Comm. Service (Amateur Radio)
- (541) 265-4199

American Red Cross
- (800) 733-2767 general information
- (888) 680-1455 24hr.disaster assist.
- www.redcross.org/

Lincoln County Call Center
- 541-265-0621

Ready America, www.ready.gov

Community Emergency Response Teams
- Depoe Bay CERT
- North Lincoln CERT
- Central Coast CERT
- South Lincoln County CERT

www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office
Emergency Management
225 West Olive Street, Suite 103
Newport, OR 97365
(541) 265-4199
www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement

LINCOLN ALERTS
Emergency Notifications & Community Information
SIGN UP www.co.lincoln.or.us/alerts

Like us on Facebook
@lcemergencymanagement

Lincoln County, Oregon, Public Safety Information Guide, *Revised: 10/21/20*