During a Flood

- Remember to take your emergency supplies and valuables.
- When asked to leave, evacuate to higher ground.
- Stay out of floodwaters and avoid moving water. Do not try to walk, swim or drive through moving water. As little as six inches of moving water can knock you off your feet. Two feet of water is enough to carry away a passenger vehicle.
- Stay away from downed power lines and piles of debris.
- Constantly monitor the news media and other information outlets for weather and emergency updates.
- When evacuating, be aware of stream channels, drain channels, canyons and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods in these areas can occur without warning.
- Avoid parking or camping near streams, rivers or creeks. The water may rise very quickly.
- Use a secondary evacuation route if your primary route is blocked by water.

After the Flood

- Stay away from areas damaged by floodwaters, mud or debris flows.
- Continue to monitor the media and other sources of information. Additional flooding could occur.
- Do not drive around barriers. Roadways may have been washed out, undermined or otherwise damaged by floodwaters.
- Stay on firm ground. If forced to walk through mud-covered areas, use a stick to gauge the depth of the mud in front of you.
- Avoid standing water. It may be contaminated by oil, gasoline or sewage, or electrically charged by underground or downed power lines.
- Flooding may have caused familiar places to change. Floodwaters can erode roads and walkways. The area may be very slippery and make walking difficult. Flood debris may hide animals, broken glass or other dangerous items.
- Use extreme caution when entering any buildings that were subjected to floodwaters, mud or debris. Floodwaters may have caused hidden damage, affected electrical systems or undermined the foundation.
- Remove wet contents immediately. Clean and disinfect everything that got wet and safely discard anything that actually absorbed flood water.
- Throw out any food items that have come in contact with floodwater.
- Assume that drinking water is unsafe until you are told otherwise by authorities.
- Take photos of damage for insurance claims.
- Look for fire hazards: broken gas lines, flooded electrical circuits, etc.
- Cover broken windows, holes in the roof, etc. to prevent further damage.

Prepare for Flooding Before it Occurs!

Floods are the most common natural disaster in the United States. In fact, flooding causes more than $2 billion in property damage every year.

Flooding is caused by a number of factors, but the two main concerns are rainfall intensity and duration. Intensity refers to the rate of rainfall, and duration is how long it rains.

During periods of intense rain – or extended periods of steady rain – even the smallest streams, creek beds or drains can overflow and cause flooding. Even if you live in a place where flooding is not typical, remember that anywhere it rains, it can flood.

Certain conditions, such as topography, new construction or erosion, can cause flooding to occur in areas where it wasn’t previously present. Areas near recent wildfires are particularly susceptible to flooding due to the loss of vegetation on the hillsides and natural waterways that become clogged with ash and debris.

The best preparation for possible flooding is to plan ahead. This brochure will show you some of the things you can do to protect your home, property and family. There are three simple steps you can take to help protect your home from floodwaters and debris: Ready, Set, and Go!

READY – will teach you what you can do to prepare before flooding occurs. SET – will show you what to do if flooding is imminent. GO! – will give you the information you need to safely evacuate.
If you live in a flood-prone area, consider making permanent changes to your home such as constructing retaining walls and raising your furnace and electrical panel above potential flood levels.

Assemble an emergency supply kit as recommended by the American Red Cross.

Register your phone number(s) at www.vcalert.org so you can receive emergency messages.

Consider purchasing flood insurance. Many homeowner’s policies do not cover flood damage.

Create a list of items to take with you if you are asked to evacuate. In addition to your emergency supplies, consider items such as keys, cash and credit cards, photos, insurance papers, computers, prescriptions, and pet supplies.

Clear debris from roof gutters, downspouts and drains so water can flow and drain properly.

Have a supply of sandbags and other flood prevention materials such as plastic sheeting, plywood and tarps.

Check the roof for leaks or damage. Pay special attention to areas where separation could occur, such as around the chimney.

Properly placed sandbags will redirect water, mud and debris but they will not completely seal out water. Sandbags should be used for low-flow protection (up to about two feet). Ventura County fire stations maintain only a limited supply of sandbags to be used during an emergency. Homeowners should not depend on that supply. Sandbags are available for purchase at many home improvement and hardware stores. Purchase sandbags early and make them a part of your emergency supplies so they will be available if you need them.

When heavy rain has been forecast—or when heavy, steady rain is falling—monitor the news media, websites and social media sites for updated weather conditions. Practice “situational awareness.” Know and understand what is going on around you so that if conditions worsen you can take the necessary actions to protect your home and family.

When possible, use close-weave burlap bags as sandbags.

Fill sandbags half-full. Use sand if it is available, but any local soil may be used. Remove debris and obstructions from the area where the sandbags will be placed.

When placing sandbags, fold the top of the sandbag down and rest the bag on its folded top.

The half-filled bags should be placed lengthwise and parallel to the direction of the water flow. Stamp on the bags as they are placed to eliminate gaps.

Place the sandbags to redirect water, mud or debris, not dam it.

Do not place sandbags directly against the outer wall of a building. Move furniture and other valuables to high points—upper floors if possible—in your home.

Fill and place sandbags if necessary.

Monitor gutters, drains and other areas that could cause flooding. Clear away debris immediately to prevent clogging or damming.

Flash floods often come as a wave.

How Many Bags Do I Need?

For 100 lineal feet of a sandbag wall:

- One foot high: 600-800 bags, 10-13 cubic yards of sand.
- Two feet high: 1,400-2,000 bags, 23-33 cubic yards of sand.
- Three feet high: 2,200-3,400 bags, 37-57 cubic yards of sand.

For additional protection:

- Properly placed sandbags will redirect water, mud and debris but they will not completely seal out water. Sandbags should be available for low-flow protection (up to about two feet). Ventura County fire stations maintain only a limited supply of sandbags to be used during an emergency. Homeowners should not depend on that supply. Sandbags can be purchased at many home improvement and hardware stores. Purchase sandbags early and make them a part of your emergency supplies so they will be available if you need them.

Floods After Wildfires

Wildfires dramatically alter the natural landscape by removing vegetation and exposing soil to wind and rain. These changes substantially increase the risk of flash floods and debris flows, even in areas not usually prone to these hazards.

Normally, grasses, shrubs and trees slow rainfall and improve soil absorption. Leaf litter further protects the soil from erosive rainfall. Wildfire burn vegetation and leaf litter to ash, leaving the soil exposed and less able to absorb rain. The result is increased runoff, which can produce flash floods and debris or mud flows. Creeks and streams can be easily overwhelmed by these flows, as can streets and homes located below hillsides. The increased flood risk may last five years or more until the vegetation is restored.

Properly installed erosion control along slopes, or the installation of small diversion berms, can slow or redirect flows away from homes and streets. Painting or seeding areas which supported native vegetation does not increase the vegetation recovery rate. In non-native landscaped areas, property owners may replace vegetation with appropriate fire-resistant, non-invasive plants. A local landscape professional can make recommendations for your particular area.

After a fire, vegetation that normally absorbs water is gone. Ash and debris can wash down and clog drainages causing flooding in areas below the fire.