Being Prepared for Flooding: Roles, Planning, Forecasts, Education

NCR Center for Rural Development & Extension Disaster Educational Network

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NDSU

EXTENSION

Disaster Education

• Disaster education IS a role for

Extension!



Extension Roles

Position	Preparedness	Response	Recovery	Mitigation
Everyone	Home & Office Plan	Family first	Family first	
Administrators	Roles and Plans established	Engage Plan	Communicate, allocate, support	Support programming
State specialists	Develop resources	Provide expertise	Provide expertise	Provide expertise
Local educators/agents	Communicate with local emergency manager	Gather and deliver educational resources	Focus on education and facilitation	Update office plans
Communications staff	Continually update resources (web, print, etc.		 Develop needed educational resources Serve as liaison to media 	
EDEN Team	Provide plan templatesLead preparedness	Facilitate resource identification and development		

Prepare Your Family & Office

- Take care of your family first
 - Disaster supplies kits
 - Communications plans
 - Meeting place & evacuation routes
- Prepare your office
 - Communication plans
 - Alternative locations
 - Resources available in multiple formats



Local Involvement

- Get to know your county emergency manager now
 - Is Extension in your the county emergency operations plan?
 - What information and skills do you have to help in preparedness, response or recovery?
 - Define your role. Educator? Facilitator? Volunteer coordinator? Public information officer?

Local Involvement

- Take part in county planning discussions
 - Collaborate with others to address local needs
 - Join Community Organizations
 Active in Disasters



Share & Document

- Let specialists know issues and what content you need
- Record related work, including hours and expenses for possible FEMA documentation
- Take photos of Extension staff in action



NDSU Extension Contacts

- Ken Hellevang
 - Structure preparedness
 - Dike building
 - Repair, Clean-up, including mold removal
- Miranda Meehan
 - Educational resources
 - Connection to state agencies and EDEN

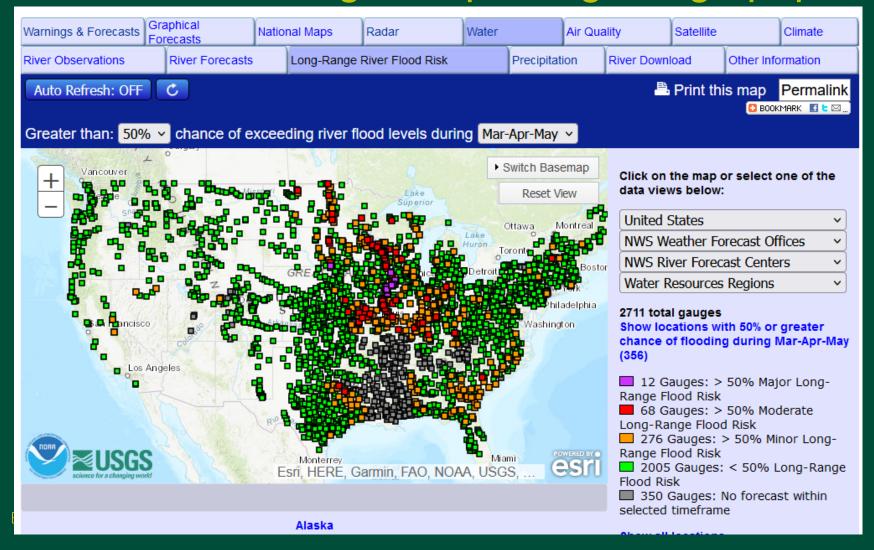
NDSU Extension Contacts

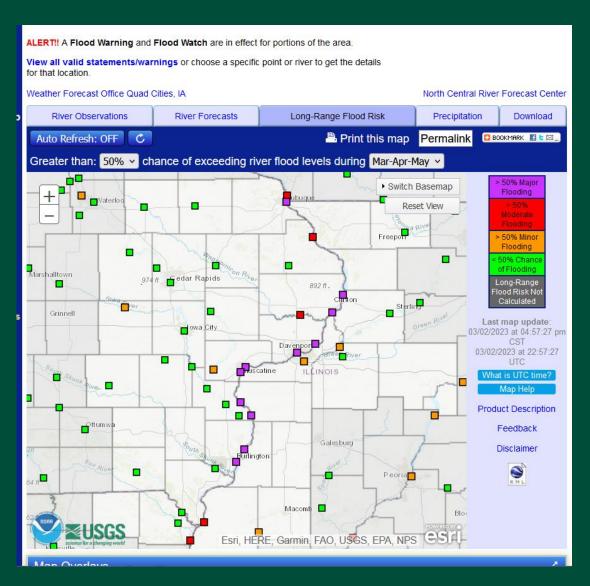
- Tom Scherer
 - Sump pumps, wells and other water issues
- Sean Brotherson
 - Stress
- Miranda Meehan
 - Livestock issues
- Julie Garden-Robinson
 - Food safety

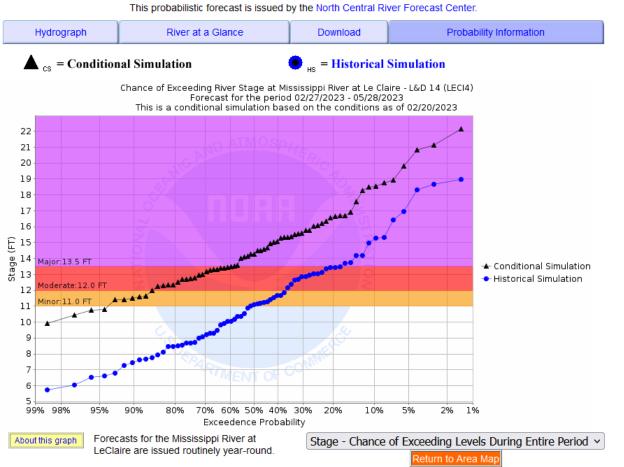


NOAA Flood Risk

https://water.weather.gov/ahps/long_range.php

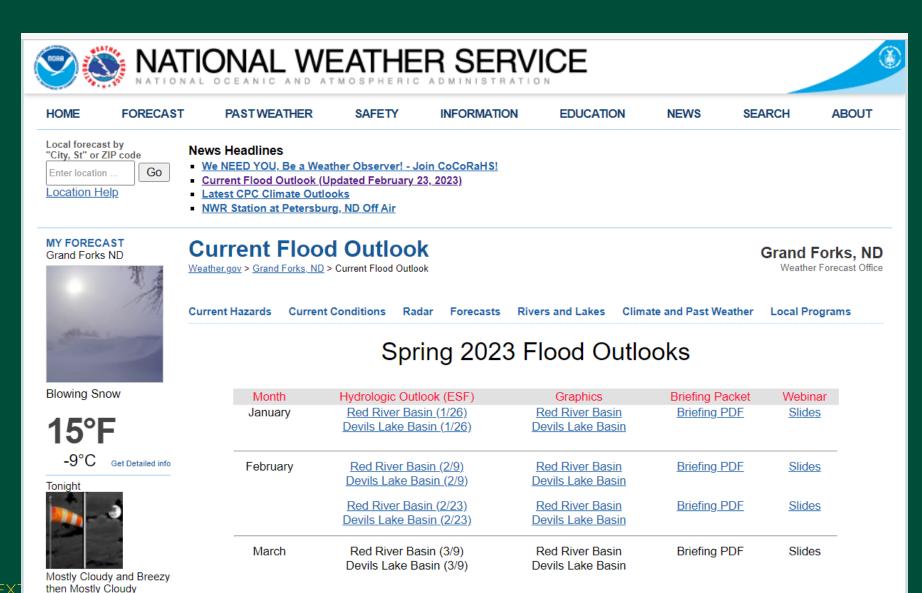




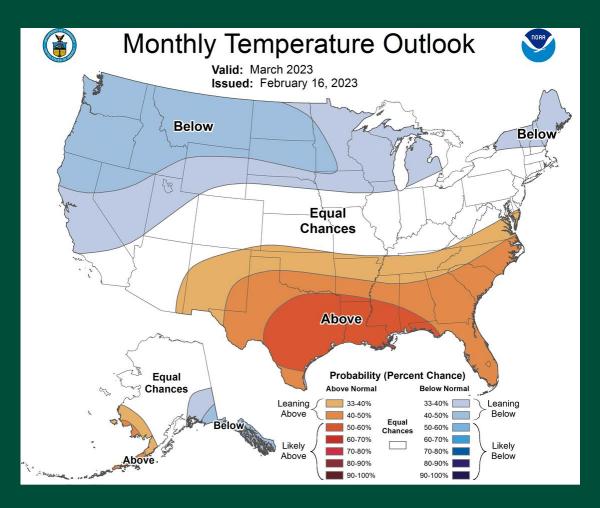


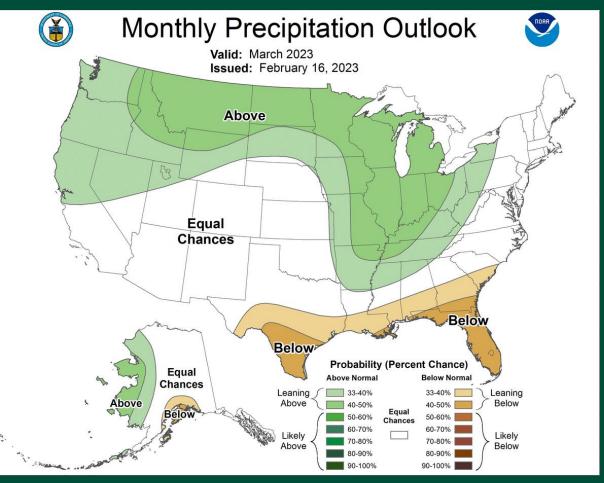


NWS Flood Forecast



March Forecast







Educate

- Encourage local use of NDSU news releases
- Share social media posts
- Develop your own mass and social media from web content
- Use radio



Snow Melt Management



- Feed
- Cattle Lots
- Roads



Wet Grain



- Assure grain is dry
- Ponding and water flow



Piled Snow Water Content

- Almost 3 gallons per cubic foot of piled snow
- About 24 lbs./cubic foot

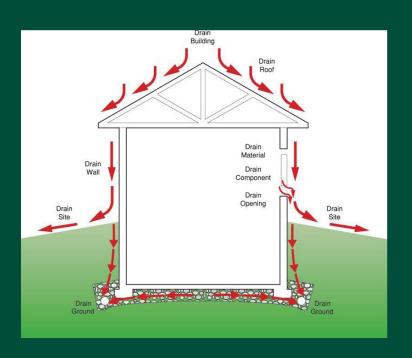




Basements

- Drainage
- Water Table
- Sump Pumps





Steps to Reduce Damage

Downspouts in place



6 inches of compacted snow on 1,000 sq.ft. roof is about 1,200 gallons of water



Move snow away from the house's foundation

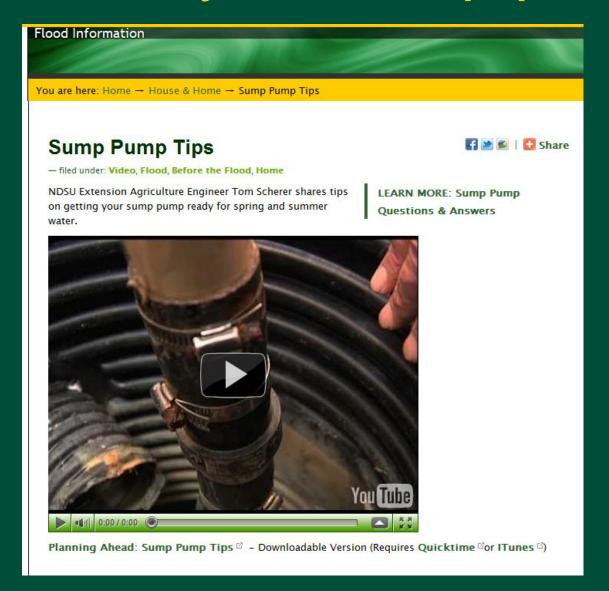
Saturated Soils

- Moisture moves through concrete into basement in liquid or vapor form.
- Gallons per day
- Mold and physical damage hazard



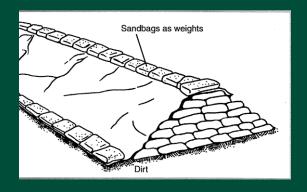


Check your sump pump



Flooding Preparation Resources

- Preventing Snow Melt Water Problems
- Sump Pump Tips
- Prepare for Flooding in Rural Areas
- Sandbagging for Flood Protection





Preparedness Education

Be proactive

Promote our resources

 Media & others are looking for resources



any things can be done before the snow Get downspouts down in place so that as melts or before a heavy rainstorm to reduce damage to home and property. This checklist can help you prepare to reduce the severity of water or a flood on your home and

- ☐ Check your sump pump. Clean the sump pump and pit, and test the pump by pouring water into the pit. Consider having a spare submersible portable sump pump. Make sure the discharge hose delivers the water several feet away from the house to a well-drained area that slopes away from the house. If the hose outlet is too close to the house foundation or on flat ground, the water may simply ecycle down through the house drain tile. Don't run sumo pumo water into a rural septic system because the water may saturate the drain field, in office running sump nump water into the sanitary system may overload the system and cause sewage backup nius it may be illegal
- ☐ Move valuables to higher locations. Get items such as irreplaceable family photo albums, high school yearbooks, personal videotapes, tax records, insurance policies and household inventories off the bottom shelves in the lower level of your home.
- ☐ Move hazardous materials to higher supplies and other dangerous materials.
- ☐ Move snow away from the house's foundation. If the ground is sloped 1 inch per foot near the house, moving snow just 3 to 5 feet from the house will reduce problems
- ☐ Keep water out of window wells. Since and contour the ground so water will naturally drain

- snow melts they can carry the water away from the ouse. Using salt or a chemical to melt them free wil probably damage the lawn.
- ☐ Plan an escape route if certain roads or streets are known to flood easily. Where would you go if your home flooded - a local shelter, a family mambar or friend's house?
- Plan for pets. Pets aren't allowed in shellers due to health regulations. If left behind, stressed pets car damage your house, and their safety is at stake too.
- ☐ Assemble supplies in case the electricity goes off. Gather water, food that can opener, a battery-powered radio and flashlight extra batteries.
- ☐ Assemble supplies for a possible evacuation. Gather water, nonperishable food, paper plates/cups and plastic utensils, extra clothing and shoes, blankets or sleeping bags, a first aid kit important phone numbers, special items for babies and the elderly.
- Anchor fuel tank. A fuel tank can tip over or float in a flood, causing fuel to spill or catch fire. Cleaning up a house that has been inundated with flood waters containing fuel oil can be extremely difficult and costly. Fuel tanks should be securely anchored to the floor. Make sure vents and fill line openings are above projected flood levels. If you have propane tanks that are the property of the propane company, you'll need written permission to anchor them, or you can ask whether the company can do it for you.



Search "NDSU Extension flood"

Questions – Comments

