



Little Whale Cove

Safety Committee

Emergency Plan

The contact information below has hyperlinks to websites and phone numbers you may need in an emergency.

Lincoln Alerts

<https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/lincoln-alerts-emergency-notifications-and-community-information>

Local

Depoe Bay Local Conditions

<https://www.localconditions.com/weather-depoe-bay-oregon/97341/alerts.php>

County

Lincoln County Emergency Management - Emergency Manager (541) 265-4199

<https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement>

State

Oregon Office of Emergency Management - <https://www.oregon.gov/oem>

National

National (NOAA) Weather Alerts - https://www.weather.gov/grb/nwr_same

US Tsunami Warning System - <https://tsunami.gov/>

Other Useful Phone Numbers

American Red Cross (Duty Officer – 24/7)	888.680.1455
Central Lincoln – Power Outage	866.484.3783 or www.clpud.org
Depoe Bay Coast Guard	541.765.2124
Depoe Bay Emergency Public Works	541.765.2361
Depoe Bay Fire Dist. – non-emergency	541.764.2202
Lincoln County Animal Control	541.265.6610
Lincoln County Emergency Management	541.265.4199
Little Whale Cove After Hours	541.270.2889
Little Whale Cove Office	541.765.2489
NW Natural – Gas Leak	800.882.3377
Oregon State Police – Newport Office	541.265.5354
PacWest Ambulance	541.265.3175
Poison Control	800.222.1222
Sheriff’s Dept. – non-emergency	541.265.4231
Suicide Hotline	800.784.2433

LWC Emergency Plan

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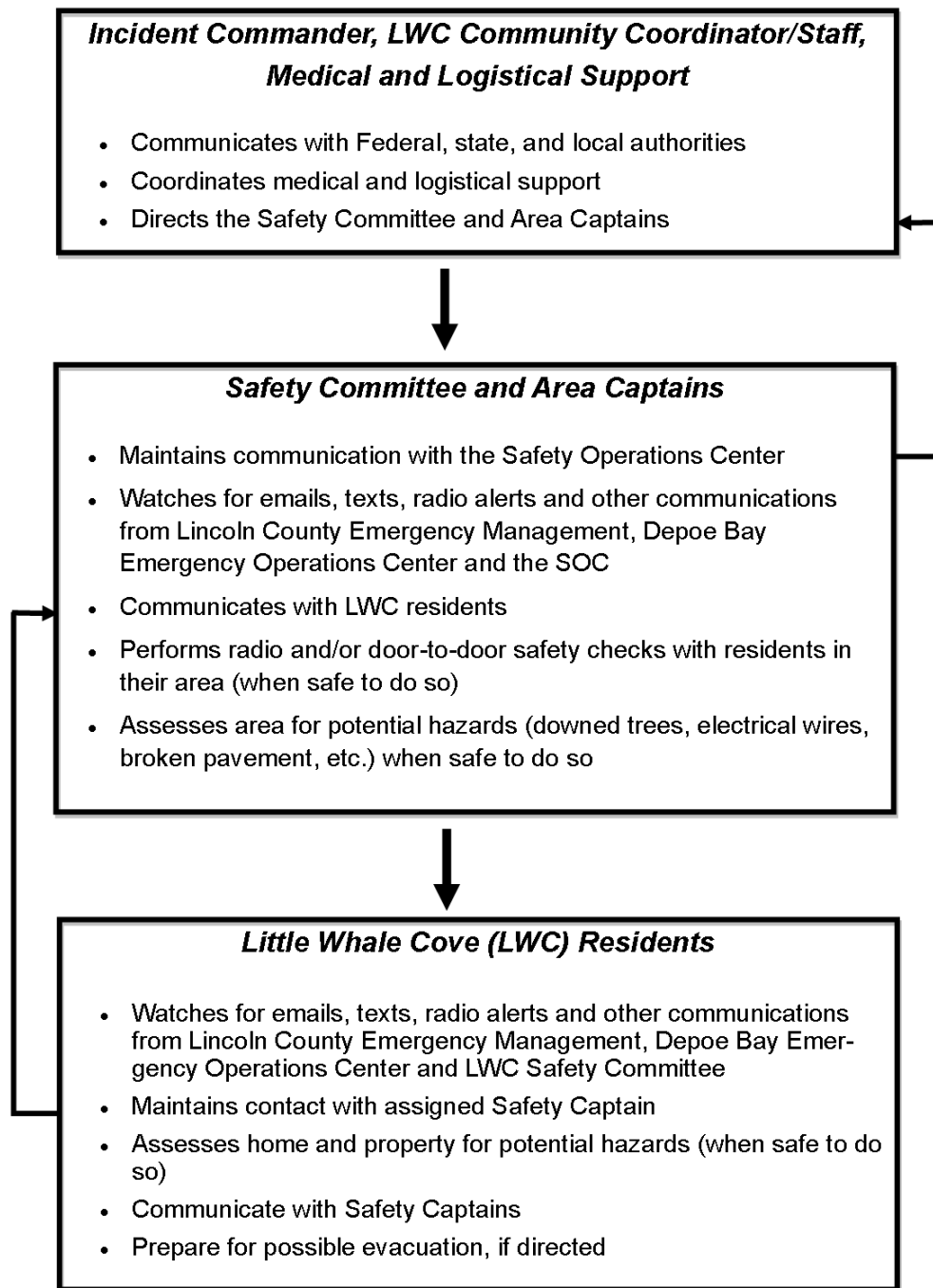
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The Little Whale Cove Emergency Plan

Incident Command System

In the event of an emergency, the Little Whale Cove Homeowners Association follows a modified FEMA National Incident Management System (NIMS). It begins with the activation of the Safety Operations Center (SOC). The SOC is the central hub for emergency assessment, communication, managing emergency supplies, and coordinating medical and fire support.



LWC Safety Operations Center – LWC has created the Safety Operations Center (SOC) which is located near the Meadow Houses. Any community-wide emergency will be managed from the SOC and will include a team of volunteers who will attempt to help homeowners respond to the emergency. The SOC contains a variety of equipment and medical supplies. The supplies are limited for emergency use. **Residents and guests are expected to maintain their own emergency supplies and “go bags” for possible evacuation.**

During an Emergency

In times of a major emergency, the first responder to the SOC becomes the incident commander until another, more experienced person arrives. The specific protocol for activation depends on the nature of the emergency, and direction given by authorities. Emergencies are likely to be categorized as:

- **Evacuation** - Earthquake, Tsunami, Fire (Local – in the community within a half mile radius; Nearby – in the Depoe Bay area, within a 2-5 mile radius; Distant – farther than 5 miles.)
- **Shelter in Place** - a danger outside (storm, gas leak, fuel spill, dangerous animal, etc.)
- **Lock-Down** - criminal at large

When there is a pending alert (ex: severe storm warning, fire danger, wind etc.) any Safety Committee member may send out an alert to the Incident Commander (IC) and Safety Captains to be on “Stand-By.” Safety Captains will rely primarily on safety radios for instructions and communication. The Safety Operations Center and Safety Committee will facilitate communications and ensure both electronic and print materials are available to the community.

The Incident Commander will assess the situation with local authorities (when applicable), LWC Management, Safety Committee and Captains to determine if the incident warrants activation of the Safety Operations Center. If required, the IC and Captains will determine how to mobilize and communicate with LWC residents. The IC may transfer incident command at any time to the most skilled/trained person.

If internet service is down (i.e., no emails or VOIP phone calls) and/or cellular systems are down (i.e., no cell phone calls) the IC, Safety Captains, and LWC residents will communicate using hand-held safety radios and alerts posted on the safety information board. Using radios, the IC, Captains and residents will follow **strict communication protocols** to aide in providing clear and concise emergency directions. More information about working with safety radios and radio protocol can be found in **Appendix A**.

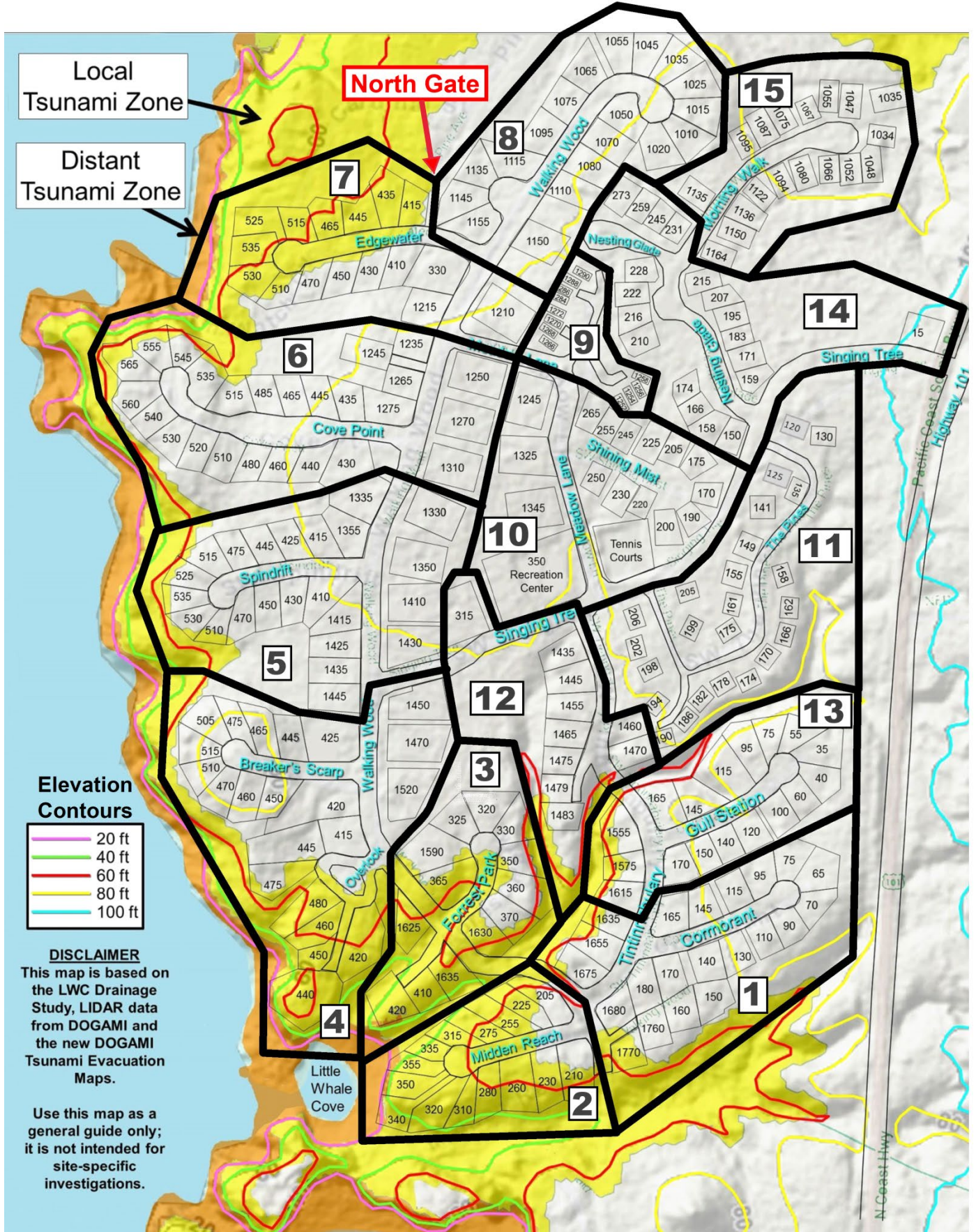
Safety Captains

Little Whale Cove is divided into 15 Safety Areas with a Captain for each Area. Safety Captains play a major role in communicating with LWC residents in the event of emergency. Further, they are a good source of information for helping homeowners prepare in the event of an emergency.

Residents are encouraged to know who their Safety Captain is and how to contact him/her. In the event of an emergency (earthquake, fire, windstorm, flooding, etc.) your Safety Captain will have information on what is happening in the LWC community. Experience shows that after a major event, your most reliable sources for help and information will be your Area Captain and neighbors.

AREA CHECK – Safety Captains will mobilize when directed and/or when it is safe to do so. Safety Captains will check homes for resident welfare in their area, but not enter homes. They will report injuries and potential dangers (downed electric wires, trees, etc.) to the SOC using hand-held safety radios. Please refer to the following Safety Captain Area Map (next page) and a list of Captains by area.

Little Whale Cove Safety Area Map



Who's Your Captain?

AREA	STREET	CAPTAIN
1	Cormorant 1635-1675 Tintinnabulary 1750-1770 Walking Wood	Cheryl Meese Ron Pierre (as needed)
2	Midden Reach	David Folz
3	Forest Park 1590-1635 Walking Wood	Jana Begor
4	Breakers Scarp Overlook 1450-1520 Walking Wood	Paul Caldron
5	Spindrift 1330-1445 Walking Wood	Jim and MaryAnn Kemmer Molly Dumas (as needed)
6	Cove Point 1235-1310 Walking Wood	Judy Maguire
7	Edgewater 1210-1215 Walking Wood	TBA
8	1010-1155 Walking Wood	Pat Neal Dan Arnold (as needed)
9	Meadow Houses	Rheama Koonce John Penrod (as needed)
10	Meadow Lane Shining Mist	TBA
11	The Pines	John Bingham Tom Carmichael (as needed)
12	315 Singing Tree 1435-1483 Tintinnabulary	TBA
13	Gull Station 1555-1615 Tintinnabulary	Bill Albright Randy and Joanne Wikoff
14	Nesting Glade 15 Singing Tree	Bill Johnson Ed Clark
15	Morning Walk	Mike Ramos

Appendix A.

Safety Radio Communication Protocol

Radio communication inside the boundaries of LWC is limited. Topography, the forest and permanent structures all impede low power radio transmissions. Each Safety Captain and back-ups will retain, charge, and maintain a limited range and short-duration two-way radio in their home to ensure rapid response. Captains will also participate in monthly safety radio checks.

All residents in Little Whale Cove using hand-held safety radios should be trained on use and communication protocol.

When using a 2-way radio in a real emergency, it is vital that you are clearly understood. To do this it is important to understand the differences between a telephone and a two-way radio. Two-way radios are not like a telephone.

Telephones and cell phones are “full-duplex” which means you can talk and listen at the same time. Most two way radios are “simplex” which means you cannot hear anyone while you have the talk (or “PTT” or Push-to-Talk) button pressed.

It is extremely important to take turns talking. To help with this, standard radio procedures have been created. The single most important mistake people make is failing to identify themselves. There may be several people using the same channel as you, so it is important to know to whom you are directing your transmission.

To **call someone**, say the name of the person you want to call, followed by the words “**THIS IS**”, then say your name and “**OVER**”. Example: “Susan, THIS IS John, OVER”.

It is important to say the name of the person you want to contact before saying your name, as this will get their attention, and they will listen to the rest of your message. The word “OVER” leaves no doubt about whose turn it is to talk and avoids any confusion. *It is important to say “**OVER**”, so they know when you are done speaking.*

It is basic “radio etiquette” to establish contact and make sure that you have the other person’s attention before you start your message. If you hear someone calling you, acknowledge his or her call by saying, “**GO AHEAD**” or “**STAND BY**” This lets the caller know that you heard them. Also remember, it may take someone a while to get to their radio and respond. Be patient in waiting for a reply.

Because **only one person can talk at a time**, it is more important to **LISTEN** on a 2-way radio than to talk! When your business is finished, the person who started the conversation should end it by saying their name and the word “**OUT**”, which leaves no mistake that contact has ended.

Always release the push-to-talk (PTT) button whenever you stop talking. If you forget

and keep it pushed down while you are trying to think of something to say, the radio continues to transmit, making your battery run down faster and making “dead air” so that nobody else can speak or be heard. In the least sense, it is impolite. In an emergency, it could prevent someone with vital information from getting through.

If you **need to collect your thoughts**, release the PTT so that somebody else can break in case they have an emergency, additional information, or simply wants to join in the conversation. Leave a second or two between “hand-offs” to give others a chance to break in. It is always best to speak in short simple phrases on the radio and toss the conversation back and forth with the word “**OVER**”.

Then acknowledging a direction or instruction, respond with the word “**ROGER**”, this indicates to the operator that you understand the directive and are complying. If the conversation is concluded, include the word “**OVER**” or “**OUT**”, to indicate there will be no further communication.

Do not speak immediately when you press the PTT (push to talk), especially with digital radios which among all their benefits have slightly longer delay. **Wait 2-3 seconds**. If you speak as soon as you press the PTT button, it can chop off your first syllable or word, making you hard to understand. If that word does not make it, you will just have to say it again and run down your batteries faster.

A. Radio User’s Language

- Go Ahead – Resume transmission.
- Say Again – Re-transmit your message.
- Stand-by – Transmission has been acknowledged, but I am unable to respond now.
- Roger – Message received and understood.
- Affirmative – Yes – Avoid yup, nope, etc.
- Negative – No.
- Over – Transmission finished.
- Out – Communication is over and the channel is available for others.

NEVER respond to any communication with the words “OVER AND OUT”. This radio protocol is restricted to aircraft (pilot) use ONLY. The phrases “**ROGER, OVER**” or “**ROGER, OUT**” is acceptable radio protocol.

A **Phonetic Alphabet** is used to spell out letters over the radio; this is particularly true of call signs. The phonetic alphabet distinguishes between letters that can sound very similar during radio transmissions (e.g., B, C, D, E, G, P, V, and Z). Please refer to the table on the following page of this document.

Phonetic Alphabet

A – Alpha	J – Juliet	S – Sierra
B – Bravo	K – Kilo	T – Tango
C – Charlie	L – Lima	U – Uniform
D – Delta	M – Mike	V – Victor
E – Echo	N – November	W – Whiskey
F – Foxtrot	O – Oscar	X – X-ray
G – Golf	P – Papa	Y – Yankee
H – Hotel	Q – Quebec (kay-beck)	Z – Zulu
I – India	R – Romeo	

Appendix B.

Plan and Prepare

The following has links that will take you to websites where you can find an endless source of preparedness and safety information:

Emergency Preparedness Links (click/enter URL or scan QR code with smartphone*)

***Make sure your smartphone camera is set up to scan QR codes or you have a scanner app.**

<https://www.Ready.gov> – Disasters & Emergencies

Website includes but is not limited to:

- Emergency Alerts
- Cybersecurity
- Drought
- Earthquakes
- Extreme Heat
- Extreme Winds
- Floods
- Hazardous Materials
- Home Fires
- Household Chemical Emergencies
- Landslides & Debris Flow
- Pandemic
- Power Outages
- Severe Weather
- Space Weather
- Thunderstorms
- Tsunamis
- Volcanoes
- Wildfires
- Recovering from Disaster



<https://www.fema.gov> – Disasters & Assistance

Website includes but is not limited to:

- Current Disasters
- Disaster Information
- Get Disaster Assistance
- FEMA Grants
- Guidance & Tools
- Flood Insurance (NFIP)
- Flood Maps (FIRM)
- Individuals/ Communities
- National Preparedness
- Risk Management
- Tools for Practitioners
- About Us
- News & Multimedia



<https://www.tsunami.gov> – US Tsunami Warning System

Website (map/table) includes but is not limited to:

- Alerts/Threats
- Earthquakes
- Previous 40 Messages
- Observations
- Forecasts
- Water-Level Stations





<https://www.oregon.gov/oem/hazardsprep/Pages/default.aspx>

Oregon OEM – Hazards & Preparedness

Website includes but is not limited to:

- 2 Weeks Ready
- Community Preparedness
- Individual Preparedness
- Hazards in Oregon
- Hazard Mitigation
- Cascadia Subduction Zone
- Cascadia Island Mapping
- Preparedness Publications
- ShakeAlert® in Oregon
- Tsunami Safe



<https://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement>

Lincoln County, Oregon – Emergency Management

Website includes but is not limited to:

- Seasonal or New Features Information
- Current Conditions, Alerts & Warnings
- Lincoln Alerts
- What’s Happening Now!
- When Emergencies Happen
- Hazards to Plan For
- Plan & Prepare Resources
- Public Information
- About Us
- Volunteer Groups
- Committees
- Cooperators/Public Safety Resources



<https://www.depoebayfire.com/>

Depoe Bay Fire District

Website includes but is not limited to:

- About Us
- Photo Gallery
- Office Locations
- Board of Directors
- **C**ommunity **E**mergency **R**esponse **T**eam
- Forms & Information
- Contact Us

Appendix C.

Potential Hazards

Emergencies that are likely to activate a LWC Emergency Response are: **Storms/Floods**, with subsequent falling trees, **Fires**, **Gas Leaks/Hazardous Materials Spill**, **Earthquake**, **Tsunami** (following a local or distant earthquake), **Active Crime Incident**, or **Pandemic**.

In all foreseeable situations, SHELTER IN PLACE in home or with a friend/neighbor is the best option. The only exception would be an EVACUATION ORDER issued by a county or higher entity, such as in the case of a hazardous materials spill or fire event, or you find yourself in immediate peril following an earthquake.

There is the possibility that Little Whale Cove could be shut off from access to roads, stores, medical treatment. Being prepared with extra water, food, medicine is imperative.

Remember the “**Rule of Threes**” – **you can survive...**

... **3 hours without warmth or shelter**

... **3 days without water**

... **3 weeks without food**

The following situations ranked in terms of: 1) Timing/amount of warning, or 2) Risk/Event Impact:

- A. **Sudden – Catastrophic Risk:** High likelihood of deaths/injuries/damage – local earthquake and accompanying tsunami event.
 - a. Likely 10-20 minutes or no warning. Go to “high ground” with your “go bag” and be prepared to stay in an “outdoor setting” for a period of days. It is possible you may be able to return to your home in a few days if your home escaped substantial damage.
 - b. You should have emergency water and food in your home to last for up to 2 weeks. **Give consideration to “accessibility” when deciding where to store your emergency supplies.**

- B. **Sudden – High Risk:** Hazmat spill on 101, house fire in LWC, Gas leak possibly with fire.
 - a. Likely no advance warning.
 - b. Shelter in place unless an ‘evacuation order’ is given, or in immediate danger. If you are in immediate danger move to a safe place. The occurrence of a house fire/gas leak/hazmat spill has the potential to escalate very quickly and cause death/injury and/or damage in the case of a fire or explosive/combustible material.

- C. **Sudden – Low Risk:** Intruder or dangerous animal alert, power outage
 - a. Likely no advance warning.
 - b. Shelter in place unless an 'evacuation order' is given, or in immediate danger.
 - c. Stay indoors, lock doors and be alert until the danger has passed or power is restored or, if able, relocate to a place of safety with friends/family.

- D. **Slow – Moderate-High Risk:** Warning provided allowing for preparation/evacuation or shelter in place such as a storm warning with possible high winds/flooding is issued, tsunami associated with a distant earthquake, forest fire is close-by, or pandemic/epidemic of transmittable illness.
 - a. Shelter in place unless an 'evacuation order' is received or relocate to another place of safety with friends/family until the danger has passed/'evacuation order is lifted.

- E. **Mixed Risk – Fire**
 - a. Local, in the community within a half-mile radius.
 - b. Nearby, in the Depoe Bay area, within a 2-5 mile radius.
 - c. Distant, farther than 5 miles.

Appendix D. Emergency Actions

MEDICAL

There are two hospitals – in Lincoln City and in Newport, with a small clinic in Depoe Bay. Always call 911 for medical emergencies, which dispatches the closest available emergency responder. Depoe Bay Fire Dept. can provide medical response, but until help arrives, you can do several things to improve chances of survival. Here is a checklist to follow if you come upon a victim with a medical emergency:

- **CHECK** – for danger – falling limbs, water, ice, downed electrical lines
- **CALL** – for help. First 911, then ask others around if they can get help for you
- **CARE** – attend to the victim using this protocol:
 - **Cardiac**- check for a pulse
 - **Airway** – clear airway
 - **Breathe** - begin CPR with two short breaths, then 30 chest compressions. Repeat.

AED – Call 911 first. An Automatic External Defibrillator is located in the LWC Rec Center (kitchen) for cardiac arrhythmia. It will walk you through the process, and will not deliver a shock if not warranted. Do not use in the pool area.

EPIDEMIC/PANDEMIC

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) handles national epidemics that can escalate into an international pandemic involving multiple countries. The Oregon Health Authority works with the state governor and Lincoln County Health and Human Services to ensure appropriate health protocols are implemented.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Accidents can happen on Hwy 101. Shelter in place, keep doors and windows closed. Listen for alerts and updates, and follow emergency responder directions. Grab your Go-Bag, and prepare for an evacuation or sealing in your home. If you experience symptoms of exposure, seek medical attention. Do not return to your home until it is safe.

GAS LEAKS

Before: Place a non-sparking shut off device at the gas line entering your house.

During: Do not use matches, any ignition source, phones or other electronic devices near the gas leak site.

1. **Shut off gas line** – if you smell gas (rotten egg smell)
2. **Evacuate the area.**
3. **Call 911**

After: Do not return to the gas leak area until emergency responders give the ok. Do not attempt to turn the gas back on. This requires the utility company NW Natural. Call NW Natural Customer Service **800.422.4012**.

POWER OUTAGES

LWC is a “Dark Skies” Community, with minimal exterior lights and lights out at 10 pm. Always carry a flashlight at night. And keep them in several locations. Power lines are underground because storms take out trees. If the power goes out:

- Check breakers, ask neighbors if their power is also out.
- Notify Central Lincoln PUD 866.484.3783.
- Unplug computers and televisions if they are not on surge protectors.
- Turn off appliances and power to the water heater at the electrical panel.
- Do not burn candles.
- If using an emergency generator, make sure it is well ventilated.
- Turn on outdoor light so the electric company knows if power is restored.

FIRES

- Install smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors.
- Change the batteries annually at Daylight Savings Time.
- Keep a fire extinguisher in the kitchen and near fireplaces, and maintain clear hallways.
- Plan secondary escape routes, including upper floors, and designate meeting spot.
- If evacuating a house fire, stay low, do not open hot doors, and close doors behind you.
- HOUSE FIRES: Call 911 once evacuated, and inform dispatchers of possible trapped people or animals.
- WILDFIRES: Refer to Section 8 (Wildfire Protection) in the **Forest, Cove & Wetland Management Plan, Resolution Number 19-03** (LWCHA, 2019). If you learn of a wildfire in the vicinity, prepare Go-Bag for possible evacuation, and pack your vehicle.

LANDSLIDES & FALLEN TREES

Most landslides are caused by excessive rainfall, wildfire, earthquake or human activities such as logging, earthmoving, etc. Landslides or fallen trees on Hwy 101 may prevent access to Newport or Lincoln City. Possible alternative route is from Hwy 229 through Siletz to Hwy 20 near Toledo. Keep a go-bag in your car. If a tree falls on your home, call 911; if it falls on your property or road, you can contact the LWC office.

STORMS

Rain and windstorms are common on the coast, with gusts that typically reach 50-60 mph, and occasionally 80-90 mph. Before a storm approaches:

- Stow or anchor outdoor objects and furniture.
- Stay off paths and roadways.
- Unplug or protect (e.g., with surge protectors, uninterrupted power supplies [UPS], etc.) electronics and electrical appliances.
- Avoid windows.
- Do not drive unless an emergency.
- After the storm, look for fallen or leaning trees. Report these to the LWC office.

Freezing Weather: Winter temperatures can dip below freezing, and result in ice patches on the coastal paths. Fog also turns to black ice on the roads, and HWY 101 can be treacherous around Cape Foulweather, Boiler Bay and other coastal areas. Winterize your home by draining outdoor hoses, covering faucets and exposed pipes, and shutting exterior

vents leading to crawl spaces. During long periods of freezing weather, keep kitchen and cabinet doors open – especially those on outside walls.

Lightning: Thunder and lightning are not as common on the coast, but we do get such storms. During a lightning storm, do not touch landline phones, electrical equipment. Do not walk outside, especially on exposed coastal paths.

EARTHQUAKES & TSUNAMI

A localized **CASCADIA SUBDUCTION** earthquake along the Oregon Coast will occur.

“Currently, scientists are predicting that there is about a 37 percent chance that a megathrust earthquake of 7.1+ magnitude in this fault zone will occur in the next 50 years”

(<https://www.oregon.gov/oem/hazardsprep/Pages/Cascadia-Subduction-Zone.aspx#>, last accessed 02-May-2021). It is predicted to be at a magnitude of 7.1-9.0 (note: a M9.0 earthquake releases about 700 times more energy than a M7.1 earthquake), collapsing buildings, downing trees, breaking water/power/fuel lines and triggering tsunamis. The extent of the damage will depend on the magnitude of the earthquake and how much of the Cascadia fault will be involved. Studies predict Hwy 101 will collapse and be impassible, cutting off access to food, fuel and medical supplies. It could be 2-6 weeks before emergency responders reach Depoe Bay, and months to more than a year before water, fuel, sewer and electricity are restored.

During an earthquake you should:

- **DROP, COVER and HOLD ON** under sturdy furniture or doorways, away from windows or objects that might fall
- If on the coast, go to higher ground. Otherwise, stay inside unless unsafe.
- If driving, stay inside your car, away from power lines, overpasses, bridges, leaning trees. Watch for landslides and falling rocks/trees.
- When safe, evacuate to higher ground outside of the tsunami hazard zone.

LOCAL TSUNAMIS could be immediately triggered by a local earthquake causing run-up of seawater to elevations of 80-100 feet above sea level in 10-14 minutes. Run-up is dependent on earthquake magnitude and local topography. If there is a local earthquake, evacuate to higher ground immediately. The LWC Rec Center is at approximately 100 ft. above sea level, and is an assembly area for safety captains.

DISTANT TSUNAMIS are caused by large earthquakes in the distant ocean, and trip warning signals. Subsequent tsunamis are not likely to be as high, and may come much later, giving coastal communities more time to prepare to evacuate. Little Whale Cove is at an elevation high enough that a Distant Tsunami may not necessitate an evacuation, but you should stay away from low-lying areas, beaches, rivers. However, it is best to take precautions, listen to NOAA weather alerts, visit the US Tsunami Warning Center (www.tsunami.gov), watch for Lincoln County Emergency Notifications, and listen for Depoe Bay Sirens.

See the next page for the LWC Tsunami Evacuation Map.

LWC Tsunami Evacuation Map

TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP

Little Whale Cove

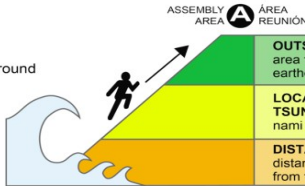


IF YOU FEEL AN EARTHQUAKE:

- Drop, cover, and hold
- Move immediately inland to higher ground
- Do not wait for an official warning

SI USTED SIENTE EL TEMBLOR:

- Tirese al suelo, cúbrase, y espere
- Diríjase de inmediato a un lugar más alto que el nivel del mar
- No espere por un aviso oficial



OUTSIDE HAZARD AREA: Evacuate to this area for all tsunami warnings or if you feel an earthquake.

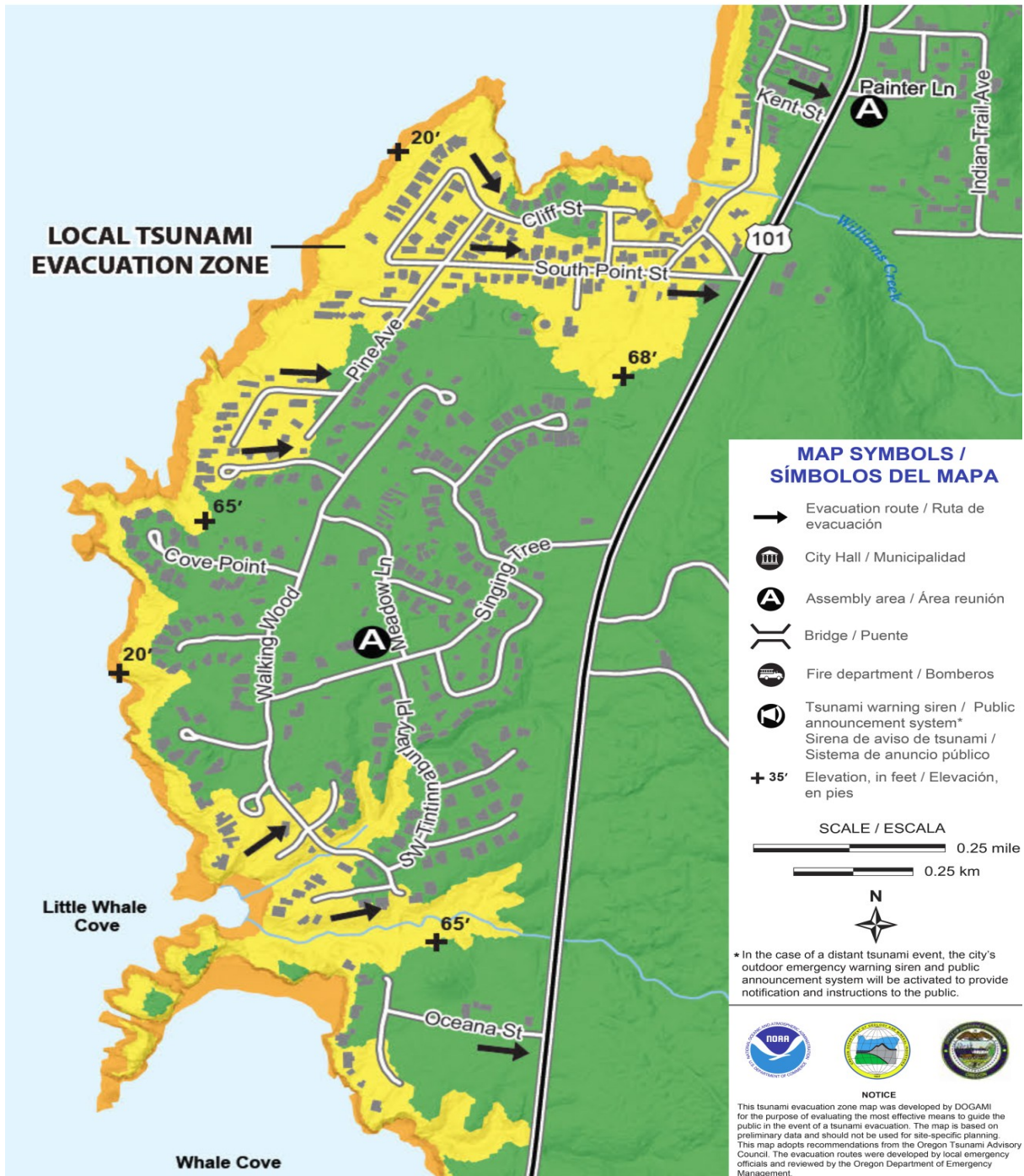
LOCAL CASCADIA EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a local tsunami from an earthquake at the Oregon coast.

DISTANT TSUNAMI: Evacuation zone for a distant tsunami from an earthquake far away from the Oregon coast.

ZONA DE PELIGRO EXTERIOR: Evacue a esta área para todas las advertencias del maremoto o si usted siente un temblor.

MAREMOTO LOCAL (terremoto de Cascadia): Zona de evacuación para un tsunami local de un temblor cerca de la costa de Oregon.

MAREMOTO DISTANTE: Zona de evacuación para un tsunami distante de un temblor lejos de la costa de Oregon.



MAP SYMBOLS / SÍMBOLOS DEL MAPA

- Evacuation route / Ruta de evacuación
- City Hall / Municipalidad
- Assembly area / Área reunión
- Bridge / Puente
- Fire department / Bomberos
- Tsunami warning siren / Public announcement system* / Sirena de aviso de tsunami / Sistema de anuncio público
- + 35' Elevation, in feet / Elevación, en pies

SCALE / ESCALA



* In the case of a distant tsunami event, the city's outdoor emergency warning siren and public announcement system will be activated to provide notification and instructions to the public.



NOTICE

This tsunami evacuation zone map was developed by DOGAMI for the purpose of evaluating the most effective means to guide the public in the event of a tsunami evacuation. The map is based on preliminary data and should not be used for site-specific planning. This map adopts recommendations from the Oregon Tsunami Advisory Council. The evacuation routes were developed by local emergency officials and reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management.