

# Evacuation Check Sheet

Nagaoka-Style Evacuation →Refer to p.1

## ① Confirm the specifics of your household.

- Do you have a car? ☐ Yes (can evacuate to a non-flooded safe place by car) ☐ No
  - How about higher floors in your house?  
☐ Floods might reach higher floors. ☐ Floods won't reach higher floors. (\*Possible evacuation to a higher floor.)
  - Can you stay with relatives or acquaintances if you have to evacuate your house?  
☐ Yes ☐ No (Should consider going to an evacuation facility to be set up by the city)
- As each household is different, discuss appropriate evacuation procedures with your family members.

## ② Set up your family's evacuation procedures.

Name of the River	Possible Risk of Your House Being Flooded →Refer to pp.5 - 29		Decisions Based on "Nagaoka-Style Evacuation" →Refer to p.3		
	Flood Depth	Areas of Possible Flooding with Collapsed Houses and Other Damage	Evacuation	Evacuation Shelter	How to Evacuate
River	m	<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Flow <input type="checkbox"/> Riverbank Erosion	<input type="checkbox"/> ① Evacuate to a non-flooded area by vehicle, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> ② Evacuate to higher floors of your own house <input type="checkbox"/> ③ Evacuate to a shelter set up by the city	—	On Foot
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## ③ Decide what actions to take in the event of a disaster →Refer to pp.3 - 4

Information from the city	Evacuation Preparations (what to do/ how to evacuate)	Neighborhood Cooperation and Assistance (who to help and who to be helped by)
Warnings		
Shinano River Early-Warning Information		
Alert Level 3 The elderly and others to evacuate		
Alert Level 4 Evacuation Orders		

Simply writing things down does not mean that you can act on them in the event of a disaster.

- ▶ Actually, go to your evacuation site by the expected means and see how long it takes.
- ▶ During a community evacuation drill, talk to people who may need assistance and try to evacuate with them.
- ▶ Try to live for two days on the second floor of your house by using only stocked items.



Enjoy trying to do these things with your family or with your neighbors. It is important to try these things little by little.

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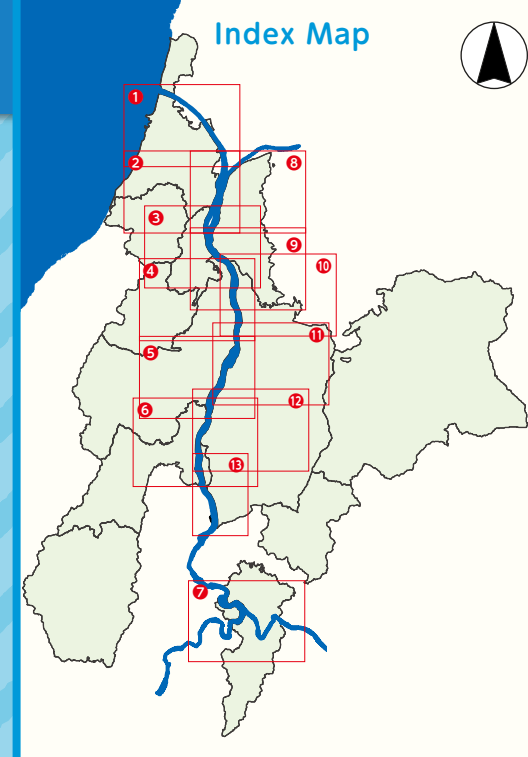
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# Nagaoka City Flood Warning Hazard Map

Keep for Your Reference

In order to protect yourself from floods



## The Purpose of This Flood Warning Hazard Map:

With the basic ideas of "Each person should protect his own life by himself" and "We should protect our own neighborhood by ourselves" in mind, this hazard map was edited with the purpose of getting the citizens of Nagaoka to take action on their own. Citizens should share the following contents with their families and neighbors: "How high will floodwaters reach in our house?" "Where should we get information to help us determine whether to evacuate or not?" "Where should we evacuate?" "How should we evacuate?" Let's start taking steps to protect our own lives and the lives of our loved ones.

## Important Revisions

**1 Anticipating the Highest Amount of Rainfall**

**2 Nagaoka-Style Evacuation Procedures**  
~To ensure that no one gets left behind~

**3 Information to Help You Determine Your Best Course of Action**

Details on the following pages▶

## PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

- This publication does not take into account inland flooding (particularly flooding from drainage and sewer overflows) or the backwater effect (tributaries flowing backwards due to higher water levels in the main river).
- Due to the fact that rainfalls are very complex, such as heavy downpours over a short period of time or large amounts of rainfall over a period of a few days, it is possible for flood depths to differ from predicted depths or for flooding in areas that weren't expected to be flooded.

For more information regarding this hazard map and disaster prevention, visit the Nagaoka Disaster Prevention Website.



pages	
1	▶ Important Revisions to This Hazard Map
2	▶ How to Use the Hazard Map
3	▶ Confirming Evacuation Procedures
4	▶ Information to Determine Whether to Evacuate and Actions You Should Take
5	▶ Flood Warning Hazard Map for the Shinano River and the Uono River
30	▶ Flood Warning Hazard Map for Other Rivers
31	▶ Methods of Transmitting and Receiving Information
32	▶ Safety Information Card for International Residents
33	▶ Preparations and Actions to Protect Yourself from Disasters
35	▶ Community Cooperation and Assistance for Evacuation
36	▶ A list of evacuation facilities for the Shinano River and the Uono River areas
38	
back cover	▶ Evacuation Check Sheet



# Important Revisions to This Hazard Map

## 1 Anticipating the Highest Amount of Rainfall

During the Reiwa 1 East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon Hagibis [No. 19], 2019), the Shinano River reached the highest water levels in recorded history.

This hazard map was edited with the highest anticipated amount of rainfall in mind.

The “Highest Amount of Rainfall” is calculated based on past data. The chances of this amount of rainfall occurring are extremely low, but if it does occur, it can cause serious damage.

※There are rivers for which the highest amount of rainfall has not been calculated. (These rivers are indicated with “Projected Scale” on the map.)

## 2 Nagaoka-Style Evacuation Procedures —To ensure that no one gets left behind—

### Three Procedures to Protect Your Life

If there is heavy flooding, such as an overflow of the Shinano River, evacuation shelters set up by the city will not be able to accommodate all of the citizens whose houses get flooded. (There will not be enough space for an estimated 96,000 people.) In order to ensure that “No One Gets Left Behind,” it is necessary to keep the number of people at the city’s designated evacuation shelters as low as possible. Thus, the city needs the cooperation of all of its citizens for the following evacuation procedures.

#### Basic Evacuation Procedures

#### ① Evacuate by vehicle, etc. to areas that won’t get flooded.

- Evacuating to a relative’s or a trusted friend’s house will keep your stress levels lower.
- Your car will be safe.
- A place with a lower concentration of people will reduce your risk of contracting infectious diseases.



#### ② Evacuate to the higher floors of your house.

- A large amount of stocked food and water are necessary.
- You will need to move your car to an area that won’t get flooded.
- Your risk of contracting infectious diseases is lower at home than places where unspecified large numbers of people gather.



#### For Those Who Can’t Do ① or ②

#### ③ Evacuate to an evacuation shelter set up by the city.



- You will need to bring your own food, water, masks, etc.
- You might not be able to get into a facility due to the number of evacuees.
- The space allotted for one person is very small.
- You will need to move your car to an area that won’t get flooded.
- Evacuating to a facility with your own car is not allowed. This is to prevent traffic jams and obstacles to the passage of emergency vehicles. (The general rule is evacuation on foot.)
- The risk of contracting infectious diseases is high.

▶ Types of City Evacuation Facilities →Refer to p.2

▶ Confirming Evacuation Procedures →Refer to p.3

## 3 Information to Help You Determine What to Do

Keep the ideas of “Each person should protect his own life by himself” and “We should protect our own neighborhood by ourselves” firmly in mind.

It is important to be conscious of protecting your own life by yourselves. Try to evacuate as quick as possible. It is also important to say a few words to and help the elderly and any others who might have difficulties in evacuating on their own.

- ▶ Information to Determine Whether to Evacuate and Actions You Should Take →Refer to p.4
- ▶ Methods of Transmitting and Receiving Information →Refer to p.31
- ▶ Preparations and Actions to Protect Yourself from Disasters (Self-Help) →Refer to pp.33 - 34
- ▶ Cooperating and Helping One Another in the Community at the Time of Evacuation (Cooperation) →Refer to p.35



# How to Use the Hazard Map

## Two Zones that Indicate Dangers

### In Relation to Revision Points 1 and 2

Identify the levels of danger where you are now, and note them in the check sheet.

- ▶ Check the Level of Danger →Refer to pp.5 - 29
- ▶ Check Sheet →Refer to the back cover

### Anticipated Flood Zones

- This hazard map shows the maximum area and depth of the floodwaters (classified in six categories by color) in the event of the rivers overflowing.



### Anticipated Zones of Flooding and Destruction of Houses

- Indicated Areas of Possible House Destruction (Two Types).

#### Flood Zone



Areas in which there is a danger of wooden houses collapsing due to the extreme flow of floodwaters

People living in wooden houses should evacuate without delay!

#### Riverbank Erosion Zone



Areas in which there is a danger of floodwaters eroding the ground and houses collapsing

Regardless of the construction of their houses, everyone should evacuate without delay!

## Types of City Evacuation Facilities

### In Relation to Revision Point 2

The city will decide which evacuation facilities to open depending on the conditions of rivers and such facilities. Check which facilities have been opened on the Disaster Prevention Website or TV data broadcasts (using the “d button” on your TV remote).

- ▶ Information Transmission and Gathering Methods →Refer to p.31

### Evacuation Shelter 00

- Evacuation facilities established by the city to protect yourself from disaster

### Evacuation Shelter (with a social welfare room) 00

- Evacuation shelters that have rooms appropriate for the elderly, disabled, infants, and pregnant women who do not require the assistance of health care workers

### Evacuation Shelter

(to be transitioned into a Social Welfare Evacuation Shelter later on) 00

- Among evacuation shelters, if long-term evacuation is expected, these facilities will be established for the elderly, disabled, infants, and pregnant women who require the assistance of health care workers

※Since special staff will be dispatched to these facilities, they will require more time to be established. (Estimated time needed for the establishment is 72 hours after the outbreak of a disaster.)

### Evacuation Shelters Safe for Child Rearing 00

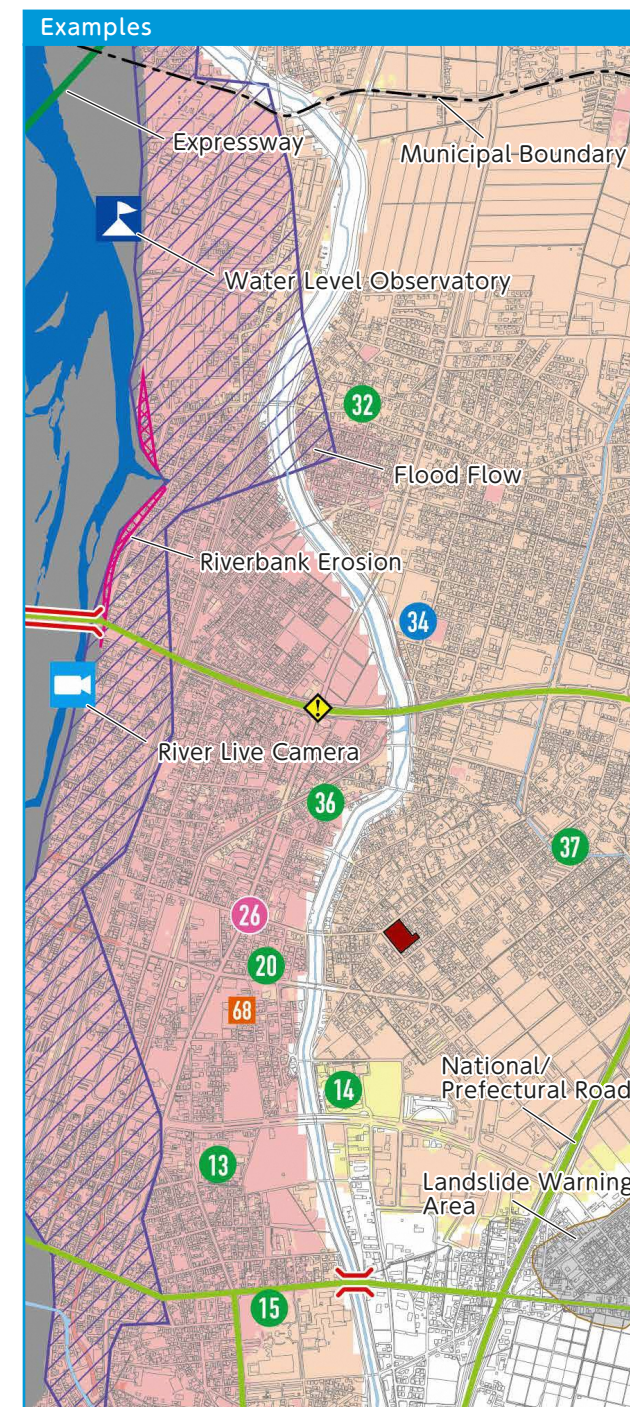
- Child-rearing consultants and public health nurses will be permanently stationed at these facilities. Providing supplies specifically for mothers and children as well as consultations, these facilities will be restricted to mothers with infants under 12 months of age and pregnant women. (To be established within roughly 72 hours of the outbreak of a disaster)

## Other Related Information

### Dangerous Places during a Flood

- Subterranean Tunnels and Underpasses ◆ These are places that have a high possibility of becoming difficult to pass through.
- Underground Parking Lots ■ These facilities have a high possibility of becoming submerged (including underground bicycle parking structures).
- Bridges ≡ These are mainly bridges on national and prefectural roadways that pass over rivers that are subject to this hazard map.

※Other bridges may not be marked on this hazard map, but since danger increases during a flood, avoid using bridges when you evacuate.





## Confirming Evacuation Procedures —Is it safe to stay there?—

Confirm what kind of dangers you might face and what evacuation procedures would be best for you from your house, office, school, and other places where you might be. ※Here, assuming that you are at home.

### Step 1

#### Check the Danger to Your House on the Hazard Map

- Confirm the danger to your house, such as floodwater depth and whether it is in a Zone with Anticipated Flooding and Destruction of Houses. Fill in this information on the Check Sheet. Map →Refer to pp.5 - 29 Check Sheet →Refer to the back cover

### Step 2

#### Check the Proper Evacuation Procedures from Your House

- According to the Determining Evacuation Procedures flowchart below, check the proper evacuation procedures (Evacuating Your House or Maintaining Your Safety Inside Your House) appropriate for the situation of your house.

#### Evacuating Your House (Horizontal Evacuation)

This means leaving your house and going to a safe place, such as a relative's or friend's house, or an evacuation shelter.

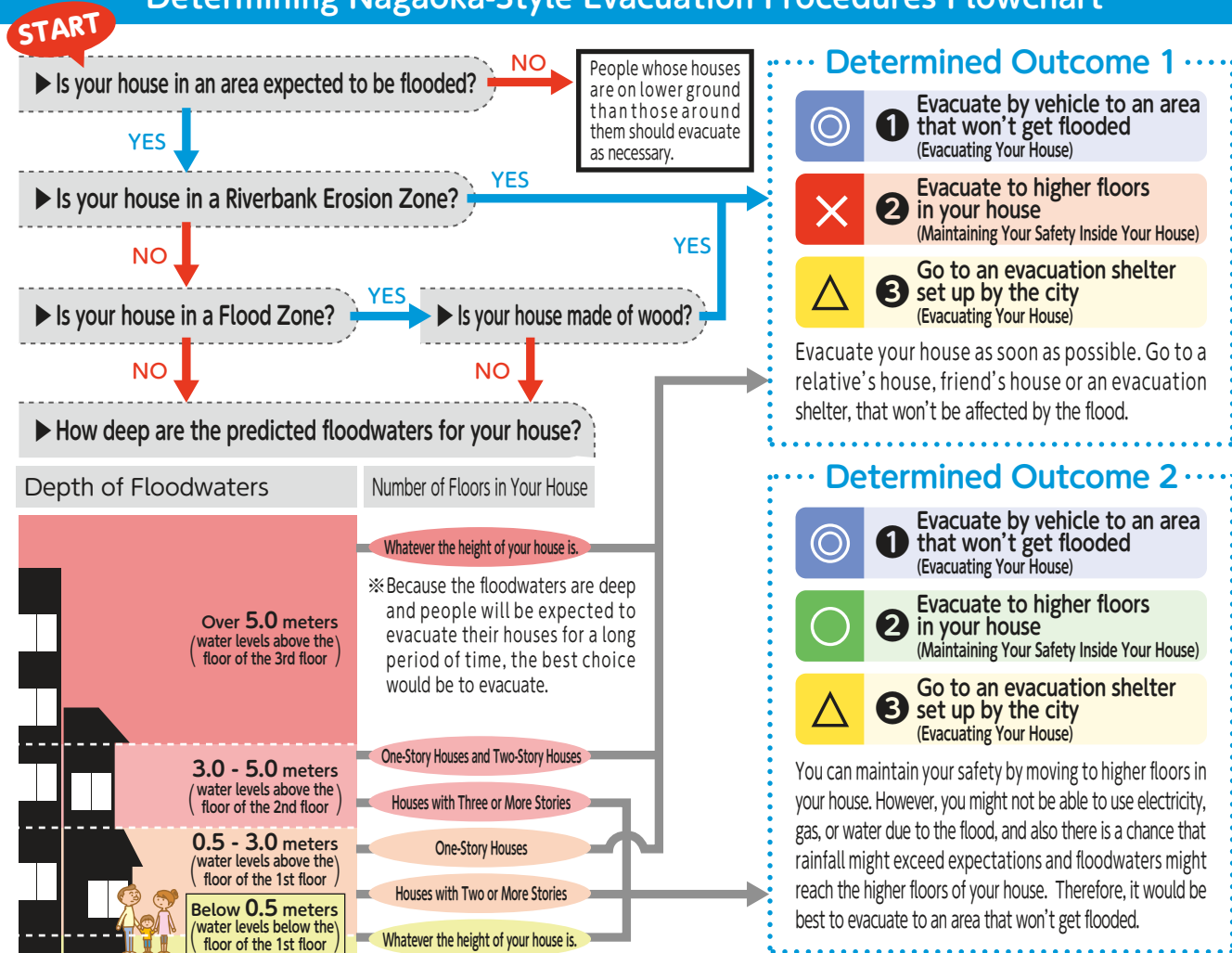


#### Maintaining Your Safety Inside Your House (Vertical Evacuation)

This means staying inside your house or building you are currently in and maintaining your safety by moving to higher floors.



### Determining Nagaoka-Style Evacuation Procedures Flowchart



### Step 3

#### Decide Your Evacuation Destination

- Confirm with your family and the community: a safe evacuation destination, your evacuation route, and by what means you will evacuate. When deciding on an evacuation route, it is extremely important that you avoid dangerous places such as subterranean tunnels, bridges, and landslide danger zones. Fill in your decisions on the Check Sheet. Check Sheet →Refer to the back cover

## Information to Determine Whether to Evacuate and Actions You Should Take —When Should I Evacuate?—

If there is a danger of a disaster occurring or if one has already occurred, it is important for you to gather information, determine your course of action, and start evacuation procedures. Confirm what kinds of information to gather, when to evacuate, and the actions you should take in case of a disaster, and fill in these needed actions on the Check Sheet. Gathering Information →Refer to p.31 Check Sheet →Refer to the back cover

### Information from the City

Information from the Japan Meteorological Agency and River Administration  
Weather Information Information Regarding Water Levels

Alert Level 2 and Below

#### Alert

The city will announce an alert when heavy rainfalls are anticipated and the outbreak of a disaster is predicted.

#### Actions Be more aware of disasters

- Check and prepare for evacuation. Items to take with you in an emergency, methods of gathering information, evacuation destination, etc.
- If possible, evacuate to an area that won't get flooded. Evacuation destination: a relative's or friend's house that won't be affected by the flood
- Ensure the safety of your car, house, and other property.

#### Shinano River Early Warning Information

The city will announce this information if a disaster occurs in the upper stream of the Shinano River or if the danger of it overflowing increases.

#### Actions Be alert for the Shinano River overflowing

- In addition to "the Three Actions in Alert" above
- People, who are able to help the elderly and others who need assistance evacuating, should help to every possible extent.

#### Alert Level 3 The elderly and others to evacuate

The city will officially issue these orders to call on the elderly and others to begin evacuation.

#### Actions The elderly, the physically challenged, and infants should evacuate from hazardous areas.

- Evacuation Procedures Appropriate for the Condition where you are →Refer to p.3
- In addition to the elderly, other citizens should also prepare for evacuation. People who live near a river or in other places with a risk of a disaster should evacuate early.
- People, who are able to help the elderly and others who need assistance evacuating, should help them to every possible extent.

#### Alert Level 4 Evacuation Orders

Evacuation orders to be issued when the risk of a disaster is high and everyone should evacuate from hazardous areas.

#### Actions Everyone should evacuate from hazardous areas.

- Evacuation Procedures Appropriate for the Condition where you are →Refer to p.3

#### < Evacuate always by Alert Level 4 ! >

#### Alert Level 5 Ensure safety urgently in case of an emergency.

To be issued when a disaster has already occurred or is imminent.

#### Actions Life is in danger. To secure the area immediately.

- Heavy Rain Advisory
- Flood Advisory
- Flood Advisory Water Level
- Flood Warning Risk Distribution Level - Advisory

- Heavy Rain Warning
- Flood Warning
- Water Level for Determining Evacuation
- Flood Warning Risk Distribution Level - Alert

- Flood Risk Water Level
- Flood Warning Risk Distribution Level - Very Dangerous
- Flood Warning Risk Distribution Level - Extremely Dangerous

- Special Heavy Rain Warning (Flood Damage)
- Flood Outbreak

Outbreak of Disaster

The City Will Establish Evacuation Shelters

High Level of Danger