

**TAB O
FLOODING**

1. PURPOSE: To establish an operational procedure for the Joint Force Headquarters in Salem, Oregon as used in implementing an Emergency Evacuation Plan (EEP) for the assigned facility.

2. RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE: The Director of State Personnel (AGP) and Director of Installations (AGI) are responsible for the maintenance of this Emergency Action Plan.

3. REFERENCES: FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/hazard/terrorism/flood/index.shtm>

4. GENERAL INFORMATION: Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins and multiple states.

However, all floods are not alike. Some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days. But flash floods can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rocks, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path. Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but still can be destructive. Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks, producing effects similar to flash floods.

Be aware of flood hazards no matter where you live, but especially if you live in a low-lying area, near water or downstream from a dam. Even very small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds, or low-lying ground that appears harmless in dry weather can flood. Every state is at risk from this hazard.

A. If a flood is likely in your area, you should:

- (1) Listen to the radio or television for information.
- (2) Be aware that flash flooding can occur. If there is any possibility of a flash flood, move immediately to higher ground. Do not wait for instructions to move.
- (3) Be aware of streams, drainage channels, canyons, and other areas known to flood suddenly. Flash floods can occur in these areas with or without such typical warnings as rain clouds or heavy rain.

B. If you must prepare to evacuate, you should do the following:

- (1) Secure your area. Move essential items to an upper floor if possible.
- (2) Turn off any electrical equipment or appliances in your area.
- (3) Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

C. If you have to leave your work area, remember these evacuation tips:

- (1) Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. If you have to walk in water, walk where the water is not moving.
- (2) Move to your designated evacuation area outside for further instructions if possible. If not, move to higher ground.
- (3) If you are driving, do not drive in flooded areas. If floodwaters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do so safely. You and the vehicle can be quickly swept away.

D. The following are important points to remember when driving in flood conditions:

- (1) Six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger cars causing loss of control and possible stalling.
- (2) A foot of water will float many vehicles.
- (3) Two feet of rushing water can carry away most vehicles including sport utility vehicles (SUV's) and pick-ups.