Distribution Management Plan

2026

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Approval and Implementation

Transmitted herewith is the updated Distribution Management Plan, an Annex to the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan. This Annex supersedes any/all previous emergency management Distribution Management Plans promulgated by the State of Georgia. It provides a framework in which the agencies of the State of Georgia can plan and perform their respective logistical functions during a disaster or national emergency.

This Annex attempts to be all-inclusive in combining the five phases of Emergency Management, which are (1) Mitigation: Those activities which eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster; (2) Preparedness: Those activities which government, organizations, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage; (3) Prevention: focuses on preventing human hazards, primarily from potential natural disasters or terrorist (both physical and biological) attacks. Preventative measures are designed to provide more permanent protection from disasters; however, not all disasters can be prevented. The risk of loss of life and injury can be limited with good evacuation plans, environmental planning and design standards. (4) Response: to prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and (5) Recovery: short-term and long-term activities which return the community to normal or with improved standards.

Josh Lamb

Director

Georgia Emergency Management Agency and

Homeland Security

9/10/2015

Date

Executive Summary

The Distribution Management Plan describes the necessary steps the State of Georgia will take to prepare and respond to All Hazards events. It describes the actions taken by the State's agencies that have been assigned logistical Emergency Support Function (ESF) roles with the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP). This Distribution Management Plan is meant to be a guide, in that it allows the State of Georgia to adjust its response based upon the size and scope of the incident. The Distribution Management Plan is designed to meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) standards, Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) standards, National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements, and is compliant with the GEOP. This Distribution Management Plan also meets the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements to make it accessible under the ADA.

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Record of Change

Change #	Date	Part Affected	Date Posted	Who Posted

Record of Distribution

Plan #	Office/Department	Representative	Signature
1			
2			
3			
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8			
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Situation

The State of Georgia encompasses 57,513.49 square miles and is comprised of 159 counties. Georgia's population was 10.71 million people in the 2020 census with the largest concentration of residents living near the Atlanta Metro area. The population continues to increase annually in most areas of the state.

Georgia is an infrastructure diverse state with 105 public airports, 3,613 mainline (Class1) miles of rail, 1,012 rail of short line, two major seaports – Savannah Harbor (4th largest U.S. container port) and Brunswick Harbor (specialized automobile import port), 137 miles of the Atlantic intercostal waterway and two Nuclear Power Plants (Plant Hatch and Vogtle). In addition, Plant Farley Nuclear Power Plant is located on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River which defines the border between Georgia and Alabama. Due to the proximity and prevailing westerly winds, Plant Farley is considered by the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program to be a Georgia facility.

The state also houses 14 military bases for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. Georgia also possesses a vast road and bridge network that consists of 14,750 bridges (6,736 state-owned and 8,014 locally owned), 1,247 miles (6,992 lane miles) of interstate, 17,958 miles of State Highway, and 87,193 miles of County Roads.

The State of Georgia is a home rule state, meaning its political subdivisions have the right to self-govern in certain areas of operation. The Governor of Georgia has the authority to protect the citizens of Georgia, but prior to state-level intervention, a political subdivision will typically have the opportunity to lead its jurisdiction through the crisis at hand. All emergencies begin and end locally, so Georgia benefits when its political subdivisions are more self-sufficient.

For the purpose of this plan, we are focused on natural, human-caused, technological emergencies, and disasters.

1.2 Mission

On order, the Logistics Section of GEMA/HS will develop and maintain a supply chain system to ensure the availability of resources to support county requirements and assisting agency/partners needs during all types of emergencies and disasters within the State of Georgia.

1.3 Execution

Intent: GEMA/HS operates and facilitates a fully developed supply chain system to support all requirements during emergencies and disasters. We do not maintain large-scale inventories of disaster response supplies. The supply chain consists of providing tools (i.e. WebEOC) that afford local governments the opportunity to place to pre-identify their key life/safety requirements. It also includes the associated pre-developed relationshipswith sister organizations and vendors that are needed for rapid availability of the most widely used commodities and services. Furthermore, the system will have

emergency standby contracts for key life-sustaining supplies and services not readily available within county or state governments or agencies. Moreover, positive relationships will be developed and maintained with-in state and out-of-state vendors, and/or Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding (MOA / MOU) will be established with key state agencies within the state to ensure access to all state-owned resources. This process will ensure the State is postured to rapidly respond to All Hazards as outlined in the state's Hazard Identification Risk Assessment. This plan will be reviewed and updated as necessary using the After Action Review/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP), but not to exceed one year from the last review/update.

1.4 Scope

The Distribution Management Plan supports the GEOP and applies to Georgia state agencies and partners assigned emergency support function responsibilities by the Governors Executive Order 01-14-13-01 and the GEOP. This Distribution Management Plan outlines details associated with All-Hazards planning, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. It includes the actions the State will take to support local jurisdictions and the structure in which state resources will operate within.

2.0 Concept of the Operation

2.1 General

General. GEMA/HS will use the following time-phased approach for plan implementation whereby critical resources are deployed early and other resources will follow as needed. The State of Georgia utilizes various forms of assistance when responding to an event. There does exist a standardized process for fulfilling Resource Requests (County, State, EMAC, Federal), but this process is not limited to being executed sequentially. The plan describes this in detail in Section 3.2 - Resource Ordering.

The State of Georgia is comprised of many geographically diverse counties and state agencies with distinct missions. The requirements of the emergency will identify the agency to be the lead for providing internal state resources and support. These include but are not limited to: intrastate mutual aid, other state agencies (Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG), etc.), any of the 55 state signatories of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), multiple private sector partners (vendors/contractors and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD), and federal partners (Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Title 10 DoD, etc.).

This plan is executed in a phased approach where Phase I tasks are ongoing and/or may be executed in conjunction or simultaneously with other phases of this plan. This plan is broken down into four phases: Phase I – Pre-Activation (Normal Operations), Phase II – Elevated Activation, Phase III – Full-Scale Activation, and Phase IV – Post-Activation.

2.2 Plan Activation

Phase I - Pre-Activation (Normal Operations) – During "normal operations" the Logistics Section, in conjunction with (ICW) the GEMA/HS Finance Section, the Georgia Department of Administrative Services (DOAS), and other State agencies such as the Georgia Department of Public Health (GDPH) in developing new vendors and maintaining existing vendors for key life/safety supplies and services. Moreover, the Logistics Section is working with partner agencies, to include the Georgia Department of Defense (GaDoD), to maintain relationships and to train for all hazards. Additional tasks during this phase include:

- Overseeing county input (requirements determination) into various WebEOC databases to include Points of Distribution (POD) Board, Emergency Power Board, Pump Station Board, and Vulnerable Population Evacuation Board.
- Update and maintain MOA/MOUs for Staging Areas (SA).
- Update, maintain, and expand contracts for commodities and services.
- Monitor the EMAC Operating System (EOS) and maintain the state's Mutual Aid Support System (M.A.S.S. 3.0) portal for state mission-ready packages. Additionally, constantly evaluate if personnel/equipment sent to support other states need to be recalled to support Georgia.
- Update and monitor the vulnerable population data for transportation planning and further expansion of emergency and non-emergency transportation contracts in accordance with (IAW) the Vulnerable Population Evacuation Plan.
- As required, develop grant requests to fulfill shortfalls of state capabilities based on the most current activation's AAR/IP.
- Update and maintain agreements with medical facilities (hospitals and long-term care facilities (LTCF) for backup emergency evacuation transportation support.
- Conduct training and exercises with all state and local partners.
- ICW GEMA/HS Finance, Georgia Office of Planning and Budget, and DOAS establish new contracts for equipment, supplies, and services as needed utilizing the State's Seven-Step Procurement Process.
- Participate in various logistics meetings and webinars to ensure adequate work processes are established, rehearsed, and executed.
- Participate in various local, intrastate, and interstate meetings, training and exercises to synchronize response activities between county Emergency Management Agencies (EMA), state agencies, and regional states.
- Participate in EMAC training and exercises to hone skills using the EOS.
- Identify and train staff to assist with the manning of ESF-7 during Phases II, III, and IV.
- Identify potential Incident Management Teams (IMT) to run the State's Logistics Staging Area (LSA) and other SAs that may be activated during an emergency or disaster.
- Review and update logistics plans, orders, annexes, and Standard Operating Guides (SOG) to ensure each is current and incorporates corrective actions/modifications from activation and exercise AAR/IPs.

This Phase may continue in part, but officially transitions to Phase II based on the applicable GEOP Incident Annex timeline.

Phase II - Elevated Activation – During an Elevated Activation, the Logistics Section is activated and in the State Operations Center (SOC). The Logistics Section, along with other GEMA/HS Command & General Staff, is monitoring the development of the hazard. It is during this phase when GEMA/HS Logistics is notifying vendors of the possibility of activating their emergency standby contract(s). Additionally, the Logistics Section is engaging GaDoD and state-level IMT(s) of the possibility of a Full-Scale Activation and the need to staff the ESF-7 Logistics Section and the establishment of the state's LSA at the Farmer's Market facility in Macon/Bibb County, GA; or at the Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC) in Forsyth, Monroe County. Additional tasks during this phase include:

- Provide situational awareness statements to ESF-7 partner agencies.
- Notify LSA IMT, additional IMTs, Staging Area Owners, and contractors of a potential event.
- Coordinate the fulfillment of LSA IMT, Staging Area Owners, and contractors' overhead and operational requirements.
- Estimate potential commodity needs/resource requirements and potential power loss.
- Prepare for emergency evacuations of hospitals/LTCFs with ESF-8.
- Prepare for and on order execute emergency evacuations of medically sensitive persons.
- Remind EMAs in the potential impact area of the requirement to update their WebEOC POD and Emergency Power Boards.
- Monitor vulnerable population data updates for transportation planning and vulnerable population evacuation execution.
- ICW ESF-12, begin fuel monitoring /planning process.
- Open event in EMAC EOS and coordinate ESF prescript mission. Be prepared to publish a State of Georgia Situation Report via EMAC EOS to communicate the State's situation to all 55 EMAC signatories.
- On order, perform logistics conference calls with ESF partners.
- Coordinate foreseen logistical needs in support of events from GaDoD, GFC, DOAS, GDOT, TCSG, Georgia Department of Agriculture, and Georgia Board of Regents and other appropriate State agencies.
- Dependent on the type of hazard, affected counties may open Vulnerable Population Staging Areas during this phase.
- Dependent on the type of hazard, GEMA/HS and GDPH may activate the Vulnerable Population Transportation Management Group and associated vendors, liaisons, and contractors to assist with the evacuation of affected areas.
- Begin the identification of vendor liaison requirements within the SOC.
- As needed, prepare and ready Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) kits.

This Phase ends IAW GEOP timelines and when the partially activated ESFs can no longer handle the workload without additional support.

Phase III - Full-Scale Activation – During Full Scale Activations, we will begin with briefing the rest of the ESF-7 staff members that were not part of Phase II. Once the Governor declares a State of Emergency, the Logistics' Section will begin activating necessary state-level standby emergency contracts and MOAs/MOUs. The Logistics' Section will continue executing tasks and functions that were started during Phase II and will begin executing the following additional tasks:

- On order, begin forward deploying assets and personnel to pre-determined locations to ensure an adequate time of response once the hazard has been deemed clear for re-entry of first responders and essential personnel.
- Publish logistics planning cycle and logistics conference call information to be used after event/landfall.
- Gather and validate county logistics Points of Contact (POC) for after event/landfall use.
- Commence LSA/Support Area Operations.
- Commence and support general population evacuation as required.
- ICW GaDoD, ESF-3, ESF-11 and ESF-12, utilize threat analysis and develop an emergency power plan for water/wastewater if needed.
- ICW ESF-8, develop emergency power regeneration plan for hospitals/LTCFs.
- Implement plan with GaDoD, ESF-12, and fuel vendor to keep emergency power fueled after landfall.
- Coordinate and fulfill Resource Requests as they are produced.
- Participate in logistics conference call for updates, Resource Requests, and any other pertinent information.
- Generate EMAC requests in the EOS as required.
- Update leadership of any EMAC request or requirements.
- If needed, utilize in and out of state vendors, volunteers, organizations, and federal partners to assist in response efforts.
- Execute emergent contracts as needed.
- Deploy DRC kits.
- Provide medical resources to Re-Entry Teams.

This Phase ends when the Resource Requests and tasks are reduced to such a level that the GEMA/HS 24-hour State Warning Point (SWP) can fulfill all tasks on its own and IAW the GEOP timeline.

Phase IV - Post Activation – Post-Activation begins when the 24-hour SWP can assume and fulfill the resource requirement mission. During Post-Activation, GEMA/HS is transitioning from Response to Long Term Recovery. The Logistics Section is focusing on clearing the response area(s) of all resources that are no longer required and beginning the retrograde, demobilization, and redeployment to resource originating stations. Additional tasks during this phase include:

- If DRC kits have not been distributed, then commence distribution/deployment of kits during this stage.
- Commence recovery and return of state resources to their home agencies.
- Recovery of intrastate mutual aid.
- Recover and return EMAC mutual aid to providing state (supporting state).

- Recovery of contracted resources and completion of contracts to include reconciling and paying invoices.
- Consolidate all “opened” resources that cannot be returned for proper disposition.
- Demobilization of LSA IMT and return LSA facility to the original owner.
- Repurposing and/or redistributing partial Initial Resource Requirement (IRR).
- If required, recover FEMA cots for consolidation, cleaning, accountability, and return to FEMA control.
- If employed, terminate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracts for power generation.
- Reconcile records between ESF-7, DOAS, and GEMA/HS Finance.
- Demobilization of ESF-7 SOC staff and commence augmentations steps.
- As required, demobilize remaining IMTs in the field.
- Assist with fulfilling county functional and medical needs Resource Requests.
- Reconcile requests and resources (i.e. evacuation assets – motor coach and ambulances) with ESF-7, ESF-8, and GEMA/HS Finance.
- Receive, certify, and issue invoices from and with hospitals, medical transportation, and LTCFs, IAW GEMA/HS and GDPH Vulnerable Population Evacuation Plan.
- Logistically support the State’s requirements at activated Joint Field Offices (JFO’s) and satellite JFO’s as required.

3.0 Service Support

3.1 Resource Requirement Defining

The State of Georgia is the last resource provider in the State, before requesting federal assistance during declared emergencies. Each of the state’s 159 counties define their own requirements. Resource requirements are captured and maintained in WebEOC. Resource requirements include Points of Distribution used to distribute IRR such as food, water, ice, tarps, infant kits, or hygiene kits, dependent on the nature of the disaster. Additionally, critical facilities for emergency power are also loaded in the WebEOC Emergency Power Board.

The state uses FEMA and DoD standard planning factors with historical data to anticipate and plan for county resource requirements but does not execute without a valid resource requirement posted in WebEOC. Additionally, these planning factors along with discussions with local county officials assist with the front-loading of the state established LSA in anticipation of responding to an event.

The State of Georgia currently holds contracts with multiple vendors to ensure access to a wide variety of response resources. For most minor or small-scale events, Georgia is able to sufficiently support itself. While GEMA/HS maintains emergency contracts and the State maintains statewide contracts, it is not mandated or routine for the State to maintain an inventory of response resources. The circumstances of the emergency, the resource to be moved, and available transportation assets will dictate whether the

Logistics Section will use air, ground, or water lines of communication (LOCs) to move resources.

Resource determination beyond POD/IRR and Emergency Power is done based on equipment or personnel shortfall to support a specific emergency response activity and are put into WebEOC by the County EMA. Previous event After-Action Reports are reviewed to assist with requirement determinations. GEMA/HS Area 5 EMAs, through their 2019 Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR)- Logistics and Supply Chain Management Core Capability, have identified the following as being a shortfall affecting ~9,000 people in the coastal area (GEMA/HS area 5): Shelter, Food, and Water.

At times, FEMA LNO's are present during activations for rapid understanding of federal capabilities. Additionally, Commercial Sector LNO's from retail (i.e. Grainger, Walmart) and restaurant (i.e. Waffle House) are present in the State Operations Center to assist with potentially facilitating POD's, time-frame analysis's, and inform officials on the potential length of activation. The American Red Cross and Salvation Army provide representatives to assist with mass care and field feeding planning and execution. The President of Georgia VOAD is also represented in the SOC during activations to assist with volunteer capabilities. Additionally, a daily VOAD call, and a daily capabilities/unmet needs report are shared to assist in planning for future resource requirements.

More information regarding requirement determination can be found in the January 2021 County Disaster Logistics SOG, Logistics Management and Resource Support SOG, and the Georgia Annex to FEMA's CAT 3 Hurricane Plan.

3.2 Resource Ordering

The State's resource ordering process is preceded by the individual county requirements determination process and validation that the county cannot fulfill its own Resource Request through county agencies, county purchase/contracting, intrastate mutual aid request(s), or volunteer organizations. More details for this process can be found within the County Disaster Logistics SOG.

All predetermined or incident bearing resources are to be requested and ordered utilizing the state's WebEOC crisis information management system of record. The link for the state's WebEOC system is https://gema.webeocasp.com/gema/. Each county in the State of Georgia has full access to this crisis information management system of record. The use of WebEOC's Resource Request Board and process ensures that everyone with a vested interest in the resource has the current status of the request from its inception throughout the life cycle to that resource's demobilization.

Georgia utilizes its VOAD partners regarding resource ordering and fulfilling if applicable. Voluntary organizations include but are not limited to American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Team Rubicon. These organizations help GEMA/HS with various needs including sheltering, mass feeding, and debris clearing. GEMA/HS has an in-house Voluntary Agency\Non-Government Organization Coordinator to help access and deploy nonprofit resources as requested by local EMAs. GEMA/HS routinely updates its VOAD POCs and improves upon its processes in utilizing these organizations during an event. Upon activation for an event, GEMA/HS or a local county will request

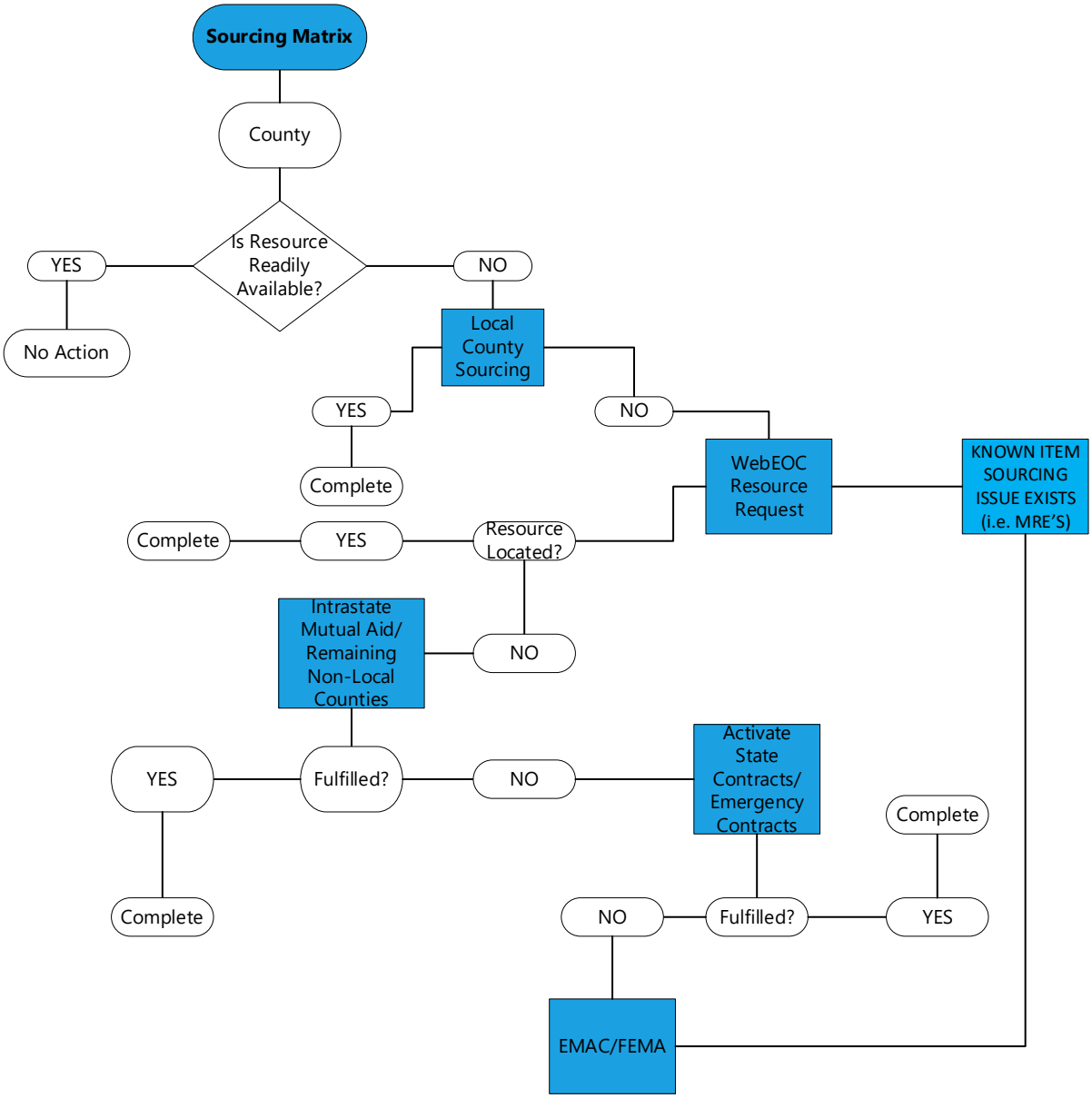
resources from the volunteer organization if needed. Utilizing WebEOC, GEMA/HS and the requesting county maintains, tracks, and dispatches resources from the voluntary organization to the requesting party. During the demobilization phase of an event, most voluntary organizations will transition from response/short term recovery to long term recovery if needed.

Once ESF-7 has received the Resource Request within the SOC, it will begin the process of determining the best sourcing solution. This includes the following:

- Checking with the remainder of the 159 counties within the state to see if the request can be fulfilled by intrastate mutual aid
- Checking the availability of the requested resource within all the state agencies within the state
- Checking with Georgia VOAD/Volunteer Organizations to determine if they can assist in fulfilling the request
- Purchasing or contracting the resource
- Determining if the resource is available through interstate mutual aid via the EMAC
- Acquiring the resource through direct federal assistance from FEMA or another federal agency

Though GEMA/HS follows a sequential hierarchy to fulfill resource requirements (County, State, EMAC, Federal), that sequence can be circumvented based on historical data, type resource (i.e. Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) = FEMA), etc. GEMA/HS Logistics also uses a decision support matrix with the following base screening criteria (cost, speed, quality) coupled with the intensity of the disaster and severity of need for the resource (dictating the weighting of the screening criteria) to assist with resource ordering decisions. No two disasters are the same, thus the resource ordering process or sequence may not be the same for any two disasters. The type of a disaster, the level of operational emergency response, the impacted jurisdiction(s), and the affected citizenry will all dictate the specific levels of resource procurement.

Sourcing Matrix:



3.3 Distribution Methods

Selecting the appropriate distribution method and transportation priorities are not easy tasks and often depend on the specific type of emergency and those impacted. Georgia will utilize multiple distribution methods and transportation platforms in a scalable manner, based on the criticality of the item and its' employment, to complete the mission during an All-Hazards response.

The state will establish an LSA located in the middle of the state to serve as the hub in a hub and spoke delivery model. The Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth, Georgia, or The Macon State Farmers Market have and will continue to serve as the

State's primary LSA. Each location is optimal regarding location, size, and accessibility to high-speed LOCs – Interstate 75 and I -16. Other distribution methods including throughput, unit distribution, or direct vendor shipments will be used to get non-IRR/non-POD resources to the customers who requested them.

Following the standards laid out within the Logistics Management and Resource Support Standard Operating Guide, the Movement Control Unit in conjunction with the Logistics Section Chief and Deputy Logistics Section Chief, will ascertain the best means of transportation/distribution available and reasonable.

Local county governments, under the direction of County EMA Directors, will either activate existing/establish new PODs in locations within the affected area determined appropriate for those affected by the incident/event. These PODs will comply with FEMA's IS-26 Guide to PODs. PODs are county "local" facilities and are to be run and maintained by county personnel. Local governments should plan to utilize local voluntary organizations to help run and manage the POD(s). The allocation of POD(s) resupply is the responsibility of the county. Resupply requests should be made in WebEOC using the process and procedures as outlined in the County Disaster Logistics SOG. The primary purpose of establishing and operating PODs is for the supply and distribution of IRR to the affected public. IRR includes, but is not limited to Food/MRE, water, ice, tarps, hygiene kits, and infant kits. At the direction of the ESF-7 Material Unit, the LSA will resupply all PODs during the hours of darkness, or during the most reasonable time for the supporting county, to comply with FEMA IS-26 Guide to PODs. In the event local governments or communities need support to run or manage a POD, the county EMA should place a Resource Request in WebEOC. ESF-7 will work with other state agencies to fulfill the manpower request.

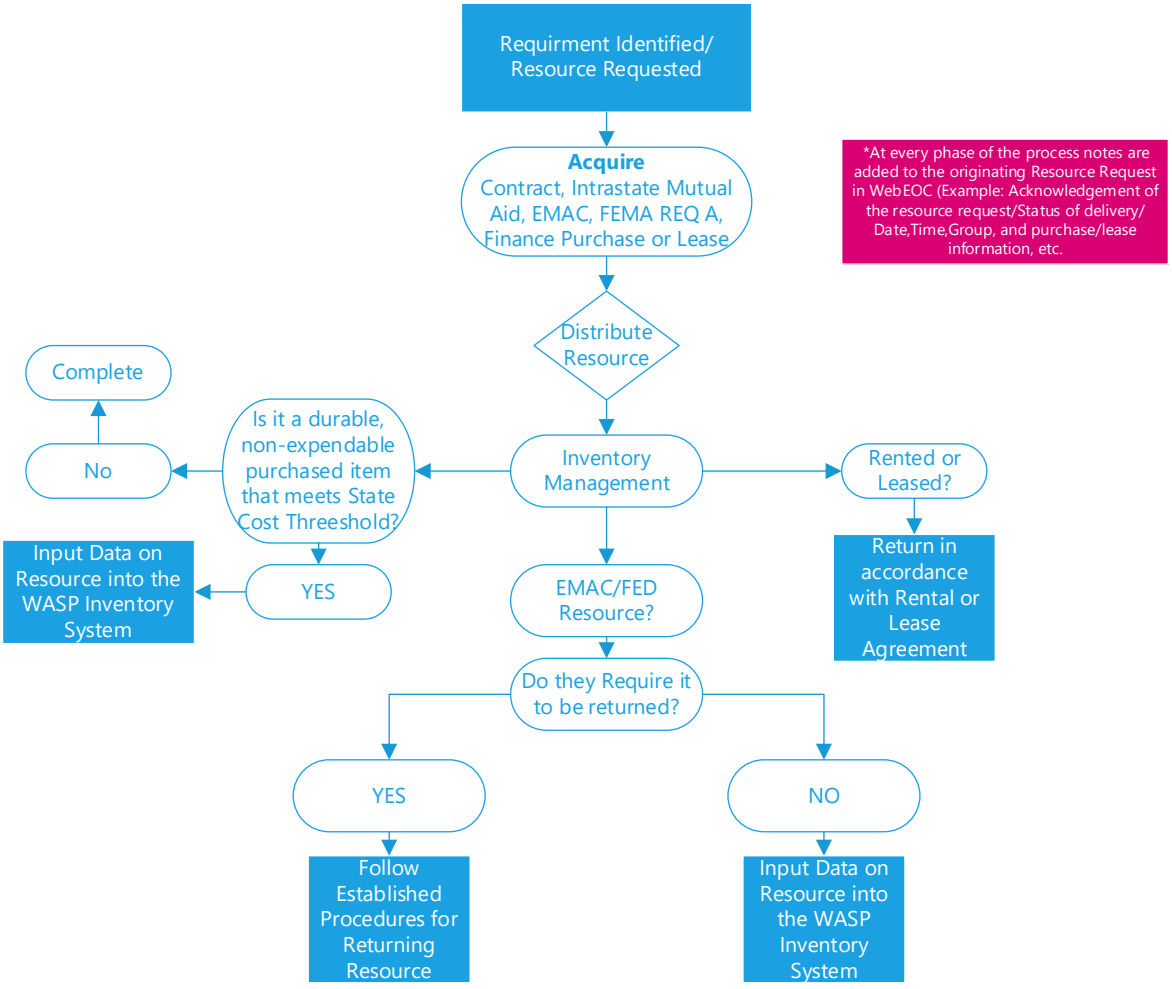
Emergency Management is locally executed, State-managed, and Federally supported when requested and appropriate. While the State assists with coming up with innovative solutions it is generally a local responsibility. Such as finding new ways to mobilize C-POD's, identifying alternative ingress and egress routes. One such example of an innovative solution is the ESF-7 GIS Tracking Application. ESF-7 uses this tool to help manage and assist affected counties with establishing and managing their Points of Distribution. With this tool, ESF-7 pulls data from the GEMA/HS WebEOC "Points of Distribution Sites Board" and populates the data onto a GIS Map to see real-time visualization of assets and resources. Examples of data that is collected is the Geo-Location, Quantity Ordered, Total Quantity Received, and Quantity on hand and Total Quantity Distributed. Additionally, GEMA/HS Public Information Officers (PIO) and local PIO's can pull this data from WebEOC or the GIS Mapping and post for Public Viewing of the affected area. To ensure everyone's need are being met, a GEMA/HS daily logistics conference call is conducted, to discuss with affected counties their unmet and met needs, as well as projected needs. The County Disaster Logistics Standard Operating Guide details how and when this conference call takes place. The Logistics Section has developed an IRR calculator for the county's benefit, available on the GEMA/HS website, to estimate POD resource needs based on the population of the supported county. https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/logistics

3.4 Inventory Management

All disaster response resources (supplies, equipment, and personnel) begin and end their life cycle documented in GEMA/HS' Crisis Information System of Record (WebEOC). When a resource requirement is identified or a Resource Request is entered into WebEOC, with no known source to fulfill the request, an additional WebEOC Resource Request is generated and assigned to: The Finance Section Chief requesting it to be purchased or contracted, a State agency tasking them to provide the resource, or the EMAC Coordinator to request the resource through EMAC Operating System. Additionally, any response resource requested from the federal government will also be tracked and documented within WebEOC.

Tracking, managing, and updating the life cycle of a Resource Request is done directly through WebEOC by the lead ESF and overseen by the Resource Unit Leader in the Planning Section. The originating Resource Request will serve as the foundation document for the requested resource. All status changes and/or updates within the life cycle of the resource will be annotated on the originating Resource Request. This includes adding attachments of supporting documentation (i.e. rental contracts, purchase order documentation, and delivery status.).

Inventory Matrix:



There is no State statutory requirement for GEMA/HS to maintain disaster response supplies or equipment. However, since the acquisition of 23 generators and COVID-19-related Alternate Care Facility (ACF), Temporary Medical Units (TMU), ventilators and PPE reserve, we have instituted the Wasp Inventory Cloud (WASP) inventory control software to manage GEMA/HS-owned disaster response resources. GEMA/HS equipment/supplies are stored across the state in nine (ten – when LSA is activated) different facilities (Atlanta, 2 in Macon, Taylor, Wayne, Monroe, Baldwin, Tift, Houston and Laurens Counties, and the Macon Farmers Market or GPSTC LSA when activated). In WASP, each facility will be established as a warehouse location with distinct storage locations. Inventory will be added by warehouse and storage location to all seven warehouses using the WASP add function screen. Durable and non-expendable inventory (i.e., Power Generation) will be issued and returned using the WASP check out and check in function screens. Consumable inventory (i.e. water, tarps, and MREs) will be issued via the pick inventory or remove function screens. If inventory needs to be moved either internal to a warehouse or between warehouses, it will be done via the WASP move function screen. The Wasp Inventory Cloud is equipped with a notification function screen that will allow email notifications to be sent to users and customers.

This function will be employed for durable and non-expendable equipment and may be used to assist with other inventory management functions as deemed necessary. One hundred percent of GEMA/HS response resources will be inventoried annually. This will be broken down into two storage locations (WASP Warehouse locations) being inventoried every quarter. Inventory will be adjusted accordingly based on the results of the quarterly inventories.

During an active federally declared emergency where GEMA/HS calls upon FEMA and/or our standby emergency contractor(s) to supply IRR, GEMA/HS will maintain an accurate inventory of on-hand and issued IRR full trailers via an excel WASP inventory template. This completed template will be emailed and imported into the WASP software at the end of each day. The assigned LSA IMT will execute a daily inventory of all on-hand IRR full trailers along with a list of trailers and associated delivery locations. This will be shared daily with the SOC ESF-7 staff and will be maintained in a hard and electronic copy within the IMT. All inventory records, both hard and electronic, will be handed off to the ESF-7 Logistics Section Chief prior to demobilization and closure of the LSA. Once ESF-7 and GEMA/HS Finance complete the reconciliation, all of the LSA records will be handed off to the GEMA/HS Plans Documentation Unit Leader for appropriate disposition and filing. All non-IRR items used in response operations will be recorded and accounted for on the Resource Request Board within WebEOC for the duration of the resource response life cycle. Since WebEOC is the state's crisis information management system of record, those files will be maintained and ultimately archived within the system for future reference and historical record keeping.

GEMA/HS is attached to the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; thus, the GEMA/HS Facility Manager performs the function as property officer. All property purchased in excess of $5,000, once it is received by the Facilities Manager and the payment process is complete, the item is logged on a spreadsheet and sent over to the Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) who will input the information on their master inventory list. For vehicle purchases, once all the necessary paperwork is completed and the property is in hand the GEMA/HS Facilities Manager will log directly into the Automotive Rental Inc. (ARI) system attached to DOAS and populate this information to update the master inventory list. The GEMA/HS Information Technology Department control its Asset Management Database, through their Help Desk system. All computers and equipment over $1,000 are logged into this system for control, (asset tag, serial number, unit and person holding item). In addition to this database, a spreadsheet is maintained as a backup to this system. Each year DOAS sends over a copy of the master list to the Facility Manager to confirm if GEMA/HS is still holding the items on the list. If any of the aforementioned categories of equipment maintain their designation as response resources, then this information will be uploaded into the Wasp Inventory Cloud software for the duration of its lifecycle.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

Under Public Law 104-321, the United States Congress consents to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact entered into by all states and five territories. This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating member states which enact this compact, hereinafter called party states. For the purposes of this

compact, the term `states' is taken to mean the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and all U. S. territorial possessions.

The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency disaster that is duly declared by the Governor of the affected state, whether arising from a natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resources shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' National Guard forces, either in accordance with the National Guard Mutual Assistance Compact or by mutual agreement between states.

Inventory Management regarding EMAC resources are inputted, logged, and tracked using WebEOC. Additionally, formal legal documents and information is captured and maintained in the EMAC EOS. These documents are also loaded into WebEOC for documentation purposes. The commencement of Inventory Management regarding EMAC resources begins when the initial Resource Request is inputted into WebEOC. The initial Resource Request is generated from either known or anticipated requirements to fulfill county or state requirements. From the initial generation of the request, status updates, tracking updates, and various other notes are maintained and updated. Additionally, if the EMAC Resource needs constant on-site monitoring, a Staging Area IMT/Contractor or the County EMA will provide detailed updates to the MOU that is then added to the notes for the WebEOC Resource Request. All details regarding costs, lodging, feeding, fueling, mobilizing, demobilizing, etc. are all pre-negotiated and agreed upon during the RSA (Resource Support Agreement) EMAC Process. Once the EMAC agreements are authorized and signed, it becomes a legally binding contract.

Once the mission is completed and all deployed personnel return to their state in accordance with the RSA contract, each person on the deployment team is required to gather support documentation for his/her deployment expenses. The deployed personnel submit travel documentation to the resource provider for review. If all costs are allowable and are referenced on the approved RSA, the resource provider reimburses the deployed personnel for those expenses. The Resource Provider is required to compile and summarize by category all expenses incurred and paid to the deployed personnel in their Agency on an EMAC Interstate Reimbursement Form (R-2), along with the various forms: labor, equipment, materials, rented equipment, and contract work. The Resource Provider's reimbursement package consists of a completed Form R-2 with attached copies of supporting documentation such as:

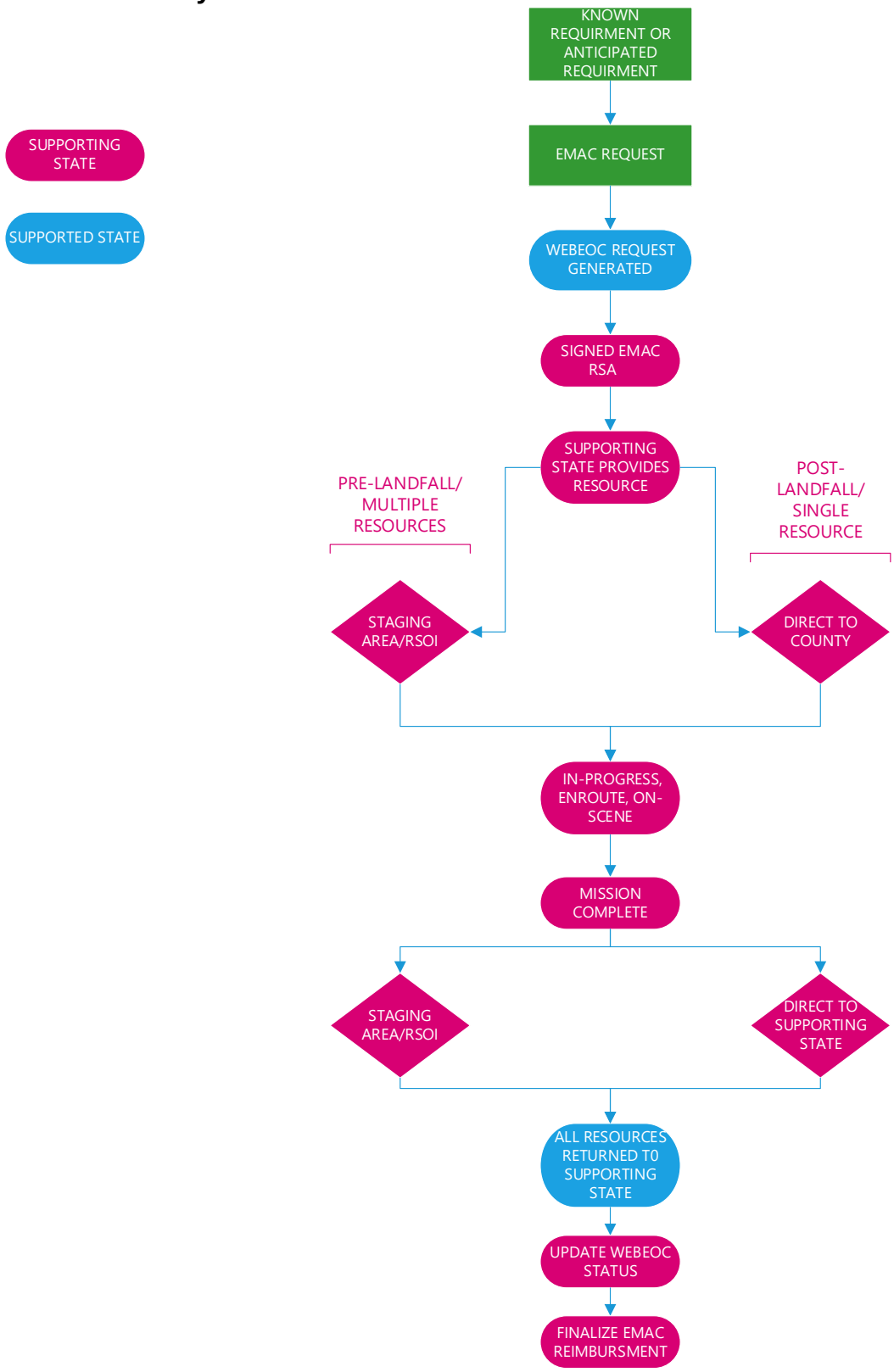
- Copies of timesheets
- Work records
- Payroll voucher/documents
- Travel expense reports/voucher
- Travel policies and procedures

- Warrant/checks demonstrating proof of payment
- Receipts or invoices for purchased goods
- Combined detail reports from state agencies and any other report complying with generally accepted accounting principles and Governmental Accounting Standards Boards standards, and any other documentation evidencing eligible costs incurred as outlined in the RSA

A cover letter on the Resource Provider letterhead, officially transmitting the reimbursement package to GEMA/HS and advising of any special instruction or other requirements the Resources Provider may have, is included. GEMA/HS EMAC Finance Staff will audit the documentation submitted by the Resource Provider, checking for accuracy and completeness ensuring that all required documentation is attached, and determine the eligibility of expenses. If the documentation is insufficient, the EMAC Finance Staff will refer back to the Resource Provider for additional documentation until ample proof of the expense is receive for reimbursement. Once the R-2 form is received for the Mission, the EMAC Finance Staff completes the EMAC Interstate Reimbursement Form (R-1) for all expenses for that Mission. **NOTE**: The R-1 is a summary of all expenses provided on the R-2 forms of the Resource Providers for the referenced Mission Number.

- The R-1 and R-2 forms along with all the other required forms and supporting documentation for the Mission are processed for reimbursement in the State accounting system.
- Once GEMA/HS Finance Division receives the check, it is sent along with a letter on GEMA/HS letterhead to the Resource Provider, and this will complete the process for the reimbursement of the EMAC Mission.

EMAC Inventory Matrix:



3.5 Transportation

Transportation is a key function of the supply chain. Transportation consists of the transportation routes such as air, ground, or sea (water) LOCs, and the transportation assets or vehicles which may be wheeled, fixed or rotary-wing aircraft, or watercraft.

There are multiple key air, ground, and water LOCs for ingress and egress to most areas throughout the state. The circumstances of the emergency, the resource to be moved, and available transportation assets will dictate whether air, ground, or water LOCs will be used to move resources. The primary default will be the ground LOC with air LOC primary for emergency small items or key personnel resources.

Dependent upon the type of event and various factors, there are two primary means of transportation distribution. Throughput (direct to consumer/requester) and Hub and Spoke. One example of the Hub and Spoke methodology being employed is when the LSA is activated. Resources are brought in and delivered to the LSA which serves as the focal point (Hub) for distribution. From the LSA, the resources are distributed using key routes (such as major interstates, hurricane evacuation routes) to the county points of distribution.

Georgia's major interstates include I-20, I-285- I-75, I-475, I-675, I-85, I-95, and I-16. Additional primary re-entry/re-supply routes include Hwy 121, Hwy 21, US 80, Hwy 129, US 280, Hwy 204, US 301, Hwy 144, Hwy 32, US 84, US 341, and US 1.(Reference Appendix 2-Re-Entry/Re-Supply Routes for further information). Shipping and transportation concerns, available routes, timing, and other transportation issues are discussed during the GEMA/HS daily county logistics call (County Disaster Log SOG). County(ies) EMA will identify Inbound and Outbound flow patterns for each of their points of distribution. For the LSA Inbound/Outbound flow, see the LSA Inbound/Outbound Traffic Flow Diagram on page 21. As each facility is different, traffic patterns and strategies will differ as well.

The primary transportation platforms will come from within state agencies. Primary air and ground commodity transportation is provided by GaDoD Army and Air Force. Additionally, TCSG, GFC, GDOT, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources may be called upon to assist with moving resources throughout the State. Vulnerable population evacuation assistance for affected counties and backup emergency evacuation transportation support to LTCFs and hospitals is provided by emergency standby contracted commercial coach, ambulance, and paratransit companies. Georgia Department of Public Safety (Georgia State Patrol) may be utilized to move key essential resources to ensure their mobility and security. Additionally, should our primary organic transportation capabilities to the state be exceeded, we will capitalize on a commercial transportation solution with one of our contracted state-wide vendors (i.e., UPS).

The current statewide and regional transportation architecture can be viewed by logging into the Hurricane Impact Viewer application located in the GEMA/HS Maps/Apps and Information Portal at https://gema-soc.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html. Multiple logistical and transportation-related geographic information system layers are available for display and operational configuration within this application. Additional layers from all supporting/supported ESFs are also available for display and configuration within this same application.

3.6 Staging

General.

Each Staging Area's layout is unique. The State currently uses Staging Areas for two distinct purposes, as a Logistics Staging Area to house IRR and any pre-landfall uncommitted EMAC resources and as Re-Entry Staging Areas which are used for first responders and equipment to clear or open re-entry/re-supply routes to affected county (ies). Our Re-Entry Staging Areas are set-up to have access from the North, South, East, and West. The sites were all chosen using the same standards. Every site must have multiple rooms for the staging of personnel, a room(s) to establish a command center, vehicle and equipment staging areas, and ease of access from primary LOCs and/or re-entry routes. The LSA at GPSTC and Re-Entry Staging Areas at TCSG/BOR facilities are predominately all equipped with most of the required equipment and support services (i.e. showers, water, dining facility and HVAC). GEMA/HS will ensure additional required equipment and/or services are procured to fulfill any shortfalls. GEMA/HS utilizes GEMA/HS PPDS Kits (20ft Conex) to help supplement the immediate needs when establishing and maintaining a staging area. Additionally, the State contracting of supplies from a base camp company may be utilized depending on the severity of utility loss, or supplies/services needed.

Re-Entry Staging Area(s).

Staging Area(s) may be established adjacent to a camp(s) or at a separate location in proximity. A SA is a site where personnel and equipment are kept in a "mission ready" status while awaiting onward movement and tactical mission assignments. It is typically established near major LOCs and in close proximity to the disaster area. Georgia uses Staging Areas in direct response to Re-Entry operations immediately following the cessation of tropical-storm-force winds post-Hurricane landfall. Our Re-Entry plan calls for four Staging Areas and four Bases. There are two Staging Areas in the north along the I-16 LOC in Washington and Bulloch Counties and two Bases within Chatham County. Additionally, there are two Staging Areas and two Bases in the south following the U.S. 82 LOC in Tift and Ware counties with two Bases within Glynn County. The sites will be staffed and equipped to provide limited logistics support to meet the immediate needs of the staff and on-duty response personnel including meals, water, restrooms, portable showers (as required), and an area designated for holding/comfort in which personnel may relax while awaiting their assignment (for example see Tifton Staging SOG). Refer to Staging Area SOGs for the predetermination and assessment for SAs equipment, staffing, contracts, and other support needs. All, but one of the Staging Areas, are either TCSG or Board of Regents facilities and have fixed facilities and ample parking for response resources and equipment and can support air operations if required.

Staging Areas are organized in compliance with the Incident Management Structure and include the following key positions (See Tifton Staging SOG):

- Staging Area Manager (STAM): Responsible for overall coordination of the Staging Area. The STAM reports to the Facilities Management Unit Leader within the ESF-7 section of the SOC and provides direct supervision of the Deputy Staging Area Manager, Status Check-In/Demobilization Unit Leader,

Facilities Unit Leader and Purchasing and Contracting Unit Leader. STAM is directly responsible for coordinating with the Response Operations Chiefs representing the Agencies housed at the Staging Area to facilitate the inter-agency task organization and situational awareness of all resources. Coordination should include briefings focused on situational updates, weather and preparatory actions for resource deployment into the affected area.

- Response Operations Section Chief(s) (R-OSC): The Response Operations Section Chiefs are the senior representative of each state agency group that is assembling within the Staging Area and awaiting mission assignment. The mission assignments may be agency-specific or as part of a State Task Force (Re-Entry Task Force as an example.) Specific agency mission assignments will normally be received via direct coordination with the appropriate Agency/ESF representative within the SOC. Mission assignments as part of a state task force may be received from the Task Force Leader (for example-a GDOT Area Foreman for a Re-Entry Task Force.) The Response Operations Section Chiefs are responsible for checking in Agency resources to the Staging Area, coordinating task organization with STAM and/or the Task Force Leader, and for preparing Agency resources for deployment.
- Deputy Staging Area Manager (D-STAM): Reports to the STAM and assists in the supervision of the Status Check-In/Demobilization Unit Leader, Facility Unit Leader, and the Purchasing and Contracting Unit Leader. The D-STAM assists the STAM in ensuring the Staging Area is properly set-up and functions effectively.
- Status Check-In/Demobilization Unit Leader: Reports to the STAM and is responsible for checking personnel and equipment in and out of the Staging Area.
- Facilities Unit Leader (FACL): Reports to the STAM and directly supervises the Base Camp Manager (Parking/Security) and Base Camp Manager (Housing). He/She coordinates the establishment and closure of the Staging Area parking, housing, and feeding facilities.
- Base Camp Manager (Housing): Responsible for establishing sleeping areas for personnel occupying the Staging Area. Coordinates the set-up of cots and the establishment of personal hygiene stations.
- Food Unit Leader (FDUL): Responsible for coordinating the feeding of emergency response personnel occupying the Staging Area. Determines headcount for meals and procures meals through local vendors/established feeding contracts. Coordinates the provisioning of sack lunches/bottled water for deploying resources as needed. Maintains supporting documentation to ensure accountability is maintained and documentation for financial reimbursement is on hand.
- Purchasing and Contracts Unit Leader (PCUL): Responsible for verifying requests for purchases of incidentals, emergency fuel and coordinating directly with the Department of Administrative Services on Purchase Card (P-Card) activations and purchases.

Individual layouts, potential requirements, personnel staffing, and various information is in each Staging Area SOG. See the Waycross Staging Area SOG for reference.

Logistics Staging Area (LSA)

The Macon State Farmers Market is the State's primary location for the State's LSA. The LSA is where the State will receive IRR resources from State vendors and/or FEMA. Moreover, it is the designated location where all uncommitted pre-landfall EMAC resources will be staged until such a time as they are assigned a post-landfall mission. It is centrally located within the State, in Macon-Bibb County immediately off I-75 LOC with easy, high-speed access to both North and South Georgia counties. Moreover, it has access to numerous state and Federal highways that run to both East and West Georgia.

The LSA will be manned with a GEMA/HS or Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) Type III IMT and will operate in accordance with ICS doctrine. The IMT will resource most, if not all, of their equipment from their own agency (i.e. computers, printers, office supplies, yard tractor, etc.). On site Travel Trailers can be utilized for housing or members can stay on the economy. GEMA/HS Logistics will fulfill requirements beyond the above mentioned or outside of either GEMA/HS IMT or GFC's capabilities (see process in Para 3.2 of this plan).

If the primary site of The Macon State Farmers Market is unavailable and the secondary site (GPSTC) is authorized to operate as an LSA during a declared disaster, GEMA/HS will reimburse GPSTC for the cost incurred during this period. GPSTC will submit to GEMA/HS all costs directly related to operating the LSA, showing proof of payment of such cost. The Finance Staff responsible for this process will audit these expenses for correctness and accuracy. If all expenses are allowable, the Finance Section Chief will request a check from the Office and Planning and Budget. The check, along with a cover letter on GEMA/HS letterhead indicating the purpose of the payment, is then mailed to GPSTC.

LSA Inbound/Outbound Traffic Flow Diagram:

3.7 Demobilization

Demobilization is the process by which personnel and/or equipment are transferred from active response back to their origination point (i.e., state agency, vendor, EMAC supporting state or FEMA control). The demobilization process is an ongoing process throughout all phases of this plan. Assets consisting of personnel and/or equipment may be demobilized as other personnel and equipment resources are being mobilized. Demobilization occurs as resources are no longer required and need to be sent back to their origination point. Demobilization planning starts concurrently with mobilizing/fulfilling Resource Requests and ends with the decision to release personnel or equipment from active response back to their origination point. Vendors providing support via a contract may either have the contract closed in the case of an "emergent" contract or placed back into standby status for those emergency standby contracts. Durable and nonexpendable pieces of equipment will be returned to their origination point. All steps in the paragraphs mentioned below are annotated in the notes section on a Resource Request input into WebEOC. When a resource is returned, the status is closed. Once closed, the Finance Section verifies close-out and fulfills invoices if needed.

When the locality deems a supply or service is no longer required, that identifies the starting point of the demobilization process. Locally sourced resources will be demobilized within the locality from which they were sourced. This is done in accordance with local demobilization procedures and policies without State input. Any monetary obligations for locally procured resources will be settled in accordance with county financial policies and procedures.

During intrastate mutual aid, the supported county shall notify the supporting county, or the State in the event the State assisted the supported county in obtaining the resource, that the supplied resource is no longer needed, and can start the demobilization process. As part of the demobilization or the close out of response for any emergency, if a county is in possession of resources that they do not have the ability to maintain or store (such as bottled water, MRE's, hygiene kits and tarps and they cannot be used), they may notify the State, GEMA/HS will recover the resources and add them to the maintained inventory via the WASP Inventory Cloud. These resources will be distributed to any one of the GEMA/HS warehouses to be best postured for the next event. Intrastate resources will also be demobilized within the locality from which they were sourced. This should be done between the supported and supporting counties and in accordance with the Intrastate Mutual Aid Agreement, of which all 159 Georgia Counties are signatories. In the event of a monetary obligation, these will be settled in accordance with county-to-county agreements and financial policies or procedures. This should only be for damaged or destroyed resources.

For vendor and contract purchased or leased resources, the requestor indicates the mission is complete by notifying the State via telephone and WebEOC. This notification begins the demobilization process. Leased resources are returned in accordance with agreed-upon contract terms. An invoice is issued, and the finance/procurement personnel fulfill contractual obligations. Purchased, used or usable consumables are kept by the requestor and do not require demobilization. However, if a requestor no longer desires left over serviceable consumables, the State will recover and demobilize

these resources in accordance with the below paragraph. Purchased, durable resources are demobilized in accordance with State and requestor agreements. Resources are cleaned, inspected, serviced, reset and re-outfitted to ensure the resource is fully mission capable. Once complete, the resource is added to the Wasp Inventory Cloud software using the add inventory screen.

In accordance with inventory management procedures on page 12, durable and non-expendable inventory (i.e., Power Generation) will be issued and returned using the WASP Check Out and Check In function screens. Consumable inventory (i.e. water, tarps, and MREs) will be issued via the pick inventory or remove function screens. If inventory needs to be moved either internal to a warehouse or between warehouses, it will be done via the WASP Move function screen. Resources are cleaned, inspected, serviced, reset and re-outfitted to ensure the resource is fully mission capable. Additionally, once the demobilization process is completed, it will be annotated using the comment section on the Resource Request in WebEOC. Finally, the Resource Request status is updated to complete.

EMAC or Interstate Resources are demobilized in accordance with signed EMAC RSA's. EMAC RSAs are legally binding contracts that describe in detail mobilizing/demobilizing procedures and financial obligations. For more details on EMAC process and procedures reference https://emacweb.org/, Finance Division and Administrative Procedures SOG, dated 2025.

FEMA resources are demobilized in accordance with established and agreed-upon procedures to include Mission Assignment, and RSA. If the resource is durable and can be returned, GEMA/HS notifies the FEMA LNO to coordinate the return of the resource. Consumables or any items that remain that were not issued, will be moved and added to the Wasp Inventory Cloud for future use, IAW Inventory Management Section procedures. For a DFA (Direct Federal Assistance) request, FEMA will invoice GEMA/HS for the 25% cost share. For purchases made specifically for the event or disaster, GEMA/HS pays the initial invoices and then submits them to FEMA for reimbursement.

Every two years, FEMA will conduct a Monitoring Site Visit at GEMA/HS. The purpose of which is to ascertain if GEMA/HS is following the policies and procedures set forth by FEMA and 2CFR.200. On a yearly basis, the Georgia Department of Audits sends out a risk assessment questionnaire to determine which of the GEMA/HS federal programs are to be audited as major. This questionnaire will also check, for any other audit done by a federal agency on any of the GEMA/HS programs in excess of $7.5M, and if applicable, a copy of the result is requested. The Department of Audits will let GEMA/HS know if they will audit any of our grant programs during their audit of the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, which GEMA/HS is an attached agency.

For more detailed information regarding the conduct of property reconciliation, organized shutdown and reimbursement, see the Finance Division and Administration Procedures SOG, dated 2025. The entire demobilization process ends when all resources are returned to their origination points and all Resource Requests are closed with comments in WebEOC.

4.0 Direction, Control, and Coordination

The Director of GEMA/HS assumes responsibility for the direction, control, and coordination of the SOC. When activated, appropriate representatives from local, state, and federal agencies, ESFs, voluntary organizations, and the private sector assemble in the SOC and assigned operational locations statewide to coordinate a unified response. GEMA/HS Field Coordinators are integrated into the affected local jurisdiction(s) and serve as conduits for communicating resource requirements and situational awareness.

One of the most important functions of the SOC is to collect, analyze and properly disseminate situational information to the Command and General Staff and ESF leaders in the SOC to assist them in making operational decisions for current and future operational periods. In order to obtain accurate and timely situational information, all agencies and ESFs operating within the SOC must enter updates, damage assessments and resource status reports into WebEOC. GIS data collected before, during, and after the event may be used to:

- Map the location of events
- Conduct damage assessments and response activities
- Identify risks and resources
- Prioritize objectives

4.1 Information Collection and Dissemination

Relevant information will be gathered in the SOC by the Planning Section / Situation Unit for inclusion in the development of Incident Action Plans and Situational Reports. All public information requests/reports regarding incident activity will be coordinated through and released by ESF-15 / External Affairs.

In addition to the SOC, personnel may be provided to field operations established throughout Georgia, including but not limited to: Logistics Staging Area(s), Staging Area(s), Base(s), Joint Field Offices, Joint Information Centers, Disaster Recovery Centers, and any other incident facility established to meet operational demands for each particular incident requiring the activation of the GEOP.

4.2 Command

The Chain of Command is in accordance with incident-specific ICS 203 and ICS 207.

The SOC is located at 935 United Ave SE, Atlanta, GA 30316.

The LSA is located at Macon Farmers Market 2055 Eisenhower Parkway Macon, GA 31206.

4.3 Signal

During operational activations of the SOC, the communication plan will comply with published Incident Action Plans; see the incident specifics detailed within the ICS Forms 205 and ICS 205A.

4.4 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Logistics support will be facilitated by ESF-7 / Logistics and Resource Support in conjunction with the necessary ESFs.

Resource requirements will be primarily determined by affected County EMA Directors, working with assigned GEMA/HS Field Coordinators. Resource Requests flow from the County EMA Director (or the GEMA/HS Field Coordinator acting on his/her behalf) or other state agency to the SOC. Existing state resources, intrastate mutual aid, donations, Georgia VOAD, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) provide the initial sources for the acquisition of personnel, vehicles, equipment, supplies, and services to fulfill Resource Requests. Resource Requests that exceed the capability of these sources may be fulfilled through state purchasing and contracting, interstate mutual aid, or federal government agency assistance.

The GEOP ESF-7 / Logistics and Resource Support Annex contains information on the provision of assets and resources through the EMAC, private-sector, or NGO procurement procedures, and requests for assistance from FEMA.

5.0 Plan Maintenance and Revision

5.1 Evaluation

GEMA/HS conducts all exercises within the structure provided by the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP). ESFs and Agencies supporting the Distribution Management Plan will participate in exercise activities when applicable and will follow the HSEEP process to include active participation in planning and evaluation meetings, workshops, and conferences.

GEMA/HS systematically coordinates and conducts event debriefings and compiles After Action Reports for any incident that calls for the activation of all or any portion of the GEOP. Necessary ESFs/Agencies shall participate in this process when applicable. After Action Reports will document areas for improvement, resource shortfalls, and corrective action planning requirements which will be incorporated into subsequent updates to the GEOP, its Annexes, or ESF/Section SOGs, when applicable.

5.2 Maintenance and Revision

The Distribution Management Plan will be revised in accordance with paragraph 6.1.2 of the GEMA/HS Plans Standardization and Maintenance Policy. In addition, the document shall be evaluated for recommended revisions and corrective measures as an integral part of the Agency Exercise or Event After Action Reports / Improvement Plans, as well as internal reviews that will follow the issuance of any Governor's Executive Order or passage of legislation impacting the Agency. Also, this Plan shall be reviewed and revised as necessary on an annual basis in conjunction with the submission of the annual Emergency Management Performance Grant.

6.0 Authorities and References

6.1 Authorities

The authority for the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan is based on Official Code of Georgia, Title 38, Section 3, Articles 1 through 3, known as the Georgia Emergency Management Act of 1981, and is compliant with the NIMS and supports the National Response Framework.

O.C.G.A. § 38-3-1 *et. seq.* establishes legal authority for development and maintenance of Georgia's Emergency Management Program and organization, and defines the emergency powers, authorities, and responsibilities of the Governor and Director of GEMA/HS. Moreover, the State's Emergency Services and Disaster Laws require that state and local governments develop and maintain current Emergency Operations Plans in order to be prepared for a variety of natural and human- caused hazards. Executive Orders by the Governor supplement the laws and establish specific planning initiatives and requirements.

6.2 References

National Emergency Management Association FY23 Emergency Management Program Grant Decision Point Briefing, dated October 2023.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Distribution Management Plans Fact Sheet, undated.

Federal Emergency Management Agency FY 2019 Distribution Management Plans FAQ Sheet, dated November 2021.

Federal Emergency Management Agency DRAFT Document "Draft of What a Distribution Management Plan Should Cover", undated.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Distribution Management Plan Guide, dated August 2019.

Georgia Emergency Operations Plan and associated Annexes, (dated October 2024)

Logistics Management and Resource Support Standard Operating Guide dated October 2022.

County Logistics Standard Operating Guide dated October 2022.

Logistics Support Area Standard Operating Guide, currently under revision.

Staging Area Standard Operating Guides, dated July 2022.

Tifton Staging Area SOG, dated 2025

Finance Division Administration Procedures SOG, dated January 2025.

Georgia Procurement Manual, dated July 2022.

Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR)-Logistics and Supply Chain Management Core Capability, dated 2019.

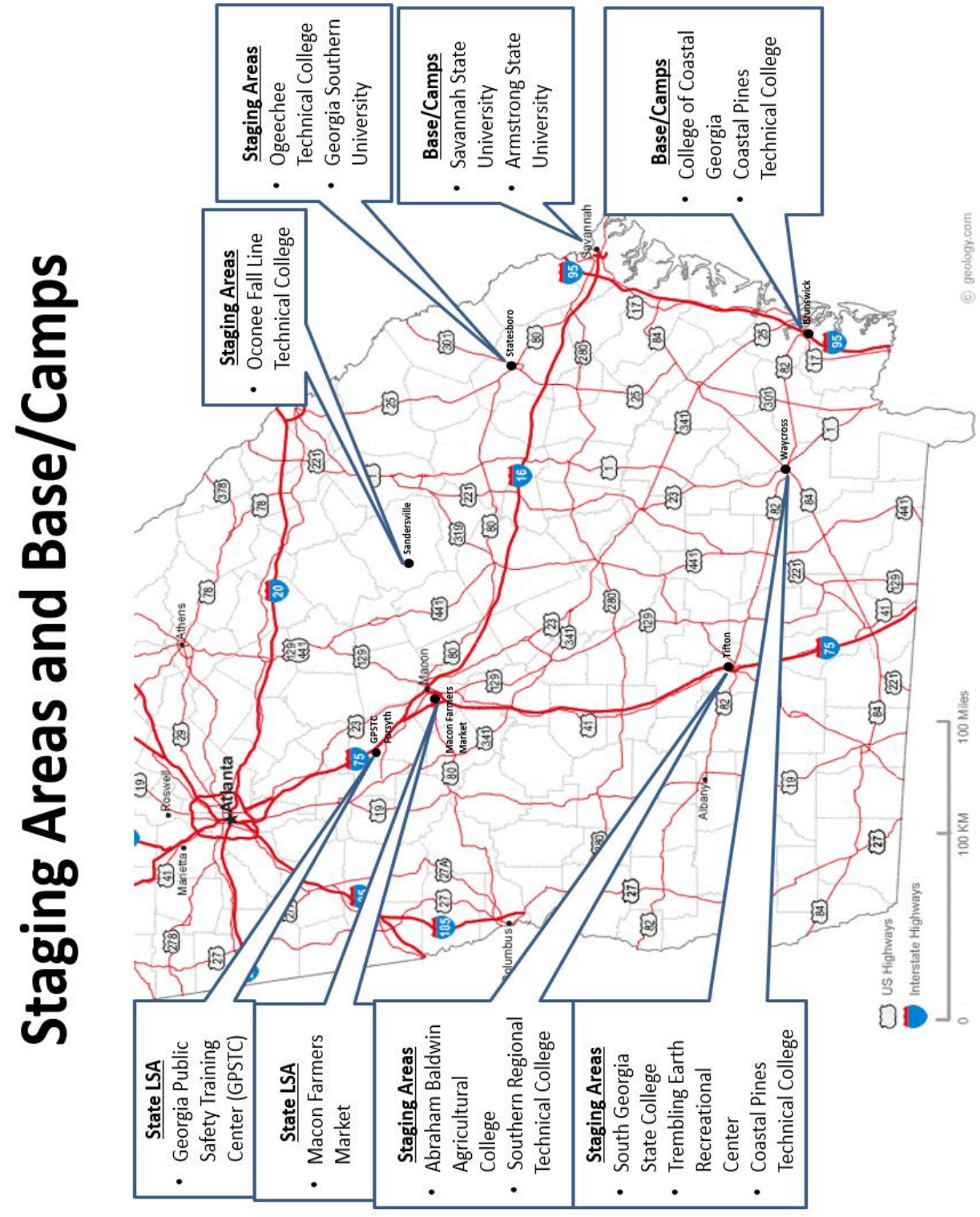
7.0 Appendices

7.1 Appendix Information

Appendix 1 – Staging Area and Base/Camp Map.

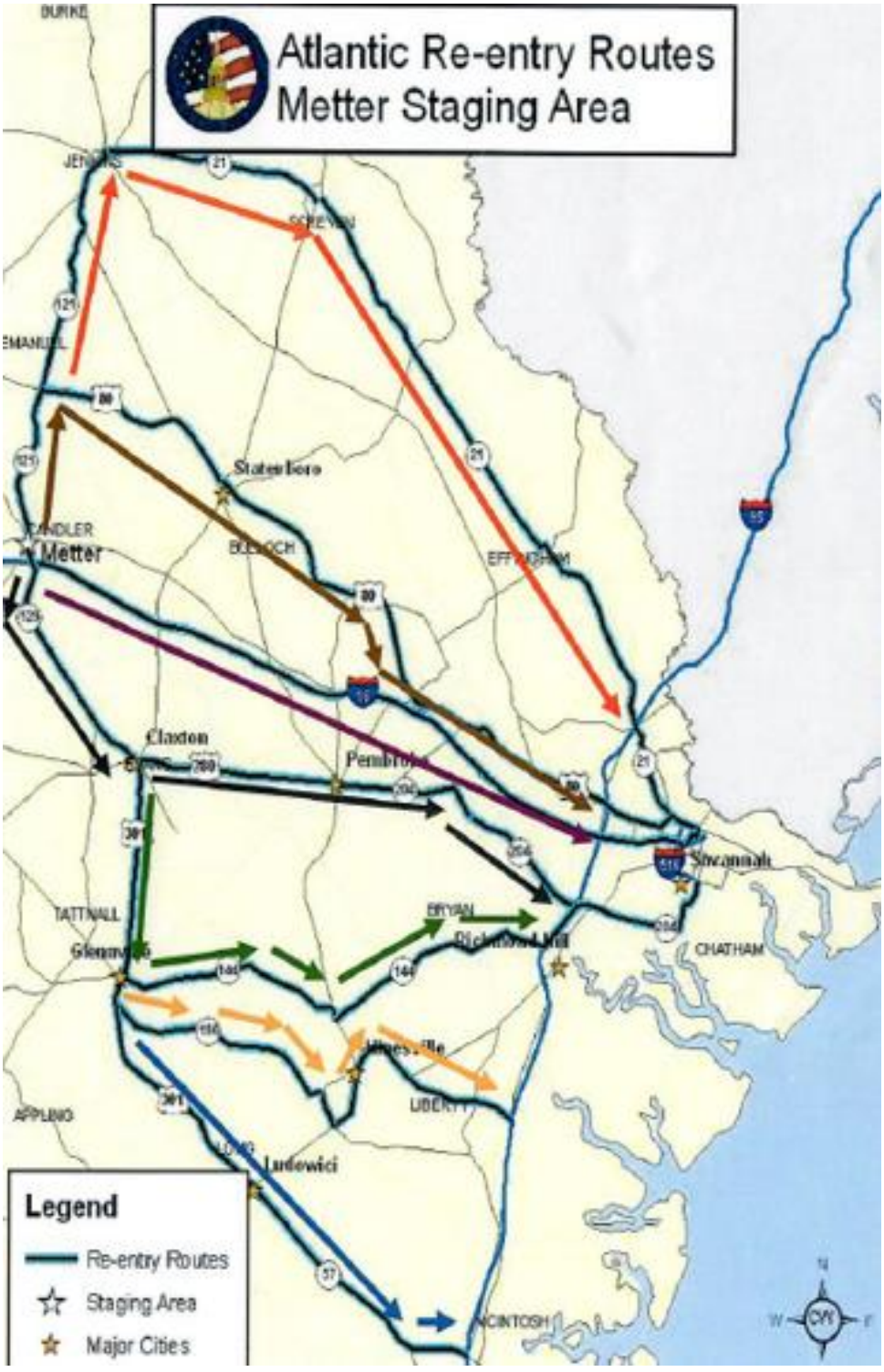
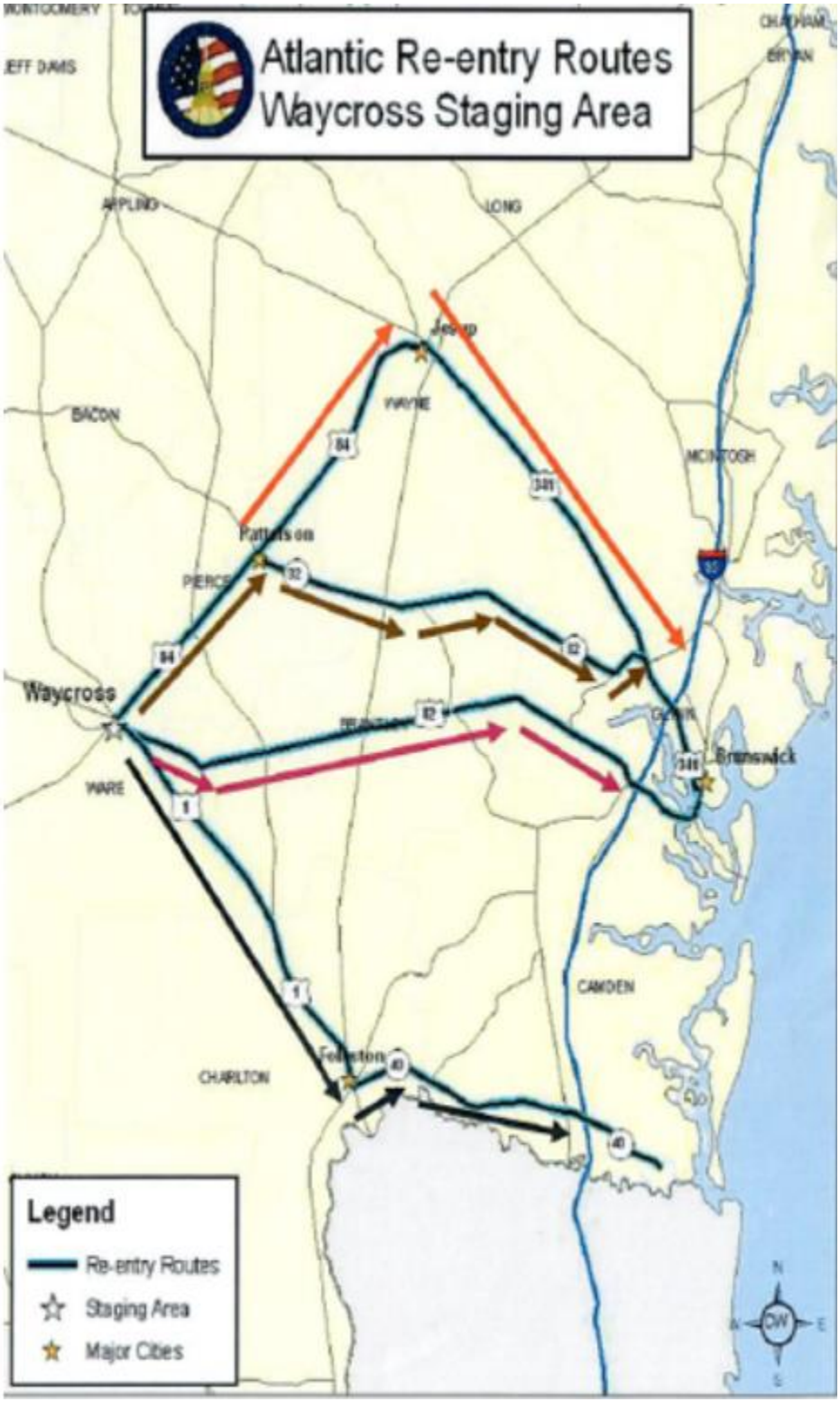
Appendix 2 – Re-Entry/Resupply Routes North and South.

Appendix 1 – Staging Areas and Base / Camps Map



Appendix 2 – Re-Entry/Re-Supply Routes North and South

Re-Entry/Re-Supply Routes North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