Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex

2023

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Approval and Implementation

Transmitted herewith is the updated Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex to the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP). This incident annex supersedes the annex of the same name dated 2017 and any/all previous emergency management/civil defense tropical cyclone annexes promulgated by the State of Georgia for this purpose. It provides a framework in which the agencies of the State of Georgia can plan and perform their respective emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency. This incident annex attempts to meet the mission areas outlined in the National Preparedness Goal, which include:

1. **Preventing**, avoiding, or stopping a threatened or an actual act of terrorism.
2. **Protecting** our citizens, residents, visitors, assets, systems, and networks against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
3. **Mitigating** the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
4. **Responding** quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of an incident.
5. **Recovering** through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening, and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and the economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic, and environmental fabric of communities affected by an incident.

It will be revised and updated as required in the future. All recipients are requested to advise the Planning Manager of the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMA/HS) of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness.

James C. Stallings, Director
Georgia Emergency Management
and Homeland Security Agency

9/28/2023
Date

Executive Summary

The Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex (TCIA) describes the necessary steps the State of Georgia will take to prepare for and respond to a tropical cyclone-related incident. It describes the actions taken by the State's agencies that have been assigned Emergency Support Function (ESF) roles within the GEOP. This incident annex is meant to be a guide, allowing the State of Georgia to adjust its response based upon the size and scope of the incident. The TCIA is designed to meet Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) standards, Emergency Management Accreditation Program standards, National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements, and is compliant with the GEOP. The TCIA also meets the Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility requirements.

- Section 1 outlines the Purpose, Scope, and Consequence Analysis of the TCIA.
- Section 2 details the Concept of the Operation, including functions undertaken by key State Agencies and partner organizations, specifically regarding sheltering, emergency power, fuel support, crisis communication, and aviation support. It also outlines the State Operating Condition concept, planning assumptions, and the State's incident management system – WebEOC.
- Section 3 briefly discusses the organization and assignment of responsibilities for ESF partners as well as primary and support agencies.
- Section 4 describes the direction, coordination, and control of an incident. It begins by outlining the powers and responsibilities of the GEMA/HS Director and the Governor during emergency operations. The remainder of Section 4 describes how information is collected, disseminated/communicated internally and externally (with counties and the public), and documented, as well as emergency functions of administration, finance, and logistics personnel.
- Section 5 discusses the Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study, first completed in 2013 and set to be updated by the end of 2023. The five analyses of the HES are the building blocks for coastal evacuation zones and clearance times.
- Section 6 outlines the evacuation process, including coordination, strategy, zones, routes, clearance times, support, I-16 Contraflow operations, traffic control points, and critical roadway segments and intersections.
- Section 7 details the reentry process, including Reentry Task Forces, Support Strike Teams, Georgia Power's role, access, phases, and routes.
- Sections 8 and 9 outline the plan maintenance and revision process, as well as authorities and references used to create this document.
- Section 10 includes a variety of appendices, such as acronyms, key terms, the Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale, storm surge heights, county storm surge maps, Georgia hurricane evacuation scenarios, coastal Georgia evacuation maps, and a map of Georgia Public Broadcasting Radio Station coverage.
- Appendix I – the State Synchronization Matrix – is perhaps the most important part of this document. It outlines specific responsibilities for GEMA/HS employees and ESF representatives in the State Operations Center during each Operating Condition throughout a tropical cyclone-related event.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex is to define the actions and roles necessary for a coordinated response by agencies within the State of Georgia during a tropical cyclone-related incident. It also provides for the systematic integration of emergency resources and does not replace county or local emergency operations plans or procedures. A tropical cyclone-related incident includes any/all hazards posed to Georgia by a tropical depression, tropical storm, or hurricane. These hazards have the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property and infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss.

1.2 Scope

The TCIA supports the GEOP and applies to Georgia State Agencies and partners assigned ESF responsibilities by Governor's Executive Order and the GEOP. This incident annex outlines details associated with tropical cyclone-related planning, preparedness, response, and recovery. It includes the actions the State and other disaster enterprise partners will take to support local jurisdictions, as well as the structure for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination for incident response. It may be implemented fully or partially in anticipation of or in response to an incident. This type of implementation allows for a scaled response, a more accurate delivery of necessary resources, and an appropriate level of coordination.

1.3 Consequence Analysis

The Tropical Cyclone Consequence Analysis is part of the GEOP's Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA). When tropical cyclones impact Georgia, the results can be devastating and may affect isolated locations or multiple jurisdictions simultaneously. When the impacts exceed the capabilities of local jurisdictions, the State must respond in a timely, organized, and efficient manner to save lives, mitigate property damage, and restore a sense of normalcy to the community. This response is coordinated through the State Operations Center (SOC) in concert with local, state, federal, volunteer, and private sector partners.

2.0 Concept of the Operation

2.1 General

This Annex incorporates the concepts and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines including the GEOP, the National Response Framework (NRF), and NIMS. Furthermore, this Annex identifies the responsibilities and actions required to protect lives, property, and the environment as it relates to tropical cyclones.

Incidents typically begin and end locally and are managed daily at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. This Annex considers the involvement of the whole community, which includes individuals, communities, private and non-profit sectors, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and faith-based organizations. Federal, state, and local governments are either mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual emergency operations plans.

When local resources become exhausted, emergency managers may depend on multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole community be prepared to assist. This Annex will be utilized in preparation for or response to a tropical cyclone-related incident or disaster when the abilities and resources of local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) are exceeded.

Operations and missions resulting from a tropical cyclone will be carried out during the response and recovery phases. The Response Phase occurs prior to landfall and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions critical to life safety and protection, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and when the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a period after direct tropical cyclone impacts cease in which both phases are simultaneously in effect. The Recovery Phase can begin shortly after the tropical cyclone makes landfall and can last for years, during which time the federal government may provide disaster relief contingent upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration. Functions during this phase include federal relief under the Stafford Act, which provides the federal government authority to respond to disasters and emergencies, assist in life-safety operations, and protect public health, safety, and property.

2.2 Plan Activation

Plan activation will occur in accordance with State Operating Condition and SOC Activation Level concepts as outlined in sections 2.5 and 2.6 of this document. During an imminent or ongoing emergency or disaster, the Governor may issue a State of Emergency (SOE). This grants the Director of GEMA/HS the authority for the deployment and use of state personnel, supplies, equipment, materials, and/or state owned, leased, or operated facilities to support response operations. During activation of the TCIA, GEMA/HS will facilitate resource requests to the appropriate ESFs. If a disaster or emergency occurs prior to the Governor issuing an SOE, the Director of GEMA/HS is authorized to activate this plan and implement any emergency response actions that may be necessary for the immediate protection of life and property. All ESFs shall cooperate fully with the Director of GEMA/HS by providing any personnel, equipment, information, or assistance that may be requested by the Governor or the Director of GEMA/HS to coordinate all response and recovery efforts.

2.3 Emergency Support Functions

The following is a list of ESF partners that support the Georgia SOC and the primary agencies responsible for those ESFs:

ESF-1: Transportation – Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)

ESF-2: Communications – GEMA/HS

ESF-3: Public Works and Engineering – Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Environmental Protection Division (EPD) Watershed Protection Branch

ESF-4: Firefighting – Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC)

ESF-5: Emergency Management, Information and Planning – GEMA/HS

ESF-6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Assistance – Georgia Department of Human Services (DHS)

ESF-7: Logistics – GEMA/HS and Georgia Department of Administrative Services (DOAS)

ESF-8: Public Health and Medical Services – Georgia Department of Public Health (GDPH)

ESF-9: Search and Rescue (SAR) – GEMA/HS

ESF-10: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response – Georgia DNR and GEMA/HS

ESF-11: Agriculture and Natural Resources – Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) and Georgia DNR

ESF-12: Energy – Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA)

ESF-13: Public Safety and Security – Georgia Department of Public Safety (DPS), Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI), and the Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs

ESF-14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure Coordinator – Georgia Department of Economic Development

ESF-15: External Affairs – GEMA/HS and the Office of the Governor

ESF-16: Defense – Georgia Department of Defense (GADoD)

ESF-17: Cyber Security – Georgia Technology Authority

2.4 Planning Assumptions

The entire State of Georgia is vulnerable to tropical cyclone-related hazards. The TCIA assumes that state and local response capabilities will require expedited mutual aid, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and federal augmentation in certain critical areas:

1. Communications: Areas impacted by storm surge and hurricane-force winds are expected to have major damage to the communications infrastructure. Federal, state, and private sector resources in the form of temporary non-infrastructure-dependent communications will be required to support response and short-term recovery operations while infrastructure restoration is underway.
2. Road clearance: The amount of debris generated by storm surge and hurricane-force winds – compounded by the prevalence of dense forests in Georgia – will likely overwhelm local and state capabilities. Additional road clearance

resources will need to be integrated into the short-term and long-term recovery phases.

3. Evacuation: Mass evacuations are often necessary for tropical cyclone-related threats to highly populated areas. Upwards of three million people, including citizens of coastal Georgia, evacuated in response to the threat posed by Hurricane Floyd in 1999. Large-scale evacuation orders were also issued for portions of coastal Georgia during Hurricane Matthew (2016), Hurricane Irma (2017), and Hurricane Dorian (2019).
4. Sheltering: Mutual aid and federal resource augmentation may be needed for shelters in the form of additional personnel and resources to support bulk-feeding missions. Georgia may participate in sheltering operations for direct impacts from a tropical cyclone, or for a multi-state evacuation where Georgia would coordinate and provide reception and sheltering.
5. Life-Sustaining Commodities: The State of Georgia does not stockpile life-supportive commodities prior to the onset of hurricane season. Therefore, when a direct threat to Georgia is realized, Initial Response Resources (IRR) will be required to support the initial response effort. Additional support for commodities will also be needed to support short-term recovery. Commodities will be staged at a State Logistics Staging Area (LSA) and will be provided to affected citizens at Points of Distribution (PODs) during the initial response and short-term recovery phases.
6. Search and Rescue: Widespread damage is anticipated from storm surge along the Georgia coast. Additional SAR task forces, supplies, and equipment will be required to fulfill expansive life safety/SAR missions.
7. Public Safety and Security: State and federal agencies and organizations, including the Georgia State Patrol (GSP) and GADoD, should anticipate requests for law enforcement and security to support both pre-impact and post-impact operations. Missions requiring assistance will include evacuation support (including Contraflow operations on I-16), checkpoint staffing for access-controlled areas, curfew enforcement, commodity transport security, and abatement of civil unrest in affected areas.

Additional planning assumptions:

- Due to geographic and oceanographic features along the Georgia coast, storm surge from a major hurricane can produce catastrophic levels of damage.
- Prevention protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts will be consistent with federal policies and guidelines.
- Emergency efforts will enable people with disabilities to evacuate, use emergency transportation, stay in shelters, and participate in all emergency and disaster-related programs together with their service animals.
- Incidents pose a challenge for the whole community, but specifically for children, individuals with disabilities, individuals with access and functional needs (AFN), the elderly, and people with limited proficiency in English. These groups may be lacking in resources such as food, shelter, and transportation.
- Population growth and tourism are expected to continue growing along Georgia's coast.

- Evacuation is the preferred protective action for individuals living in storm surge zones; however, evacuations before and after tropical cyclone impacts occur may have national response implications, such as in Hurricane Ian of 2022.
- Mass evacuation for a hurricane threat is more likely for coastal counties; however, some residents living near coastal areas but not in evacuation zones will likely evacuate due to a hurricane threat. This would increase sheltering demands placed upon the State.
- Most evacuees will travel along the major evacuation routes and gravitate toward larger communities that offer the most accommodations and services.
- Not everyone ordered to evacuate will do so; in fact, no matter what the situation, it is likely that thousands of people under evacuation orders will not evacuate.

2.5 SOC Activation Levels

The SOC is the primary coordination point for state response. The ESF Coordinator and/or alternate authorized to act on behalf of the state agency/organization will perform SOC functional responsibilities (see sections 3.1 through 3.3).

There are three levels of activation:

- Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation
- Level 2 (YELLOW) - Partial Activation
- Level 3 (GREEN) - Normal Operations

During Level 3 (GREEN) - Normal Operations, GEMA/HS operates under normal day-to-day operations. The GEMA/HS State Warning Point is actively monitoring all events and reporting them to the appropriate personnel who respond accordingly. This level of activation may be increased to Partial Activation or Full Activation at the discretion of the Governor, the Director of GEMA/HS, or designated staff. The level of activation is scalable based upon the scope of the event.

Under Level 2 (YELLOW) - Partial Activation, all Primary and Alternate ESF Coordinators, GEMA/HS Staff, and local EMA Directors are notified of a Partial Activation of the SOC. The necessary ESF Coordinators and necessary GEMA/HS Staff are directed to report to and staff the SOC.

Under Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation, all Primary and Alternate ESF Coordinators, GEMA/HS Staff, and local EMA Directors are notified of a Full Activation of the SOC. All ESFs and appropriate support State / Volunteer Agency Coordinators are directed to report to and staff the SOC. All GEMA/HS SOC positions are staffed. Additional subject matter experts from designated Agencies, Authorities, Departments, Institutions, Associations, and Boards may be required to report to the SOC to provide emergency support for the duration of the declared emergency.

2.6 State Operating Conditions

The State of Georgia has certain time-delineated triggers for protective actions in anticipation of tropical cyclone-related impacts. This pre-event timeline is delineated by State Operating Conditions (OPCONs). The OPCON timeline refers to the arrival of

tropical storm force winds (34 knots/39 mph), rather than the arrival of the tropical cyclone's center of circulation (or official "landfall").

This section presents a summary of the major incident objectives and actions taken to prepare for a tropical cyclone that threatens Georgia. A more detailed list of protective actions undertaken in all OPCONs is presented in the State Synchronization Matrix (Appendix I). These OPCONs align with but do not necessarily establish the Activation Level of the SOC as outlined in section 2.5.

OPCON 5	OPCON 4	OPCON 3	OPCON 2	OPCON 1	Response
Preparedness Activities	Enhanced Monitoring	Alerting & Strategic Planning	Readiness & Staging	Final Staging	

OPCON 5 – Normal Operations and Atlantic Basin Monitoring: During Hurricane Season (June 1 – November 30), OPCON 5 represents the monitoring phase. Regular and vigilant monitoring of the Atlantic Basin is conducted to determine the formation or status of any tropical system posing a threat to Georgia.

OPCON 4 – Potential Impacts within 120 Hours: When a tropical cyclone poses a threat to Georgia within 120 hours (5 days), OPCON 4 is initiated. Any portion of Georgia may or may not fall under the National Hurricane Center's (NHC) forecast track error cone. However, since by definition the eventual track of a storm should statistically fall outside of this cone in one-third of cases, subject matter expertise is needed to determine what impacts could occur, if any. A tropical cyclone threatening other portions of the Southeast U.S. could also necessitate elevation to OPCON 4. Even without the direct threat of a tropical cyclone, Georgia may receive an influx of evacuees from other states, potentially requiring state-level reception and sheltering operations. Also, depending on the track of the storm, the cyclone may pose a threat to Georgia as it moves inland. A hurricane that weakens to tropical storm strength inland could still create inland flooding issues and wind damage, as seen in Georgia during Irma of 2017. During OPCON 4, the SOC will likely remain at Level 3 (GREEN) - Normal Operations but could be moved to an elevated activation level (Level 2 (YELLOW) - Partial Activation) depending on the scope of the event.

OPCON 3 – Potential Impacts within 72 Hours: OPCON 3 represents a significant threat posed to Georgia by a tropical cyclone. This typically includes a forecast of tropical-storm force winds (39 mph or more) to affect Georgia within 72 hours. OPCON 3 is also initiated in anticipation of indirect impacts to Georgia, such as the coordination of federally assisted evacuees from another threatened state. During OPCON 3, the SOC will likely move to an elevated activation level (Level 2 (YELLOW) - Partial Activation) with all relevant ESFs staffed to adequately prepare for the increasing likelihood of a threat. Depending on the scope of the event, the SOC could elevate to a Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation, or will be preparing to do so, during OPCON 3. Conference calls will likely be held among threatened areas and/or neighboring states. Preparedness efforts will be coordinated among FEMA, NHC, the National Weather Service (NWS), local EMAs, and other state EMAs.

OPCON 2 – Potential Impacts within 48 Hours: During OPCON 2, multilateral and broad-reaching protective actions are typically initiated, such as evacuation support (both interstate and intrastate) and other preparatory actions. The SOC will most likely elevate to a Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation with all relevant ESFs staffed to adequately prepare for the elevated threat. Conference calls will be held among threatened areas and/or neighboring states. Preparedness efforts will be coordinated among FEMA, NHC, NWS, local EMAs, and other state EMAs.

OPCON 1 – Potential Impacts within 24 Hours: OPCON 1 represents the most-elevated level of operational preparedness and response. It is the action phase where all protective actions in preparation of direct and/or indirect impacts from tropical cyclone-related hazards are finalized and undertaken. The SOC will remain fully activated (Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation) with all relevant ESFs staffed to adequately prepare for the imminent threat. Conference calls will be held among threatened areas and/or neighboring states and preparedness efforts will be coordinated among FEMA, NHC, NWS, local EMAs, and other state EMAs.

2.7 WebEOC

WebEOC is the incident management system implemented by GEMA/HS to enable State and local responders to gain situational awareness and communicate requests for assistance. WebEOC accounts are available to all ESF partners, and WebEOC training is routinely offered. The Georgia Department of Public Health, GDOT, and multiple local jurisdictions have their own instances of WebEOC, which can be fused with GEMA/HS' WebEOC to enhance situational awareness and information exchange.

2.8 Sheltering

Public shelters provide refuge to citizens who have fled their homes due to an impending or ongoing hazard. Sheltering operations for a tropical cyclone typically require more coordination due to the large-scale nature of the disaster and magnitude of the impacted area. Since Georgia will always be susceptible to tropical cyclone impacts, it is imperative that the State maintains a robust sheltering program for citizens who will need assistance.

Supporting emergency shelter operations during mass evacuations requires a unified coordination effort. In Georgia, the opening of emergency shelters during a mass evacuation is a decision made jointly by the local EMA, local ESF-6 office, Georgia Department of Human Services ESF-6, the American Red Cross (ARC), GEMA/HS, and Georgia Department of Public Health.

Sheltering operations begin at the local level. County and municipal authorities may open shelters based on various factors including antecedent conditions, support capabilities, facility status, storm intensity and direction, and storm surge susceptibility. Furthermore, shelter designation may change annually based on new construction, structural modifications, change in ownership, or other factors.

Emergency sheltering is coordinated by ESF-6 with support provided by ESF-8, ESF-11, GEMA/HS, the American Red Cross, and VOADs. Further information about

emergency and congregate care sheltering can be found in the GEOP's ESF-6 Annex, ESF-11 Annex, and the Evacuation Shelter Plan.

In Georgia, evacuation and sheltering support is provided to individuals with companion animals, household pets, and livestock. ESF-11 coordinates the provision of pet friendly shelters, animal shelters, and animal confinement areas. Additional information pertaining to the provision of support for animals in disasters may be obtained from the GEOP's ESF-11 Annex.

As previously mentioned, Georgia may shelter evacuees from other states. During Hurricanes Floyd, Matthew, Irma, Michael, and Dorian, Georgia sheltered its own residents and out-of-state evacuees as these storms approached the Southeast. FEMA operates the Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) to streamline communication regarding evacuation and sheltering operations between state and federal partners. Additionally, in May 2020, FEMA released the "COVID-19 Pandemic Operational Guidance for the 2020 Hurricane Season", which includes guidance for operating shelters during a pandemic.

2.9 Emergency Power

GEMA/HS has provided a Facility Emergency Power Database in WebEOC, which allows County EMAs the capability to identify critical facilities in their jurisdictions that have or may require emergency power immediately following impact from a tropical cyclone. Areas having sustained winds of 50 mph can anticipate approximately 50 percent customer outages, with restoration taking days. Counties can anticipate emergency power equipment to be in short supply and installations taking days, not hours. Areas having sustained hurricane force winds of 74 mph or greater can anticipate nearly 100% customer outages, with restoration taking weeks or longer. After impact, County EMAs must carefully assess needs and develop a county priority list, understanding that it is not likely that all needs can be met immediately or even soon. The SOC will utilize this priority list in the execution of emergency power response. Facilities with emergency power should also be included in this database. One of the first priorities should be to ensure that functional emergency power equipment remains operational. Priority must be placed on keeping this equipment fueled. Counties should ensure that records for existing emergency power equipment contain fuel data (type of fuel and size of tank) information and that requirements are identified prior to impacts.

2.10 Fuel Support

Fuel is a crucial commodity for the support of response operations. Both ground and aviation-based operations require vast amounts of fuel. To ensure adequate support for responders, GEMA/HS Logistics coordinates with Georgia DOAS to ensure State fuel contracts provide dedicated fuel support during a disaster.

GEMA/HS has access to six 2,000-gallon and two 1,000-gallon trailer mounted temporary fuel tanks that are deployable into impacted areas. These tanks are state-owned, vendor-maintained, and equipped with emergency power. The state fuel vendor is responsible for the deployment of these tanks, at the direction of GEMA/HS, and will work with ESF-7 to sustain fuel supply. If possible, the tanks will be positioned at the nearest GSP Post in the emergency area. These are well-known landmarks and offer

24-hour operations and security. If this is not feasible, every effort will be made to locate tanks on state property such as a GDOT office or a Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) facility. Georgia DoD will help support these temporary tanks when deployed.

In addition to these tanks, GEMA/HS will leverage the fuel tanker inventory of GDOT and GADoD to assist with distribution requirements, if deemed necessary. Tanker support will be necessary for reentry and to provide support in the impacted area. Rough terrain fuel support (i.e., initial refueling of operational generators in the impacted area) will be tasked to GADoD.

State Agency fuel tank locations are coordinated with FEMA Logistics. Should the State not be able to sustain fuel flow, fuel can be requested from FEMA with these tanks being identified as possible dumpsites. State Agencies with tanks in or close to the impacted area must be prepared to assist in this support.

Temporary Refueling Points (TRPs) are locations where Re-Entry Task Forces, Support Strike Teams, and other disaster response personnel may refuel vehicles and equipment. The locations of TRPs are determined dynamically by the Staging Area managers in conjunction with the SOC and ESF-12.

2.11 Crisis Communication and Media Relations

During disasters, it is crucial to ensure effective coordination of public information. ESF-15 coordinates public information sharing and media relations during disaster operations. ESF-15 facilitates the provision and synchronization of public information across a broad spectrum of response entities, the media, and the public.

Crisis communications and media relations will be necessary during OPCONs 4 through 1 and beyond whenever a tropical cyclone threatens Georgia or a nearby state. Coordinated external affairs operations will occur throughout all phases of emergency and disaster operations, particularly during the response and recovery phases. A NIMS-compliant Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established in conjunction with the activation of the SOC.

GEMA/HS has established a Public Information Officer (PIO) reserve cadre. The reserve PIOs represent several state and local agencies including GDOT, Department of Community Health (DCH), University System of Georgia (USG), and TCSG. The reservists are available for assignment to the SOC, JIC, or other locations as needed.

Further information may be obtained in the GEMA/HS Crisis Communication Policy.

2.12 Aviation Support Operations Center

Aviation support is vital in both pre- and post-tropical cyclone landfall operations. During Hurricane Katrina response operations in 2005, an overwhelming number of aircraft crowded the airspace, leading to numerous “near misses” that could have resulted in aviation accidents. The Aviation Support Operations Center (ASOC) is designed to coordinate the operation and communication of aircraft vital to evacuation and reentry efforts during a tropical cyclone-related incident in Georgia.

The ASOC has two critical roles during tropical cyclone operations:

1. Prioritizing aviation mission assignments (with life-safety missions as the highest priority); and,
2. Conducting airspace de-confliction to reduce or eliminate the threat of aviation accidents.

The primary missions assigned to the ASOC in a tropical cyclone-related incident include support for evacuation operations, surveillance, damage assessments, SAR operations, and the transportation and delivery of supplies.

Georgia DPS coordinates support for all aviation missions. An "Air Boss" from DPS establishes the ASOC near the impacted area. Personnel stationed at each ASOC are comprised of liaisons from the DPS-GSP Aviation Unit, GADoD, DNR, GFC, Civil Air Patrol (CAP), U.S. Coast Guard, and the affected counties. ASOC operations within the SOC are coordinated by the Unified Command Operations section through ESF-13's Aviation Unit. Resource Requests are channeled from the SOC to the ASOC, as appropriate.

Preparatory and planning activities for the ASOC begin at the onset of OPCON 3, or about 72 hours prior to the anticipated arrival of tropical storm force winds. Staging of aviation assets at pre-identified forward staging areas begins at the onset of OPCON 2, or about 48 hours prior to the anticipated arrival of tropical storm force winds. The ASOC becomes operational coincidently with evacuations at the onset of OPCON 1, or about 24 hours prior to the anticipated arrival of tropical storm force winds.

Further information about the ASOC may be found in the Aviation Support Operations Center Plan for Hurricane Relief – Annex A to the Georgia State Patrol Aviation Division's Air Operations Plan.

3.0 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

3.1 ESF Coordination

All ESFs will utilize their pre-established annexes from the GEOP in response to a tropical cyclone related event. For specific tasks related to tropical cyclones, refer to the State Synchronization Matrix located in Appendix I of this plan. The GEOP establishes the general responsibilities for each ESF, and the actions of agencies, groups, organizations, and/or non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within their ESF, as well as between other ESFs. For the TCIA, all ESFs must be in regular communication with the SOC and other ESF partners to coordinate preparedness activities and the response effort, if necessary.

3.2 Primary Agency Assignment of Responsibilities

GEMA/HS will utilize pre-established plans from the GEOP in response to a tropical cyclone incident. For specific tasks related to tropical cyclones, refer to the State Synchronization Matrix located in Appendix I of this plan.

3.3 Support Agency Assignment of Responsibilities

All Support Agencies will utilize their pre-established plans from the GEOP in response to a tropical cyclone incident.

4.0 Direction, Control, and Coordination

When activated, appropriate representatives from ESFs, State Agencies, FEMA, volunteer organizations, and the private sector assemble in the SOC to coordinate a unified response. GEMA/HS Field Coordinators are integrated into the local affected jurisdiction(s) and serve as conduits for communicating resource requirements and situational awareness.

The Director of GEMA/HS assumes responsibility for direction, control, and coordination of ESFs at the SOC. Each ESF will assign a primary coordinator from their State Agency or organization and identify other State Agencies or organizations for primary or supporting roles through Executive Order of the Governor. In addition, other assistance through NGOs and private sector organizations will be coordinated as part of this process.

State ESFs are aligned with the NRF to ensure efficient and effective coordination and response. State Agencies and organizations with primary ESF responsibilities will develop and maintain Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) in coordination with support agencies and organizations.

Each ESF must ensure that they have properly trained personnel designated to work within the SOC. ESF representatives must be able to contact personnel operating within their ESF at the local-level, other State Agencies, and federal partners when necessary to obtain the most accurate incident status. Likewise, these personnel must be aware of the roles and responsibilities of their ESF.

One of the most important functions of the SOC is to collect, analyze, and properly disseminate situational information to general staff and ESF leaders in the SOC to make operational decisions for current and future operational periods. To obtain accurate and timely situational information, all agencies and ESFs operating within the SOC must submit updates, damage assessments, and resource status reports into the incident management software system utilized in the SOC (WebEOC). Geographic Information System 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, and prioritize objectives.

The response and recovery phases may span from several weeks to several months depending on the severity of the impact. Tropical cyclones typically impact a large area, with the greatest damage occurring at the coast and proceeding inland with tornadoes, freshwater flooding, and other hazards. Due to the largescale nature of a tropical cyclone, GEMA/HS has instituted the Area Command protocol to efficiently maintain command and control of an incident. Under Area Command, GEMA/HS will designate a command structure for each impacted region. Each command area will be headed by an Area Commander. Depending on the scope of the incident, additional staffing

positions may include a Deputy Area Commander, Area Command Planning Chief, Area Command Logistics Chief, Area Command Finance Chief, and Area Command PIO. The precise structure of the Area Command will depend on the specific incident. In the case of a tropical cyclone, for example, there may be separate commands for northern coastal counties, southern coastal counties, and central or inland Georgia.

4.1 Information Collection and Dissemination

All relevant information will be gathered in the SOC by the Planning Section/Situation Unit for inclusion in the development of Incident Action Plans (IAPs) 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: JICs, Joint Field Offices, Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), and any other incident facility established to meet operational demands for each incident requiring the activation of the GEOP.

4.2 Communications and Documentation

The GEMA/HS Planning Section has provided SOG development templates and planning assistance to all ESFs listed in the GEOP. All ESFs will strive to develop operationally ready SOGs to support this Annex. ESF-2 will facilitate requests and resources regarding communications as dictated by incident requirements. Agencies and partners will meet as necessary to develop, review, and refine SOGs that discuss specific operational processes and procedures.

4.3 Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Logistics support will be facilitated by ESF-7 in conjunction with the necessary ESFs. The GEOP ESF-7 Annex contains information on the provision of assets and resources through EMAC, private-sector, or NGO procurement procedures, and Resource Request Forms (RRFs) to FEMA.

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 NGOs provide the initial sources 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.

GEMA/HS does not warehouse/stockpile disaster response materials and thus does not have resources immediately at its disposal for distribution. GEMA/HS, in close coordination with Georgia DOAS, does maintain sources of supply through the State Contracting process. These contracts normally have lead times and are best used when support is needed in large volume and over an extended period of time. The anticipated response time in the logistical system is 25% delivery rate on day one, 50%

for day two and 100% by day three. If a federal emergency is declared, the State may also seek federal assistance to supplement needed supplies and/or services.

Major factors in determining logistical support requirements after a tropical cyclone related event are sustained wind speed in geographical areas and damage sustained by the power grid system in the area. A power outage estimate must be performed immediately to begin forecasting commodities normally required in an impacted area. Commodities will normally be provided by truckload and where possible will be delivered directly to the county by state/federal vendors. The most commonly requested commodities include:

Table 1: List of Most Commonly Requested Commodities During Tropical Cyclone Related Events

Item	Source	Delivery Method
Water Bottles	State Contract or FEMA	Delivered to POD by trailer load, 1 trailer provides 3 liters of water per day to 5000 people
Meals Ready to Eat (MREs)	State MRO Contract or FEMA	Delivered to POD by trailer load, 1 trailer, 10000 meals or 2 meals per day for 5000 people
Ice (by request only)	State Contract	Delivered by request only to POD by trailer load, 40000, 8 lbs. per person supports 5,000 people
Tarps	FEMA	Delivered to selected location in county for distribution to installation teams, 2500 per trailer
Generators	State Contract or FEMA Power Pack	Delivered based on County EMA priority list & availability

The provision of logistics support for both pre-landfall and post-landfall operations is a critical aspect of a disaster response. Logistics support in Georgia is coordinated by the Incident Command/Unified Command Logistics Section in conjunction with ESF-7. ESF-7 regularly coordinates to develop and refine logistics capabilities within the State. A comprehensive overview of Georgia's logistics strategy may be obtained in the GEMA/HS Distribution Management Plan, WebEOC County Disaster Logistics SOG, and GEMA/HS Logistics Management and Resource Support SOG, all found at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/logistics. Additional information may be obtained in the GEOP ESF-7 Annex at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/planning.

Logistics Staging Area

The Georgia State Farmers Market in Macon, GA (primary) and Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC) in Forsyth, GA (secondary or augmentation) serve as multi-functional support facilities due to their central location within the state. The facilities will be operated by a Unified Command consisting of members of the Georgia Forestry Incident Management Team (IMT), GPSTC personnel (only if GPSTC is activated), and GADoD. The facility or facilities will most likely be utilized pre-landfall and post-landfall.

Pre-landfall activities should focus on staging operations in support of a coastal evacuation, which could include commercial coaches, paratransit, and ambulatory vehicles. The facilities can also serve as consolidation points for vehicles for possible turn-around trips or additional support to include reentry. GPSTC could serve as a point for assembling reentry assets in support of the I-16 East corridor reentry efforts.

GPSTC will also serve as the initial state Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration (RSOI) site (non-military). Out-of-state (i.e., EMAC) assets will report to GPSTC for mobilization instructions. This site will also serve for demobilization of assets.

Limited quantities of IRR for post-landfall response operations may be staged at the Georgia State Farmers Market in Macon; however, plans are to deliver direct without any additional handling at the Georgia State Farmers Market in Macon.

Once conditions have stabilized enough to support operations in closer proximity to the impacted area, the LSA may transition its operations to a forward location for more efficient distribution operations.

Points of Distribution

Counties are responsible for the designation of POD sites which may be established in the event of a disaster. GEMA/HS provides a POD Sites Board in WebEOC, allowing counties to report/change POD locations. Information is extracted from this board to support POD operations. Automated POD Commodities procedures are provided in the WebEOC County Disaster Logistics SOG found at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/logistics for the utilization of this board.

Commodities provided to POD locations are ordered directly from vendors or FEMA and follow a daily ordering cycle. This cycle will be set at the time of the incident and based on current vendor contracting in place at the time of the incident. Delivery to county POD locations will be based on the cycle time when the order is placed by the county. Commodities are not staged in large quantities at an LSA and may not be available for immediate delivery.

Staffing for the PODs is a local responsibility. Staffing support may be available through the State (e.g., utilizing GADoD personnel to assist at the PODs). Counties requiring this type of support should coordinate with their respective GEMA/HS Area Field Coordinator. This support must be indicated in the POD management section for each POD location in WebEOC. Site selection is critical, and counties must select sites able to accommodate 53’ trailers and provide rapid unloading capabilities.

A video tutorial for the “IS-26: Guide to Points of Distribution” course is available on the GEMA/HS website at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/logistics to provide counties with instruction and training for the operation of PODs.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has developed predictive models to help determine the commodity needs of a population impacted by a tropical cyclone. These models take into consideration the tropical cyclone track, wind fields, population density of the impacted area, and an estimation of how many customers would lose power. These models are valuable tools to help determine what type of POD (I, II, or III) is the

most appropriate in each area, and the types and number of commodities needed for distribution.

Statewide Forward Staging Areas

GEMA/HS maintains Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) around the state to support pre- and post-landfall operations. Plans include agreements with TCSG, the Georgia Board of Regents, various State Agencies, and local facilities. These locations are:

- Corridor 1 – Tifton; Waycross; Brunswick
- Corridor 2 – Sandersville; Swainsboro; Statesboro; Savannah
- Option 3 – Middle Georgia State University and Central Georgia Technical College

Plans are extremely flexible and are designed to provide various types of support that might be necessary. These early Staging Area sites will be austere until contracted base camp services arrive. Responders should prepare to self-sustain for the first 48 hours. Please reference the individual Staging Area SOGs for specific details pertaining to each location.

Bases

A Base is a location where life-supportive services are provided to personnel and emergency responders. A Base is intended to provide the most comprehensive suite of life-supportive services to responders and will likely serve large numbers of personnel. A Base is also intended to potentially serve as a forward operations center should the need arise.

4.4 Coordination

Local

It is the responsibility of local governments through their elected officials to establish and provide for the necessary organizational structure which will alleviate human distress and normalize their community as soon as possible after a tropical cyclone related event. The primary mission of GEMA/HS is to facilitate the protection of life and property by directing the State's efforts in the areas of prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. Coordination efforts with local entities occur throughout the year to promote the highest level of readiness.

State

Various State Agencies are tasked with offering support and resources for prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery as it relates to tropical cyclones.

The Governor of Georgia (or his/her representative) is responsible for declaring a State of Emergency, and at such time, directs all available state and local resources, as reasonably necessary, to cope with the disaster utilizing NIMS and ICS doctrine. This includes the transfer and direction of personnel or functions of State Agencies or units for the purpose of performing or facilitating disaster services, and designation of a state level Incident Commander (IC) as needed.

The State of Georgia is responsible for aiding any city or county within the state requesting emergency or disaster assistance. To manage coordination among 159 counties, GEMA/HS has eight sectioned "Areas" within the state. A map of counties that fall under each Area can be found in Appendix A of this document. One GEMA/HS Field Coordinator is assigned to each Area and serves as a liaison to the county EMAs in his or her jurisdiction. The GEMA/HS Field Coordinators regularly interact with local EMAs regarding a myriad of emergency management activities. In addition, each GEMA/HS Field Coordinator convenes with the counties in his or her Area monthly to provide a forum for local EMAs to coordinate activities within their area and with the State. Robust relationships exist between GEMA/HS and local EMAs due to this high degree of interaction.

The GEMA/HS Director (or his/her representative) shall coordinate and cooperate with the Governor and federal partners along with other officials. The Director also reviews and executes intrastate and interstate mutual aid agreements and compacts.

Regional

Georgia SOC operations will coordinate with neighboring State Emergency Operation Centers (SEOCs) to include Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Florida.

The SOC will monitor regional traffic flow in coordination with FEMA's Region IV Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) and GDOT in Atlanta, Georgia.

Whenever a major hurricane threatens the United States, a large multi-state evacuation may be required. In these events, the federally coordinated ELT will operate from the RRCC on a 24-hour basis until the threat has passed.

The ELT supports regional hurricane response efforts by facilitating rapid, efficient, and safe evacuation of threatened populations. The ELT will accomplish this support by providing federal and State emergency management officials with timely and accurate traffic/evacuation-related information during multi-state hurricane threats. The ELT assembles needed information through communication with appropriate SEOCs, other RRCC locations, the FEMA Emergency Support Team (EST) and the Hurricane Liaison Team (HLT) at NHC in Miami, Florida.

SOC operations will collect traffic and evacuation information from ESF-1 and ESF-13, with the approval of the SOC Operations Chief, and release the information to FEMA liaisons for forwarding to the appropriate locations.

Federal

When an incident exceeds or is anticipated to exceed State or local resources, as outlined in the NRF, the federal government will provide resources and capabilities to support the State response. This support is provided through FEMA, who facilitates information-sharing and protective action coordination among states, federal organizations, and U.S. territories. The FEMA RRCC, the NHC, and other SEOCs participate in a video teleconference for coordination purposes.

State and local government response partners in Georgia depend upon official forecast information provided by NOAA entities, including the NHC, NWS, Southeast River Forecast Center, Weather Prediction Center, and Storm Prediction Center.

The NWS has six local Weather Forecast Offices (WFOs) providing local weather information for Georgia: Peachtree City, GA WFO; Columbia, SC WFO; Greenville-Spartanburg, SC WFO; Charleston, SC WFO; Jacksonville, FL WFO; and Tallahassee, FL WFO. Each of these six WFOs provides forecasts for localized tropical cyclone impacts. The forecasts are made available to the public online and through local news broadcasts. The WFOs also provide briefings to state and local EMAs through regularly scheduled webinars and conference calls, which increase in frequency as the storm approaches. This direct contact allows Meteorologists at the WFO to discuss localized impacts with response partners (County and State EMAs) and address specific concerns. For a map of which counties fall under each NWS WFO's Area of Responsibility in Georgia, see Appendix A of this document.

Private-Sector Entities

Private-sector partners are an integral component of a comprehensive disaster response effort. All levels of government now recognize the need to integrate private-sector resources into a disaster response. This need is especially evident in Georgia since over 80% of critical infrastructure in the state is owned by private-sector entities.

Recovery

The GEMA/HS Recovery Division is responsible for initial recovery activities including Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and Mitigation. State and federal ESF-14 officials coordinate support to local governments, NGOs, and the private sector to enable long-term community recovery. This is accomplished by collecting Public Assistance and Individual Assistance damage assessments to determine if federal assistance needs to be requested and to assess immediate needs.

The Recovery Division also assists in facilitating the opening and closing of DRCs, engaging volunteer and private-sector entities, analyzing mitigation program activities, and coordinating Recovery Support Functions according to the Georgia Disaster Recovery and Redevelopment Plan. This framework will support the transition to intermediate and long-term recovery.

Volunteer Organizations

Prior to and following the impacts of a tropical cyclone, requests for goods and services will likely exceed local and state capabilities. Volunteer organizations play a critical role in fulfilling these needs. During disasters, many people feel compelled to provide aid to impacted communities. During past tropical cyclones and other disasters, unrequested and uncoordinated donations typically impeded rather than helped the recovery process. In addition, self-deploying volunteers tend to underestimate their own support needs, which leads them to become individuals who require support rather than provide it. GEMA/HS recognizes that uncoordinated volunteers and donations typically hinder a disaster response; therefore, in conjunction with volunteer entities throughout the state, GEMA/HS developed the Volunteer and Donations Management Support Annex. During a disaster, a Volunteer and Donation Coordination Team (VDCT) is assembled and comprised of the state volunteer and donations coordinator, support agencies, members of local and state VOADs, local and state emergency management, local businesses, and industry representatives. This team works together to coordinate

volunteer and donation activities for the incident. The VDCT operates in the SOC and at reception centers, call centers, and other facilities within and near the impacted areas. Further information can be found at https://gema.georgia.gov/get-involved/donations-volunteers.

Georgia Department of Defense

GADoD (ESF-16) includes the Georgia Air National Guard, Georgia Army National Guard, and Georgia State Defense Force. GADoD plays an integral role in both pre-landfall and post-landfall disaster response. Currently, GADoD provides support for the Incident/Unified Command structure in the Operations, Planning, and Logistics sections. GADoD also provides liaisons to each ESF within the SOC to efficiently integrate department resources into disaster response. GADoD provides support from the initiation of OPCON 4 through the short-term recovery phase.

Federal DoD support is available upon the issuance of a Presidential Pre-Disaster Emergency Declaration. FEMA may request Federal DoD support for the FEMA Region IV RRCC or the FEMA National Response Coordination Center. As appropriate, Federal DoD assets deploy in response to RRFs coordinated through ESF-5 and the FEMA Liaison Officer (LNO). All Federal DoD support within Georgia is coordinated with GADoD.

5.0 Hurricane Evacuation Study

The Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES) was initiated in 2009 and completed and published in 2013 for counties along coastal Georgia. It is the basis for many of the planning assumptions and time-delineated protective actions presented in the TCIA. The Georgia HES, jointly conducted by FEMA, GEMA/HS, and USACE, provides accurate data to the TCIA for evacuation decision timelines. The Georgia HES consists of five analyses that aid in the production of operational strategies and procedures. These five analyses are:

1. Hazard Analysis
2. Vulnerability Analysis
3. Shelter Analysis
4. Behavioral Analysis
5. Transportation Analysis

5.1 Hazards Analysis

The 2013 Georgia HES Hazard Analysis quantified wind speeds and inundation heights that could be produced by a combination of hurricane intensities, approach speeds, approach directions, and tracks considered to have a reasonable meteorological probability of occurrence within the study area. Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) Display numerical models were used by the NHC to compute storm surge heights. The Hazard Analysis included storm surge, wind hazards, forecasting errors, the SLOSH model, maximum envelopes of water (MEOWs), maximums of the MEOWs (MOMs), adjustments to SLOSH model values, time-history data, rainfall flooding, and extra-tropical cyclones.

5.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The 2013 Georgia HES Vulnerability Analysis identified the areas, populations, and facilities potentially vulnerable to flooding and wind damage under a variety of hurricane threats. This included the development and analysis of inundation maps, vulnerable populations, evacuation scenarios, evacuation zones, institutional and medical facilities, public transportation demands, and other emergency transportation needs.

5.3 Behavioral Analysis

The 2013 Georgia HES Behavioral Analysis determined the expected response of the population threatened by various hurricane scenarios in terms of the percentage of the population expected to evacuate, probable destinations of evacuees, public shelter use, and utilization of available vehicles. The methodology employed to develop the behavioral data relied on telephone sample surveys (both landline and cell phones) within the study area, information from other Hurricane Evacuation Studies, and post-hurricane behavioral studies. The behavioral study was completed in 2011 and refined in 2012 utilizing updated surge and evacuation zone data.

5.4 Shelter Analysis

The 2013 Georgia HES Shelter Analysis estimated the number of evacuees that will likely seek public shelter and the number of shelter spaces available. The Shelter Analysis addressed shelter locations, capacities, demand, and potential vulnerability. Data developed in the Hazards, Vulnerability, and Behavioral Analyses were used in the Shelter Analysis. The Shelter Analysis presents an inventory of pre-designated public shelter facilities, capacities of shelters, vulnerability of shelters to storm surge flooding, and shelter demand for each county. Shelter inventories are furnished by emergency management offices in each county and by the local ARC Chapter. USACE estimated the shelter demands from behavioral analysis data.

5.5 Transportation Analysis

The primary purpose of the 2013 Georgia HES Transportation Analysis was to calculate the clearance times needed to conduct a safe and timely evacuation for a range of hurricane threats. Other purposes were to define the evacuation network and to evaluate traffic control measures for improved traffic flow on highways. The Georgia HES provides tools for use by emergency managers in preparing for and initiating hurricane evacuation operations. Two key components are the hurricane evacuation zones and estimated evacuation clearance times. These evacuation zones and clearance times can be found in HURREVAC, a web-based decision support tool for government emergency managers.

5.6 Hurricane Evacuation Zones

Hurricane Evacuation Zones are areas vulnerable to storm surge inundation. These zones are a product of the 2013 Georgia HES and developed in conjunction with local EMAs. In most instances, the zones meet all the following objectives:

- Describable over radio, television, and social media to the public.

- Based upon easily identifiable roadways or natural features for boundary identification.
- Related to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH models.
- Allow coastal county residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area.
- Useable for HES transportation modeling.

5.7 2018 Update – Healthcare Facilities and AFN/Social Needs Evacuation

The HES process has traditionally included healthcare facilities in the vulnerability analysis portion of the study. Storm surge inundation footprints were included for facilities, but clearance time impacts were not analyzed. In 2018, the USACE Savannah District sought to analyze healthcare facilities' evacuation time requirements, develop social needs indicators for evacuation support, and estimate the AFN population by subarea for each coastal county. The project was requested by Georgia County EMAs and supported by GEMA/HS, knowing how critical this data is to hurricane evacuation planning and preparedness. The final product contains tables with evacuation clearance times for each facility including total time spent in vehicle from facility to destination.

5.8 2023 Update to the Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study

Since three hurricane evacuations (Matthew in 2016, Irma in 2017, and Dorian in 2019) have occurred along the Georgia coast since the Georgia HES was published in 2013, an update to the Georgia HES is scheduled to be completed in 2023. The updated study will include new and improved data inputs, outputs, and methodologies for all areas of Georgia that have the potential to be impacted by tropical storm and hurricane force conditions. Since the 2013 Georgia HES, determinants of evacuation clearance times, data, and methods of analysis have changed. Additionally, devastating impacts from hurricane force winds were wrought across inland southern and central Georgia, particularly Southwest Georgia, from Hurricane Michael. The updated Georgia HES will include inland wind impacts across inland and coastal South Georgia. All five HES analyses will be reexamined and updated.

6.0 Evacuation

6.1 Purpose

The following section of the TCIA provides a framework for GEMA/HS and GDOT personnel to use for an effective emergency evacuation of the citizens of Georgia. This framework includes the preparation, mobilization, and evacuation of the necessary equipment and personnel to achieve the objectives stated herein. It will also serve to assist coastal area local governments in their emergency planning by informing them of GEMA/HS' and GDOT's identified responsibilities.

6.2 Scope

Tropical cyclone related evacuation orders are almost always issued for the risk of life-threatening storm surge inundation. Since coastal Georgia is the only part of the state at risk for this hazard, evacuation orders for a tropical cyclone threat will very likely be limited to coastal Georgia. Strong tropical storm or hurricane force winds typically do not necessitate an evacuation, whereas life-threatening storm surge inundation does ("Run from the water, hide from the wind"). Although all of Georgia is susceptible to wind damage from tropical cyclones, coastal Georgia is the area most susceptible to major hurricane force winds (111+ mph). Yet if major hurricane force winds are forecast for coastal Georgia, an evacuation would already be needed due to the concurrent storm surge risk. When Hurricane Michael made landfall along the Florida Panhandle as a Category 5 hurricane in 2018, it weakened to a Category 2 hurricane just before entering Southwest Georgia. Therefore, any evacuation orders issued by county or municipal government, or the Governor of Georgia, will almost always be for the risk of life-threatening storm surge inundation along coastal Georgia.

Elected officials within Georgia's counties and municipalities base their evacuation decisions on a variety of factors with particular reliance upon recommendations from the local EMA Director. During widespread evacuations along coastal Georgia, a myriad of support actions can be taken. Evacuee support falls into three categories:

1. Support for the general population, including those with AFN.
2. Support for evacuees needing medical assistance.
3. Support for individuals with household pets, companion animals, or non-household animals.

Medical Needs evacuation support is coordinated by ESF-8 with assistance from ESF-1, ESF-6, ESF-13, and, crucially, local EMAs. More information can be obtained from the GEOP ESF-8 Annex at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/planning.

6.3 Authority and Responsibility

Georgia is both a "Home Rule" State and a "Dillon's Rule" State. Article IX, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, as amended, grants counties and municipalities with "Home Rule" authority. Additionally, pursuant to the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A) § 38-3-51, as amended, the Governor of Georgia has the authority to direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he or she deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery efforts ("Dillon's Rule").

This means that counties, municipalities, and the Governor all have legal authority to issue evacuation orders. However, Georgia's counties and municipalities are primarily responsible for evacuating areas within their jurisdiction and establishing priorities regarding the evacuation of residents and visitors. Georgia counties and municipalities are looked to first for the issuance of evacuation orders due to impending tropical cyclone related hazards.

It shall be the responsibility of GEMA/HS and GDOT to act in the best interests of the State of Georgia and its citizens in accordance with the information contained in the

GEOP and this document. However, the TCIA may be amended or changed during an emergency response depending on the circumstances encountered by GEMA/HS and/or GDOT personnel.

6.4 Planning Assumptions

This plan is formulated with several basic assumptions:

- Each event will bring unique issues and needs. While this document is intended to be a guide, it is expected that State leadership will evaluate each situation based on conditions and forecasts and modify plans accordingly.
- The responsibility for the State highway system of Georgia rests directly on GDOT.
- While the TCIA assumes that State Agencies will supplement local efforts, some coastal Georgia communities may not be equipped to handle a tropical cyclone related emergency. The State's interests will be better served by having a detailed plan of action and preparations made for mobilization of personnel and equipment.
- In the event of a natural disaster, GDOT may be able to respond to a regional emergency more effectively than any single local government.
- By having a plan of action and communicating that plan to all local governments along coastal Georgia, a more efficient use of all available resources will result in less confusion and a quicker reentry process, allowing recovery to begin sooner.
- Inland GDOT employees may shelter-in-place at headquarters and offices for storms that do not pose significant risk to them.
- Coastal GDOT employees that anticipate direct impacts will relocate equipment and stage for re-entry prior to the arrival of tropical storm force winds.
- GDOT District 5 will primarily be responsible for Contraflow operations on the eastern portion of I-16.

6.5 Coordination

Federal

Interstate evacuation coordination is vital to the success of a comprehensive evacuation strategy. In recognition of the fact that tropical cyclone related evacuations affect multiple states, FEMA's ELT serves to facilitate interstate evacuation coordination. The ELT is comprised of organizations that have major roles in evacuation operations, including FEMA, the Federal Highway Administration, State DOTs, and State EMAs. Conference calls with the ELT are typically held each afternoon to ensure effective evacuation coordination between federal and state agencies.

Additional efforts are made to coordinate evacuation information across a broader audience of organizations involved in emergency and disaster response operations. During the threat of a tropical cyclone, FEMA hosts video-teleconferences (VTCs) once daily to coordinate response efforts between federal and State Agencies. The VTC provides another venue for sharing information about protective actions being taken by states, including evacuation coordination.

State

Detailed information pertaining to GDOT's role during an evacuation can be found in the GDOT District 5 Hurricane Plan and the GDOT Hurricane Plan.

Local

Local elected officials have the authority to issue evacuation orders. When a tropical cyclone threatens coastal Georgia, each county's Command Policy Group, comprised of local elected officials and emergency management partners, should determine the need to initiate evacuation plans, including which areas to evacuate and the timing of the evacuation. County EMAs act as the primary point of contact for coordination efforts between local governments and GEMA/HS and will communicate evacuation decisions and other important information to the SOC primarily through WebEOC.

6.6 Evacuation Strategy

The following sections provide an overview of operational strategies that support local evacuations within Georgia or from neighboring states. These evacuation strategies are derived from the Georgia HES. Approved deliverables from the Transportation Analysis portion of the study are presented here. The HES includes details on a phased evacuation process for the coast and provides clearance times for the evacuation of each county. In addition, the HES compiles the locations of critical roadway segments and traffic control points so that the State may appropriately assign resources to assist in the evacuation process.

6.7 Evacuation Zones

Evacuation zones are designed primarily to re-locate residents who face the greatest risk of storm surge inundation from a tropical cyclone. Because the extent of inundation varies greatly depending on characteristics of the storm, evacuation zones are spatially delineated to evacuate only those citizens who are at risk of inundation.

Coastal Georgia has adopted a phased evacuation process. Each county has designated Scenario A, B, and/or C, and/or D evacuation zones. Scenario A evacuates residents most prone to storm surge inundation, which includes those who live on islands, along waterfronts, and in other flood-prone areas. These zones are used for low-end storm surge inundation potential. Scenario B evacuates residents in the "Scenario A" zone and areas further inland. This scenario is used for higher-end storm surge inundation potential. Some counties have adopted Scenario C for far inland portions of their jurisdictions. These zones would be used for highest-end storm surge inundation potential.

Formerly, evacuation orders were distinguished between "Mandatory" and "Voluntary." Over the years, it has been observed that the use of the term "Voluntary Evacuation" is ineffective and creates confusion. The State of Georgia now simply uses the term "Evacuation Orders." Typically, these evacuation orders apply to all residents, workers, and tourists, except for certain critical workforce personnel, response personnel, and public safety officials. Maps depicting potential storm surge levels by hurricane category for each coastal Georgia county can be found in Appendix E of this document.

6.8 Evacuation Routes

Due to the unique geography of Georgia, evacuations may be initiated for tropical cyclones that arrive either on the Southeast Coast or the Gulf Coast. Coastal Georgia evacuation maps can be found in Appendix F of this document, and Georgia hurricane evacuation scenarios from a Gulf Coast strike can be found in Appendix G.

For inland counties near the Georgia coast not at risk for storm surge, it is recommended that emergency managers consult with their local NWS WFO to assess their risk for high winds. Emergency managers may decide to recommend the evacuation of those in mobile homes or flood-prone areas. These evacuees should seek refuge in shelters within their county or in contiguous counties if possible.

Evacuation route maps and the following list are obtained from GDOT's website: http://www.dot.ga.gov.

Table 2: List of Evacuation Routes Moving Inland from Coastal Georgia Counties

Leaving Coastal Georgia from:	**Routes**
Chatham County / City of Savannah	Take westbound I-16 towards Macon.
	Take northbound SR 21 across I-95 towards Sylvania.
	Take westbound SR 204 to US 280 towards Claxton and points west.
	Take US 80 away from the coast towards Statesboro and points northwest.
Bryan County	Take westbound SR 144 across I-95 towards Glennville.
Liberty County	Take westbound US 84 to westbound SR 196 towards Glennville and points west.
McIntosh County	Take westbound SR 57 to Ludowici to US 301/US 25 to Glennville. Continue along SR 57 to Reidsville, then take US 280 towards Lyons.
Glynn County / Brunswick	Take northbound US 341 through Jesup. Continue northwest to Baxley and Hazlehurst.
	Take westbound SR 32 through Alma and on to Douglas.
	Take US 82/SR 520 through Waycross continuing west towards Tifton.
Camden County / St Mary's	Take westbound SR 40 to Folkston. Then northbound US 1/US 23 towards Waycross.

Table 3: List of Evacuation Routes Moving into Georgia from Florida and Alabama

Entering Georgia on:	**Routes**
I-75 North from Florida	Take I-75 North through Valdosta and Tifton to Cordele and points north.
US 319 North from Tallahassee	Take US 319 North through Thomasville and on to Moultrie and Tifton.
	Take US 319 North to Thomasville, then US 19/SR 3 to Albany, then US 82 West to Dawson.
	Take US 319 North to Thomasville and then US 19/SR 3 to Albany and then SR 300 North to Cordele.
US 27 North from Tallahassee	At the Georgia state line, take SR 111 through Cairo and on to Meigs. Then take US 19/SR 3 North to Albany. Then take SR 300 North to Cordele.
	At the Georgia state line, continue US 27/SR 1 through Bainbridge, Colquitt, Blakely, and on to Cuthbert.
SR 302 from Quincy via Florida's SR 267	Take SR 302 North to SR 97 North to Bainbridge. Then take US 27 North through Colquitt and Blakely.
SR 241 from Quincy via Florida's SR 65	Take SR 241 North to Attapulgus. Then take US 27 North through Bainbridge, Colquitt, and Blakely.
SR 97 from US 90 in Florida	Take SR 97 through Faceville and on to Bainbridge. Then take US 27 North through Colquitt and Blakely.
US 221/SR 76 from Greenville, Florida	Take US 221 North to Quitman. Then take SR 333 North to New Rock Hill. Then take SR 133 North to Moultrie and US 319 North to Tifton.
SR 333 from Florida's SR 53	Take SR 333 North to Quitman. Continue SR 333 North to New Rock Hill. Then take SR 133 North to Moultrie and US 319 North to Tifton.
SR 31 from Florida's SR 145	Take SR 31 North to I-75, then take I-75 North to Cordele and points north.

US 441 from Florida	Take US 441 North through Edith and Homerville and on to Douglas.
US 129 North from Jasper, Florida	Take US 129 North to Statenville. Then take SR 376 West to US 41 North to I-75 North.
SR 94 from Florida's SR 2	Take SR 94 North to Edith. Then take US 441 North to Homerville and on to Douglas.
SR 91 from Malone via Alabama's SR 2	Take SR 91 through Donalsonville to Colquitt then take US 27 North to Blakely/Cuthbert.
SR 62 from Dothan via Alabama's SR 52	Take SR 62 to Blakely. Then take US 27 North towards Cuthbert.

6.9 Evacuation Clearance Times

Evacuation clearance times are the time required for all evacuating citizens to exit their regional conglomerate of counties. The northern coastal Georgia conglomerate is composed of Effingham, Chatham, Bryan, and Liberty Counties; the southern coastal Georgia conglomerate is composed of McIntosh, Long, Glynn, Wayne, Camden, Brantley, and Charlton Counties. Local officials use evacuation clearance times to decide when to begin a general population evacuation that can be completed before the arrival of tropical storm force winds. Evacuation clearance times are calculated in the context of all evacuating citizens in a conglomerate. The HES, however, provides a measurement of “trip time” by county that represents the average time it takes for an evacuee to reach his or her destination.

Clearance time covers the timeframe from when the first vehicle leaves its zone of origin to the time when the last evacuating vehicle reaches an assumed point of safety. For the purposes of the Georgia HES Transportation Analysis, this occurs when that portion of modeled vehicles seeking out-of-county destinations has left the study area. Clearance time estimates include several components, including mobilization time, travel time, and queuing delay time. The mobilization time is the time required by evacuees to prepare for evacuation and enter the road network, travel time is the time needed to travel along the road network and queuing delay time is the cumulative time associated with all stops caused by traffic congestion. Clearance time calculations recognize that some evacuees will still be preparing to leave while others have already commenced evacuation.

Clearance times are computed for a variety of scenarios based on several varying factors, including the level of background traffic, seasonal tourist occupancy, intensity of the approaching storm, and whether interstate highway Contraflow has been executed. Evacuation clearance times were calculated as part of the 2013 Georgia HES and may change in the 2023 Georgia HES update. The most up-to-date evacuation clearance times can always be found in HURREVAC.

6.10 Evacuation Support

Support for evacuations – either from the Georgia coast, inland areas of Georgia, or for evacuees traveling to Georgia from other states – requires a multilateral effort and the seamless integration of multiple response plans. Support for evacuations may potentially include the implementation of a one-way Contraflow along I-16, staffing of traffic control points and critical intersections, direct evacuee support, proactive evacuation route monitoring, and the dissemination of concise and targeted public information.

Direct Evacuee Support – HERO and CHAMP Units

Evacuation can be a stressful process for evacuees as well as their vehicles. A vehicle that becomes stranded or breaks down could potentially block traffic and hinder the overall progress of the evacuation. GDOT's Highway Emergency Response Operator (HERO) and Coordinated Highway Assistance & Maintenance Program (CHAMP) units are available during evacuations to mitigate such issues. HERO's and CHAMP's two primary goals are to provide direct assistance to vehicles in distress and to ensure the maximum throughput of vehicles along evacuation routes. During evacuations, HERO and CHAMP units are deployed to evacuation routes to look for and assist distressed motorists. HERO and CHAMP units may provide a variety of services, including changing flat tires, jumping weak batteries, providing vital vehicle fluids (fuel, coolant, etc.), providing road and travel information, transporting travelers to safer areas, and providing use of a courtesy phone. If a vehicle is blocking the roadway, then a HERO and/or CHAMP unit can move the inoperable vehicle out of general traffic lanes. The HERO and CHAMP unit's operation is overseen by ESF-1.

Direct Evacuee Support - Law Enforcement

Law enforcement provides direct evacuee support during evacuations by continuously traversing evacuation routes and responding to requests for assistance. Law enforcement officers can direct support to distressed evacuees, resolve legal issues, coordinate with local officials for additional support services, and provide information on route conditions for further support. All law enforcement resources will be coordinated by ESF-13. Local law enforcement agencies will also likely assist with traffic direction at the pre-identified traffic choke points within local communities.

Real-Time Traffic Monitoring

Real-time traffic monitoring allows state and local authorities to mitigate traffic issues in a timely manner. There are a host of resources available to monitor traffic along evacuation routes. GDOT's comprehensive management system "511" is operated from the agency's Traffic Management Center (TMC) headquarters in Atlanta. The TMC features traffic cameras, changeable message signs, ramp meters, and speed sensors to monitor traffic speeds. In addition to providing critical information to local officials, much of this information is accessible to the public online (https://www.511ga.org) and by dialing "511" anywhere in Georgia. Other resources for monitoring traffic during evacuations include GDOT's Traffic Counter Network (TCN), aerial reconnaissance, and field reports.

Traffic Counter Network

GDOT's TCN allows local officials to monitor the progress of the evacuation. Traffic counters have been strategically placed along evacuation routes and major roadways throughout the state. Local officials can compare real-time traffic counters with GDOT's traffic count database to determine the level of congestion along routes and how efficiently the evacuation is progressing. Traffic counters provide situational awareness that enable emergency managers to provide targeted support to segments of the evacuation route where traffic flow may be compromised. They also give a "big picture" of the evacuation traffic pattern, allowing mass care partners to allocate resources to communities that are sheltering evacuees.

Aerial Reconnaissance

Aerial reconnaissance provides a large-scale, overall picture of the progress of the evacuation, allowing local officials to quickly identify bottlenecks and direct resources to those locations. Aerial reconnaissance is especially useful for roadway segments that may lack traffic counters to determine traffic volume. ESF-13 coordinates aerial reconnaissance missions using state and local assets. Aerial reconnaissance is also utilized after the storm passes to assess the level and extent of damage in impacted areas.

Field Reports

Field reports on the progress of the evacuation are a valuable source of ground-truth information. These reports may be provided by HERO/CHAMP units, law enforcement personnel, GEMA/HS Field Coordinators, or other response personnel. WebEOC should be the primary medium for local field reports to channel to the SOC.

Public Information

When evacuation orders are issued, many citizens rely on public information to understand the orders, locate support services, and determine the best evacuation routes. To this end, ESF-15 plays a critical role in the evacuation process. During an evacuation and throughout the disaster response, ESF-15 coordinates the dissemination of public information through a variety of mediums, including the internet, television, social media, and public radio. ESF-15's public information activities are exercised as part of the State JIC and guided by the GEMA/HS Crisis Communication Plan (updated in 2022).

Internet Resources

Many disaster response partners maintain websites that provide critical information during evacuations.

- GDOT's 511 website (https://511ga.org) provides real-time traffic information to the public.
- The National Hurricane Center's website (https://www.nhc.noaa.gov) provides information on the timing and impacts of the storm, as well as the locations of any watches and warnings in effect.

- Local NWS WFOs in Charleston, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee (https://www.weather.gov) feature information on local impacts from the approaching storm, and often provide succinct weather briefing packets as the threat increases. The particular WFO issuing updates depends on the location of the storm's anticipated landfall.
- GEMA/HS' website (https://www.gema.georgia.gov) features information on personal and business emergency preparedness, the location and status of open shelters, as well as press releases and other pertinent information about preparedness and response for a tropical cyclone.
- Shelter locations may also be obtained from the American Red Cross (https://www.redcross.org).

Ready Georgia

In 2010, GEMA/HS and Georgia DPH launched a mobile phone application to aid in emergency preparedness. The "Ready Georgia" app featured real-time weather and hazard alerts for the user's location, as well as customized, location-specific maps, stream gauge data (for flooding risk), and local disaster history. The app also featured tools for the user to develop emergency plans and update an emergency supplies checklist. Since its implementation, the app served as a one-stop-shop to receive preparedness information, create an emergency family communications plan, and compile a Ready Kit by providing a checklist.

In July 2019, GEMA/HS retired its Ready Georgia app and launched the agency's new mobile-friendly website. All of the Ready Georgia information is still available on mobile phones/tablets/computers with the same functionality and information on the mobile-friendly GEMA/HS website as it was on the app. The same information will be housed under the 'Plan & Prepare' tab on the front page of the agency's website (https://gema.georgia.gov). The https://www.ready.gov website also remains active.

Television

Emergency response partners, through coordination with the JIC, will provide accurate information to the media on evacuation progress and any pertinent updates. Emergency management personnel and elected officials may hold televised briefings from the SOC. All television briefings and interviews are coordinated by the State JIC.

Social Media

Social networking remains one of the most popular methods for sharing and receiving information. GEMA/HS and emergency response partners provide accurate and timely information about evacuations and other preparedness measures to the public via X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, and Nextdoor.

Public Radio

Public radio plays an important role for citizens who are evacuating. Most areas receive broadcast signals from AM and FM radio; local stations are likely to provide coverage of the approaching storm and details on the ongoing evacuation.

During an evacuation, the Georgia Public Broadcasting (GPB) radio network's 19 radio stations will broadcast information to evacuees concerning traffic conditions along evacuation routes, hotel and motel availability, fuel shortages, and the locations and availability of public shelters. The radio stations in GPB's network are strategically located to provide coverage along all evacuation routes. To inform evacuees of this source of information, signs along evacuation routes display the pertinent radio station for that area. A map and list of these radio stations are presented in Appendix H.

Georgia 511

By dialing "511" anywhere in Georgia, citizens can access real-time traffic information and request motor vehicle assistance 24 hours a day. Much of the information from the Georgia 511 system is available at https://511ga.org, including information on trip times, route-specific congestion and incidents, and current and planned lane and road construction.

Portable Variable Message Boards

When evacuation orders are issued, GDOT will place portable variable message boards in strategic locations along evacuation routes to provide targeted information to evacuees along that route. Information displayed on the boards will include exit information for Contraflow operations, shelter availability, radio station listings, and other pertinent information.

6.11 Contraflow Operations on I-16

Normally I-16 carries traffic in both directions between Macon and Savannah. In the event of an evacuation order for coastal Georgia, I-16 eastbound lanes will reverse to become "Contraflow" lanes. All I-16 lanes will allow only westbound traffic from I-95 near Savannah to U.S. 441 in Dublin, a distance of approximately 120 miles. The execution of Contraflow operations requires a significant number of resources to implement and support; therefore, this plan is enacted only when necessary to ensure the safety of the evacuating public.

To ensure that Contraflow lanes are used to their maximum capacity, GDOT has installed a median "crossover" so that drivers can transition from the normal westbound lanes into the Contraflow lanes. This median crossover is just east of I-95 near Savannah. Traffic along I-16 west of I-95 will not have the opportunity to cross over. A second median crossover between Macon and Dublin takes the traffic back from the Contraflow lanes to the normal westbound lanes. From that point westward, I-16 functions as normal to and from Macon.

The decision to implement I-16 Contraflow is made by the Incident/Unified Command group. This decision will be made in conjunction with the evacuation clearance times, so that the evacuating population is safely out of vulnerable areas before the arrival of tropical storm force winds. Equipment staging in preparation for Contraflow will take place up to 48 hours prior to the start of Contraflow operations. The initiation of Contraflow operations will occur the day before a coastal evacuation of Georgia begins.

Travelers on the normal westbound lanes of I-16 can access all exits. Travelers on the converted eastbound lanes can access select exits; a list of accessible exits is

presented below in Table 4. Re-entering I-16 is accommodated by onramps on the westbound side.

Table 4: Exit Locations on Eastbound Lanes for Contraflow of I-16

County	Exit Number	Surface Road
Bryan	143	SR 30
Bulloch	116	US 301
Candler	104	SR 23 / SR 121
Emmanuel	90	US 1
Treutlen	71	SR 15
Laurens	67	SR 29
Laurens	51	US 441

The safety of evacuees is always the highest priority. To ensure safe Contraflow operations, all eastbound on-ramps and off-ramps on the Contraflow portion of I-16 have drop gates installed. GSP utilizes this protective measure as an additional tool for their Troopers who will be providing traffic control during Contraflow operations.

During Contraflow operations, when eastbound I-16 is not available for eastbound travel, emergency responders and critical workforce personnel will utilize SR 26 as a designated eastbound emergency access route.

For further details regarding Contraflow operations, refer to the GDOT District 5 Hurricane Plan.

6.12 Traffic Control Points

Coastal evacuations produce traffic volumes that exceed the capacity of surface roads and interstates. The Georgia HES's extensive Transportation Analysis identifies locations that may become bottlenecked during the evacuation process. To address this issue, Traffic Control Points (TCPs) have been established where designated traffic operators can mitigate congestion through manual traffic control. An exhaustive list of TCPs for coastal Georgia evacuations is shown below in Table 5. TCPs for Gulf Coast evacuations are found in Table 6. Specific county traffic control points can also be found in each coastal county's evacuation plan.

Table 5: Traffic Control Points for Coastal Georgia Evacuation

County	Intersection
Bryan	SR-204 @ SR-30 (Lanier)
Chatham	US-80 @ SR-307
Chatham	US-80 @ SR-17 (Bloomingdale)
Effingham	SR-21 @ SR-119
Bulloch	US-80 @ US-301 By-Pass
Tattnall	SR-144 @ SR-23/57 (Glenville)
Long	US-301 @ SR-57 (Ludowici)
Wayne	US-341 @ US-301
Wayne	US-341 @US-84
Charlton	SR-40 @ US-301
Brantley	US-301 @ US-82

Table 6: Traffic Control Points for Gulf Coast Evacuation

County (City)	Intersection
Atkinson (Pearson)	SR 31 @ SR 520
Atkinson (Pearson)	SR 31 @ Lott Ave.
Brooks (Quitman)	SR 38 @ SR 333/Court St.
Brooks (Quitman)	SR 38 @ SR 76 / 333
Clinch (Homerville)	SR 300 @ SR 37
Coffee (Douglas)	SR 31 @ SR 135
Colquitt	SR 35 @ Pavo Rd./SR 33
Colquitt	SR 35 @ Tallokas Rd.
Colquitt	SR 35 @ Magnolia Lane

Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ 5th St.
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ Spence Field/SR 133
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ Adel Rd./SR 37
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ Rowland Drive
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35/SR 33 @ Tifton Rd./SR 35
Dougherty	SR 300 @ Holly Drive
Dougherty	SR 300 @ Worth St./P&G
Dougherty	SR 300/520 @ Turner Field
Dougherty	SR 300 @ Clark Ave Ext/SR 520
Early (Blakely)	SR 1 Bus. @ SR 39
Echols (Statenville)	SR 11 @ SR 94
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93 @ SR 111
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ MLK
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ 1st SW
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ SR 38 Spur
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ 3rd St.
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ SR 38
Lowndes (Lake Park)	SR 7 @ SR 376
Lowndes (Lake Park)	SR 376 @ Zeigler Road
Lowndes (Lake Park)	SR 376 @ SR 401 N.B. Ramps
Miller (Colquitt)	SR 1 @ SR 45
Mitchell (Camilla)	SR 300 @ SR 37
Mitchell (Camilla)	SR 300 @ SR 112
Mitchell	SR 300 @ Cagle

Thomas	SR 35 @ Metcalf Rd.
Thomas	SR 35 @ Pinetree Blvd.
Thomas	SR 35 @ Campbell
Thomas	SR 35 @ Cairo Rd.
Thomas	SR 35 @ SR 38
Thomas	SR 35 @ SR 3 Alt.
Thomas	SR 35 @ County Line Rd.
Thomas	SR 38 @ SR 3/US 19
Thomas	SR 35 @ SR 188
Thomas	SR 300 @ Williamsburg Ave.
Thomas (Thomasville)	SR 300 @ SR 122
Thomas (Thomasville)	SR 300 @ SR 35 Bus.
Thomas	SR 300 @ SR 38
Tift (Omega)	SR 35 @ Oak St.
Tift (Tifton)	SR 520 @ Virginia Ave./SR 35
Tift (Tifton)	SR 520 @ SR 401
Seminole (Donalsonville)	SR 38 @ SR 91
Seminole (Donalsonville)	SR 38 @ SR 91 Alternate
Lee	SR 520 @ Fussell Road
Lee	SR 520 @ Cookville Road

6.13 Critical Roadway Segments and Intersections

The Transportation Analysis in the 2013 Georgia HES identified “critical roadway segments” where the level of congestion during an evacuation will have a significant effect on the flow of traffic within the region. These critical roadway segments could create “bottlenecks” in the evacuation process. Table 7 presents these critical roadway segments for a coastal Georgia evacuation. Table 8 displays critical intersections that may become bottlenecked during an evacuation from the Gulf Coast.

Table 7: Critical Roadway Intersections for Coastal Georgia Evacuation

County	Critical Intersections
Bryan	1. US 17 @ SR 144 in Richmond Hill 2. I-95 @ SR 144 3. I-95 @ US 17 4. I-16 @ Old River Road 5. I-16 @ SR 30 6. US 280 @ SR 30 (Lanier) 7. US 280 @ SR 119 (Pembroke)
Chatham	1. I-95 @ SR 204 2. I-95 @ I-16 3. I-95 @ US 80 4. I-95 @ SR 21 5. I-16 All Interchanges 6. US 80 @ SR 307 7. US 80 @ SR 17 (Bloomingdale) 8. SR 21 @ SR 30 (Port Wentworth)
Effingham	1. SR 21 @ SR 119 (Springfield) 2. US 80 @ SR 17
Bulloch	1. US 80 @ SR 119 (North of Blitchton) 2. US 80 @ US 301 Bypass 3. I-16 @ SR 119 4. I-16 @ Ash Branch Church Road 5. I-16 @ SR 67 6. I-16 @ US 301 7. SR 67 @ SR 46 8. US 301 @ SR 46 9. US 301 @ US 301 Bypass 10. US 25 @ US 67 Bypass

Evans	1. US 301 @ US 280 2. US 280 @ SR 292
Liberty	1. US 84 @ US 17 (Midway) 2. US 84 @ SR 196 3. US 84 @ SR 199 (Hinesville) 4. SR 144 @ SR 119
Tattnall	1. US 280 @ SR 23 (Reidsville) 2. US 301 @ SR 23/57 (Glennville) 3. US 280 @ SR 56
Long	1. US 301 @ SR 57 (Ludowici)
McIntosh	1. SR 57 @ SR 251 2. US 17 @ SR 99 3. I-95 @ SR 57 4. I-95 @ SR 251
Wayne	1. US 341 @ US 301 2. US 341 @ US 84
Glynn	1. US 341 @ SR 32/99 2. I-95 @ US 341 3. I-95 @ US 17/82 4. US 17 @ F.J. Torras Causeway 5. SR 32 @ SR 99 6. US 341 @ SR 303 7. US 17 @ US 82/SR 520
Camden	1. I-95 @ SR 40 2. I-95 @ Colerain Rd 3. I-95 @ Harriett's Bluff Rd 4. SR 40 @ US 17 (Kingsland) 5. SR 40 @ SR 110 (East of Kingsland)

Charlton	1. SR 40 @ US 301 2. US 301 @ US 1
Brantley	1. US 301 @ US 82
Pierce	1. US 84 @ SR 32 2. US 84 @ SR 15
Ware	1. US 82 @ US 1 2. US 1 @ US 84 3. US 82 @ US 84

Table 8: Critical Intersections for Gulf Coast Evacuation

County	Potential Critical Intersection
Atkinson	SR 89 / US 441 @ SR 520 / US 82
Brooks	SR 333 @ SR 76 / US 221
Brooks	SR 333 @ SR 38 / US 84
Clinch	SR 89 / US 441 @ SR 38 / US 84
Clinch	SR 89 / US 441 @ SR 94
Colquitt	SR 133 @ SR 35 / US 319
Colquitt	SR 35 / US 319 @ SR 37
Colquitt	SR 35 / US 319 @ SR 33 & SR 133
Decatur	SR 1 / US 27 @ SR 97
Decatur	SR 1 / US 27 @ SR38 / US84
Decatur	SR 1 / US 27 @ SR 241
Decatur	SR 97 @ SR 302
Dougherty	SR 3 / US 19 @ SR 300
Dougherty	SR 520 / US 82 @ SR 300

Early	SR 1 / US 27 @ SR 62
Echols	SR 11 / US 129 @ SR 94
Grady	SR 111 @ SR 38 / US 84
Lanier	SR 11 / US 129 @ SR 38 / US 84
Lanier	SR 11 / US 129 @ SR 135 & US 221
Lowndes	SR 7 / US 41 @ SR 376
Miller	SR 91 @ SR 1 / US 27
Seminole	SR 91 @ SR 38 / US 84
Thomas	SR 3 / US 19 @ SR 35 / US 319
Thomas	SR 111 @ SR 3 / US 19
Tift	SR 35 / US 319 @ SR 520 / US 82

7.0 Reentry

This section of the TCIA outlines the strategy for the safe re-entry of emergency response personnel, critical infrastructure workforce personnel, businesses, and local residents to impacted areas of Georgia immediately following the subsidence of tropical storm force winds. Reentry information from GEMA/HS can be found at https://gema.georgia.gov/plan-prepare/re-entry.

7.1 Purpose

GEMA/HS and coastal county EMAs have developed a five-phased system of reentry to be initiated immediately following the subsidence of tropical storm force winds in an impacted area. Additional restrictions may apply based upon conditions created by the storm. Reentry operations include several activities that can span hours to weeks, including:

- Gaining access to impacted areas.
- Establishing control points to limit access to impacted areas until hazards have been cleared.
- The abatement of hazardous conditions within impacted areas.
- Phasing access for non-responders/citizens into impacted areas as conditions warrant.

7.2 Authority and Responsibility

In 2017, Georgia House Bill 405 was passed and enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia. The Act amended Title 38, Chapter 3, Article 3, Part 1 of the O.C.G.A. relating to the emergency powers of the Governor by adding a new Code § 38-3-58. This new code requires GEMA/HS to "establish a state-wide system to facilitate the transport and distribution of essentials in commerce during a state of emergency declared by the Governor for the purpose of meeting the needs of the residents of this state during such an emergency and to ensure the continuing economic resilience of communities impacted by such an emergency."

In addition, the Act states that this system "shall provide for a certification of organizations and business entities that facilitate, or are likely to facilitate, the transport or distribution of essentials where such certification shall apply to all employees or agents of such organizations and business entities who, as designated by such organizations and business entities, are employed to facilitate the transport or distribution of essentials."

In doing so, GEMA/HS:

1. May provide for a pre-emergency or post-emergency certification.
2. May rely on information provided for by bona fide employers in this state about the jobs performed by their employees relating to essentials.
3. Shall create easily recognizable indicia of certification to assist the efforts of local officials in determining the employees and agents of such organizations and business entities which are certified pursuant to this Code section.
4. May provide for an electronic certification process and an electronic distribution of the recognizable indicia of certification.

GEMA/HS "shall not require any organization, business entity, or individual to obtain any additional certification or to fulfill any additional requirement to transport or distribute essentials in commerce during a state of emergency declared by the Governor."

In the event that a curfew is established, certified designated employees or agents of an organization or business entity that has been certified through this process "may enter or remain in a curfew area beyond the restrictions of the curfew for the limited purpose of facilitating the transport or distribution of essentials." However, GEMA/HS and local officials reserve the right to specify permissible routes of ingress and egress and may deny access "to an area in order to preserve, protect, or sustain the life, health, safety, or economic well-being of a person or property or from granting access as otherwise deemed necessary."

GEMA/HS may suspend or revoke certification as a result of any violation or abuse of this certification. If the suspension is based on a reported violation or abuse, then GEMA/HS shall investigate the reported violation or abuse in a timely manner. If GEMA/HS suspends or revokes a certification, then they shall communicate the cause of the suspension or revocation to the certified organization or business entity.

7.3 Planning Assumptions

A tropical cyclone – particularly a major hurricane – has the potential to cause widespread catastrophic damage along both coastal and inland areas. It is assumed that reentry capabilities will require expedited augmentation in certain mission critical areas:

- A comprehensive reentry operation requires preparatory time upwards of 72 hours to establish pertinent operational entities.
- Bridge Inspection Strike Teams and Deep-Water Bridge Inspection Strike Teams will be required to support onward movement of Reentry Task Forces.
- Communications infrastructure will likely sustain damage, rendering many systems inoperable and leaving gaps in communications over a wide area. Commercially available communications networks will likely be overwhelmed with demand upon reentry by citizens. Communications support will be needed for response personnel, Reentry Task Forces, Support Strike Teams, personnel at forward incident facilities, and other responding parties.
- Large amounts of debris generated by storm surge and hurricane force winds – compounded by the prevalence of pine forests in Georgia – will require a tremendous road clearance effort. Heavy equipment will be needed to aid the Reentry Task Forces during initial phases of reentry.
- Reentry Task Forces and Support Strike Teams will require life-sustaining commodities prior to the onset and after the subsidence of tropical storm force winds. Augmented commodities may be required for extended operations.
- Medical support may accompany Reentry Task Forces with any medical needs that may arise during reentry operations.
- Numerous facilities along the coast store a variety of hazardous materials. Reentry Task Forces may require support for air monitoring and hazardous chemical identification.
- Reentry Task Forces and Support Strike Teams will require security during operations. Security will also be needed to protect commodities in transport and resources at Staging Areas.
- The electrical power infrastructure will sustain widespread impacts along coastal areas and inland communities, potentially leaving thousands of homes and businesses without power.
- A phased approach to reentry is employed to limit access into hazardous areas. The degree of damage and threat from hazards will vary across the impacted region; this will determine which reentry phase is needed for a particular area.
- Forward staging facilities will be established near impacted areas but away from the most hazardous conditions. Generally, for a tropical storm or Category 1 or 2 hurricane, facilities will be placed in closer proximity to the coast; for a major hurricane, facilities will be established further inland.
- Forward staging facilities will likely be established 24 to 48 hours prior to the forecast onset of sustained tropical storm force winds along the coast.
- The SOC will maintain full control of all state operations throughout reentry. The SOC will also determine the appropriate time to establish Forward Staging Areas (FSAs) for Reentry Task Forces.

7.4 Concept of Operations

Reentry operations are designed to allow access into impacted areas for SAR, road clearance, commodities distribution, infrastructure restoration, and recovery operations. Georgia utilizes a phased system for reentry operations. This approach is strategically designed to allow only emergency response personnel – Reentry Task Forces, Support Strike Teams, critical workforce personnel, etc. – access to impacted areas until hazardous conditions have been mitigated or have abated for the general public. A comprehensive logistics structure will support reentry during all phases. Security checkpoints and reentry permits will be utilized during Phases 1, 2, and 3 to allow critical workforce to gain access into restricted areas. Numerous operational facilities are required to enact and support an effective reentry operation. For more information, see the GEOP ESF-7 Annex at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/planning and the Logistics Management and Resource Support SOG at https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/logistics.

7.5 Reentry Task Forces

Reentry Task Forces are the first teams to deploy from FSAs to carry out ground-based tactical operations, including road clearance and utility restoration. A comprehensive coastal response effort could require upwards of 30 Reentry Task Forces. The Reentry Task Forces are deployed from FSAs and travel along pre-designated routes. Typically, interstates are given top priority for clearance, followed by U.S. routes, State routes, and arterial roads.

Reentry Task Forces are activated by the Incident/Unified Command group and are comprised of personnel from multiple State Agencies and private-sector partners, including GDOT, GFC, DNR, DPS, GADoD, Georgia Power, and the Georgia Transmission Corporation (GTC). It is anticipated that personnel will encounter a tremendous amount of debris, especially from downed trees and power lines. Georgia Power and GTC will ensure that each of the Reentry Task Forces possesses the capability to neutralize downed transmission and distribution lines. GDOT and GFC will clear fallen trees and other debris using a variety of equipment, including chainsaws, front-end loaders, backhoes, bulldozers, motor graders, and dump trucks. DPS and DNR will provide security for the Task Forces as needed.

7.6 Support Strike Teams

Support Strike Teams are coordinated by the Staging Area Managers in conjunction with the SOC and ESF-1 and may or may not be staged prior to the onset of tropical storm force winds. These Strike Teams will be coordinated and utilized as the need arises. Each of the Teams is typically comprised of a Strike Team Leader and a subject matter expert (e.g., Inspector, Officer, etc.).

- Bridge Inspection/Assessment Strike Teams inspect shallow water bridges and road bridges for potential damage.
- Deep-Water Bridge Inspection/Assessment Strike Teams inspect deep water bridges and road bridges for potential damage.

- Law Enforcement Strike Teams staff checkpoints and provide security for the Reentry Task Forces as needed.
- Medical support is comprised of at least two medical support personnel with an ambulance and basic life support supplies and equipment.

7.7 Southern Company (Georgia Power)

Southern Company will establish northern and/or southern Staging Areas prior to a tropical cyclone making landfall. This will allow them to begin reentry along seven northern routes and four southern routes. The possible staging areas are (order from closest to furthest away from the coast):

- Northern Routes – Statesboro, Dublin, and Macon
- Southern Routes – Waycross, Homerville, and Tifton

Southern Company leadership will be stationed at these locations 24-48 hours prior to a tropical cyclone making landfall. Southern Company crews will be stationed at these sites 12-24 hours prior to a tropical cyclone making landfall. Southern Company will re-enter the area via 11 pre-identified routes. These routes are open to change based on conditions of bridges and roadways during reentry. The northern routes (numbers 1-7) originate in Metter. The southern routes (numbers 8-11) originate in Waycross.

1. Hwy 121 North to Hwy 21 East to I-95
2. Hwy 121 North to US 80 East to I-95
3. Hwy 121 South to I-16 East to I-95
4. Hwy 129 South to US 280 East to Hwy 204 (Pembroke) to I-95
5. US 301 South to Hwy 144 East (Glenville) to I-95
6. US 301 South to Hwy 196 to I-95
7. US 301 South to Hwy 57 (Ludowici) to I-95
8. US 84 North to US 341 South (Jesup) to I-95 and Brunswick, GA
9. US 84 North to Hwy 32 East (Patterson) US 341 South to I-95
10. US 82 East to I-95
11. US 1 South to Hwy 40 East (Folkston, GA) to I-95

All teams will be redirected once they reach I-95. During initial phases of reentry, Southern Company crews will accompany Reentry Task Forces to assist in the clearing of power and transmission lines from roadways. Bridge Inspection Strike Teams will be responsible for checking bridges and roadways to determine safety for Southern Company crews and equipment. GDOT will be responsible for assisting in the selection of alternate routes should planned routes be inaccessible.

7.8 Access During Reentry

The State of Georgia's Critical Workforce Disaster Permit and Reentry Program is designed to prevent additional loss of life during response and recovery by restricting access to only those entities that have a role in life safety, mitigation of hazardous conditions, and critical infrastructure restoration. Local law enforcement will support access control. When this is not possible, the SOC, in conjunction with the Staging Area Manager, will use all available information to determine if restricted access is necessary and will utilize state-level resources to execute these decisions. The SOC

and Staging Area Manager, along with ESF-13, will coordinate State support for access control. Access into restricted areas is granted by security officials at the checkpoint and solely at the discretion of law enforcement personnel. Disaster response personnel that have a role in mitigating or abating hazardous conditions will be granted immediate access. To augment this process, GEMA/HS distributes access permits to entities and organizations that are deemed to be part of the critical workforce. Additional information pertaining to critical workforce disaster reentry permitting can be found in the Critical Workforce Disaster Permits and Reentry Standard Operating Guide.

7.9 Phased Reentry

Georgia uses a five-phased approach to reentry. This involves sealing the broad scale impacted area with perimeter security and only allowing access to critical infrastructure owners and operators during the first three phases of reentry. Access will be provided to those with Critical Workforce Disaster Reentry Permits. Critical infrastructure owners and operators who present a company-issued photo ID during Phase 3 and arrive in a marked company vehicle will be given access to the impacted area. The permits are designed primarily for contractors, subcontractors, and assignees of these critical infrastructure owners and operators that may arrive in unmarked or unfamiliar vehicles. However, these individuals must also present employer-issued photo IDs to enter the impacted area. Although reentry phases have been defined to provide consistency and clarity across jurisdictional borders, neighboring counties or communities within the same geographic region may operate under different reentry phases at the same time.

Phase 1: Render Safe Task Force Team Entry

Phase 1 is the initial phase of Reentry. At this time, teams from state and local response agencies, as well as private sector utility providers, will gain access to impacted areas. The primary objective of operating personnel during this phase is to render the area safe for the first responders who will follow them to conduct life safety operations.

Phase 1 will begin after the abatement of tropical storm force winds and when conditions at the FSAs are deemed safe by on-site Reentry Task Force leaders. Reentry Task Forces will deploy from the FSAs along the pre-designated reentry routes and conduct road clearance operations into coastal areas to allow ground-based response personnel the ability to access the impacted areas.

Most likely, members of the Render Safe Task Forces will be co-located immediately before reentry operations begin from Staging Areas. These Render Safe Task Forces will be the first officials to enter restricted areas; therefore, reentry passes will not be required (as the Task Forces will have embedded law enforcement officials). Nearly all personnel within this group will be manning emergency response vehicles with obvious agency or company markings. GSP Air Operations may utilize aerial reconnaissance during Phase 1 operations. Aerial reconnaissance may be used to determine the status of and impacts to reentry routes, and to determine areas experiencing ongoing hazardous conditions. Aerial reconnaissance will be coordinated by GSP Air Operations in conjunction with ESF-1 and the ASOC. Aerial reconnaissance resources that may be utilized during Phase 1 include but are not limited to: Georgia National

Guard satellite imagery, fixed and rotary wing assets, elements of the State Aviation Authority, GFC, DNR, and CAP. Upon reentry, utility crews on the Render Safe Task Forces will ensure the safe handling and removal of electric transmission and distribution lines. GDOT and GFC resources will oversee the clearing of debris off of roadways. GDOT will inspect roadways and provide approval ratings for travel on reentry routes.

Phase 2: Critical Workforce Conducting Life Safety Operations

Phase 2 will consist of personnel conducting life safety operations in impacted areas. These operations include, but are not limited to: SAR, EMS, fire suppression, HAZMAT control and containment, PDAs, essential relief staff to critical medical facilities, and immediate utility restoration to critical incident facilities.

Phase 3: Essential Infrastructure Emergency Support Personnel

Phase 3 will consist primarily of individuals in the public and private sector that can restore critical infrastructure operations in support of reentry by the general public. These critical infrastructure systems and networks include, but are not limited to petroleum distributors, food distributors, non-emergency medical facilities (such as dialysis centers), pharmaceutical providers, members of the media, medical facility support staff, and local government essential workers. Reentry during this phase will require close coordination among local emergency management and public safety officials to ensure that the appropriate individuals are allowed to access damaged areas. Personnel entering impacted areas during Phases 2 and 3 are expected to present employee credentials, as well as a valid state-issued identification card, to public safety personnel controlling access. Private sector personnel may be required to possess a State of Georgia Critical Workforce Disaster Reentry Permit. These permits are issued to private sector personnel that meet the criteria established in the Critical Workforce Disaster Permits and Reentry Standard Operating Guide.

Phase 4: Local Residents, Property Owners, and Business Owners

Citizens who reside, own property, or own businesses in the impacted area are allowed to re-enter during Phase 4. The timeframe of this phase is dependent upon the extent of the storm damage and the status of recovery and restoration operations in the preceding phases. For various reasons, access during this phase may be the most challenging to control. During Phase 4, access may also be limited to certain portions of impacted counties, and restrictions may be in place only allowing access during daylight hours. Residents and individuals attempting to gain access during this phase will be expected to present valid state-issued photo identification that includes an address in the impacted area; or valid state-issued photo identification along with a property deed, recent utility bill verifying an address, current voter registration card, recent property tax statement, business credential, or paystub from a local business.

Phase 5: Open to Public with Limited Access

In Phase 5, local officials will determine that a county or portions of the county are relatively safe for entrance by the general public. Restrictions may remain in place for a period of time limiting access to daylight hours.

7.10 Reentry Routes

The following tables list reentry routes identified for the northern and southern portions of coastal Georgia.

Table 9: Reentry Routes for Northern Georgia Coast

Reentry Route	Origin/Destination
SR 242 to US 1 to US 80 South	Sandersville to Statesboro
US 301 South to I-16 to I-95	Statesboro to Savannah
US 301 South to SR 30/SR 204	Statesboro to Claxton to Pembroke to Savannah
US 301 South to SR 144	Statesboro to Richmond Hill
US 301 North to SR 21	Statesboro to Sylvania to Savannah
US 80	Statesboro to Savannah
US 301 South to SR 57 to I-95	Statesboro to Claxton to Glenville to Ludowici
US 301 South to SR 196 to US 84 to I-95	Statesboro to Claxton to Glenville to Hinesville

Table 10: Reentry Routes for Southern Georgia Coast

Reentry Route	Origin/Destination
US 82 to US 1 North	Tifton to Waycross
SR 520	Waycross to Brunswick
US 1 to US 40	Waycross to Folkston to St. Mary's
US 84 to SR 32 to SR 99 to US 341	Waycross to Patterson to Sterling to Brunswick
US 84 to US 341	Waycross to Jesup to Brunswick

8.0 Plan Maintenance and Revision

8.1 Evaluation

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

GEMA/HS will at times coordinate and conduct event debriefings and compile After Action Reports for incidents that call for the activation of all or any portion of the GEOP. Necessary ESFs should 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 SOGs, when applicable.

8.2 Maintenance and Revision

The Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex will be revised in accordance with 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. To submit corrections, comments, suggestions, or questions pertaining to this incident annex, please contact the GEMA/HS Hurricane Planner or the GEMA/HS Planning Section Chief.

9.0 Authorities and References

9.1 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 National Incident Management System and supports the National Response Framework.

O.C.G.A. § 38-3-1 to § 38-3-10 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 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.

All State resources utilized during a response will remain under the control of their respective agency/department/organization. Federal resources will be requested by the State to augment response capabilities. Federal resources requested by the State may be subject to cost sharing as dictated by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and

Emergency Assistance Act, herein referred to as the Stafford Act. Other references include:

- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Presidential Policy Directive-8
- FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG)-101
- National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) Emergency Management Assistance Compact
- U.S. DHS Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs)-3 and -8
- GEMA/HS Hazard Mitigation Strategy
- GEMA/HS Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA)

9.2 References

- Constitution of the State of Georgia (as Amended through January 1, 2017): https://www.senate.ga.gov/Documents/gaconstitution.pdf
- Georgia Emergency Operations Plan, along with ESF Annexes and Support Annexes: https://gema.georgia.gov/what-we-do/planning
- FEMA National Preparedness Goal: https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/goal
- FEMA National Response Framework: https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/national-preparedness/frameworks/response
- FEMA National Incident Management System: https://www.fema.gov/emergency-managers/nims
- Coastal Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES), July 2013, performed by FEMA/USACE/Dewberry
- 2017 Georgia House Bill 405: https://www.legis.ga.gov/api/legislation/document/20172018/170607
- GEMA/HS Crisis Communication Policy (2022)
- GDOT District 5 Hurricane Plan / GDOT State Hurricane Plan

10.0 Appendices

Appendix A – NWS Coverage and GEMA/HS Areas Map

Appendix B – Key Terms and Acronyms

Appendix C – Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale

Appendix D – Maximum Calculated Storm Surge Heights

Appendix E – Individual County Storm Surge Maps

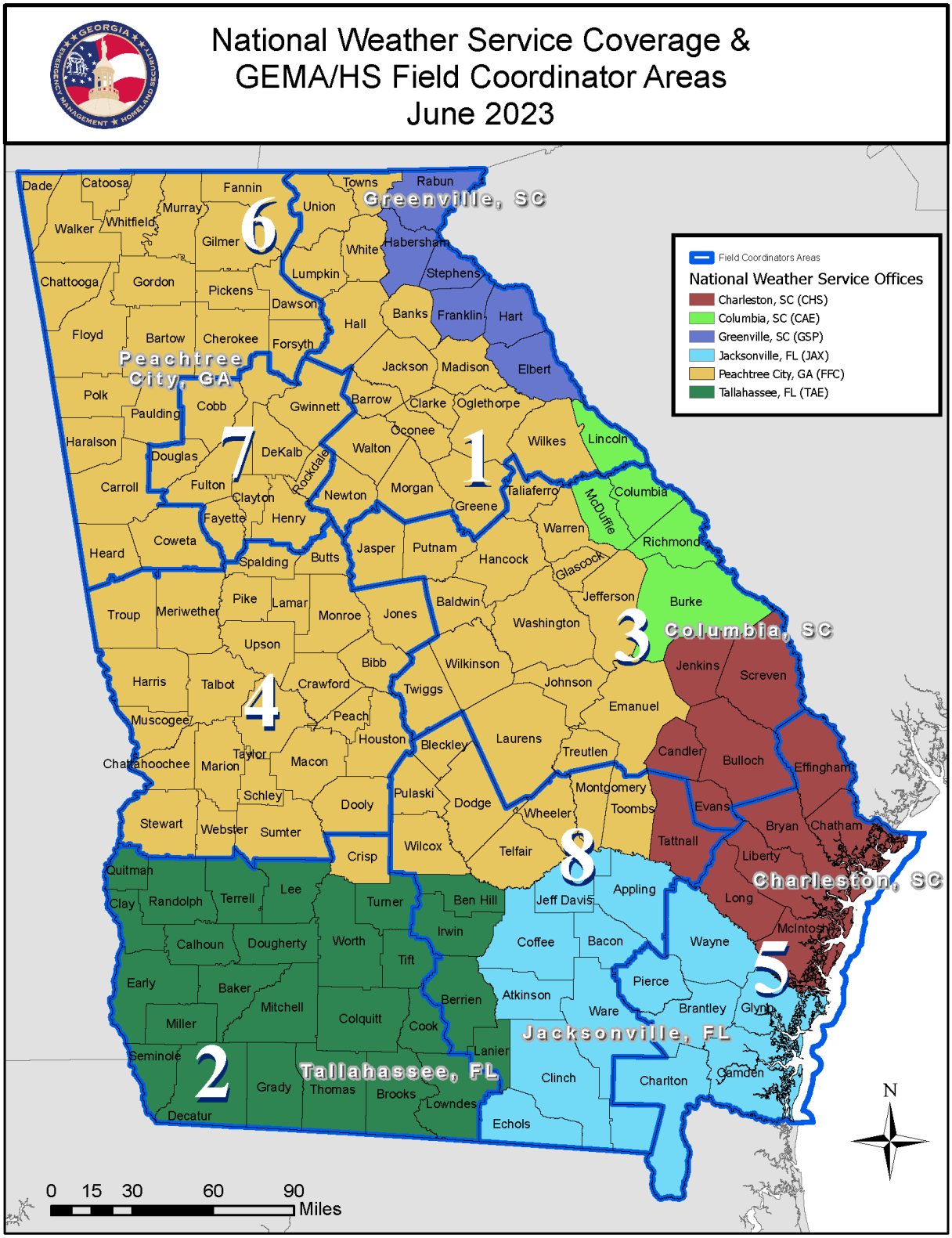
Appendix F – Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios

Appendix G – Coastal Georgia Evacuation Maps

Appendix H – Georgia Public Broadcasting Radio Station Map

Appendix I – State Synchronization Matrix

Appendix A – NWS Coverage and GEMA/HS Areas Map



Appendix B – Key Terms and Acronyms

- Tropical Wave/Disturbance: A discrete tropical weather system of organized or disorganized thunderstorms, generally 100 to 300 miles in diameter, originating in the tropics or subtropics and maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more.
- Tropical Depression: An organized system of thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of less than 39 mph.
- Tropical Storm: An organized system with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 40 to 73 mph.
- Hurricane: An intense tropical cyclone with a well-defined circulation, producing maximum sustained winds of 74 mph or greater.
- Major Hurricane: Sustained winds are 111 mph or greater.
- Tropical Storm Watch: Issued when tropical storm conditions, including winds from 39 to 73 mph, pose a possible threat to a specified coastal area within 48 hours.
- Tropical Storm Warning: Issued when tropical storm conditions, including winds from 39 to 73 mph, are expected in a specified coastal area within 36 hours or less.
- Hurricane Watch: Hurricane conditions are possible within the watch area, generally within 48 hours of the onset of tropical storm force winds.
- Hurricane Warning: Hurricane conditions are expected within the warning area, generally within 36 hours of the onset of tropical storm force winds.
- Storm Surge Watch: There is the possibility of life-threatening inundation generally within 48 hours.
- Storm Surge Warning: There is a danger of life-threatening inundation generally within 36 hours.
- Extreme Wind Warning: Extreme sustained winds (115mph or greater) of a hurricane, usually associated with the eyewall, are expected to occur within an hour.
- Tornado Watch: Issued to alert the public that conditions are favorable for the development of tornadoes in and close to the watch area. These watches are issued with information concerning the watch area and the length of time they are in effect.
- Tornado Warning: Issued by local NWS offices to warn the public that a tornado has been sighted by storm spotters/law enforcement or indicated by radar. These warnings are issued with information concerning where the tornado is presently located, and which communities are in the anticipated path of the tornado.
- Flash Flood Watch: A flash flood is possible in the area; stay alert.
- Flash Flood Warning: A flash flood is imminent and everyone in the area should take immediate action.

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act
AFN - Access and Functional Needs
ARC - American Red Cross
ASOC - Aviation Support Operations Center
CAP - Civil Air Patrol
CHAMP - GDOT Coordinated Highway Assistance & Maintenance Program
DHS - Department of Human Services
DNR - Department of Natural Resources
DOAS - Department of Administrative Services
DPS - Department of Public Safety
DRC - Disaster Recovery Center
ELT - Evacuation Liaison Team
EMA - Emergency Management Agency
EMAC - Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAP - Emergency Management Accreditation Program
EMI - Emergency Management Institute
EOP - Emergency Operations Plan
EPD - Environmental Protection Division
ESF - Emergency Support Function
EST - FEMA Emergency Support Team
FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA - Federal Highway Administration
FSA - Forward Staging Area
GADoD - Georgia Department of Defense
GBI - Georgia Bureau of Investigation
GDA - Georgia Department of Agriculture
GDCH - Georgia Department of Community Health
GDOT - Georgia Department of Transportation
GDPH - Georgia Department of Public Health
GEFA - Georgia Environmental Finance Authority
GEMA/HS - Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency
GEOP - Georgia Emergency Operations Plan
GFC - Georgia Forestry Commission
GIS - Geographic Information System
GPB - Georgia Public Broadcast
GPSTC - Georgia Public Safety Training Center
GSP - Georgia State Patrol
GTC - Georgia Transmission Corporation
HERO - GDOT's Highway Emergency Response Operator
HES - Hurricane Evacuation Study
HIRA - GEMA/HS Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

HLT - Hurricane Liaison Team
HSEEP - Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
IAP - Incident Action Plan
IC - Incident Commander
IMT - Incident Management Team
IRR - Initial Response Resources
JFO - Joint Field Office
JIC - Joint Information Center
LNO - Liaison Officer
LSA - Logistics Staging Area
MEOW - Maximum Envelope of Water
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOM - Maximums of MEOWs
MRE - Meal Ready to Eat
NGO - Non-governmental Organization
NHC - National Hurricane Center
NIMS - National Incident Management System
NRF - National Response Framework
NWS - National Weather Service
OPCON - State Operating Conditions
PIO - Public Information Officer
PODs - Points of Distribution
RRCC - Regional Response Coordination Center
RRF - Resource Request Form
RSOI - Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
RSS - Really Simple Syndication
SAR - Search and Rescue
SEOC - State Emergency Operations Center
SERFC - Southeast River Forecast Center
SLOSH - Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes
SOC - Georgia State Operations Center
SOE - State of Emergency
SOG - Standard Operating Guide
SPC - Storm Prediction Center
TCIA - Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex
TCN - GDOT's Traffic Counter Network
TCP - Traffic Control Point
TCSG - Technical College System of Georgia
TRP - Temporary Refueling Point
USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USG - University System of Georgia

VDCT - Volunteer and Donation Coordination Team
VOAD - Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VTC - Video Teleconferences
WFO - NWS Weather Forecast Office
WPC - Weather Prediction Center

Appendix C – Saffir-Simpson Wind Scale

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 categorization based on the hurricane's intensity at the indicated time. The scale – originally developed by wind engineer Herb Saffir and meteorologist Robert Simpson – has been an excellent tool for alerting the public about the possible impacts of hurricanes at varying intensities. The scale provides examples of the type of damage and impacts in the United States associated with winds of the indicated intensity.

- Category 1 (74-95 mph): Very dangerous winds will produce some damage. Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding, and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
- Category 2 (96-110 mph): Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near-total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
- Category 3 (111-129 mph – major hurricane): Devastating damage will occur. Well-built frame homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
- Category 4 (130-156 mph – major hurricane): Catastrophic damage will occur. Well-built frame homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be inhabitable for weeks or months.
- Category 5 (157 mph or higher – major hurricane): Catastrophic damage will occur. A high percentage of frame homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be inhabitable for weeks or months.

Appendix D – Maximum Calculated Storm Surge Heights

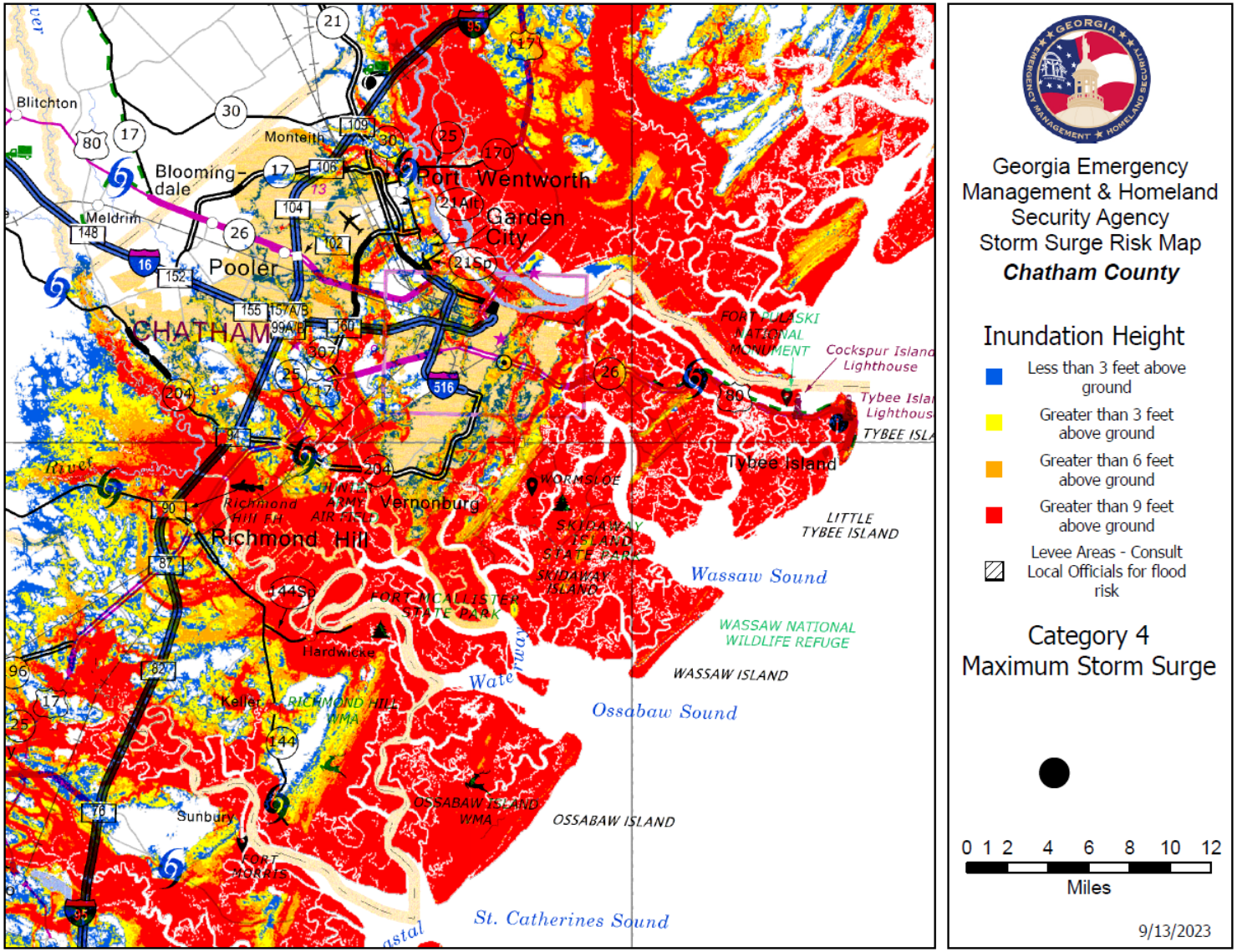
Note: These values are from the Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study completed in 2013.

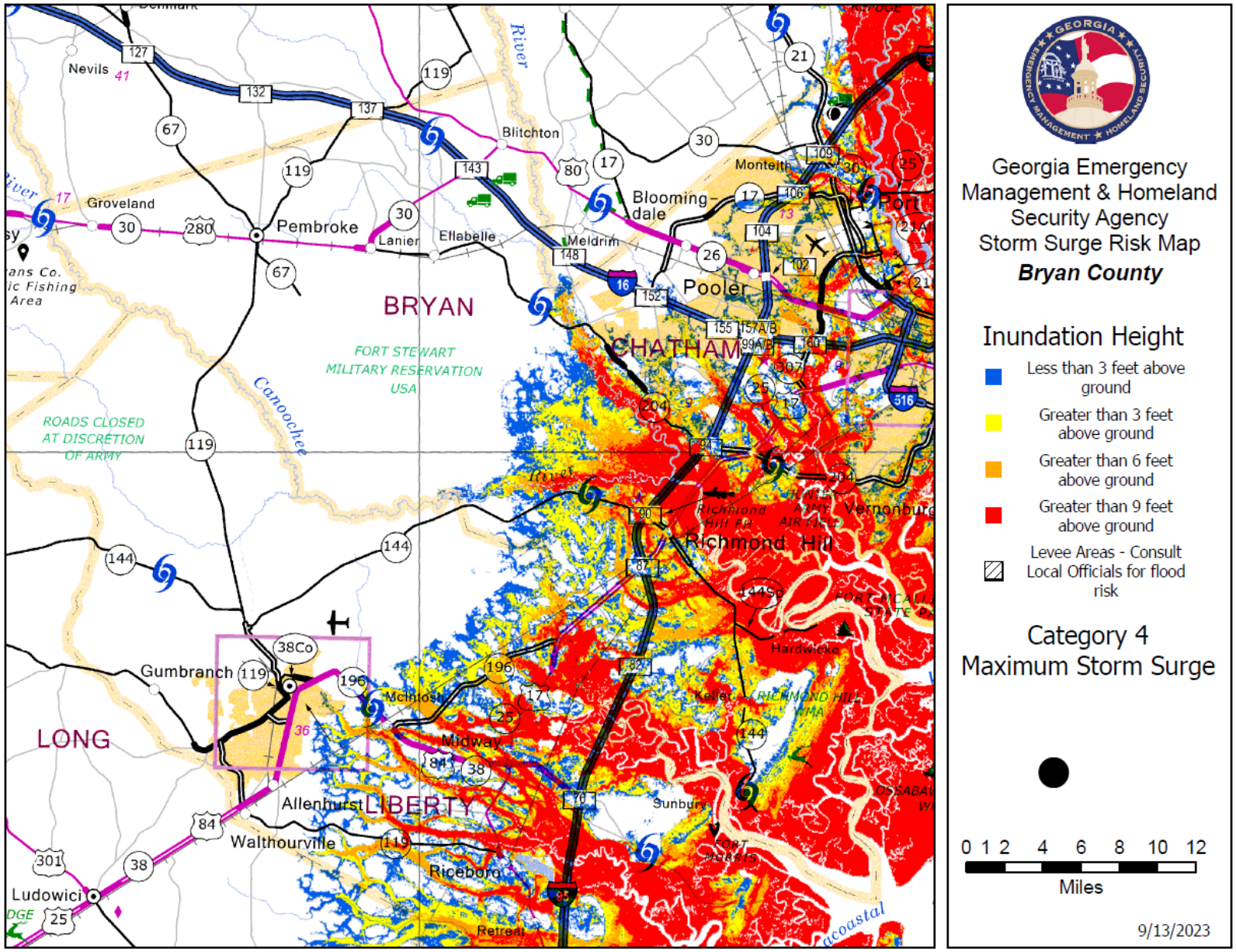
Maximum Calculated Surge Heights – Chatham County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
Tybee Island Light House	4.4	6.9	11.3	15.8	19.6	23.1
Tybee Island South	6.4	8.8	13.1	17.6	21.5	24.9
Thunderbolt	-	-	1.5	6.8	10.4	14.0
Vernonburg	6.6	9.7	15.8	21.4	25.3	28.9
Isle of Hope	6.6	9.9	15.5	18.0	24.8	28.5
GA-204 and I-516	6.5	9.7	15.8	20.6	24.6	28.4
Savannah Waterfront	5.9	7.8	12.5	16.8	21.5	25.4
Port Wentworth	4.7	6.7	12.5	17.5	22.9	26.4
Savannah River at I-95	4.5	5.3	11.6	17.5	23.2	27.5
Maximum Calculated Surge Heights – Bryan County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
Canoochee River at SR-67	-	-	4.1	11.2	15.1	19.2
Ogeechee River at SR-204	-	-	1.1	9.5	13.6	17.8
Fort McAllister	6.5	9.3	15.6	20.4	23.9	27.6
Canoochee River at I-95	6.5	9.8	16.2	20.0	24.0	27.8
DNR Belfast Siding Boat Ramp	4.5	7.3	14.2	18.9	21.5	25.5
Richmond Hill	6.5	9.7	16.3	20.1	23.9	27.5
Keller	-	-	3.8	9.7	14.1	18.0
Ossabaw Island South	6.6	9.3	16.3	18.8	23.1	27.0
Maximum Calculated Surge Heights – Liberty County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
St. Catherine's Island	6.8	9.6	15.2	20.5	25.0	28.8

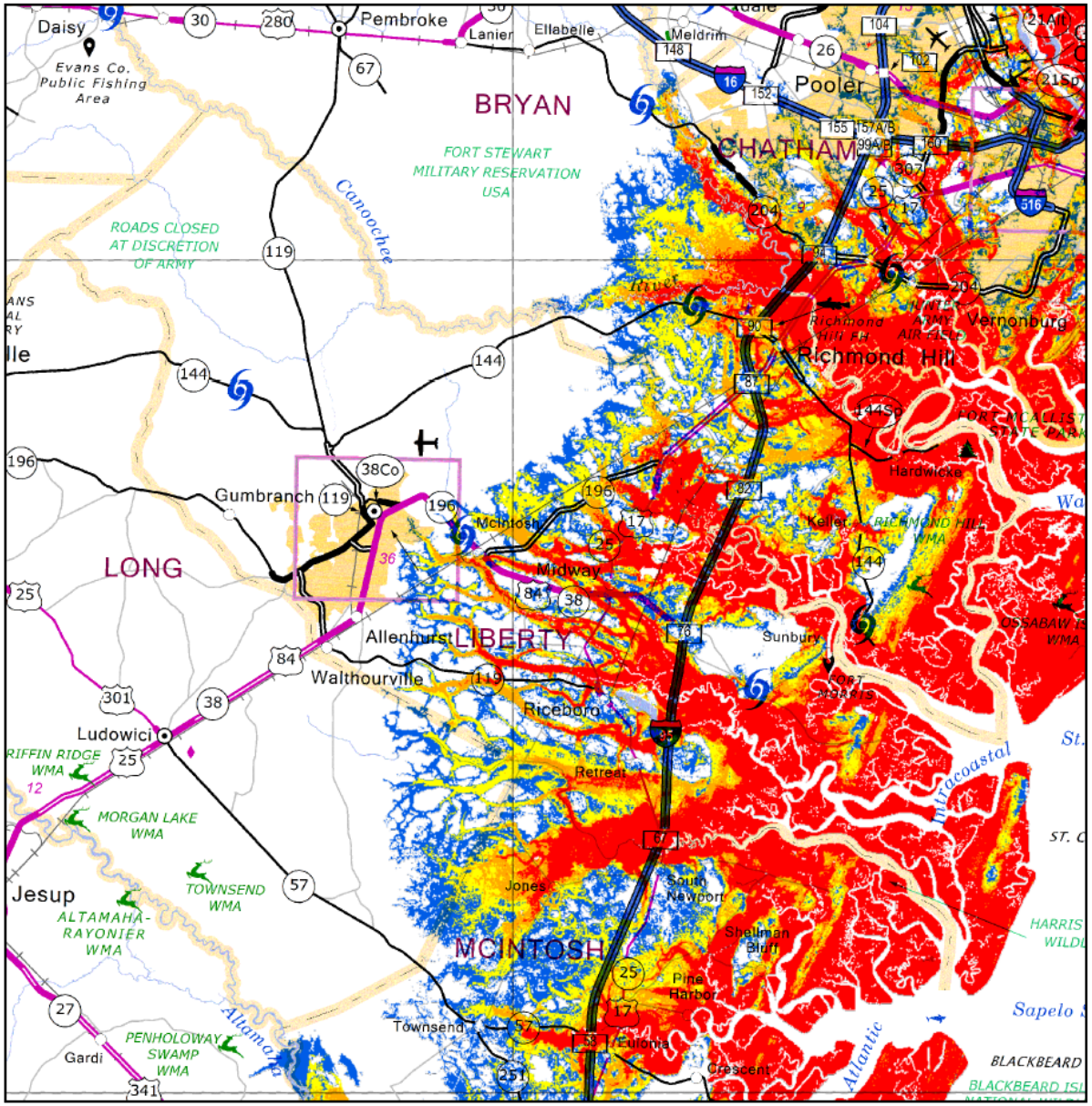
Location	TS	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Fort Morris	6.5	9.3	15.0	17.0	22.0	28.4
Riceboro	-	4.0	10.1	15.1	19.0	22.9
Midway	-	-	5.6	10.2	14.7	18.7
Halfmoon Landing	6.8	9.6	15.2	20.5	25.0	28.8
Fleming	-	-	-	5.7	10.9	15.0
North Port River at I-95	5.9	9.1	15.3	20.7	24.3	28.0
South Newport River at I-95	6.7	9.6	15.4	20.6	24.4	27.9
Maximum Calculate Surge Heights – McIntosh County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
Pine Harbor	6.9	10.3	17.0	21.9	25.3	28.8
Altamaha River at Everett						
Altamaha River at Cox						
Fort King George	6.8	9.9	15.8	21.4	25.5	29.3
South Newport	6.7	9.6	15.4	20.6	24.4	27.9
U.S. 17 at Eulona	6.7	9.4	16.9	21.3	24.8	28.3
Shellman Bluff	6.9	10.1	16.3	21.5	25.4	29.0
Sapelo Island Light House	6.6	9.4	15.1	20.0	24.4	28.0
Darien River at Darien	6.8	9.8	15.6	21.3	25.6	29.2
Maximum Calculated Surge Heights – Glynn County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
Jekyll Island Beach Front	6.6	9.5	14.3	18.8	22.8	26.4
Jekyll Island Wharf	6.6	9.4	14.6	19.0	22.8	26.7
St. Simon's Lighthouse	6.7	9.5	14.9	19.5	23.3	26.9
F.J. Torras Causeway Bridge	6.8	9.6	15.3	19.9	23.6	27.6

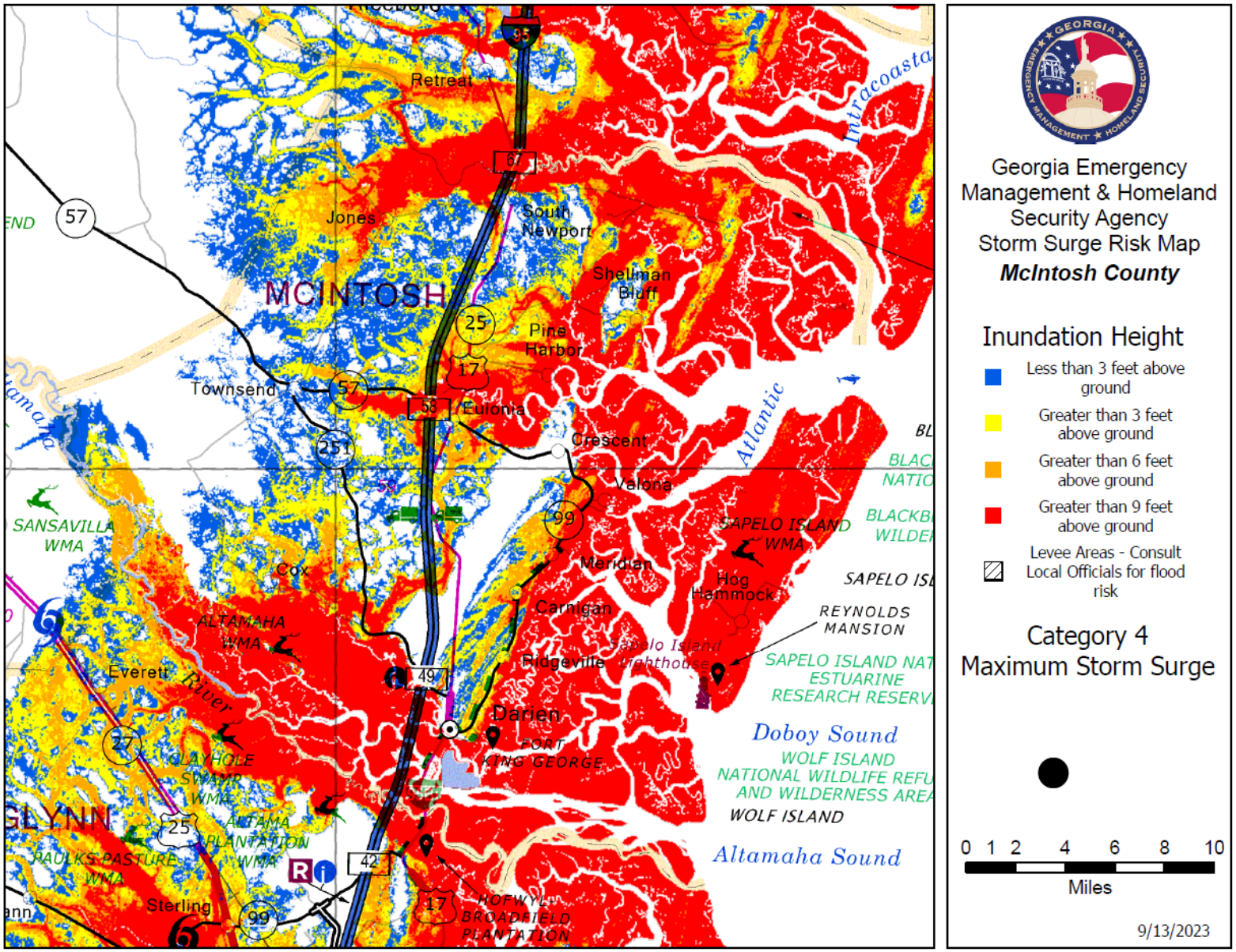
Location	TS	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Downtown Brunswick	0.9	4.9	10.7	15.9	20.6	24.1
Little St. Simons Island	5.6	8.2	12.8	17.9	22.0	25.8
U.S. 17 at Joe Frank Harris Terminal	1.4	4.3	10.1	15.0	19.5	23.1
Oak Grove Island	5.7	8.4	14.7	20.1	24.1	28.6
Altamaha River at U.S. 17	6.8	9.7	15.5	21.0	25.2	28.6
Maximum Calculated Surge Heights – Camden County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
St. Mary's Dock	6.1	9.0	13.4	18.3	23.1	27.0
U.S. 17 and St. Mary's River	4.9	6.0	10.3	16.3	20.3	23.3
Harriett's Bluff	4.1	6.7	12.0	17.3	21.6	26.0
U.S. 17 and Satilla River – Woodbine	5.4	8.8	14.7	19.2	22.6	27.0
Park Service Dock – Cumberland Island	6.0	8.7	13.0	17.7	22.4	26.3
White Oak Creek at U.S. 17	-	-	6.1	10.5	14.6	19.3
Little Satilla River at U.S. 17	6.0	6.9	13.3	19.2	23.5	27.7
Cumberland Lighthouse Island	6.4	9.1	13.7	18.2	21.9	26.0
Dover Bluff	6.6	9.6	15.2	19.5	23.9	28.0

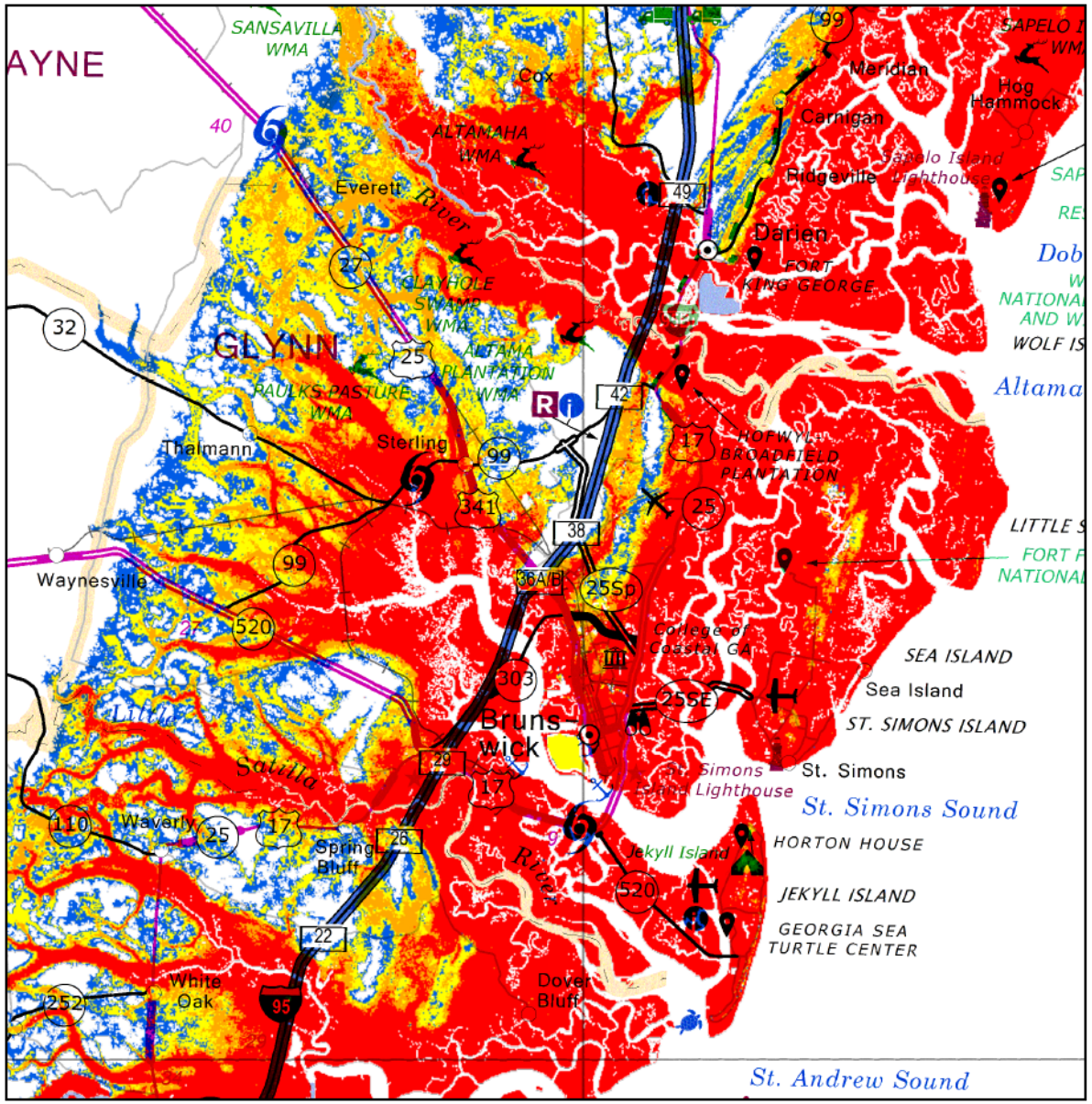
Appendix E – Individual County Storm Surge Maps




Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Storm Surge Risk Map
Bryan County
Inundation Height
Less than 3 feet above ground
Greater than 3 feet above ground
Greater than 6 feet above ground
Greater than 9 feet above ground
Levee Areas - Consult Local Officials for flood risk
Category 4
Maximum Storm Surge
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12
Miles
9/13/2023
BRYAN
CHATHAM
LONG
LIBERTY
FORT STEWART
MILITARY RESERVATION
USA
ROADS CLOSED
AT DISCRETION
OF ARMY
Pembroke
Groveland
Nevils
Blitchton
Bloomingdale
Pooler
Richmond Hill
Vernonburg
Hardwicke
Midway
Allenhurst
Walthourville
Riceboro
Ludowici
Gumbranch
Sunbury
Retreat
Canoochee
River


Daisy
Evans Co. Public Fishing Area
Pembroke
Lanier
Ellabelle
Meldrim
Pooler
BRYAN
FORT STEWART MILITARY RESERVATION USA
CHATHAM
ROADS CLOSED AT DISCRETION OF ARMY
Canoochee River
Richmond Hill
Vernonburg
Hardwicke
Gumbranch
38Co
Mcintosh
Midway
LONG
LIBERTY
Allenhurst
Walthourville
Riceboro
Sunbury
Ludowici
Retreat
Jesup
MORGAN LAKE WMA
TOWNSEND WMA
ALTAMAHA-RAYONIER WMA
MCINTOSH
Jones
South Newport
Shellman Bluff
Pine Harbor
Townsend
Eulonia
Crescent
Gardi
PENHOLOWAY SWAMP WMA
Atlantic
BLACKBEARD
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Storm Surge Risk Map
Liberty County
Inundation Height
Less than 3 feet above ground
Greater than 3 feet above ground
Greater than 6 feet above ground
Greater than 9 feet above ground
Levee Areas - Consult Local Officials for flood risk
Category 4
Maximum Storm Surge
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
Miles
9/13/2023


Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Storm Surge Risk Map
McIntosh County
Inundation Height
Less than 3 feet above ground
Greater than 3 feet above ground
Greater than 6 feet above ground
Greater than 9 feet above ground
Levee Areas - Consult Local Officials for flood risk
Category 4 Maximum Storm Surge
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
9/13/2023
Retreat
Jones
South Newport
Shellman Bluff
Pine Harbor
Townsend
Eulonia
Crescent
Valona
Meridian
Carnigan
Ridgeville
Darien
Everett
Sterling
Cox
Hog Hammock
Doboy Sound
Altamaha Sound
WOLF ISLAND
SAPELO ISLAND WMA
REYNOLDS MANSION
SANSAVILLA WMA
ALTAMAHA WMA
BLACKBEARD ISLAND
FORT KING GEORGE
HOFWYL-BROADFIELD PLANTATION
RAULKS PASTURE WMA
ALTAMA PLANTATION WMA
BLACKBEARD ISLAND WILDERNESS
SAPELO ISLAND NATIONAL ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERVE
WOLF ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND WILDERNESS AREA
Atlantic
Intracoastal
MCINTOSH
GLYNN



Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Storm Surge Risk Map
Glynn County

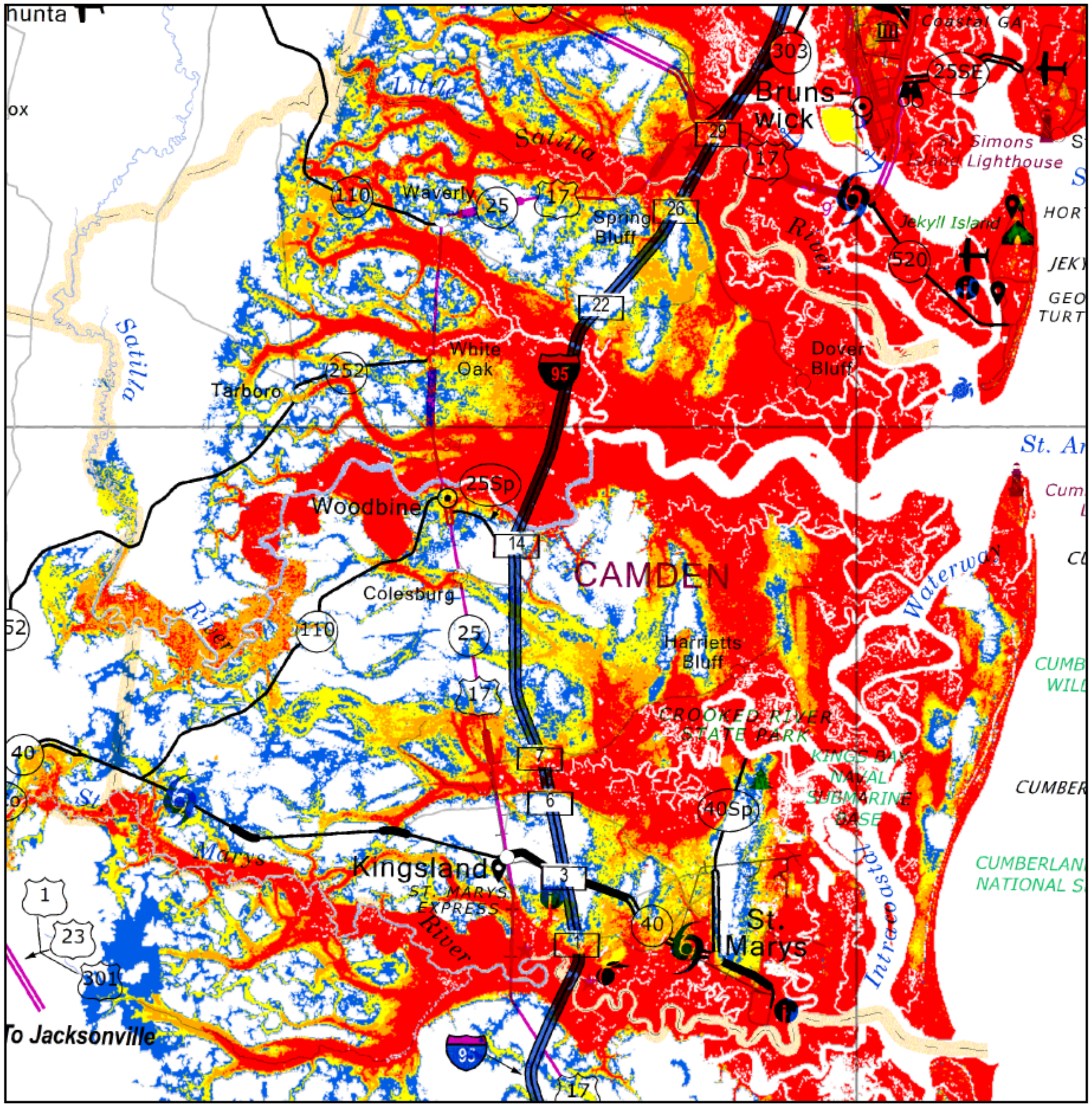
Inundation Height

- Less than 3 feet above ground
- Greater than 3 feet above ground
- Greater than 6 feet above ground
- Greater than 9 feet above ground
- Levee Areas - Consult Local Officials for flood risk

Category 4 Maximum Storm Surge

0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles

9/13/2023



Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Storm Surge Risk Map
Camden County

Inundation Height

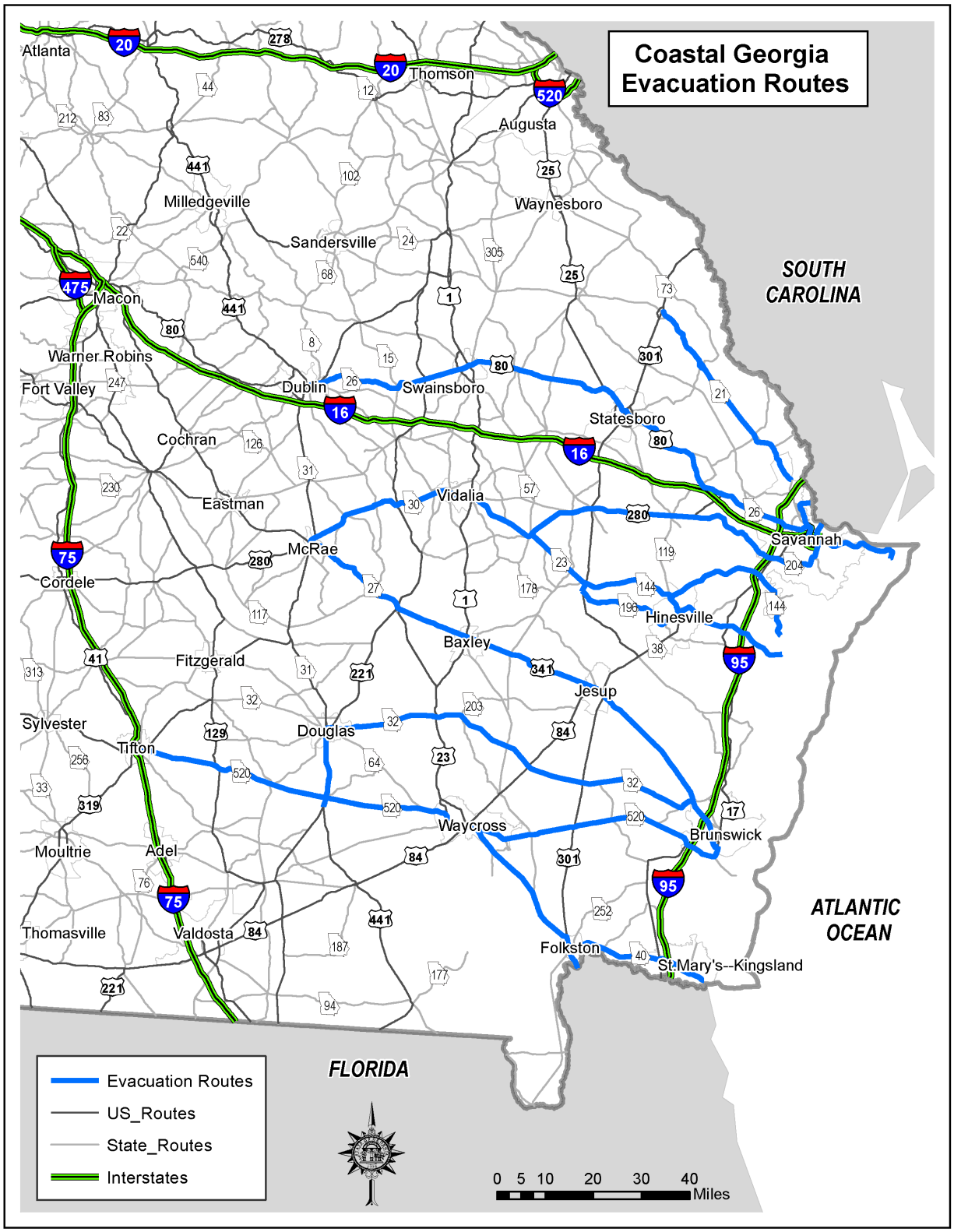
- Less than 3 feet above ground
- Greater than 3 feet above ground
- Greater than 6 feet above ground
- Greater than 9 feet above ground
- Levee Areas - Consult Local Officials for flood risk

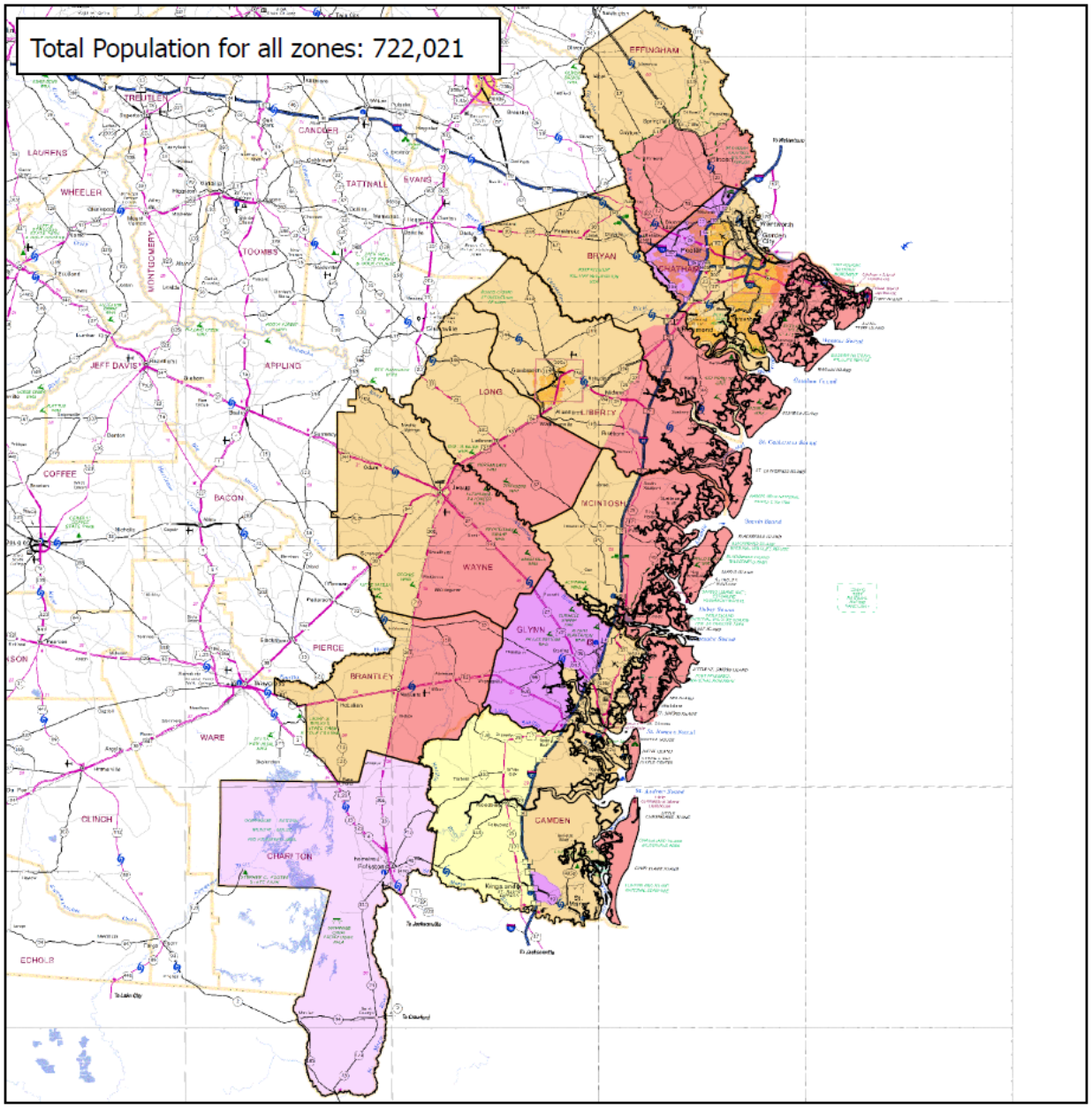
Category 4
Maximum Storm Surge

0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles

9/13/2023

Appendix F – Coastal Georgia Evacuation Routes and Zones





Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones

Evacuation Zones

- A
- B
- C
- D
- X

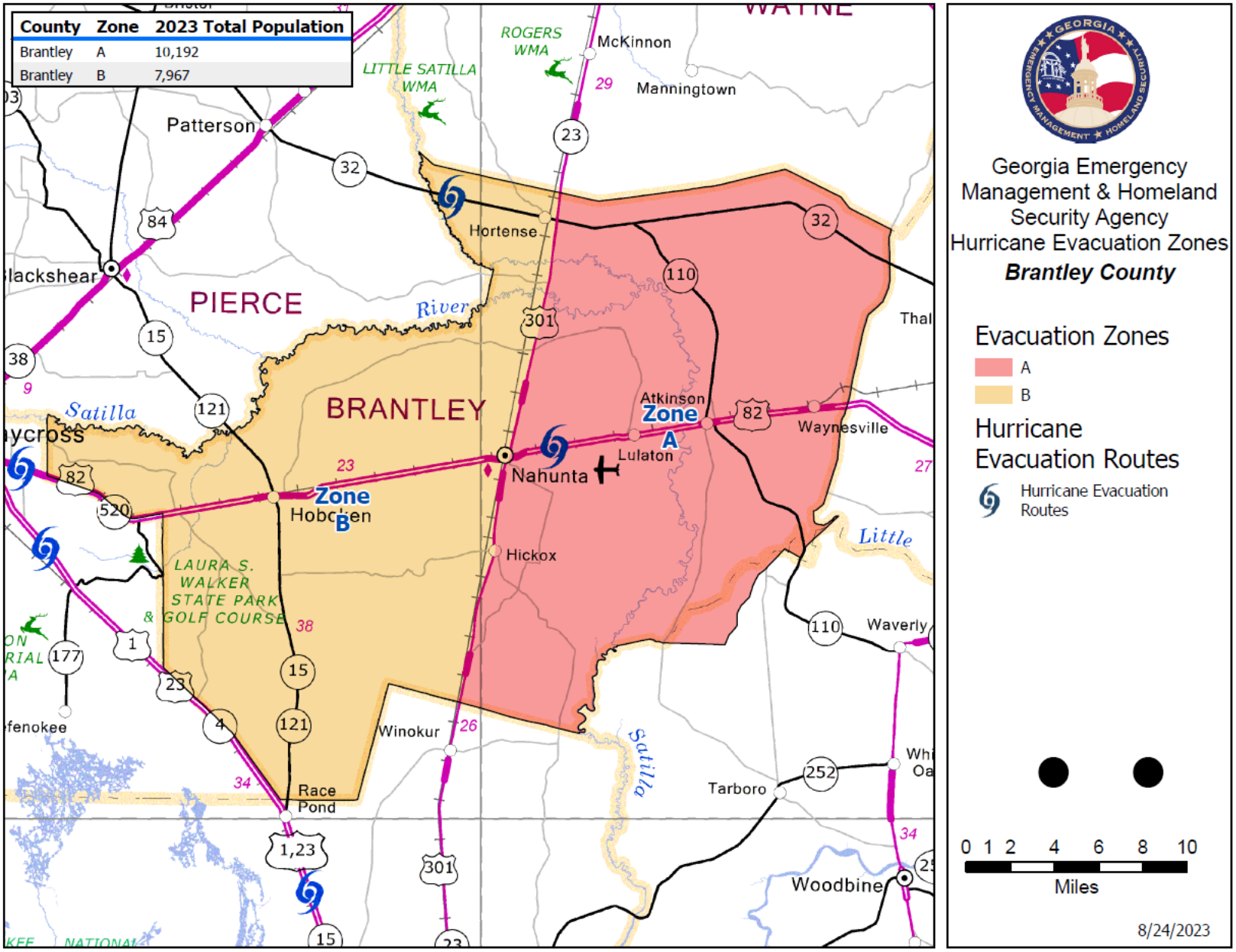
Hurricane Evacuation Routes

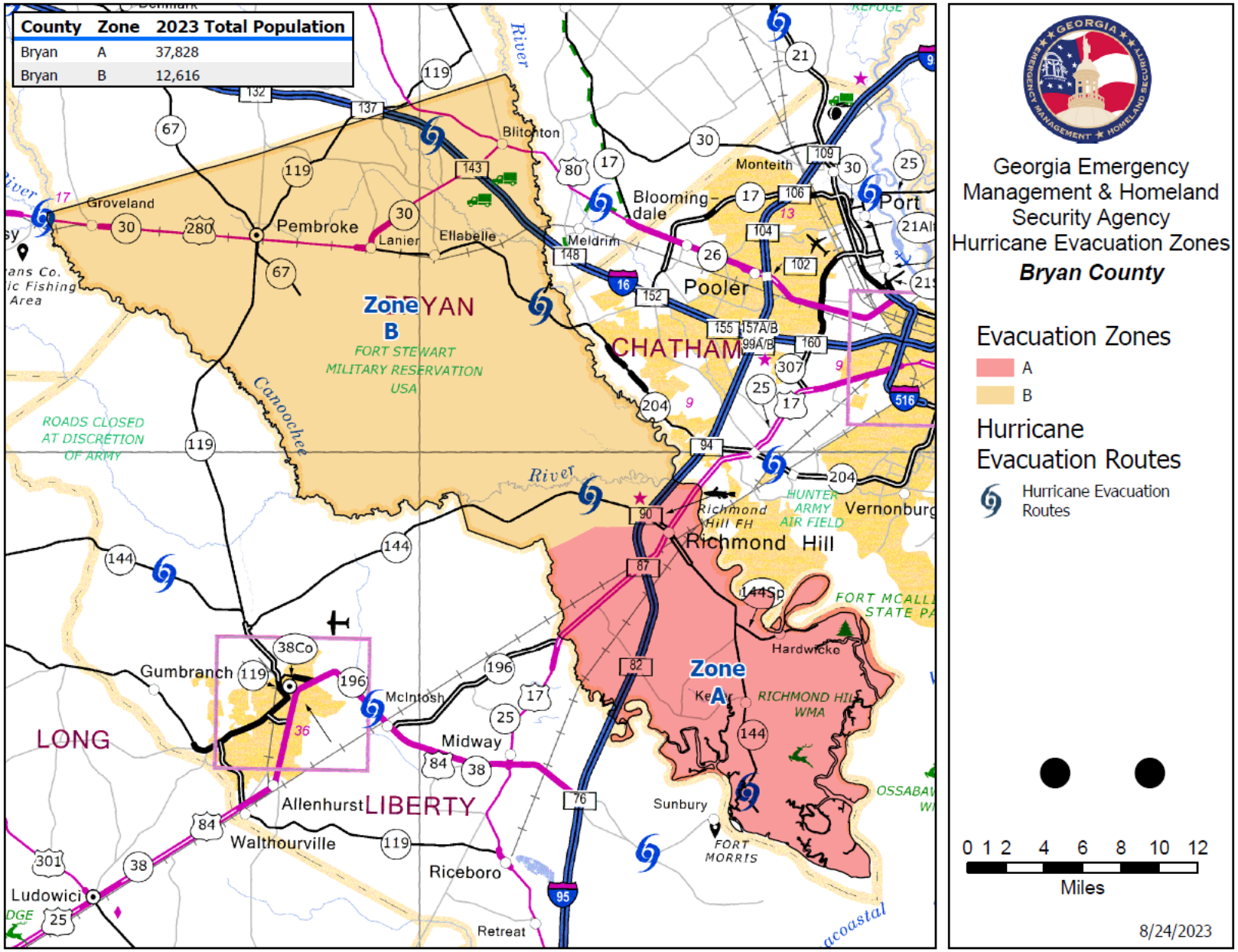
Hurricane Evacuation Routes

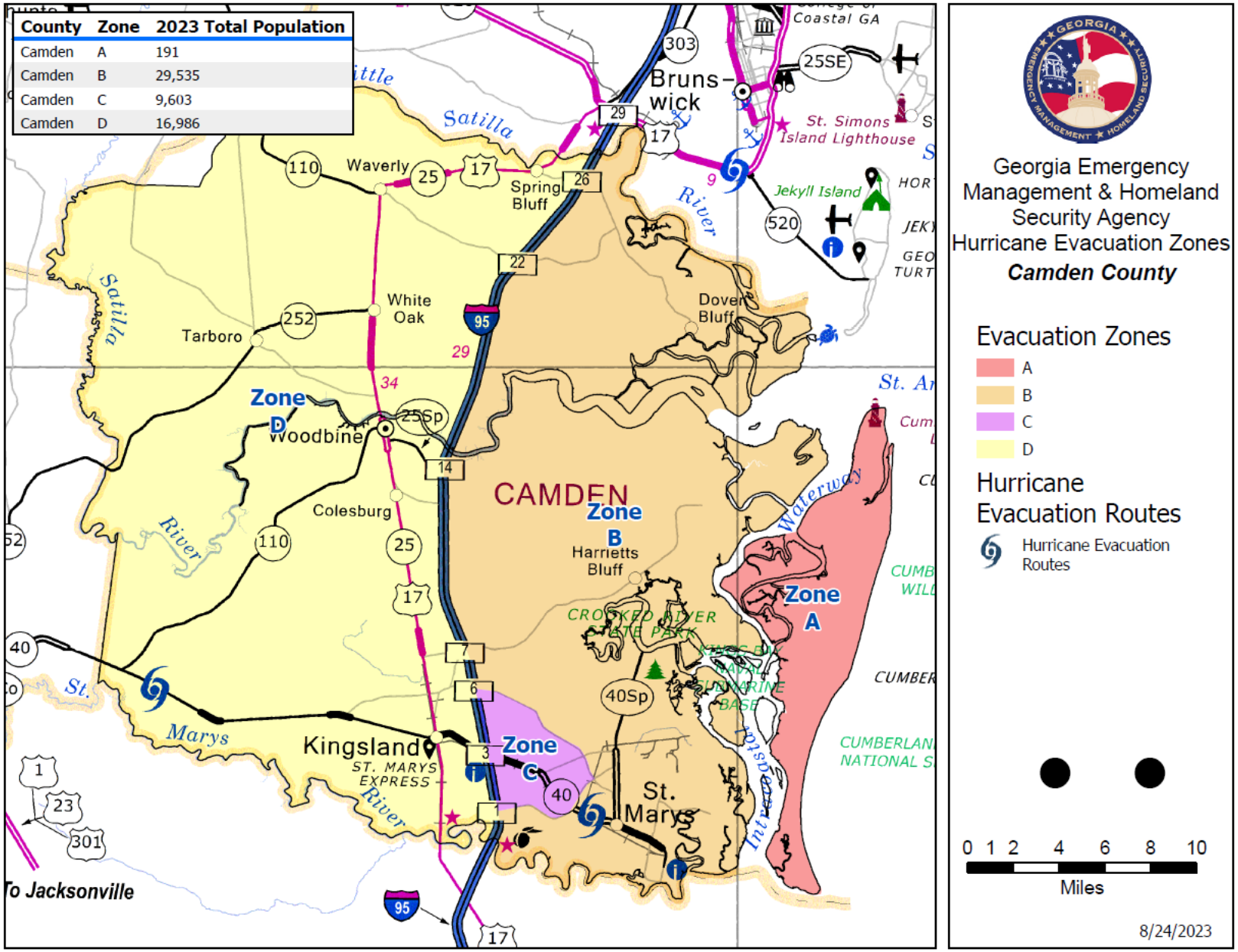
0 5 10 20 30

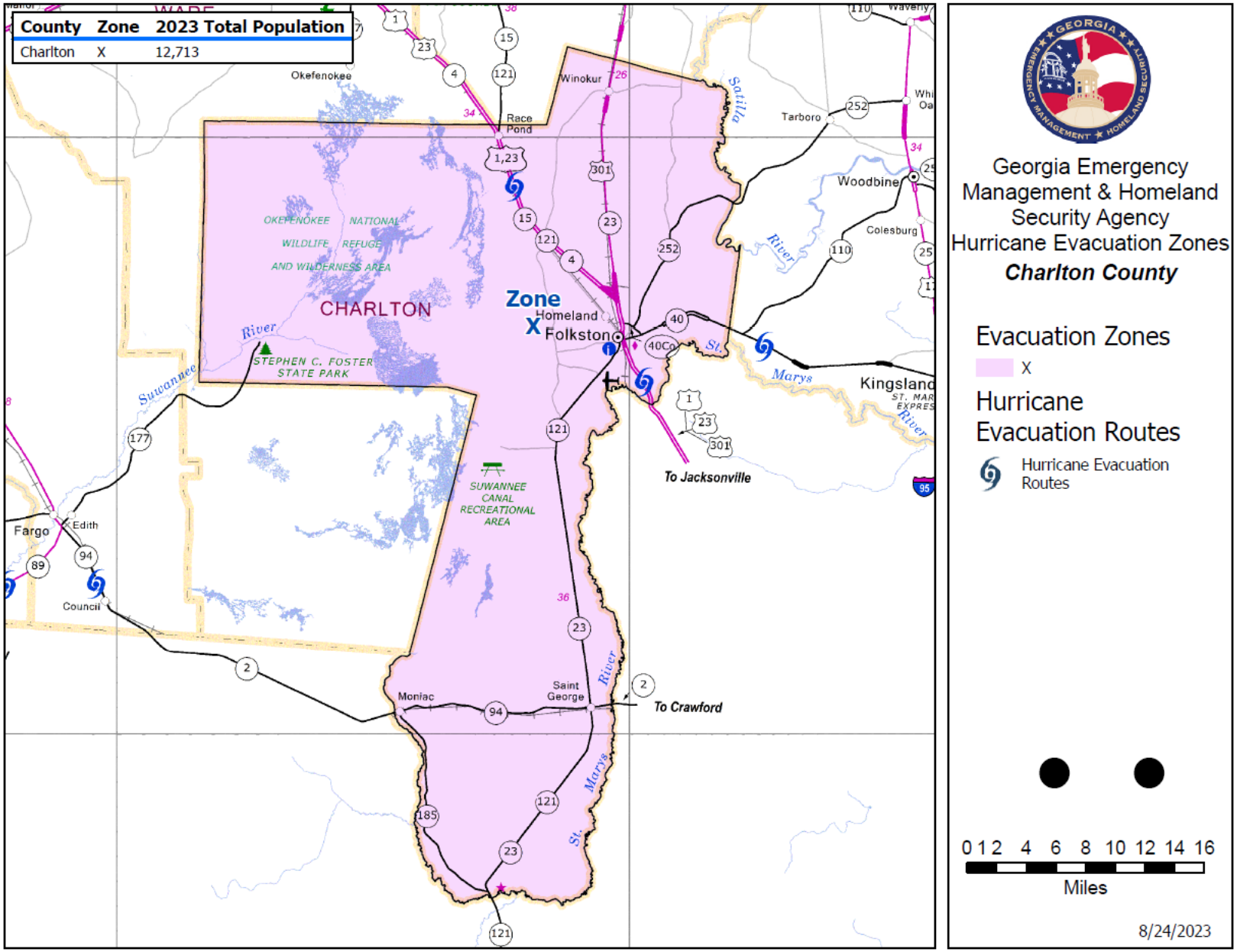
Miles

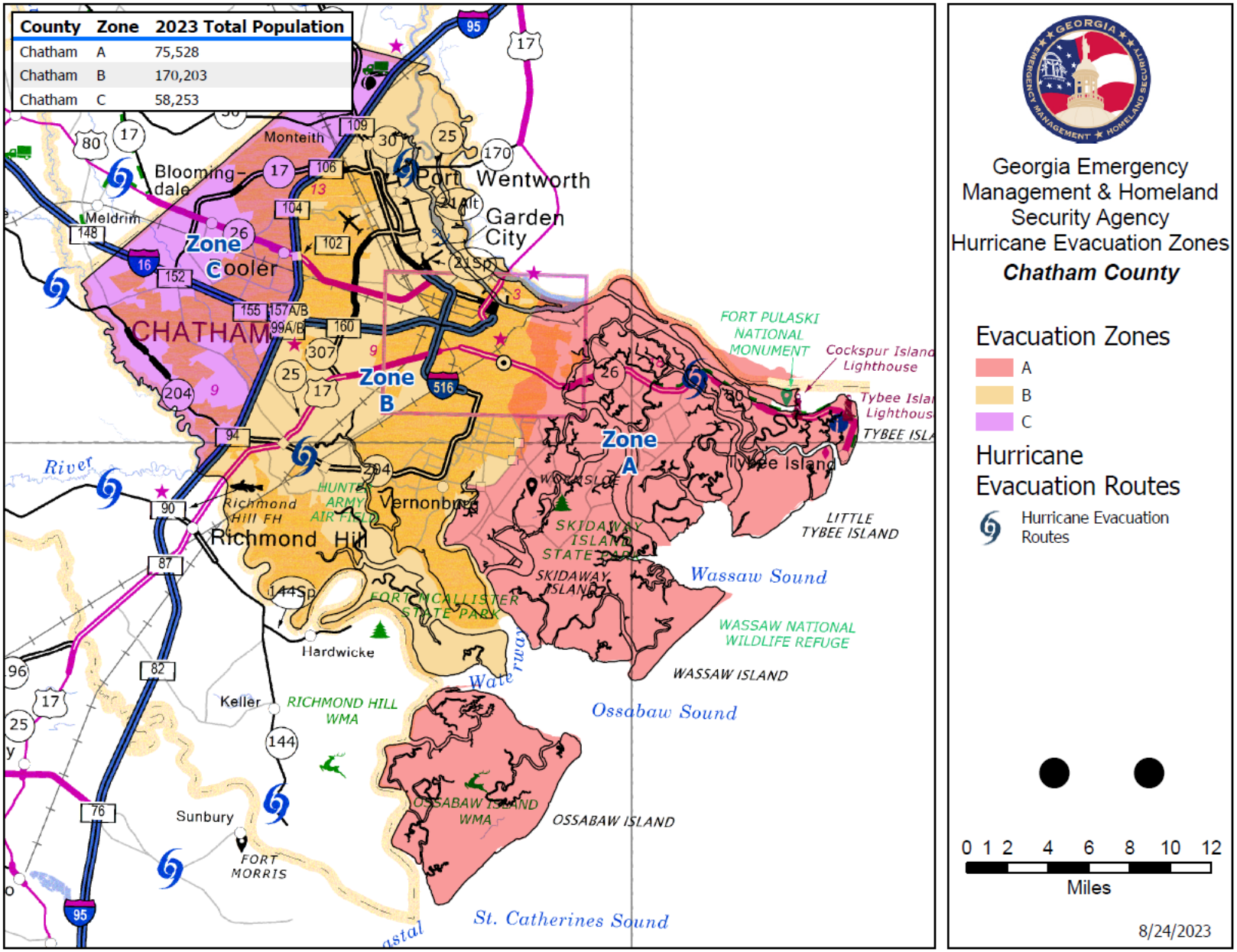
8/24/2023

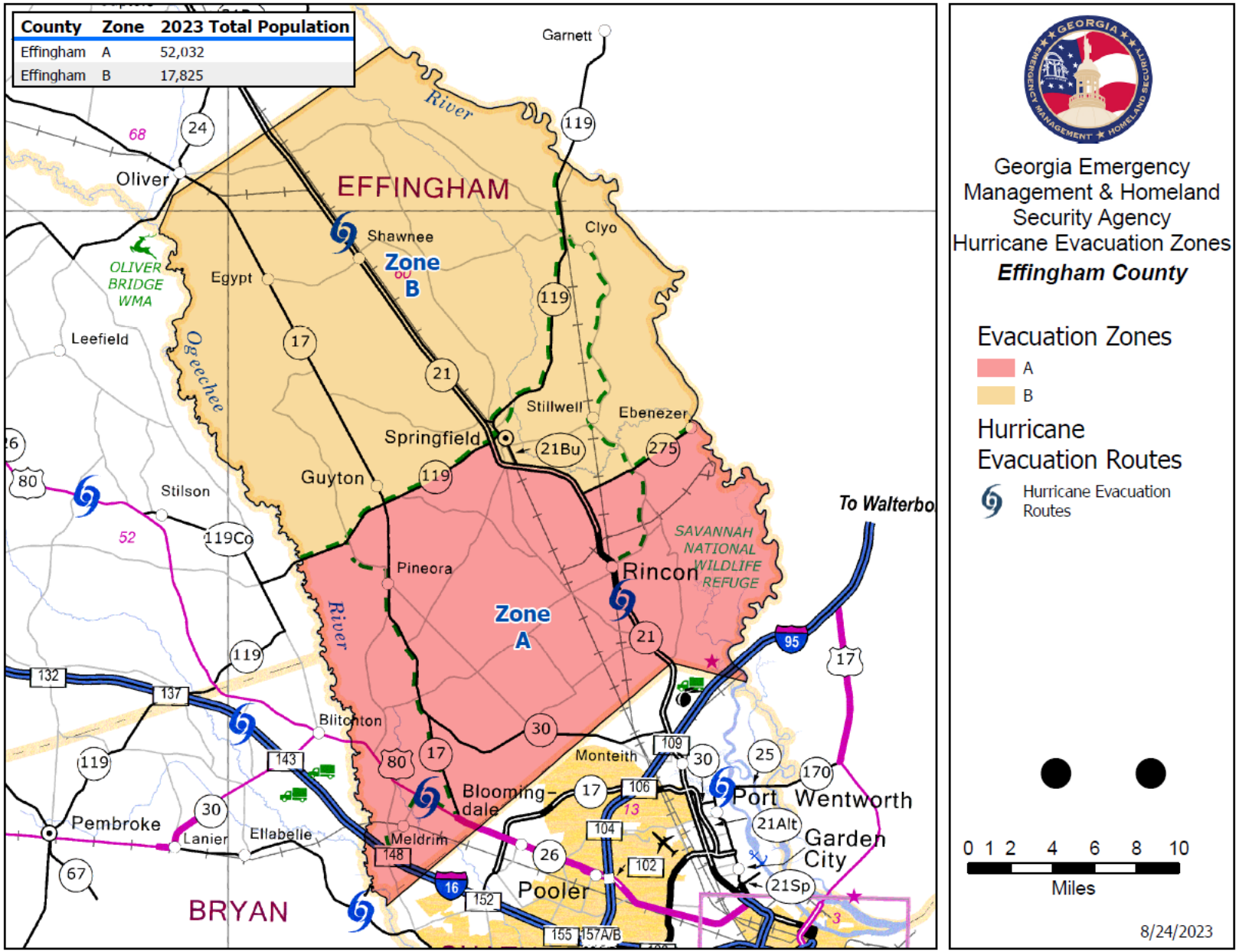

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Brantley A 10,192
Brantley B 7,967
PIERCE
BRANTLEY
Patterson
Blackshear
Nahunta
Hortense
McKinnon
Manningtown
Atkinson
Zone A
Zone B
Lulaton
Waynesville
Hickox
Waverly
Winokur
Tarboro
Woodbine
Race Pond
Hoboken
ROGERS WMA
LITTLE SATILLA WMA
LAURA S. WALKER STATE PARK & GOLF COURSE
Satilla River
Little Satilla
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Brantley County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023

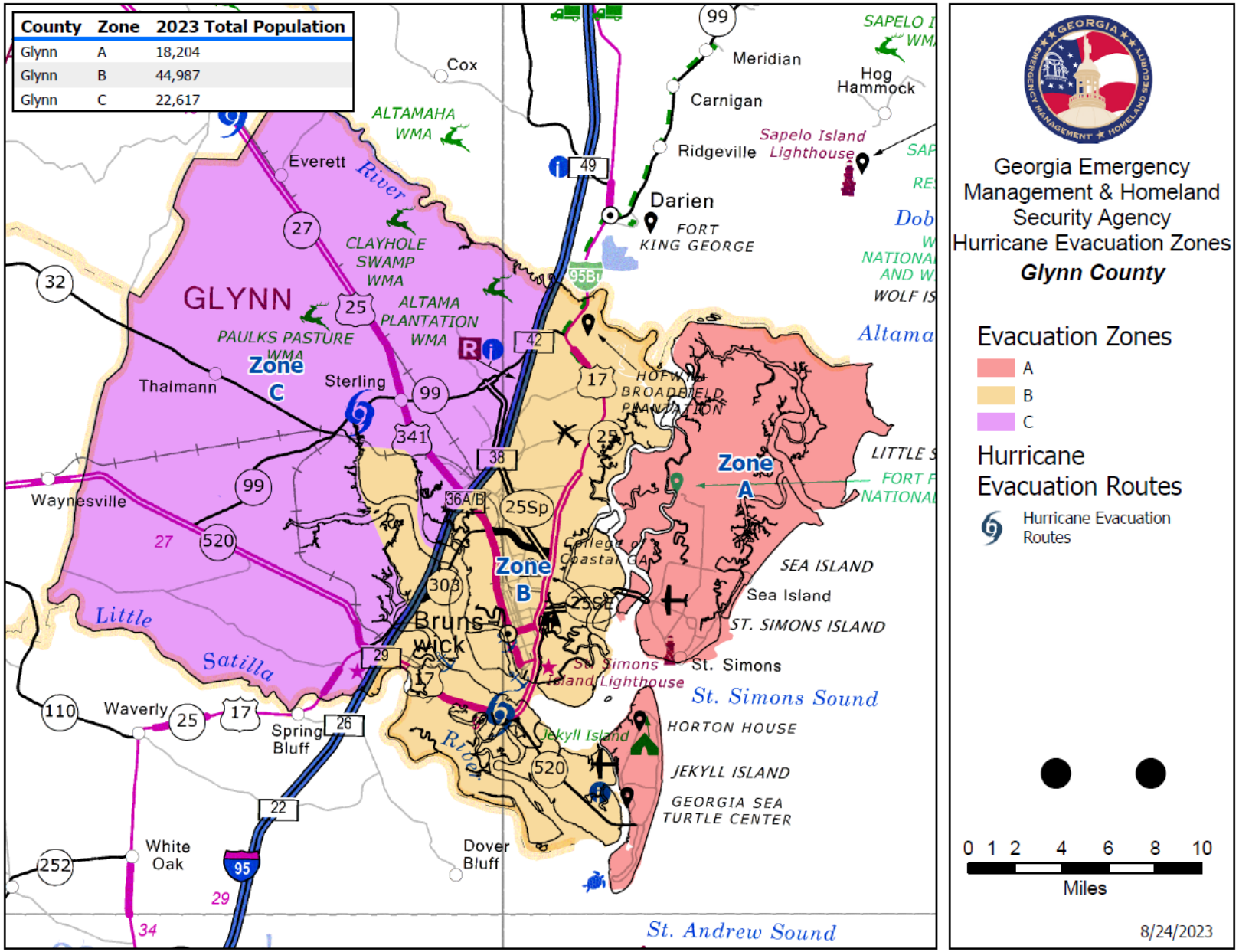

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Bryan A 37,828
Bryan B 12,616
Zone B
FORT STEWART MILITARY RESERVATION USA
ROADS CLOSED AT DISCRETION OF ARMY
Zone A
HUNTER ARMY AIR FIELD
RICHMOND HILL WMA
FORT MORRIS
FORT MCALLISTER STATE PARK
LONG
LIBERTY
CHATHAM
YAN
Pembroke
Groveland
Lanier
Ellabelle
Blitchton
Meldrim
Bloomingdale
Monteith
Port
Pooler
Richmond Hill
Vernonburg
Hardwicke
Sunbury
Midway
McIntosh
Gumbranch
Allenhurst
Walthourville
Riceboro
Ludowici
Retreat
Canoochee River
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Bryan County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12
Miles
8/24/2023

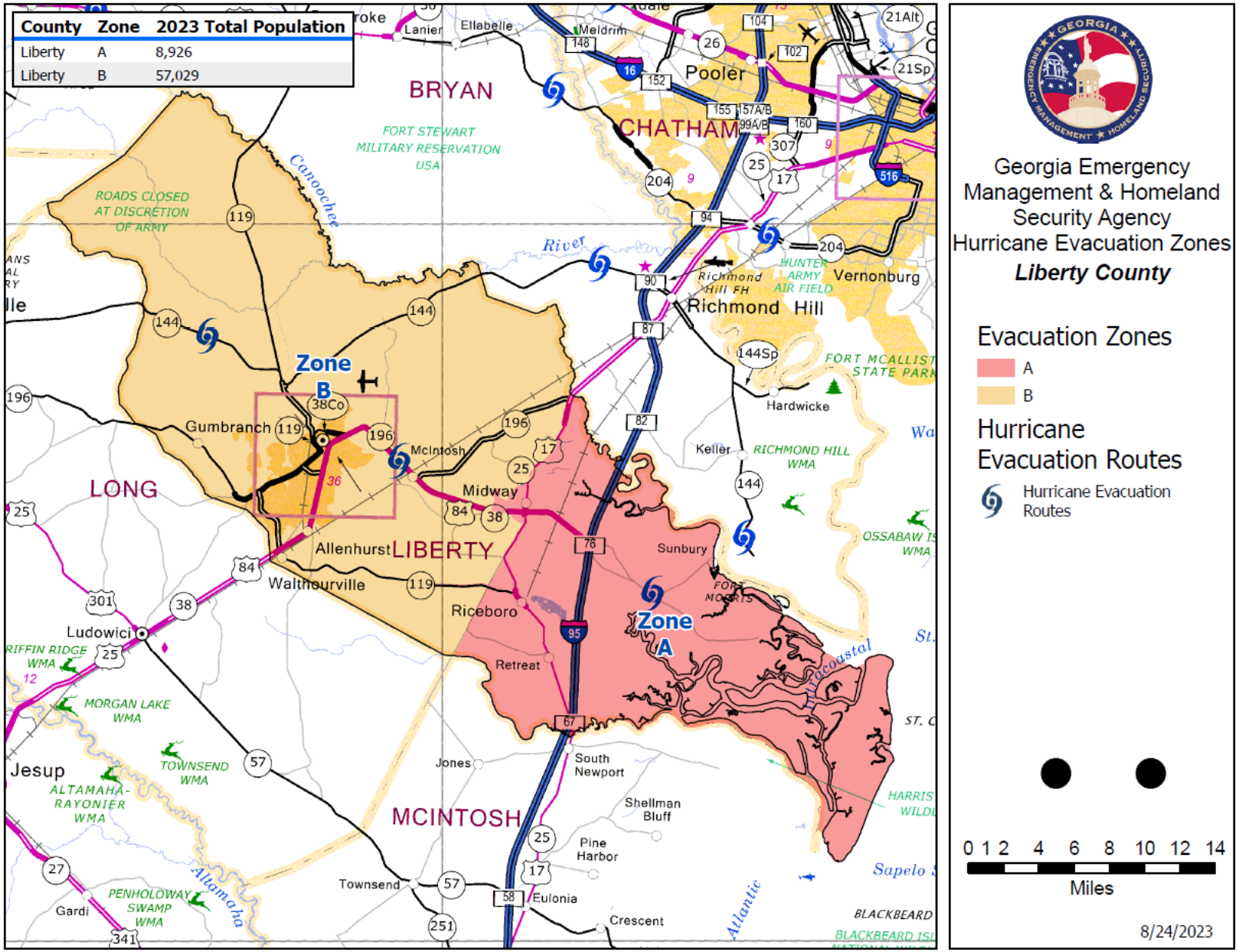

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Camden A 191
Camden B 29,535
Camden C 9,603
Camden D 16,986
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Camden County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
C
D
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023
Zone D
Zone B
Zone A
Zone C
CAMDEN
Kingsland
St. Marys
Woodbine
Harrietts Bluff
Tarboro
White Oak
Waverly
Spring Bluff
Dover Bluff
Colesburg
Jekyll Island
St. Simons Island Lighthouse
Brunswick
To Jacksonville

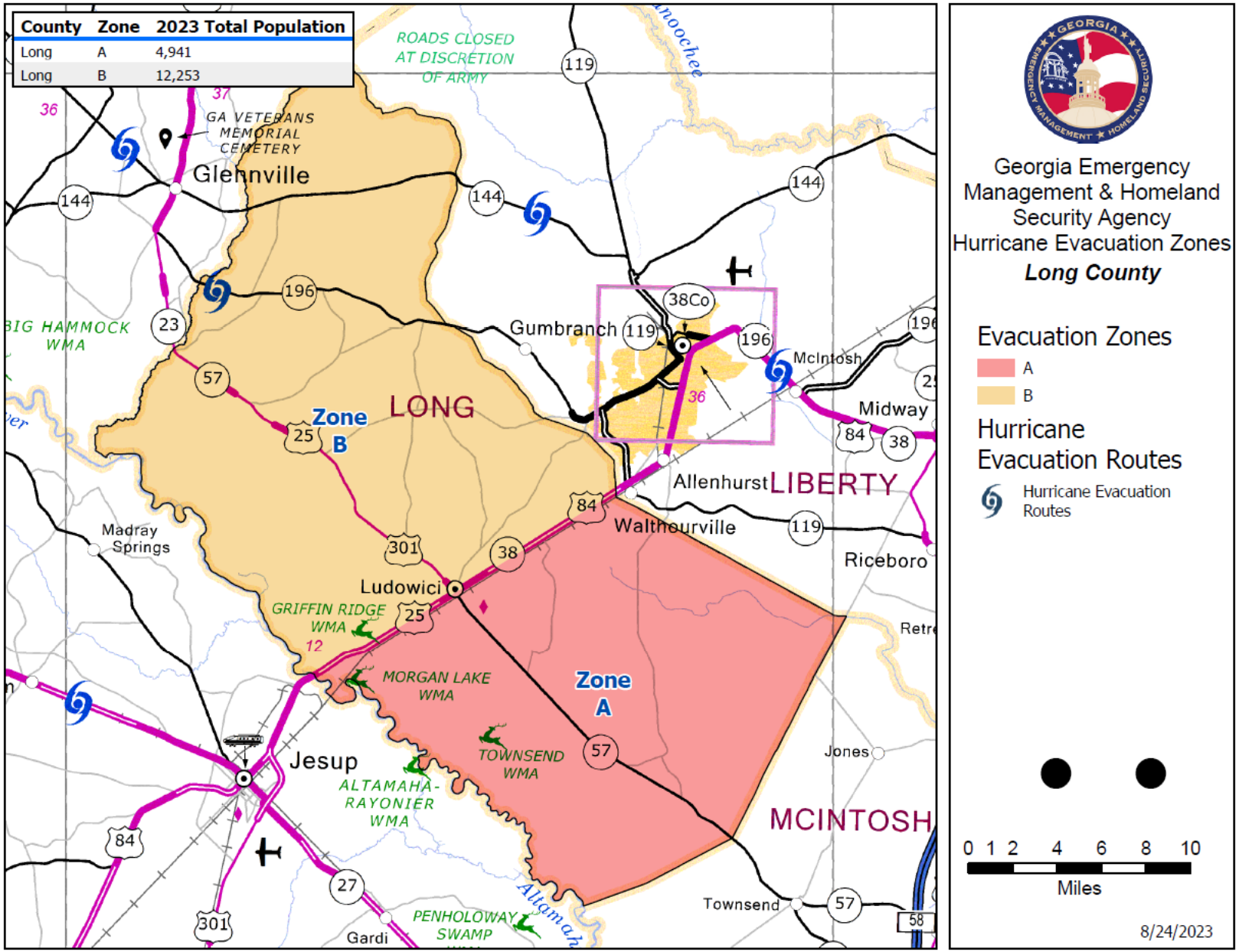

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Charlton X 12,713
CHARLTON
Zone X
Homeland
Folkston
Okefenokee
Race Pond
Winokur
Tarboro
Woodbine
Colesburg
Kingsland
Fargo
Edith
Council
Moniac
Saint George
To Jacksonville
To Crawford
OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND WILDERNESS AREA
STEPHEN C. FOSTER STATE PARK
SUWANNEE CANAL RECREATIONAL AREA
Suwannee River
St. Marys River
Satilla River
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Charlton County
Evacuation Zones
X
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16
Miles
8/24/2023

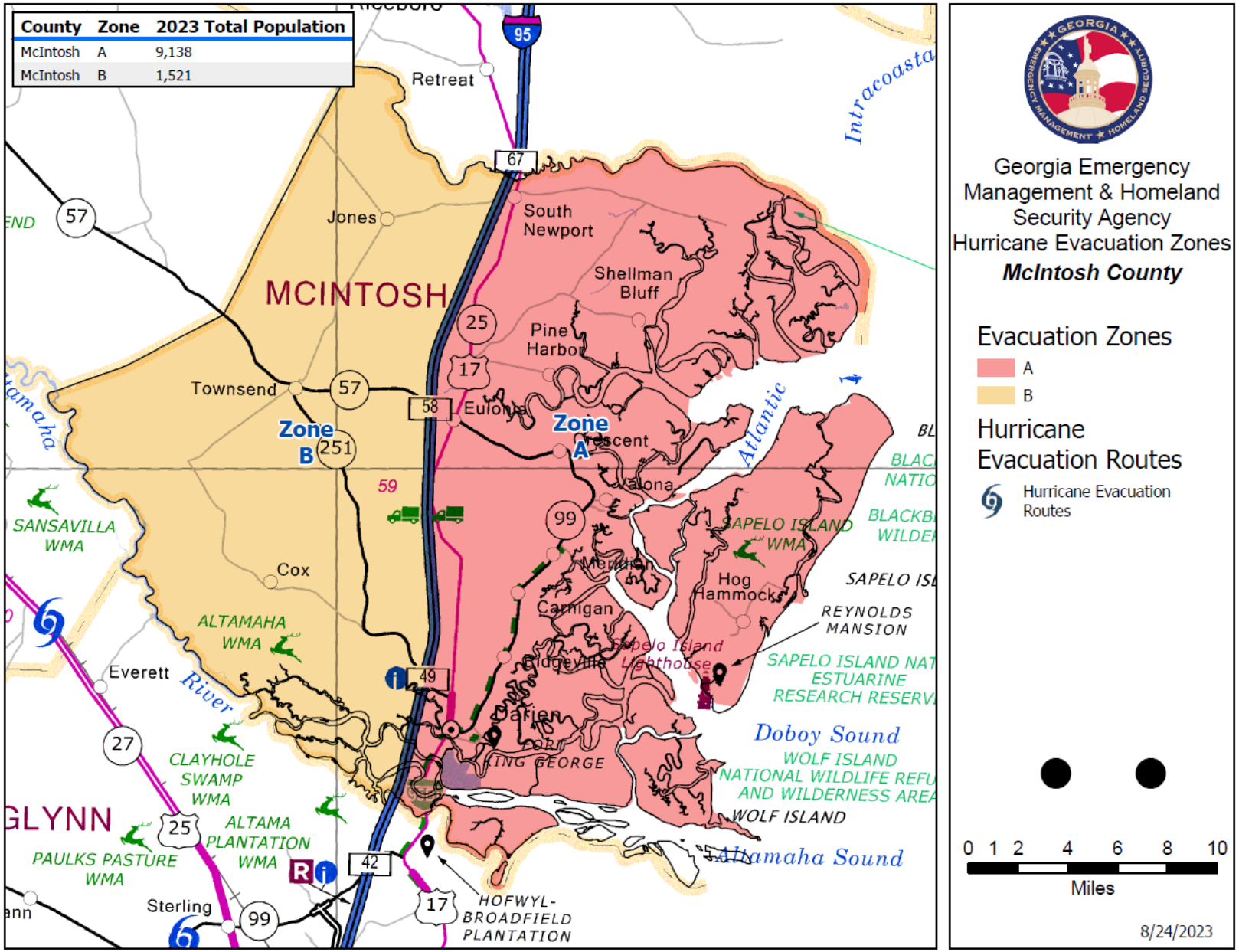

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Chatham A 75,528
Chatham B 170,203
Chatham C 58,253
Zone A
Zone B
Zone C
CHATHAM
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Chatham County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
C
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12
Miles
8/24/2023
Savannah River
Wassaw Sound
Ossabaw Sound
St. Catherines Sound
Intracoastal Waterway
Tybee Island
LITTLE TYBEE ISLAND
WASSAW ISLAND
OSSABAW ISLAND
SKIDAWAY ISLAND
FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
Cockspur Island Lighthouse
WASSAW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
FORT MCALLISTER STATE PARK
RICHMOND HILL WMA
OSSABAW ISLAND WMA
HUNTER ARMY AIR FIELD
Richmond Hill
Hardwicke
Vernonburg
Keller
Sunbury
FORT MORRIS
Garden City
Port Wentworth
Bloomingdale
Meldrim
Monteith

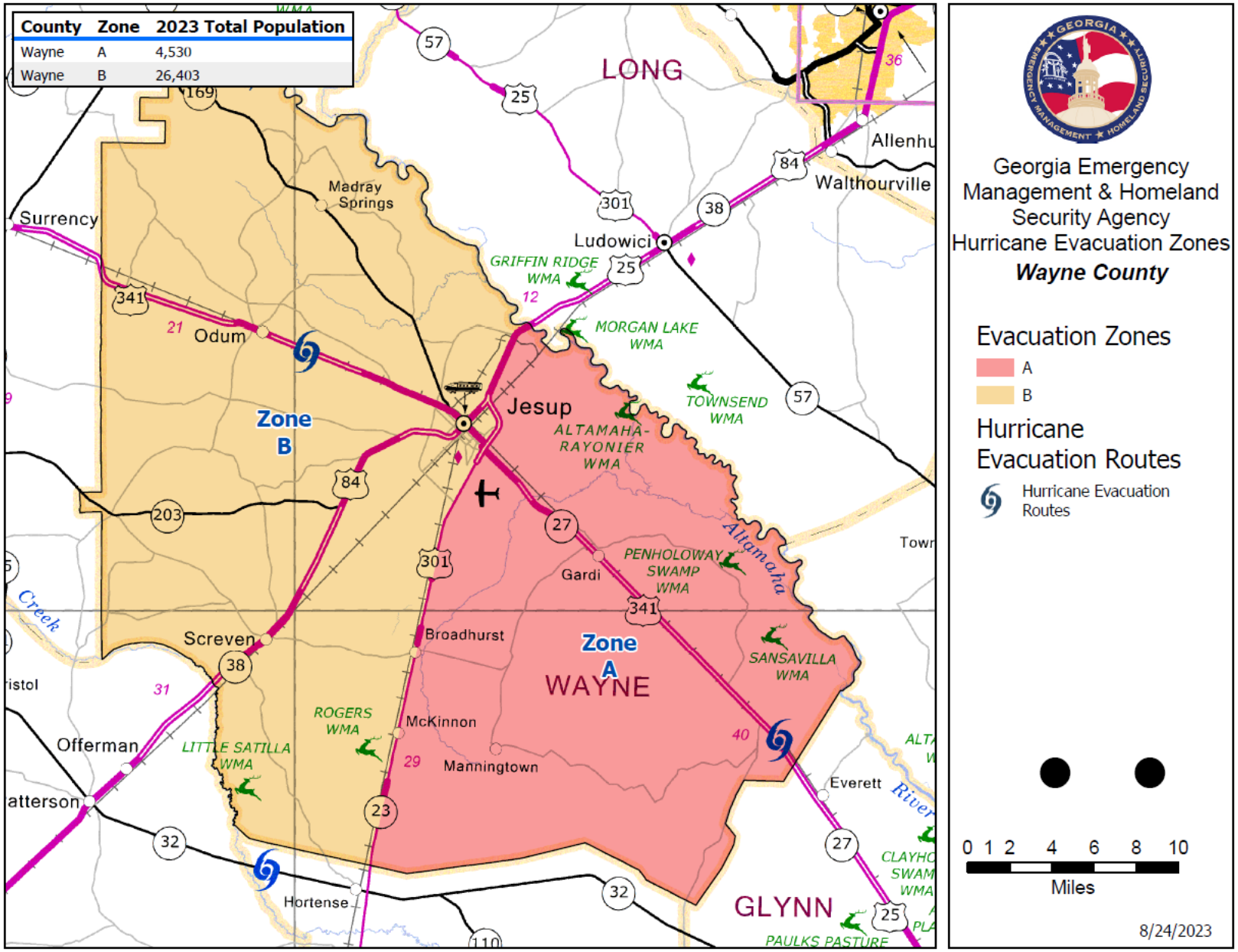

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Effingham A 52,032
Effingham B 17,825
EFFINGHAM
BRYAN
Zone A
Zone B
Garnett
Oliver
Egypt
Shawnee
Clyo
Leefield
Springfield
Stillwell
Ebenezer
Guyton
Stilson
Pineora
Rincon
Blitchton
Monteith
Bloomingdale
Port Wentworth
Garden City
Pembroke
Lanier
Ellabelle
Meldrim
Pooler
To Walterbo
OLIVER BRIDGE WMA
SAVANNAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Ogeechee River
River
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Effingham County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023


County Zone 2023 Total Population
Glynn A 18,204
Glynn B 44,987
Glynn C 22,617
GLYNN
Zone C
Zone B
Zone A
Cox
Everett River
ALTAMAHA WMA
CLAYHOLE SWAMP WMA
ALTAMA PLANTATION WMA
PAULKS PASTURE WMA
Thalmann
Sterling
Waynesville
Little Satilla
Waverly
Spring Bluff
White Oak
Dover Bluff
Brunswick
Meridian
Carnigan
Ridgeville
Darien
FORT KING GEORGE
Hog Hammock
Sapelo Island Lighthouse
SEA ISLAND
Sea Island
ST. SIMONS ISLAND
St. Simons
St. Simons Island Lighthouse
St. Simons Sound
HORTON HOUSE
Jekyll Island
JEKYLL ISLAND
GEORGIA SEA TURTLE CENTER
St. Andrew Sound
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Glynn County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
C
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023

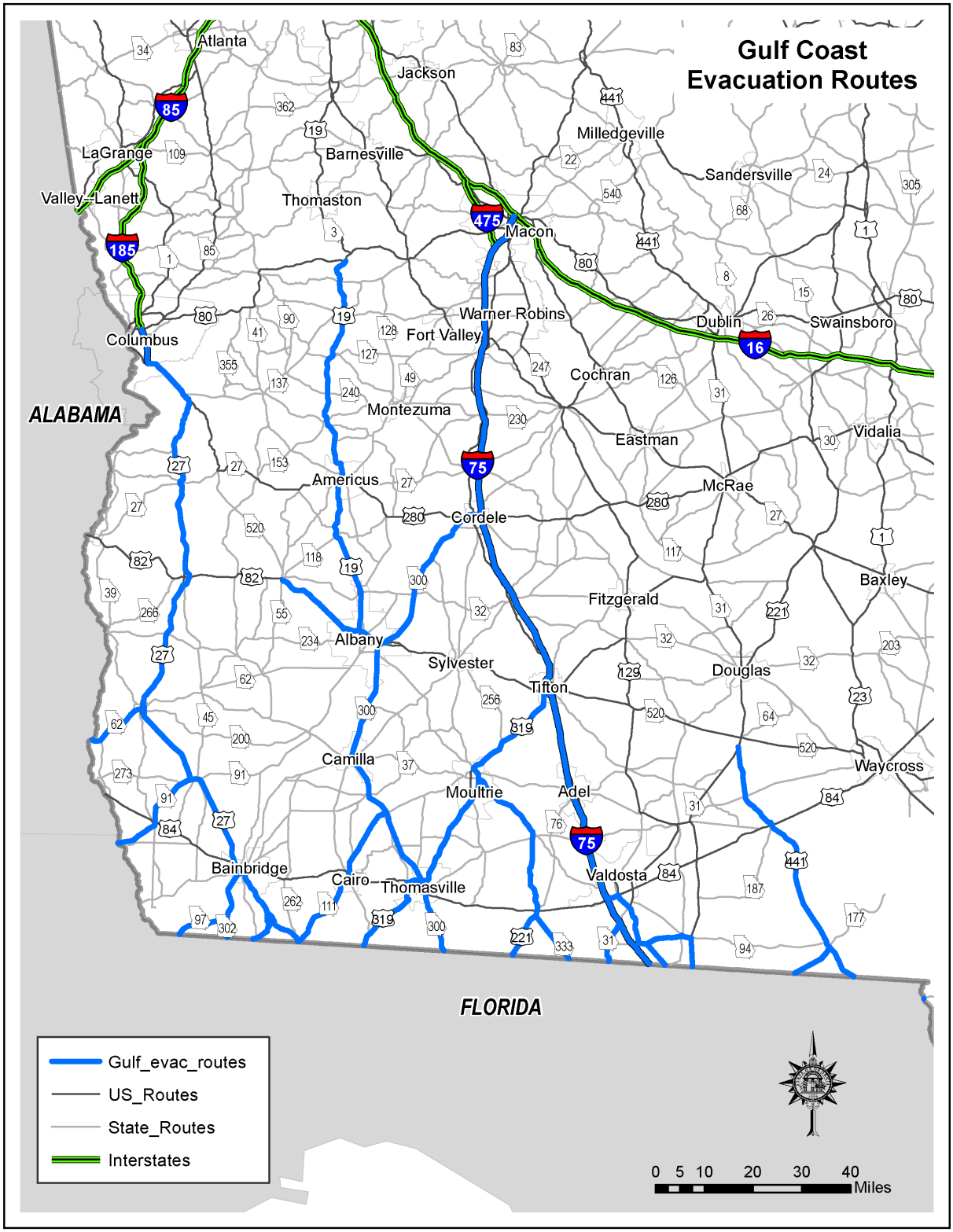

County Zone 2023 Total Population
Liberty A 8,926
Liberty B 57,029
BRYAN
CHATHAM
LONG
LIBERTY
MCINTOSH
Zone B
Zone A
Pooler
Richmond Hill
Vernonburg
Gumbranch
McIntosh
Midway
Allenhurst
Walthourville
Riceboro
Ludowici
Jesup
Sunbury
Retreat
Hardwicke
Keller
Jones
South Newport
Shellman Bluff
Pine Harbor
Townsend
Eulonia
Crescent
Gardi
FORT STEWART MILITARY RESERVATION USA
ROADS CLOSED AT DISCRETION OF ARMY
HUNTER ARMY AIR FIELD
FORT MCALLISTER STATE PARK
RICHMOND HILL WMA
OSSABAW ISLAND WMA
RIFFIN RIDGE WMA
MORGAN LAKE WMA
TOWNSEND WMA
ALTAMAHA-RAYONIER WMA
PENHOLOWAY SWAMP WMA
HARRIS WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
BLACKBEARD ISLAND
Canoochee River
Altamaha
Atlantic
Intracoastal
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Liberty County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 14
Miles
8/24/2023


County Zone 2023 Total Population
Long A 4,941
Long B 12,253
ROADS CLOSED AT DISCRETION OF ARMY
GA VETERANS MEMORIAL CEMETERY
Glennville
BIG HAMMOCK WMA
Gumbranch
38Co
McIntosh
Midway
Zone B
LONG
Allenhurst
LIBERTY
Walthourville
Riceboro
Madray Springs
Ludowici
GRIFFIN RIDGE WMA
MORGAN LAKE WMA
Zone A
TOWNSEND WMA
Jesup
ALTAMAHA-RAYONIER WMA
Jones
MCINTOSH
Townsend
PENHOLOWAY SWAMP
Gardi
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Long County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023

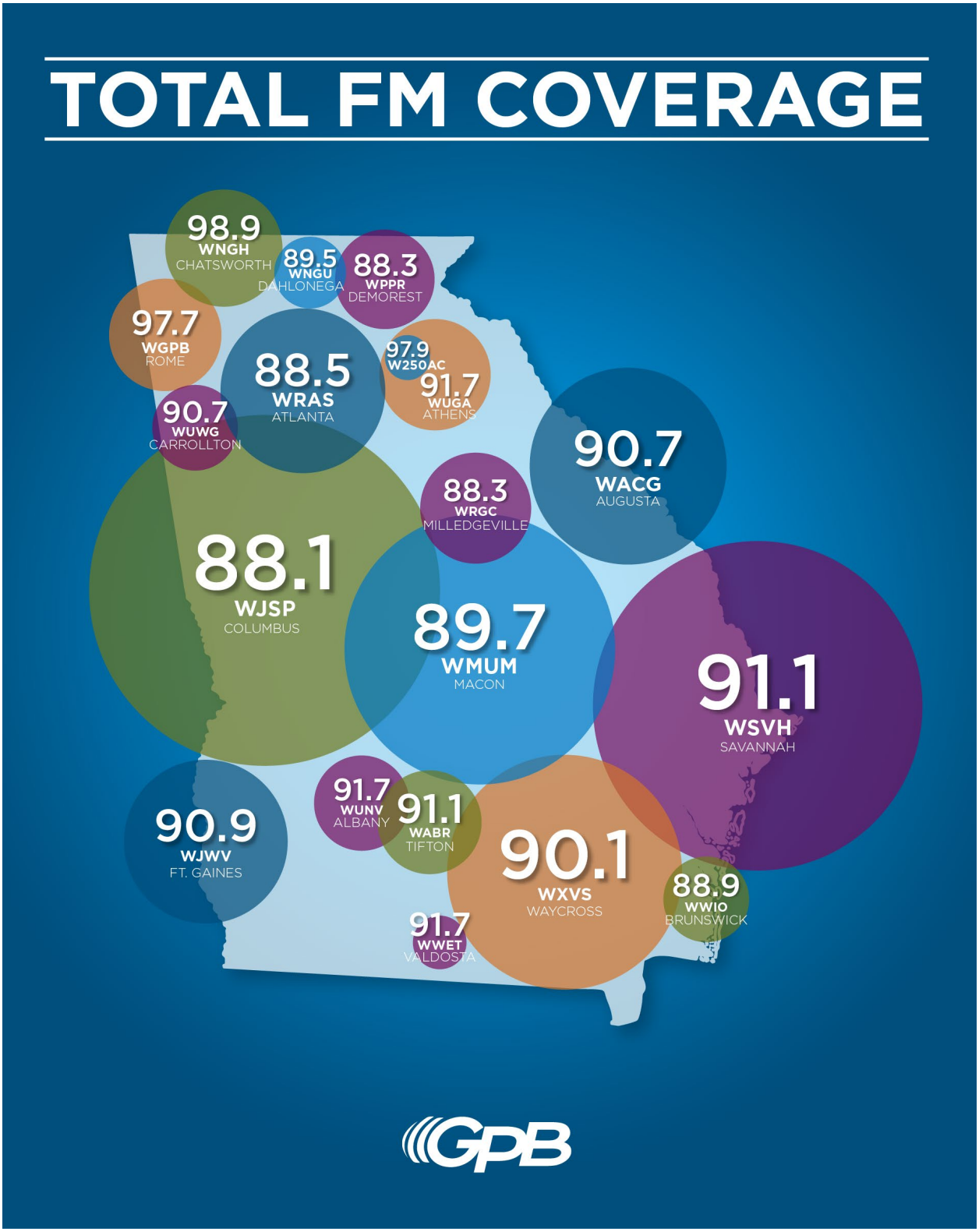

County Zone 2023 Total Population
McIntosh A 9,138
McIntosh B 1,521
MCINTOSH
GLYNN
Zone A
Zone B
Retreat
Jones
South Newport
Shellman Bluff
Pine Harbor
Townsend
Eulonia
Crescent
Valona
Meridian
Carnigan
Ridgeville
Cox
Everett
Sterling
Darien
Fort King George
Hog Hammock
Sapelo Island Lighthouse
SANSAVILLA WMA
ALTAMAHA WMA
CLAYHOLE SWAMP WMA
ALTAMA PLANTATION WMA
PAULKS PASTURE WMA
SAPELO ISLAND WMA
REYNOLDS MANSION
SAPELO ISLAND NAT ESTUARINE RESEARCH RESERV
WOLF ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFU AND WILDERNESS AREA
WOLF ISLAND
HOFWYL-BROADFIELD PLANTATION
Intracoasta
Atlantic
Doboy Sound
Altamaha Sound
Altamaha River
95
67
57
25
17
58
251
59
99
49
27
42
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
McIntosh County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023


County Zone 2023 Total Population
Wayne A 4,530
Wayne B 26,403
LONG
GLYNN
WAYNE
Zone B
Zone A
Jesup
Odum
Surrency
Madray Springs
Ludowici
Walthourville
Allenhu
Gardi
Broadhurst
Screven
Offerman
Hortense
Manningtown
McKinnon
Everett
GRIFFIN RIDGE WMA
MORGAN LAKE WMA
TOWNSEND WMA
ALTAMAHA-RAYONIER WMA
PENHOLOWAY SWAMP WMA
SANSAVILLA WMA
ROGERS WMA
LITTLE SATILLA WMA
PAULKS PASTURE
Altamaha
Creek
Georgia Emergency Management & Homeland Security Agency
Hurricane Evacuation Zones
Wayne County
Evacuation Zones
A
B
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
Hurricane Evacuation Routes
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
Miles
8/24/2023

Appendix G – Gulf Coast Evacuation Routes in Georgia



Appendix H – Georgia Public Broadcasting Radio Station Map



Appendix I – State Synchronization Matrix

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
ISSUES & CONSIDERATIONS (GEMA/HS Leadership)	☐ Continue day-to-day activities	☐ Will GADOD need to be activated? ☐ To what extent could local school systems be impacted? ☐ To what extent could vulnerable populations be affected? ☐ Is Paris Island threatened? ☐ Have re-entry strike teams been posted to WebEOC? ☐ Have re-entry staging area management teams been placed on alert and posted to WebEOC?	☐ Are any special events scheduled for potentially impacted areas? ☐ Has GDOT moved essential equipment to staging areas? ☐ Have coaches, paratransit equipment, and ambulances been dispatched to support a potential coastal evacuation? ☐ Have staging areas been pre-identified? Have these locations been posted to the Statewide Significant Events Board in WebEOC? ☐ Has an ARF been submitted to FEMA? ☐ Hospital, County Staging Area (CSA), and LTCF information posted to WebEOC?	☐ Are any metropolitan areas expected to be affected during normal business hours? ☐ Are any transportation hubs anticipated to be affected? ☐ Which school systems have not made the decision to close? ☐ Has Contraflow begun? ☐ Has CSA/LTCF evacuation begun? ☐ Have Counties finalized their plans to move resources to a staging area? Have these plans been entered into WebEOC for information sharing and re-entry planning purposes? ☐ County conducts alternate staging area communications test with State SOC	☐ Determine where emergency power is running and plan to keep it running ☐ Does fuel for backup generators need to be provided for: • Water/wastewater facilities not in the surge area that serve unevacuated regions? • Hospitals, emergency service, and 911 centers that are expected to be without power for more than 2 days? ☐ Water/commodities to unevacuated areas w/o power for 4 days ☐ Has the general population evacuation begun? ☐ Have State re-entry assets report to designated Staging Areas?	☐ State assesses re-entry route conditions and designates priorities of re-entry ☐ Information provided to County Alternate Staging Areas for coordination ☐ Counties report initiation of re-entry and route
Decision Points		☐ Should an internal GEMA/HS, County, and/or ESF coordination/conference call be held? ☐ Should the SOC activation level increase? ☐ Should vulnerable populations be evacuated? ☐ Have Counties developed an evacuation timeline for vulnerable and/or general population evacuation? ☐ Should EMAC A-Team (Tennessee), Transportation Planning Group contract (MAAS), or Coastal Regional Commission Transportation contract be activated?	☐ Should a Governor's State of Emergency Declaration be requested? ☐ When should direct federal assistance be requested (tied to evacuation plans)? ☐ Should school superintendents be notified? ☐ Should GADOD be placed on alert? ☐ Should cancellation of special events be recommended?	☐ Should a Joint Information Center be established? ☐ Should a Presidential Disaster Declaration be requested? ☐ Should GADOD be activated? ☐ Should Wireless Emergency Alerts be initiated?		☐ Hold transportation assets for immediate re-entry

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
GEMA/HS Meteorologist	- Continue day-to-day activities: monitor weather models, NOAA products, local broadcast meteorologists' forecasts, radar trends	- Monitor the Atlantic Basin and disseminate information on any existing/threatening storms - Consult with Command and General Staff on what course of action needs to be taken - Tropical Weather Outlook, Public Advisory, Forecast Discussion, Wind Speed Probabilities, Track Forecast and Cone	- Meet with the GEMA/HS Director and Deputy Directors - Consult the Weather Advisory Group (WAG) - Notify local EMA Directors, all GEMA/HS staff, and all ESF leads - Meet with Public Affairs/ESF-15 - Wind timing via HURREVAC, Surge MEOWs, QPF rainfall forecasts	- Meet with the GEMA/HS Director and Deputy Directors - Consult the Weather Advisory Group (WAG) - Notify local EMA Directors, all GEMA/HS staff, and all ESF leads - Meet with ESF-15 - River forecasts, Watches, Hurricane Local Statements, Surge Probabilities	- Meet with the GEMA/HS Director, Deputy Directors, Division Directors, and certain ESF partners - Notify local EMA Directors, all GEMA/HS staff, and all ESF leads - Meet with ESF-15 - Flood Outlooks, Watches and Warnings, Surge Inundation	- Meet with the GEMA/HS Director, Deputy Directors, Division Directors, and certain ESF partners - Notify local EMA Directors, all GEMA/HS staff, and all ESF leads - Meet with ESF-15 - Extreme Wind/Flash/River Flood Warnings, USGS Tide Gauges, HAZUS
GEMA/HS Finance		- Provide updated vendor contract list to ESF-7 (DOAS) for evacuation transportation. - Validate State fuel cards for LSA/SA use. Remove/adjust limits (daily transactions, $$ per period, total gallons) to support disaster.	- Provide updated vendor contract list to ESF-7 (DOAS) for evacuation transportation. - Validate State fuel cards for LSA/SA use. Remove/adjust limits (daily transactions, $$ per period, total gallons) to support disaster.	- Provide updated vendor contract list to ESF-7 (DOAS) for evacuation transportation. - Validate State fuel cards for LSA/SA use. Remove/adjust limits (daily transactions, $$ per period, total gallons) to support disaster.	- Provide updated vendor contract list to ESF-7 (DOAS) for evacuation transportation. - Validate State fuel cards for LSA/SA use. Remove/adjust limits (daily transactions, $$ per period, total gallons) to support disaster. - Provide State of Emergency Declaration to necessary vendors. - OPB to remove $$$ threshold from agency P-card for emergency purchases - Send out agency combination codes to track personnel time.	- Update purchasing tracking sheet for all emergency purchases. - Ensure all purchasing requests flow through WebEoc portal. - Daily report out for Command and General Staff and Planning meetings. -
GEMA/HS State Warning Point	- Day-to-day activities - Maintain situational awareness of weather in Georgia - Monitor radar - Monitor NWS Chat - Monitor open-source media - Disseminate Incident and Damage Reports resulting from weather events	- Day-to-day activities - Maintain situational awareness of weather in Georgia - Monitor radar - Monitor NWS Chat - Monitor open-source media - Disseminate Incident and Damage Reports resulting from weather events	- Day-to-day activities - Maintain situational awareness of weather in Georgia - Monitor radar - Monitor NWS Chat - Monitor open-source media - Disseminate Incident and Damage Reports resulting from weather events	- Day-to-day activities - Maintain situational awareness of weather in Southeast U.S. - Track weather systems approaching Georgia - Report adjacent state weather impacts resulting from approaching weather system - Report impacts of weather systems within Georgia - Maintain communications with FEMA Region IV Watch Office	- Day-to-day activities - Maintain situational awareness of weather in Southeast U.S. - Track weather systems approaching Georgia - Report adjacent state weather impacts resulting from approaching weather system - Report impacts of weather systems within Georgia - Maintain communications with FEMA Region IV Watch Office	- Day-to-day activities - Maintain situational awareness of weather in Southeast U.S. - Track weather systems approaching Georgia - Report adjacent state weather impacts resulting from approaching weather system - Report impacts of weather systems within Georgia - Maintain communications with FEMA Region IV Watch Office

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
ESF-1 Transportation	Day-to-day activities	Develop ESF staffing roster for potential SOC activation Actively monitor current weather conditions Continue day-to-day activities Coordinate and verify that all necessary equipment and resources are available Review I-16/I-75 for any maintenance issues Conduct tests of all communications equipment and software Prepare communications equipment for deployment Determine the status of ongoing construction projects on evacuation routes Prepare HERO vehicles for evacuation support in anticipation of evacuation Initiate planning with ESF-13 to support evacuation traffic control missions Alert pre-identified staff of possible operations Determine fueling needs	Actively monitor current weather conditions Continue day-to-day activities Request that GDOT cease all construction projects on evacuation routes and provide status updates to Unified Command (ONLY ON EVAC ROUTES D4 OR D5) Coordinate with GSP/MCCD on the deployment of HERO vehicles and teams to monitor I-16/I-75 (IF CONTRAFLOW IS ANTICIPATED) Determine the need for lane reversal (Contraflow) on I-16 (WILL ONLY CONTRAFLOW I-16 – NO OTHER ROUTES) Monitor traffic counters to determine the impacts of an increase in traffic volume from evacuee movement Participate in Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) coordination calls – see GEMA/HS Meteorologist for more information Determine rest area staffing needs	Actively monitor current weather conditions Deploy HERO vehicles and teams to assist distressed evacuees (IF CONTAFLOW OF I-16 IS ANTICIPATED) In conjunction with ESF-13, deploy personnel to support evacuation traffic control missions – along I-16 IF CONTRAFLOW IS ANTICIPATED Procure and provide evacuation transportation resources to support local evacuations If necessary, implement lane reversal (Contraflow) on I-16 IF MANDATORY EVACUATION IS ANTICIPATED IN CHATHAM COUNTY Monitor traffic counters to determine traffic flow increases from evacuees Participate in Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) coordination calls – see GEMA/HS Meteorologist for more information Identify, assess, and respond to evacuation-related issues Coordinate needs for aerial reconnaissance for evacuation route monitoring	Actively monitor current weather conditions Coordinate the cessation of evacuation operations, including the abatement of Contraflow Identify bridge teams and priorities for inspections Retract HERO vehicles and forward-deployed evacuation support resources Monitor traffic counters to determine traffic flow/evacuation status Participate in Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) coordination calls – see GEMA/HS Meteorologist for more information In conjunction with ESF-13, initiate planning for aerial reconnaissance for post-landfall re-entry route status In conjunction with ASOC, stage aviation resources at the FSA(s) for post-landfall operations In conjunction with ESF-3, initiate re-entry planning Consider closing Eugene Talmadge Bridge and/or Sidney Lanier Bridge Clear Contraflow lanes of GDOT and Law Enforcement	Refer to Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex Re-Entry section Refer to GDOT District 5 hurricane plan Coordinate operation of re-entry staging areas with GEMA/HS Coordinate re-entry operations with GEMA/HS and Georgia Power

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ESF-2 **Communications**	☐ Continue day-to-day activities ☐ Continue planning activities, including critical tele-communications facilities back-up power/fuel plans ☐ Continue equipment maintenance	☐ Conduct tests of all communications equipment and alert/notification systems ☐ Identify communications resources to support potential resource requests and post-disaster operations ☐ Ensure preparatory actions are completed so that all available disaster response communications equipment is prepared for deployment ☐ Prepare communications for Logistics Staging Areas (LSAs) and Staging Areas (SAs) as determined ☐ Provide plans to ESF-5 for moving communications equipment to SAs ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 on locations of Pre-Positioned Deployment Stocks (PPDS)	☐ Identify communications resources to support potential resource requests and post-disaster operations ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC ☐ Begin restoration efforts ☐ Maintain communication with all industry partners and State and federal agency team members regarding the SOC activation level ☐ Increase frequency of ESF-2 crosstalk and input/monitoring of WebEOC ☐ Prepare communications equipment for deployment ☐ Finalize the recall of any communications equipment that may have been in maintenance ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 on forward operations communications needs at the LSA, Forward Staging Areas (FSAs), and other forward operations centers, including PPDS ☐ Begin and distribute the ICS Form 205 (Incident Radio Communications Plan) to all responding agencies	☐ Identify and possibly deploy communications resources to support requesting EMAs and/or State-level operational response ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC ☐ Actively collect communications input from responding State agencies to finalize and distribute the ICS Form 205 (Incident Radio Communications Plan) to all responding agencies ☐ Continue email updates to the ESF-2 team to gain situational awareness ☐ Continue coordination and planning efforts with private-sector communications providers ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 on forward operations communications needs at the LSA, FSAs, and other forward operations centers, including PPDS ☐ Publish ICS Form 205, Southern Link Talk Groups, SOC directory, and SAT phone directory ☐ Coordinate with Air Ops for a RapidCom to support the Aviation Support Operations Center (ASOC)	☐ Identify and deploy communications resources to support requesting EMA and/or State-level operational response ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC ☐ Frequently dialog with telecom and wireless providers in order to identify all known communications issues ☐ Continue email/conference call updates to ESF-2 team in order to provide situational updates ☐ If directed, enact Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) in order to direct the general population to the appropriate messaging available on governmental and media platforms in the affected geographic areas ☐ Continue coordination and planning efforts with private-sector communications providers ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 on forward operations communications needs at the LSA, FSAs, and other forward operations centers, including PPDS ☐ In conjunction with ESF-3, initiate planning for post-landfall communications needs for forward deployed response teams and forward operations centers	☐ Coordinate delivery of RapidCom trailer(s) with Operations truck with spare Liquid Propane (LP) tanks ☐ Coordinate delivery of Mobile Command Vehicle (MCV) for any response requests ☐ Coordinate response of Sprinter Van for any requests ☐ Track fuel levels of MCV, Sprinter Van, Operations Truck, and RapidCom (LP) trailers ☐ Coordinate any future fuel requests with ESF-7 ☐ Monitor all communication equipment for any issues ☐ Ensure back-up batteries are charged for planned change-out during each operational period ☐ Continue dialog with telecom, private-sector communications providers, and wireless providers for any issues ☐ Provide ESF-2 status updates in WEBEOC ☐ Coordinate Amateur Radio personnel for back-up comms

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ESF-3 **Public Works and Engineering**	• Day-to-day activities • Monitoring for water interruptions and ensure that drinking water and wastewater facilities are maintaining normal operations • Continue planning activities	• Monitoring for water interruptions and ensure that drinking water and wastewater facilities are maintaining normal operations • Identify all drinking water and wastewater facilities and dams in the potentially impacted area • Send out weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC • Initiate planning activities with re-entry task force partners to restore water and wastewater facilities	• Monitoring for water interruptions and ensure that drinking water and wastewater facilities are maintaining normal operations • Identify all drinking water and wastewater facilities and dams in the potentially impacted area • Send out weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC • Develop ESF-3 staffing roster for SOC activation • Coordinate with ESF-7 on potential logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at the Forward Staging Area (FSA)	• Monitoring for water interruptions and ensure that drinking water and wastewater facilities are maintaining normal operations • Identify all drinking water and wastewater facilities and dams in the potentially impacted area • Send out weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC • Update ESF-3 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed • Coordinate with ESF-7 on logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at the FSA • Prepare templates for Public Notification Advisories	• Monitoring for water interruptions and ensure that drinking water and wastewater facilities are maintaining normal operations • Identify all drinking water and wastewater facilities and dams in the potentially impacted area • Send out situational updates and any other notifications received from the SOC • Update ESF-3 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed • Coordinate with ESF-7 on logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at FSA(s) • Encourage ESF-3 primary and support agencies (including GRWA, GAWP, GAWARN, and drinking water and wastewater facilities) to inventory their resources, be prepared to respond to resource requests, and be prepared to assist with damage assessments • Monitor dams for potential flooding issues • Create EMAC request for Damage Assessment Teams	• Continue to monitor water quality and wastewater discharge • Identify all drinking water and wastewater facilities and dams in the impacted area • Send out situational updates and any other notifications received from the SOC • Update ESF-3 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed • Continue to coordinate with ESF-7 on logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at FSA(s) • Encourage ESF-3 primary and support agencies (including GRWA, GAWP, GAWARN, and drinking water and wastewater facilities) to inventory their resources, be prepared to respond to resource requests, and be prepared to assist with damage assessments • Monitor dams for potential flooding issues • Update EMAC request for Damage Assessment Teams • Coordinate with ESF-12 on fuel needs
ESF-4 **Firefighting**	• Day-to-day activities • Planning activities • Continue equipment maintenance • Maintain plans to keep GSAR personal from being pulled back by locality (find backfill if necessary)	• Direct assistance to counties when requested • Develop ESF staffing roster for potential SOC activation • Given the threat analysis, identify assets at risk	• Forward any weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC to ESF-4 primary and supporting agencies • Direct assistance to counties when requested • Given the threat analysis, identify assets at risk • Provide support to the SOC and other partners.	• Given the threat analysis, identify assets at risk • Forward any weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC to ESF-4 primary and supporting agencies • Place Chainsaw Strike Teams on standby for potential deployment • Identify staff for running LSAs with support from ESF-7 • Provide support to the SOC and other partners.	• Given the threat analysis, identify assets at risk • Forward any weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC to ESF-4 primary and supporting agencies • Communicate with Chainsaw Strike Teams for mobilization • Provide support to the SOC and other ESF partners • Assist ESF-7 with supporting LSAs • Make potable water tanker ready for deployment	• Move necessary assets to GEMA/HS staging area • Mobilize Chainsaw Strike Teams • Coordinate logistics support with ESF-7 • Given the threat analysis, identify assets at risk • Direct assistance to counties when requested • GFC Air Patrol assists with damage assessments • Deploy GFC Urban Strike Teams as needed to assist communities with damage assessments

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ESF-5 **Emergency Management, Information and Planning**	☐ Day-to-day activities ☐ Develop resource shortfall list from all ESFs (possible EMAC, RRF from FEMA & pre-disaster needs ☐ Assess County EMA ability to operate for X days without power	☐ SOC Activation Level 3 (GREEN) - Normal Operations ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions ☐ Create an incident in WebEOC ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Request SOE Declaration from Governor. ☐ Verify EMA, ESF, employee and key partner contact information ☐ Develop and update business applications (Hazard specific processes) ☐ Test information systems and communications ☐ Ensure readiness of SOC and supporting infrastructure ☐ Review/Update procedures and protocols ☐ Ensure sufficiency of on-hand supplies (office supplies, PPE, etc.) ☐ Determine/track Board of Regents/TCSG closing information ☐ Status of barrier islands, ferries, etc. ☐ Determine critical State operations at risk ☐ Task ESFs to identify pre-disaster support requirements, including potential EMAC requests, IMT support, and support for military rotary aviation ☐ Ensure timely production of SITREPs, awareness statements, and IAPs in conjunction with the Planning Section Chief ☐ Participate in incident briefings with the National Hurricane Center and coordination conference calls with state partners, local EMAs, and ESFs ☐ Coordinate with Georgia Department of Economic Development to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state to support evacuee planning ☐ Draft request for Presidential Emergency Declaration. ☐ Confirm evacuation requirements for medical patients ☐ Confirm commercial bus requirements for evacuation ☐ Confirm wheeled-ambulance requirements for evacuation ☐ Publish SOC activation schedule ☐ Standup ASOC for possible activation ☐ Initiate resupply of retail fuel along evacuation routes and in affected area(s)	☐ SOC Activation Level 2 (YELLOW) - Partial Activation ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions ☐ Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests ☐ Create and publicize WebEOC incident architecture ☐ Cancel meetings and classes in SOC ☐ Begin informing and coordination messaging ☐ Request that counties provide information of special events and estimated tourist occupancy ☐ Coordinate with the Georgia Department of Economic Development to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state and publicize this information on the GEMA/HS website ☐ Ensure timely production of SITREPs, awareness statements, and IAPs in conjunction with the Planning Section Chief ☐ Participate in incident briefings from the NHC, the National Weather Service, and coordination conference calls with state partners, ESFs, and local EMAs ☐ Manage Vulnerable Population Transportation Group ☐ Manage late contracting LTCFs ☐ Determine critical State operations at risk ☐ Begin re-entry rostering ☐ Helicopters and fuel trucks relocated to FSA ☐ Request Presidential Emergency Declaration ☐ Submit pre-scripted ARFs to FEMA ☐ Initiate emergency contracts for base camp support ☐ Final selection of staging area locations ☐ Decision to open LSA/Close GPSTC ☐ Request EMAC – A Team	☐ SOC Activation Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation ☐ Activate selected shelters ☐ Publish Awareness Statement to all GEMA/HS employees, primary and alternate ESF Leads, and all EMAs ☐ Notify ESFs to increase response planning ☐ Initiate functional needs evacuation ☐ Notify GEMA/HS staff and ESFs to report to the SOC ☐ Convene County, ESF, and NWS Coordination Conference Calls ☐ Initiate voluntary evacuations ☐ Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests. ☐ Coordinate with Georgia Department of Economic Development to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state and publicize information to the GEMA/HS website ☐ Ensure timely production and dissemination of SITREPs, awareness statements, and IAPs in conjunction with the Planning Section Chief ☐ Participate in incident briefings and coordination conference calls with NHC, NWS, state partners, ESFs, and local EMAs ☐ Initiate planning with FEMA to determine potential locations for a Joint Field Office (JFO) ☐ Manage Vulnerable Population Transportation Group ☐ Activate ASOC to support evacuations ☐ Determine critical State operations at risk ☐ ESF re-entry plans and rosters ☐ Begin staging re-entry equipment (including PPDS) ☐ Activate SouthernLinc Re-Entry Radio packages ☐ Activate GSAR Teams	☐ SOC Activation Level 1 (RED) - Full Activation ☐ Publish awareness statement to all GEMA/HS staff, primary and alternate ESF Leads and all EMAs ☐ Notify ESFs to increase response planning ☐ Functional needs and congregate shelter operations ☐ Stage aviation assets at a safe location ☐ Initiate mandatory evacuations ☐ Convene County, State, and NWS Conference Calls ☐ Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests ☐ Coordinate with Georgia Department of Economic Development to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state and publicize on the GEMA/HS website ☐ Ensure timely production and dissemination of SITREPs, awareness statements, and IAPs in conjunction with the Planning Section Chief ☐ Participate in incident briefings and coordination conference calls with NHC, NWS, State partners, ESFs, and local EMAs ☐ Finalize planning efforts with FEMA to determine potential locations for a JFO ☐ Determine critical State operations at risk ☐ Alternate locations of evacuating counties, communications, and order of succession ☐ Begin re-entry staging	☐ Coordinate ASOC SAR operations ☐ Coordinate GSAR operations ☐ Replace expended consumables (office supplies, PPE, etc.) ☐ Review and evaluate damage reports ☐ Coordinate aerial damage assessments ☐ Coordinate re-entry operations ☐ Publish daily situational statements ☐ Conduct daily conference calls with field coordinators ☐ Coordinate conference calls with ESF partners and local EMAs ☐ Coordinate debris removal operations ☐ Coordinate functional needs and congregate shelter operations ☐ Coordinate messaging through JFO/JIC ☐ Coordinate Hazmat operations ☐ Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests ☐ Coordinate public re-entry authorization ☐ Coordinate security operations (curfew, looting, access control)

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ESF-6 **Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Assistance**	☐ H-168: ESF-6 Team will be notified of tropical cyclone development and a conference call may be conducted to discuss preliminary forecast based upon NHC/State Meteorologist discussions ☐ H-144: Hold Planning Strategies conference call based upon the forecast track and category; identify shelter locations; identify personnel and resource needs ☐ Establish communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area(s)	☐ H-120: Begin moving personnel and resources to shelter locations identified in Planning Strategies. o Feeding plans executed. ☐ H-96: Shelter facilities ready to receive first wave of evacuees ☐ Coordinate with American Red Cross (ARC) and Department of Human Services' (DHS) Division of Family and Child Services (DFCS) to prepare for possible sheltering ☐ Begin shelter planning/opening to support Functional Access/Medical Needs evacuation ☐ Alert DFCS Regional Emergency Coordinators (REMC) of possible activations ☐ Update ESF-15 on shelter locations for public dissemination ☐ Coordinate with ESF-11 on the identification and availability of bulk food resources to support potential sheltering/mass feeding missions ☐ Develop an ESF staffing roster for a potential SOC Activation	☐ Coordinate with ARC, DHS, and DFCS to finalize preparations for sheltering operations ☐ Request that additional shelter staff be placed on standby ☐ Update ESF-15 on shelter locations for public dissemination ☐ Coordinate with ESF-11 on the procurement of bulk food resources to support potential sheltering and mass feeding missions ☐ Participate in Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) coordination calls for the possible influx of evacuees from threatened states ☐ Finalize shelter preparations and coordinate their opening where necessary ☐ Activate DFCS REMCs in regional jurisdictions ☐ Continue communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area(s) ☐ Prepare for additional shelter facilities to be opened based upon demand ☐ Move additional personnel or resources to supplement current shelters	☐ Critical Transportation Needs (CTN) evacuees are being sheltered and receiving assistance ☐ General population shelters are open ☐ Update ESF-15 on shelter locations for public dissemination ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF-11 on bulk food resources for sheltering and mass feeding ☐ Continue to participate in ELT coordination calls ☐ Continue communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area(s) ☐ Continue communications updates with DFCS REMCs	☐ All CTN populations should be accounted for in probable damage areas ☐ General population shelters remain open ☐ Continue communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area(s) ☐ Continue to coordinate and support ongoing sheltering operations ☐ Update ESF-15 on shelter locations for public dissemination ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF-11 on bulk food resources for sheltering and mass feeding ☐ Continue to participate in ELT coordination calls ☐ Continue communications updates with DFCS REMCs ☐ Begin coordination with GEMA/HS Community Recovery Section	☐ All CTN populations should be accounted for in affected areas ☐ General population shelters remain open ☐ Continue communications updates with DFCS REMCs ☐ Continue communication with local EMAs in the impacted area(s) ☐ Continue to coordinate and support ongoing sheltering operations ☐ Update ESF-15 on shelter locations for public dissemination ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF-11 on bulk food resources for sheltering and mass feeding ☐ Continue to participate in ELT coordination calls to prepare for and respond to returning evacuees ☐ Begin closing/demobilizing Mass Care and Sheltering Operations ☐ Begin executing long-term Mass Care and Housing solutions with GEMA/HS Community Recovery ☐ Continue Shelter/Mass Feeding Operations

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ESF-7 Logistics	▯ Ensure counties have updated emergency power and POD databases in WebEOC ▯ Maintain MOAs and MOUs for Staging Areas ▯ Acquire new and maintain existing contracts for services, commodities, and evacuation transportation ▯ Perform Critical Transportation Needs Evacuation Annual Estimates ▯ Oversee forward-deployed resources (cots, water, blankets, etc.) ▯ Gather county logistics POCs for post-landfall use ▯ Department of Corrections – clean/sanitize mobile kitchens in preparation for use during hurricane season ▯ Contract fuel vendor to clean out old fuel waste from fuel tanks prior to hurricane season ▯ Run up and test all GEMA/HS generators and load cabling	▯ Provide situational awareness statements to ESF-7 partner agencies, LSA, IMT, Staging Area owners, and contractors ▯ Decide whether Functional Access/Medical Needs evacuation is necessary and if so, execute prior to onset of OPCON 3 ▯ Engage with fuel vendor regarding intent to deploy fuel assets ▯ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ▯ Conduct logistics conference call as required with ESF partners ▯ Activate Critical Transportation Needs evacuation vendors to include Georgia Motor Coach Association and Atlanta Metro Ambulance Association personnel in SOC ▯ Begin activating GADOD field feeding personnel and equipment resources and other GADOD logistics necessary to respond ▯ Contact all response vendors, providing situational awareness, transportation, food, water and ice, supply vendors, resources, etc.	▯ Monitor the continuation of the Functional Access/Medical Needs evacuation ▯ Evaluate the need for post-landfall contracts (base camps, etc.) ▯ Conduct logistics conference call as required ▯ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation if needed ▯ Make decision to activate bulk food contract for field feeding – Initial Class A food would be Corrections, follow on would be American Red Cross. ▯ Make decision to requisition cots and blankets from FEMA in support of sheltering operations	▯ Prepare/open LSA or Staging Areas as needed to support operations ▯ Ensure the RSOI LSA is ready for out-of-state RSOI operations ▯ Identify vendor support in SOC ▯ Monitor the completion of Functional Access/Medical Needs evacuation ▯ Publish logistic planning cycle and conference call information to be used after landfall ▯ Conduct logistics conference call ▯ Coordinate ESF-5 to launch Rave alert reminding all affected counties and partner agencies to ensure all fuel tanks are full ▯ Make decision to deploy fuel resources in support of Contraflow and re-entry operations ▯ Make decision to requisition initial response resources (IRR) – food, water, ice, etc. from FEMA	▯ Begin LSA/Support Area operations ▯ Support general population evacuation as required ▯ Given the threat analysis, and with ESF-11, ESF-12, GADOD, and power generation vendor, develop plan to keep emergency power fueled after landfall ▯ Coordinate with ESF-3 to develop emergency power plan for water/wastewater ▯ Given the threat analysis and with ESF-8, develop emergency power plan for hospitals and LTCFs, and prepare for emergency evacuations ▯ Conduct logistics conference call as required ▯ Ensure all logistics resources are secure prior to landfall and through the cessation of tropical storm force winds	▯ Continue LSA/Support Area operations ▯ Support re-entry teams as required ▯ Given the threat analysis, and with ESF-11, ESF-12, GADOD, and power generation vendor, implement plan to keep emergency power fueled after landfall ▯ Coordinate with ESF-3 to implement emergency power plan for water/wastewater ▯ Given the threat analysis and with ESF-8, implement emergency power plan for hospitals and LTCFs, and prepare for emergency evacuations ▯ Conduct logistics conference call as required

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ESF-8 **Public Health and Medical Services**	▯ Continue day-to-day activities ▯ Monitor tropical storm activity in the Atlantic/Gulf ▯ Maintain situational awareness of Georgia weather ▯ Continue planning activities ▯ Develop executive leadership Essential Elements of Information (EEI) requirements ▯ Monitor statewide hospital census/capabilities ▯ Monitor statewide transport capabilities/functionality ▯ Establish nursing contracts, EMAC and MOUs with volunteer organizations and local schools of nursing ▯ Update nursing shelter manual and current sheltering SOP ▯ Prepare nursing training activities ▯ Provide refresher training for patient placement board ▯ Maintain updated points of contact for long-term care facilities (LTCFs) under Plan B contracts ▯ Review and update plan for over-the-counter medications for shelters ▯ Check availability of language lines for Functional Access/Medical Needs populations	▯ DPH 2PT EOC Level 2 activation ▯ Activate staff to augment evacuation team in the SOC as necessary ▯ Coordinate with DFCS to ensure personnel are prepared for possible functional needs sheltering operations ▯ Notify DCH of a potential LTCF evacuation ▯ Request LTCF/County Staging Area (CSA) census update on WebEOC facility boards for evacuation planning purposes and update by H-96 ▯ Conduct statewide status calls with DPH DHEART, district public health, and RCHs to determine needs and address threat analysis information ▯ Conduct coordination calls with LTCFs, medical beds, storage, and distribution partners and PH Coastal District ▯ Provide listing of contracted LTCF/CSAs to ESF-5 & ESF-7 and validate in WebEOC. ▯ Conduct data validation of all contracted LTCF/CSAs, particularly destination locations ▯ Notify GEMA/HS of any needed pre-disaster support and potential EMAC needs ▯ Ensure timely production of SITREPs and IAPs	▯ DPH 2PT EOC Level 2 activation – Establish a Command/General Staff roster to support the incident ▯ Initiate planning to support potential medical and/or hospital evacuations ▯ Determine Coastal Regional Transportation support requirements and pass unused requirement to the SOC TMG ▯ Continue support of evacuation team in the SOC as necessary ▯ Activate patient placement boards on GER (evacuating/ hosting) for LTCF evacuation ▯ Coordinate with DFCS to ensure personnel are prepared for possible functional needs sheltering operations ▯ Continue to coordinate with DCH on any LTCF evacuations ▯ Continue to conduct statewide status calls with DPH DHEART, district public health, and RCHs to determine needs and address threat analysis information ▯ Continue to conduct calls with LTCFs, medical beds, storage, and distribution partners and PH Coastal Districts ▯ Continue to monitor any needs pre-disaster support and notify GEMA/HS ▯ Ensure timely production of SITREPs and IAPs ▯ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates	▯ DPH 2PT EOC Level 2 activation – Maintain a Command/General Staff roster to support the incident and SOC operations ▯ Initiate planning with ESF-9 to support post-landfall medical evacuations ▯ Fuse with SOC incident in WebEOC ▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS on re-entry planning and establishing staffing rosters ▯ Continue planning to support potential medical evacuations ▯ Continue planning for potential hospital evacuations ▯ Continue support of the evacuation team in the SOC ▯ Coordinate with DFCS to support functional needs sheltering operations ▯ Continue to coordinate with DCH on LTCF evacuations ▯ Continue to conduct statewide status calls with DPH DHEART, district public health, and RCHs to determine needs/status and address threat analysis information ▯ Continue timely production of SITREPs and IAPs ▯ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates	▯ DPH 2PT EOC Level 1 activation – Maintain a Command/General Staff roster to support the incident and the SOC operations ▯ Continue coordinating with GEMA/HS on re-entry planning and staffing rosters ▯ Continue support of the evacuation team in the SOC ▯ Continue to coordinate with DFCS to support functional needs sheltering operations ▯ Continue to conduct statewide status calls with DPH DHEART, district public health, and RCHs to determine needs/status and address threat analysis information ▯ Continue timely production of SITREPs and IAPs ▯ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates ▯ Monitor and support any medical and hospital evacuations and any LTCF that choose to shelter-in-place ▯ Continue planning with ESF-9 to support post-landfall medical evacuations ▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS on location of JFO and DRCs to determine the need for ESF-8 support	▯ DPH 2PT EOC Level 1 activation – Maintain a Command/General Staff roster to support the incident and the SOC operations ▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS on re-entry and staffing rosters ▯ Support of the re-entry team in the SOC as necessary ▯ Coordinate with DFCS to support functional needs sheltering operations ▯ Continue to conduct statewide status calls with DPH DHEART, district public health, and RCHs to determine needs/status and address threat analysis information ▯ Continue timely production of SITREPs and IAPs ▯ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates ▯ Monitor and support any medical and hospital evacuations and any LTCF that chose to shelter-in-place ▯ Continue planning with ESF-9 to support post-landfall medical evacuations ▯ Review and evaluate damage reports ▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS on location of JFO and DRCs to determine the need for ESF-8 support

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Forecast Event	**Normal Operations / Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
ESF-9 **Search and Rescue**	☐ Continue day-to-day activities, including planning and equipment maintenance. ☐ Work on plans to have counties support GSAR personnel from not being deployed.	☐ Ensure that proper email and phone communications with the SOC are functional. ☐ Alert Search, Rescue, and Recovery (SRR) task forces and support resources of threat level ☐ Develop EMAC/RRF (resource request form) for Search and Rescue (SAR) if needed. ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation	☐ Place SRR task forces on alert for deployment to the FSA(s) to support post-landfall operations. ☐ Update EMAC/RRF for SAR as needed. ☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed	☐ Establish communication with SAR teams. ☐ Place SRR task forces on standby for deployment to the FSA(s) to support post-landfall operations. ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 for SRR task force logistical support requirements. ☐ Coordinate aviation resource staging with ASOC ☐ Update EMAC/RRF for SAR as needed. ☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed	☐ Maintain communication with SAR teams ☐ Initiate staging of SRR task forces for post-landfall operations ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 for SRR task force logistical support requirements ☐ Coordinate aviation resource staging with ASOC ☐ Update EMAC/RRF for SAR as needed. ☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed	☐ Maintain communication with SAR teams ☐ Initiate SRR task forces for post-landfall operations ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 for SRR task force logistical support requirements ☐ Coordinate aviation resource staging with ASOC ☐ Complete SAR missions as tasked ☐ Update EMAC/RRF for SAR as needed ☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed
ESF-10 **Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**	☐ Continue day-to-day activities ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and forecast weather conditions	☐ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation	☐ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates ☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation if needed ☐ Ensure timely production of SITREPs and input for IAP	☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 on logistical support requirements for re-entry ☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation if needed ☐ Ensure timely production of SITREPs and input for IAPs	☐ Notify GEMA/HS of any pre-disaster support and potential EMAC requests ☐ Ensure timely production of SITREPs and IAPs	☐ Receive, assess, and triage reports of oil and HAZMAT releases ☐ Determine and coordinate appropriate response activities ☐ Communicate and coordinate resource needs with state, federal, and private partners
ESF-11 **Agriculture and Natural Resources**	☐ Continue day-to-day planning activities	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and forecast weather conditions ☐ Initiate planning for potential animal-friendly and pet-friendly shelters, and animal congregation areas to support evacuees ☐ Coordinate with ESF-6 to identify bulk food sources to support potential mass feeding missions ☐ Given the threat analysis, identify critical animal operations at risk due to power outage	☐ Initiate planning for potential animal-friendly and pet-friendly shelters, and animal congregation areas to support evacuees ☐ In conjunction with ESF-6, identify and procure bulk food resources to support potential mass feeding missions ☐ Develop personnel support plan to man 6 GEMA/HS portable fuel tanks to be deployed into potential disaster area ☐ Develop ESF-11 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed	☐ Coordinate with ESF-6 and ESF-8 regarding possible animal sheltering support ☐ Initiate and support animal-friendly and pet-friendly shelters, and animal congregation areas ☐ Be prepared to provide technical assistance to public Natural, Cultural, and Historic properties during damage assessments and Requests for Assistance (RFAs) ☐ In conjunction with ESF-6, procure and coordinate distribution of bulk food resources to support sheltering and mass feeding missions ☐ Initiate planning for the administration of the Disaster State Nutritional Assistance Program (DSNAP — food stamps) ☐ Initiate planning with ESF-9 on potential animal rescue operations during post-landfall SAR missions ☐ Develop ESF-11 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed	☐ Coordinate animal sheltering support with ESF-6 & ESF-8 ☐ Continue to support animal-friendly and pet-friendly shelters, and animal congregation areas ☐ Coordinate with ESF-11, ESF-8, and GA RRT personnel regarding contaminated food product, remove from sale, and oversee food destruction ☐ In conjunction with ESF-6, procure and coordinate distribution of bulk food resources to support sheltering and mass feeding missions ☐ Coordinate with ESF-6 to finalize preparations for DSNAP — food stamps administration ☐ Finalize planning with ESF-9 on potential animal rescue ops during post-landfall SAR missions ☐ Develop ESF-11 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed	☐ Coordinate with ESF-6 and ESF-8 for animal sheltering support ☐ Be prepared to coordinate damage assessments ☐ Coordinate with ESF-11, ESF-8, and GA RRT personnel regarding contaminated food product, remove from sale, and oversee food destruction ☐ Continue to support animal-friendly and pet-friendly shelters, and animal congregation areas ☐ In conjunction with ESF-6, procure and coordinate distribution of bulk food resources to support sheltering and mass feeding missions ☐ Coordinate with ESF-6 to finalize preparations for the administration of DSNAP — food stamps ☐ Finalize planning with ESF-9 on potential animal rescue operations during post-landfall SAR missions ☐ Develop ESF-11 staffing roster for SOC activation as needed

	OPCON 5	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
ESF-12 Energy	☐ Continue day-to-day activities	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation if needed ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and forecast weather conditions ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 to identify bulk fuel resources to support mass evacuations and post-landfall disaster response operations ☐ Gather status of state fuel tanks ☐ Review FEMA Fuel Support Annex	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Coordinate with ESF-7 on bulk fuel resources to support forward disaster operations ☐ Track station status during any evacuation ☐ Initiate state fuel storage tank-filling and topping-off ☐ Maintain communication with primary and support agencies and companies ☐ Coordinate with ESF-1 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support potential re-entry road-clearing missions ☐ Initiate coordination efforts with the GA Retailers Association, GA Association of Convenience Stores, GA Petroleum Council, and other organizations on potential fuel shortages on evacuation routes from anticipated evacuations	☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed ☐ In conjunction with ESF-7, identify and procure bulk fuel resources ☐ Maintain communication with primary and support agencies and companies ☐ Coordinate with ESF-1 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support potential road-clearing missions during re-entry, when needed ☐ Continue coordination efforts with the GA Retailers Association et al. on potential fuel shortages on evacuation routes from anticipated and ongoing evacuations	☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed ☐ In conjunction with ESF-7, continue to identify and procure bulk fuel resources ☐ Finalize state fuel storage tank-filling and topping-off ☐ Maintain communication with primary and support agencies and companies ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF-1 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support post-landfall road-clearing missions during re-entry operations, when needed ☐ Coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service	☐ Update ESF staffing roster for SOC activation as needed ☐ In conjunction with ESF-7, continue to identify and procure bulk fuel resources ☐ Maintain communication with primary and support agencies and companies ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF-1 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support post-landfall re-entry road-clearing missions ☐ Coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service ☐ Continue to monitor retail fuel availability and coordinate with fuel industry for re-entry ☐ Work with other ESFs and electrical utilities on prioritizing electrical restoration for critical facilities

	OPCON 5	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
ESF-13 **Public Safety and Security**	☐ Continue day-to-day activities	☐ Monitor weather forecasts ☐ Initiate planning for security support for logistical transport missions and evacuation route monitoring (both ground and aviation based) missions ☐ Coordinate with local EMAs on potential needs for LE support at evacuation traffic control points ☐ Initiate planning to support check-point staffing missions during post-landfall operations that may require controlled access ☐ Initiate planning on possible post-landfall security operations within impacted areas ☐ Identify assets potentially at risk ☐ Check I-16 / US 280 / US 80 / GA 204 / GA 21 / GA 17 / GA 46 for closures/detours and begin towing disabled vehicles off the roadways ☐ Begin providing 2-hour traffic updates along interstate and evacuation routes ☐ DPS Hurricane Teams (GSP and MCCD) placed on Phase A alert	☐ Deploy ESF-13 Staffing Roster for SOC Activation ☐ Assist the public on the roadways and waterways. ☐ Assist local Public Safety Agencies as requested ☐ Request that law enforcement personnel be placed on standby for evacuation traffic operations, traffic control points, re-entry support, commodity transport security, limited access area check points, and curfew enforcement in potentially impacted areas ☐ Request that aviation resources are placed on standby for recon damage assessment missions ☐ DPS Hurricane Teams report to designate briefing locations (I-16 TMS – Post 45 or 20 / I-95 Teams – Post 23) ☐ GSP Posts place wreckers on standby	☐ Maintain communications between ESF-13 partner agencies ☐ Assist the public on the roadways and waterways ☐ Assist local Public Safety Agencies as requested ☐ All ESF-13 support agencies will ensure all personnel, facilities, and equipment are prepared ☐ Deploy law enforcement personnel to support evacuation traffic operations, Traffic Control Points, & Contraflow operations if enacted ☐ Place law enforcement personnel on standby for post-landfall re-entry support, commodity transport security, limited access areas check points, and curfew enforcement in potentially impacted areas ☐ Deploy aviation resources for reconnaissance and evacuation route monitoring	☐ Maintain communications between ESF-13 partner agencies ☐ Assist the public on the roadways and waterways, & assist local Public Safety Agencies as requested ☐ Notify critical personnel to prepare for extended shifts & emergency responses ☐ Retract law enforcement personnel supporting evacuation traffic operations, traffic control points, and Contraflow operations ☐ Place law enforcement personnel on standby for post-landfall re-entry support, commodity transport security, limited access areas check points, and curfew enforcement in potentially impacted areas ☐ Finalize post-landfall aviation resource preparations and stage aviation resources for recon & damage assessment missions ☐ Coordinate aviation asset staging with ASOC	☐ Maintain communications with deployed units and provide updates to SOC command staff ☐ Assist with re-entry operations ☐ Coordinate with ESF partners on requested security details ☐ Provide security support for logistical transport missions ☐ Provide support for re-entry route monitoring (both aerial and ground missions) ☐ Provide assistance when requested for security operations within impacted areas ☐ Coordinate aviation mission requests in support of re-entry ☐ Coordinate with local law enforcement on requirements for re-entry ☐ Assist local public safety agencies as requested and able

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
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ESF-14 **Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure**	Continue day-to-day activities	Messaging	Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation	Staff for SOC activation		
ESF-15 **External Affairs**	Continue day-to-day activities, planning activities, and equipment maintenance Social Media: Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of the year.	Prepare and distribute press releases concerning ongoing preparedness and response actions Request state and local media disseminate information about family preparedness for tropical cyclones Notify external affairs personnel for potential need for assistance Pending threat and scope of preparedness actions, initiate a JIC to coordinate disaster information Conduct media briefings from the SOC as needed Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation Social media: Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of year.	Prepare and distribute press releases concerning ongoing preparedness and response actions Request state and local media disseminate information about family preparedness for tropical cyclones Notify additional external affairs personnel of potential need for assistance Continue to coordinate media information, press releases, and pertinent disaster information with the JIC Respond to media requests and provide information / updates as needed Conduct media briefings from the SOC as needed Social media: Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of year.	Coordinate with GEMA/HS Meteorologist, Operations Section Chief, and leadership on messaging Prepare and distribute press releases concerning ongoing preparedness and response actions Coordinate with Georgia Public Broadcasting (GPB) and media partners on evacuation and sheltering information dissemination Continue to coordinate media information, press releases, and pertinent disaster information with the JIC Respond to media requests and provide information / updates as needed Conduct media briefings from the SOC upon request Social media: Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx Website: Through coordination with GEMA/HS Meteorologist and the Operations Section Chief, the homepage may reflect the forecast with addition of appropriate map and links to NHC products	Coordinate with GEMA/HS Meteorologist, Operations Section Chief, and leadership on messaging Prepare and distribute press releases concerning ongoing preparedness and response actions Coordinate with GPB and media partners on evacuation and sheltering information dissemination Continue to coordinate media information, press releases, and pertinent disaster information with the JIC Respond to media requests and provide information / updates as needed Conduct media briefings from the SOC upon request Social media: Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx, and agency partners Website: Through coordination with GEMA/HS Meteorologist, Operations Section Chief, and leadership, the homepage may reflect the forecast with addition of appropriate map and links to NHC products News Conference: Coordinate with the Governor's Office, Georgia Department of Administrative Services and GEMA/HS Finance to ensure that a certified American Sign Language Interpreter will be on hand if the Governor holds a news conference	Coordinate with GEMA/HS Meteorologist, Operations Section Chief, and leadership on messaging Prepare and distribute press releases concerning ongoing preparedness and response actions Coordinate with GPB and media partners on evacuation and sheltering information dissemination Continue to coordinate media information, press releases, and pertinent disaster information with the JIC Respond to media requests and provide information / updates as needed Conduct media briefings from the SOC upon request Social media: Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx, and agency partners Website: Through coordination with GEMA/HS Meteorologist, Operations Section Chief, and leadership, the homepage may reflect the forecast with addition of appropriate map and links to NWS products News Conference: Coordinate with the Governor's Office, Georgia Department of Administrative Services and GEMA/HS Finance to ensure that a certified American Sign Language Interpreter will be on hand if the Governor holds a news conference

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
ESF-16 Defense	☐ Continue day-to-day activities ☐ Update plans ☐ Rehearse plans and tasks for DSCA events	☐ JOC Normal Manning ☐ Convene TAG Executive Board ☐ WARNORD 1 / WARNORD 2 to services ☐ Update Disaster Readiness Brief (CIMI, Effected Personnel) ☐ Using SOE County list begin route planning ☐ Contraflow support as needed with GSP ☐ Maintain visibility on WebEOC for RFAs ☐ Conduct Organizational Start up procedures	☐ JOC Normal Manning ☐ Staff SOC Ga DOD desk as needed ☐ Identify potential resources to support potential incidents ☐ Develop fuel plan for response ☐ Governor releases SOE authorizing an Up to # Service Members ☐ AS NEEDED, Support GSP Contraflow ops ☐ Issue OPORD to support event ☐ Units begin preparation for supporting RFAs ☐ Issue OPORD to support event ☐ Validate critical personnel contact rosters ☐ TAG Update Brief	☐ Full JOC manning ☐ Staff SOC GADOD desk ☐ AS NEEDED, submit EMAC requests to GEMA/HS for capability gaps ☐ TAG Update Brief	☐ Staff JOC with Adaptive Battle Staff ☐ Staff SOC GADOD desk ☐ AS NEEDED, POD support to MACON / LOG TEAM to SOC ☐ Units at HOST prepared to move forward to Ft Stewart or Albany ☐ AS NEEDED, submit EMAC requests to GEMA/HS for capability gaps ☐ AS NEEDED, Coordinate for evacuation support with Chatham and Glynn County ☐ TAG Update Brief	☐ Staff JOC with Adaptive Battle Staff ☐ Staff SOC GADOD desk ☐ Actual impacts refocus response efforts ☐ Units move to response area ☐ AS NEEDED, submit EMAC requests to GEMA/HS for capability gaps ☐ Conduct and execute all pre-scripted missions and RFAs submitted by GEMA/HS ☐ Issue FRAGORDs as needed to support event ☐ Coordinate with GEMA/HS for specific EMAC requests ☐ Support GEMA/HS and GDOT re-entry operations ☐ AS NEEDED, Support ASOC (Main) in Savannah and its branch in Brunswick ☐ Stand up JRSOI locations for EMAC military units ☐ TAG Update Brief
ESF-17 Cyber Security	☐ Continue day-to-day activities	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Staff ESF-17 Desk ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Staff ESF-17 Desk ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions

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Forecast Event	**Normal Operations Atlantic Basin Monitoring**	**Potential Impacts Within 120 hours**	**Potential Impacts Within 72 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 48 hours**	**Potential impacts Within 24 hours**	**Impact + 0 – 72 hours**
FEMA		□ Develop and produce initial Regional Support Plan (cont. though all phases) □ Establish JIC and develop public messaging in coordination with State partners and deployed resources (cont. through all phases) □ Appointment of the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) Director and Deputy Director □ Alert IMAT and LNO personnel for possible deployment □ Develop ERT rosters in the event of a multi-State strike that exceeds the number of standing Region 4 IMATS □ Activation of the HLT (dependent upon NHC 5-day forecast) □ Develop RRCC rosters and activate the RRCC to Level III (Incident Monitoring) and staff □ Conduct initial coordination call with GEMA □ If activation of RRCC to Level II is possible, alert appropriate ESF personnel for possible stand-by status □ Monitor State evacuation status. The RRCC will evaluate ambulance and motor coach contract resources and coordinate with State partners for potential activation. □ If warranted, coordinate with ESF-8 and DCE for implementation of NDMS patient evacuation □ Initiate ISB(s) activation □ Coordinate with State partners to gain access to online information EMA posting portals (WebEOC, etc.)	□ Model projected impacts of tropical cyclone and provide resources to support ESF and State partners □ Coordinate with other RAs if event impacts multiple FEMA Regions □ RRCC issuance of Mission Assignments for the RRCC, ESFs, and other federal assets under the surge account □ Activation of the RRCC to Level II with selected ESFs □ Deployment of LNO to SOC if requested by GEMA □ Deployment of IMAT and collateral duty personnel to SOC if requested by GEMA and establish IOF □ Deploy the appropriate support resources/personnel (MERS, etc.) to support/establish the IOF □ Process pre-declaration requests □ Deployment of pre-designated FCO if requested by GEMA □ Deploy DCO/DCE personnel to SOC if requested by pre-designated FCO □ Establishment of an IOF staffed by IMAT and in close proximity to SOC (may be co-located within the SOC) □ Continue coordination calls with GEMA (continue through all phases) □ If warranted, request an EMAC Coordination Team be deployed to the Region 4 RRCC □ Process pre-landfall emergency declaration requests □ Alert Region 4 Division Supervisors for possible deployment □ If warranted/requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert (H-96) and mobilize (H-72) □ Establish ISB in Region 4 States projected to be impacted □ Deploy appropriate MERS resources to SOC if requested □ Order commodities for affected States according to the State Logistic Commodity Tabs □ Coordinate with ESF-8 to identify and pre-stage appropriate NDMS capabilities/coaches (DMATs, DMORTs, NVRTs, FACTs, FMSs) □ Coordinate with ESF-9 to identify and pre-stage appropriate Search and Rescue capabilities/caches (USAR Type I Task Forces, USCG teams, USFS, CBP, ICE, etc.) □ Coordinate with ESF-3 to identify and pre-stage appropriate PRTs, generators, and other personnel/resources □ Air Operations Branch established □ RRCS will coordinate with the NRCS for the management of deployed national resources □ Utilizing modeling, determine potentially impacted CIKR and lifesaving/sustaining facilities and begin estimating potential support requirements (generators, site assessments, etc.) □ Alert Disaster Survivor Assistance Personnel for possible deployment and coordinate with Region 4 MSD for activation of mobilization center	□ Coordinate RRCC and IMAT joint response operation objectives. □ Continue Coordination calls with GEMA. □ Ensure pre-deployment of ESF assets/personnel has been completed. □ Alert possible JFO Staff. □ Conduct ambulance and motor coach evacuation; cease activities at least 18 hours before onset of tropical storm force winds. □ Deploy and conduct FCC Roll Call (develop pre/post communication impact assessment) system. □ Staff and stage commodities at ISB no later than 24 hours before onset of tropical storm force winds.		**<u>Onset</u>** □ Continue coordination calls with GEMA □ Prep PDA teams for deployment **<u>E + 24hrs</u>** □ Develop RRCC ops response objectives in conjunction with deployed personnel (IMAT, FCO, etc.) and State partners □ Establish joint PDA schedule with GEMA (if requested) or conduct initial aerial assessment □ Deploy Division Supervisors to lowest level (SOC, area, county) approved by State □ Continue coordination call with GEMA and determine support requirements □ Monitor Identification/establishment of JFO(s) (if declaration issued) in coord. with FCO/SCO □ Push Commodities from ISB to State LSAs □ In coordination with State partners and based upon re-entry criteria, deploy Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) personnel and utilize Assess, Inform, and Reports (AIR) products to aid in developing post-impact situational awareness (continue through all phases) □ In coordination with State partners, PSA, and ESFs, develop prioritized CIKR and lifesaving/sustaining facilities in need of support (generators, site assessments, etc.) and fulfill requests □ Conduct post-impact FCC Roll Call (timing and completion dependent debris) and determine impacts to communications. **<u>E + 24 - 72hrs</u>** □ Develop RRCC operational response objectives in conjunction with deployed personnel (IMAT, FCO, etc.) and State partners □ Continue to coordinate with GEMA and address any unmet State needs □ Continue JFO build-out □ Continue to push commodities based upon situation analysis (burn rate, etc.) and State requests □ Deploy appropriate ESF capabilities to conduct HAZMAT site assessments □ Deploy PDA personnel and begin initial assessments **<u>E + 72hrs</u>** □ Develop RRCC operational response objectives in conjunction with deployed personnel (IMAT, FCO, etc.) and State partners □ Continue to coordinate with GEMA and address any unmet State needs □ Continue post event response ops, and shift focus of response ops from “push” to “pull” □ Conduct RA/FCO transition coordination Call □ RA issues letter transferring responsibility for disaster operations to designated FCO. □ Evaluate ability of RRCC to begin transitioning Response/Recovery responsibilities to FCO/JFO and demobilization or relocation of RRCC staff □ If conditions allow, then transition from RRCC RSP to Joint Incident Action Plan (IAP) process □ Transition remaining RRCC responsibilities to JFO, return RRCC to Level IV, and deploy remaining Region 4 personnel