GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY AGENCY

Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex

Hazard Annex to Georgia Emergency Operations Plan

GEMA/HS Planning Section

8/28/2017

Approval and Implementation

Transmitted herewith is the updated Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex to the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan. This Annex supersedes the Hurricane Plan dated January 2013 and any/all previous emergency management/civil defense Hurricane 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 Annex attempts to be all inclusive in combining the four phases of Emergency Management, which are (1) Mitigation: Those activities which eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster; (2) Preparedness: Those activities which government, organizations, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage; (3) Response: To prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and (4) Recovery: Short-term and long-term activities which return the community to normal or with improved standards.

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

Homer Bryson – Director

8/28/2017
Date

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Record of Changes

Plan #	Office/Department	Representative	Signature
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1.0 Introduction

The entire State of Georgia is vulnerable to tropical cyclones and tropical cyclone-related hazards. As required by state and federal law, the State of Georgia's policy is to be prepared for any emergency or disaster, including tropical cyclones. The Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex establishes the overarching framework for protective actions pertaining to the preparedness, response, and initial recovery from hazards associated with tropical cyclones.

This Annex serves as an update to the 2013 Hurricane Plan and incorporates advances in disaster operation capabilities that were fostered through numerous collaborative planning functions. Newly developed or refined capabilities in the plan include logistical support, command and control, and enhanced initial re-entry operations.

1.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this Annex to prevent or minimize injury to the citizens of Georgia, damage to property, and impacts to the environment resulting from a tropical cyclone. This Annex defines the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response within the State of Georgia and provides direction to agencies within the State. It also provides for the systematic integration of emergency resources, when activated, and does not replace county or local emergency operations plans or procedures.

1.2 Scope

This Annex is a framework of protective actions for the preparation of, response to, and initial recovery from a tropical cyclone-related event. It provides an overview of protective actions taken by disaster enterprise partners including federal, state, local, military, volunteer, private-sector and non-governmental organizations. It presents operational strategies for pre-season preparedness and tropical cyclone tracking procedures, threat identification and coordination efforts, state-level evacuation support, logistical support, execution of a command and control strategy, types of forward operations facilities and their functions within the response framework, re-entry operations, and initial recovery operations.

This Annex provides structures for implementing state-level policy and operational coordination for incident response. It can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, in anticipation of a single event or in response to an incident. This type of implementation allows for a scaled response, delivery of exact resources needed, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.

1.3 General Objectives

The objectives of the Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex are:

- To facilitate a rapid, well-coordinated, and efficient State response to a tropical cyclone-related event.
- To provide fast, effective, and cooperative organization to respond to a tropical cyclone-related event.

1.4 Policies

Documents utilized as guidance for this Annex include, but are not limited to the National Response Framework (NRF), National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 – version two. Through the utilization of these documents, this Annex is compliant with NRF and

NIMS Incident Command System (ICS) protocols.

This Annex will be implemented by the Director (or his/her representative) of the Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency, herein referred to as GEMA/HS, in conjunction with the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP), preceding or following the declaration of a State of Emergency by the Governor of Georgia (or his/her representative) due to potential or imminent tropical cyclone impacts.

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 subjected to cost sharing as dictated by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, herein referred to as the Stafford Act.

Additional disaster response plans may be initiated during a disaster response caused by tropical cyclone-related impacts to Georgia. Plans that may be utilized can be found in the incident and support Annexes of the GEOP as well as in the GEOP Standard Operating Guides (SOG).

2.0 Situation Overview

2.1 Hazard Analysis

The State of Georgia is vulnerable to all tropical cyclone-related hazards (see Appendix I). Tropical cyclones have caused major and even catastrophic impacts in Georgia throughout recorded history. Disaster enterprise partners in Georgia recognize that tropical cyclones of any intensity can cause an emergency, major disaster, or catastrophe. A detailed hazard analysis for tropical cyclone-related winds can be found in the Georgia Hazard Mitigation Plan under section 2.5 - Hazard Specific Assessments.

2.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The State of Georgia completed a hazard vulnerability analysis in 2014 using computer modeling, weather trends, and historical records and determined there is a “Medium” to “High” probability of tropical cyclone-related activity impacting Georgia. This analysis reflects not only coastal county vulnerability but potential tropical cyclone-related impacts well into Central and Northern Georgia.

The State is susceptible to all types of tropical cyclones; from tropical depressions through Category 5 hurricanes (see Appendix I). Hurricane categories are based solely on sustained wind speed. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) uses the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale (Appendix I, Attachment 2) to categorize hurricane intensity using sustained wind speed. Categories of hurricanes are:

- Category 1: Very dangerous winds with speeds of 74-95 mph
- Category 2: Extremely dangerous winds with speeds of 96-110 mph\
- Category 3: Devastating damage with wind speeds of 111-129 mph
- Category 4: Catastrophic damage with wind speeds of 130-156 mph
- Category 5: Catastrophic damage with wind speeds greater than 156 mph

The most damage to communities results from a combination of high winds, rainfall-induced

flooding, and storm surge. Tornadoes also form in tropical cyclones due to the rotation. The NHC and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) describes these threats as follows:

Winds

Tropical cyclone winds can destroy buildings, mobile homes, and other property. Debris, such as signs, roofing material, and siding can become projectiles in these conditions. Winds are the greatest cause of inland property damage.

Tropical storm-force winds are strong enough to be dangerous. For this reason, emergency managers plan to have evacuations completed and personnel sheltered before the onset of tropical storm-force winds, not hurricane-force winds. Extensive damage to trees, towers, underground utility lines (from uprooted trees), and utility poles can cause considerable disruption.

High-rise buildings are also vulnerable to hurricane-force winds, particularly higher floors, since wind speed tends to increase with height. Recent research suggests that you should stay below the tenth floor, but still above any floors at risk for flooding. It is not uncommon for high-rise buildings to suffer a great deal of damage due to blown-out windows. Consequently, the areas around these buildings can be very dangerous.

Rainfall-induced (Freshwater) Flooding

Widespread torrential rains, often in excess of 6 inches, can produce deadly and destructive floods. Long after the winds have subsided, hurricanes can generate immense amounts of rain. In 2005, Hurricane Katrina produced high rainfall totals resulting in devastating floods throughout Mississippi and Louisiana.

The threat of a tropical cyclone could cause an event with mass evacuation and shelters but no landfall or substantial damage.

While storm surge is always a potential threat, more people have historically died from inland flooding. Intense rainfall is not directly related to tropical cyclone wind speed. In fact, some of the greatest rainfall amounts have occurred in weaker storms that drifted slowly (less than 10 mph) or stalled over an area. Inland flooding can be a major threat to communities hundreds of miles from the coast as intense rain falls from these huge tropical air masses. A tropical storm can produce damage similar to that of a hurricane simply due to intense or elongated periods of rainfall.

Storm Surge

Storm surge is a large dome of water often 50-100 miles wide that is pushed onshore near where a hurricane makes landfall by the force of the winds swirling around the storm. This advancing surge combines with normal tides to create the storm tide, which can increase the mean water level by several feet. Storm surge can basically be considered a new temporary sea level. Additionally, waves are driven inland on top of the storm tide. This rise in water level can cause severe flooding in coastal areas, particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tides. Because much of Georgia's coastline lies less than 15 feet above mean sea level, the danger from storm surge can be tremendous and devastating. Generally, the stronger the hurricane, the higher the surge will be. Along the immediate coast, storm surge is the

greatest threat to life and property.

The level of surge in a particular area is also determined by the slope of the continental shelf. A shallow slope off the coast will allow a greater surge to inundate coastal communities. Communities with a steeper continental shelf will not see as much surge inundation, although large breaking waves can still present major problems. Storm tides, waves, and currents in confined harbors severely damage ships, marinas, and small boats.

One tool used to evaluate the threat from storm surge is the Sea, Lake and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) model. Emergency managers use data from SLOSH to determine which areas must be evacuated for storm surge. SLOSH is a computerized model run by the NHC to estimate storm surge heights and winds resulting from historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes by taking into account the following: pressure, size, forward speed, track, and winds.

The calculations are applied to a specific locale's shoreline, incorporating the unique bay and river configurations, water depths, bridges, roads, and other physical features. If the model is used to estimate storm surge from a predicted tropical cyclone (as opposed to a hypothetical one), forecast data must be input to the model every six hours over a 72-hour period and updated as new forecasts become available.

The SLOSH model is generally accurate within +/- 20 percent. For example, if the model calculates a peak 10-foot storm surge for the event, you can expect the observed peak to range from 8 to 12 feet. The model accounts for astronomical tides (which can add significantly to the water height) by specifying an initial tide level, but does not include rainfall amounts, river flow, or wind-driven waves. This information is combined with the model results in the final analysis of at-risk areas.

To view the surge heights for specific counties, please view the table in Appendix I, Attachment 4: Maximum Calculated Surge heights and the maps in Appendix I, Attachment 5: Individual County Storm Surge Maps.

Tornadoes

In addition, tropical cyclones have the potential to produce numerous tornadoes, adding to a storm’s destructive power. These tornadoes can often occur in rain bands well away from the center of the storm. Typically, the more intense a tropical cyclone, the greater the tornado threat will be. The greatest concentration of tornadoes occurs in the right-front quadrant of the tropical cyclone.

Some tropical cyclones produce no tornadoes, while others produce numerous tornadoes. Studies have shown that more than half of land-falling hurricanes have produced at least one tornado; Hurricane Beulah in 1967 spawned 141. In general, tornadoes associated with hurricanes are less intense than those occurring in the Great Plains. Nonetheless, the effects of tornadoes, added to the larger area of hurricane-force winds, can produce substantial damage.

There is no way to predict exactly which storms will spawn tornadoes or where they will touch down. Doppler radar systems have greatly improved the warning capability of weather forecasters, but the technology usually provides lead times from only a few minutes up to about 30 minutes. Consequently, preparedness is critical.

3.0 Incident Situation

3.1 Incident Condition

The vulnerability to tropical cyclone-related hazards exists throughout all of Georgia. This Incident Annex assumes state and local response capabilities will require expedited mutual aid, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), and federal augmentation in certain critical areas:

Communications: Areas impacted by storm surge and hurricane-force winds are expected to have major or total 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.

Debris Removal: The amount of debris generated by storm surge and hurricane-force wind impacts – compounded by the prevalence of dense forests in Georgia – will likely overwhelm local and state capabilities. Additional debris removal resources will need to be integrated into the short- and long-term recovery phases.

Sheltering: Tropical cyclone-related threats to highly populated areas necessitate mass evacuations. Upwards of three million people, including citizens of coastal Georgia, evacuated in response to the threat posed by Hurricane Floyd (1999). For a tropical cyclone response, shelters will require additional personnel and resources to support bulk feeding missions, necessitating mutual aid and federal resource augmentation. Georgia would participate in sheltering operations for both a direct impact from a tropical cyclone as well as in coordination with a multi-state evacuation from other states where Georgia would provide reception and sheltering.

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 the State is realized, Initial Response Resources (IRR) will be required to support the initial response effort and additional support for commodities will be needed to support short-term recovery. The commodities will be staged at a State Logistics Staging Area (LSA) and will be provided to affected citizens via Points of Distribution (PODs) during the initial response and short-term recovery.

Search and Rescue: Widespread damage is anticipated for a storm surge event due to a tropical cyclone on the Georgia coast. Additional Search, Rescue, and Recovery (SRR) task forces, supplies, and equipment will be required to fulfill expansive life safety/SRR missions.

Public Safety and Security: State and federal agencies and organizations, including the Georgia State Patrol (GSP) and Georgia Department of Defense (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 execution of interstate contraflow lanes), checkpoint staffing for access-controlled areas, curfew enforcement, commodity transport security, and abatement of civil unrest in affected areas.

3.2 Planning Facts and Assumptions

Due to geographic and oceanographic features along the Georgia coast, storm surge from a major hurricane is capable of producing catastrophic levels of damage.

Preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts will be consistent with federal policy 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 the special needs population, which includes: children, individuals with disabilities, individuals with access and functional needs, diverse communities, 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 on Georgia's coast.

Evacuation is the preferred protective action for individuals living in storm surge zones; however, evacuations during the threat of and after the impact of a major hurricane may have national response implications such as those which occurred after Hurricane Katrina (2005).

Mass evacuation for a hurricane threat is more likely for the coastal counties; however, residents living near coastal areas but not in evacuation zones will likely evacuate during the threat of a major hurricane. This would increase sheltering demands placed upon the State.

Most evacuees will travel along the major evacuation routes and gravitate to the largest communities that offer the most accommodations and services.

4.0 Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study

The Hurricane Evacuation Study (HES), completed in July 2013 for counties along coastal Georgia, is the basis for many of the planning assumptions and time delineated protective actions presented in this plan. The HES, jointly conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), GEMA/HS, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), provides this plan with accurate data for evacuation decision timelines.

The HES includes five analyses that aid in the production of operational strategies and procedures. These five analyses are:

- Hazard Analysis
- Vulnerability Analysis
- Shelter Analysis
- Behavioral Analysis
- Transportation Analysis

4.1 Hazards Analysis

The hazard analysis quantified wind speeds and still-water 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. The SLOSH numerical models were used by the NHC to compute surge heights. This includes analyzing: storm surge, wind hazards, forecasting errors, the SLOSH model, maximum envelope of water (MEOW), maximums of the MEOWs (MOMS), adjustments to SLOSH Model values, time-history data, rainfall flooding, and extra-tropical storms.

4.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The 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 special emergency transportation needs.

4.3 Behavioral Analysis

The behavioral analysis determined the expected response of the population in terms of the percentage expected to evacuate, probable destinations of evacuees, public shelter use, and the use of available vehicles.

4.4 Shelter Analysis

The shelter analysis estimated the number of evacuees that will 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 American Red Cross (ARC) Chapter. The USACE estimated the shelter demands from behavioral analysis data.

4.5 Transportation Analysis

The primary purpose of the 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/highway improvements for improved traffic flow.
The 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.

4.6 Hurricane Evacuation Zones

These are areas vulnerable to storm surge inundation.

These zones are a product of the HES and developed in conjunction with local Emergency Management. In most instances, the zones meet all of the following objectives:

- Describable over radio/TV media to the public.
- Based upon easily identifiable roadway or natural features for boundary identification.
- Relates to storm surge limits based on the most recent SLOSH models.
- Allows coastal county residents to determine if their home is in a storm surge vulnerable evacuation area.
- Useable for HES transportation modeling.

5.0 Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

This Annex incorporates the concepts and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines including the GEOP, 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 on a daily basis at the lowest possible geographical, organizational, and jurisdictional level. This plan takes into account the involvement of the whole community, which includes:

- Individuals
- Communities
- Private and non-profit sectors
- Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD)
- Faith-based organizations
- Federal, state and local governments mandated or encouraged to develop, exercise, and maintain individual emergency operations plans

When local resources become exhausted, emergency managers depend on the involvement of multiple jurisdictions for support. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole community be prepared to assist in this effort. This Annex will be utilized in preparation or response to a tropical cyclone related incident or disaster when the abilities and resources of local emergency management agencies are exceeded.

Operations and missions required as a result of a tropical cyclone will be carried out during the response and recovery phases.

The Response Phase

The Response Phase occurs prior to landfall and lasts until lifeline systems are at least partially restored. During this phase, functions critical to lifesaving, protection of the populace, meeting basic human needs, securing critical infrastructure, and safeguarding State records are performed.

The Recovery Phase

There are usually no clear distinctions between when the Response Phase ends and the Recovery Phase begins. There is typically a time period after direct tropical cyclone impacts cease in which both phases are simultaneously in effect. The Recovery Phase begins a few days after the tropical cyclone makes landfall and can last as long as two years. During this phase, the Federal government provides 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, provide assistance to save lives, and protect public health, safety, and property. Under the Stafford Act, the President is authorized to:

- Establish a program of disaster preparedness that uses services of all appropriate agencies.
- Make grants to states, upon their request, for the development of plans and programs for disaster preparedness and prevention.
- Ensure that all appropriate Federal agencies are prepared to issue warnings of disasters to state and local officials.

Long-term recovery includes restoration of affected areas to their original state or to an improved state.

5.1 State Operating Conditions

The State of Georgia's response to potential impacts from a tropical cyclone is based on a pre-event timeline that outlines time-delineated triggers for protective actions. This pre-event protective action timeline is referred to as State Operating Conditions (OPCON). The OPCON timeline references the arrival of tropical storm force winds (34 knots/39 mph), rather than the arrival of the tropical cyclone's center of circulation (or "landfall").

This section presents a brief summary of the major incident objectives and actions taken to prepare for a tropical cyclone threatening Georgia. A more detailed list of protective actions undertaken in OPCON 5 through OPCON 1 is presented in the Tropical Cyclone Response Matrix (Appendix II). These OPCONs establish the operating level of the State Operations Center (SOC).

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 existence or status of any tropical system posing a threat to Georgia. When a tropical cyclone poses a threat to Georgia, coordination efforts are initiated.

OPCON 4 – Potential Impacts within 120 Hours: When a tropical cyclone first poses a threat to Georgia, OPCON 4 is initiated. The initial threat is qualified by the possible impact of tropical cyclone-related hazards within 120 hours (five days). The NHC forecast track error cone represents this graphically. A tropical cyclone threatening other portions of the Southeast U.S. would 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 tropical cyclone that weakens to tropical storm strength inland could still bring inland flooding and tornadoes.

OPCON 3 – Potential Impacts within 72 Hours: OPCON 3 represents a significant threat posed by a tropical cyclone. A threat is considered significant when tropical cyclone-related hazards – the initial hazard being tropical storm force winds (34 knots/39 mph) – are forecast 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 move to an elevated activation level (SOC Level 2-Elevated 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 and preparedness efforts will be coordinated among FEMA, NHC, NWS, local EMAs, and other state EMAs.

OPCON 2 – Potential Impacts within 48 Hours: OPCON 2 represents the operational level where multilateral and broad-reaching protective actions are initiated. During this timeframe, actions supporting evacuations (both interstate and intrastate) and preparatory actions in anticipation of direct impacts are undertaken. During OPCON 2, the SOC will move to a full scale activation level (SOC Level 1-Full Scale 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 and 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 impacts from tropical cyclone-related hazards are finalized and all actions for coordinating indirect impact-related protective actions are undertaken. During OPCON 1, the SOC will remain fully activated (SOC Level 1-Full Scale 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.

5.2 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, preparedness, 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 to offer support and resources for prevention, preparedness, 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 providing assistance to any city or county within the state requesting emergency or disaster assistance. To manage coordination among the 159 counties, GEMA/HS has eight sectioned “areas” within the state. 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 interact with local EMAs on a daily basis 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 emergency management agencies 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 Operations Centers (SEOC) 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 the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) in Atlanta, Georgia.

Whenever a major hurricane, potentially requiring a large multi-state evacuation, threatens the United States, the federally coordinated Evacuation Liaison Team (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 the National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida.

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

Federal

When an incident occurs exceeding or anticipated to exceed state or local resources, as outlined in NRF, the Federal government will provide resources and capabilities to support the state response. The aforementioned support is provided through FEMA, who facilitates information sharing and protective action coordination among states, federal organizations, and U.S. territories. The FEMA Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC), EOCs, 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 (SERFC), Weather Prediction Center (WPC) and Storm Prediction Center (SPC).

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 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 and address specific concerns.

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 due to the fact that over 80% of critical infrastructure in the state is owned by private-sector entities.

In order to facilitate coordination between the SOC and private-sector partners, GEMA/HS developed a Core Industry and Business Sector (CIBS) group. Representatives from CIBS will coordinate through ESF points of contact as well as WebEOC. This virtual platform will ensure the seamless integration of private-sector response capabilities during a disaster – a critical component of the catastrophic response strategy.

Additional information about private-sector coordination may be obtained in the GEOP Standard Operating Guide 2-8: Private Sector Coordination.

Georgia Department of Defense

The Georgia Department of Defense (GaDOD), which includes the Georgia Air National Guard, Georgia Army National Guard, and Georgia State Defense Force, 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 NRCC. As appropriate, Federal DOD assets deploy in response to RFAs coordinated through ESF5 and the FEMA LNO. All Federal DOD support within Georgia is coordinated with GaDOD.

Volunteer Organizations

Prior to and following a tropical cyclone impact, 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 support needs, which lead 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 GEOP Support Annex 5 – 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 Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs), local and state emergency management, local businesses, and industry representatives. This team works together to coordinate volunteers and donations activities for the incident. The VDCT operates in the SOC as well as at reception centers, call centers, and other facilities within and near the impacted areas.

5.3 Command and Control

The response and recovery phases may span 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 magnitude of a tropical cyclone event, 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 region impacted by an incident. Each command 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 Public Information Officer. The precise structure of the Area Command will depend on the 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.

5.4 SOC Augmented Support

Evacuation Support Branch

The Evacuation Support Branch (ESB) is a branch of the Operations Section within the Incident Command structure. The ESB provides the SOC with enhanced coordination capabilities during coastal evacuations (from within Georgia or from neighboring states, depending on the tropical cyclone threat) and has oversight of initial post-landfall re-entry operations (Appendix IV: Re-Entry).

The ESB is comprised of a working group of liaisons from evacuation and re-entry operations stakeholders. ESB stakeholders include GEMA/HS – Field 5 Coordinator, GDOT, Georgia Department of Public Safety (DPS) – Georgia State Patrol (GSP), and a local representative.

The ESB enhances coordination capabilities for the SOC during evacuations. During evacuations, the ESB addresses evacuation-related Requests for Assistance (RFA) from coastal and inland counties while also providing information to GDOT contraflow operations for I-16 and the deployment of Highway Emergency Response Operator (HERO) vehicles to I-16 and/or I-95. Further, ESB provides/oversees aerial and ground-based reconnaissance requests

from local counties.

Following the end of evacuations, the ESB will make an initial recommendation for re-entry routes based on the last reported storm track. The ESB will then demobilize and evacuate to a safe location.

Aviation Support Operations Center

Aviation support is vital in both pre- and post- tropical cyclone landfall operations. During Hurricane Katrina's response (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 re-entry efforts during a tropical cyclone response in Georgia.

The ASOC has two critical roles during tropical cyclone response: prioritizing aviation mission assignments (with life-safety missions as the highest priority); and conducting airspace de-confliction to reduce or eliminate the threat of aviation accidents. The primary missions assigned to the ASOC in a tropical cyclone response include support for evacuation operations, surveillance, damage assessments, search and rescue operations, and transportation and delivery of supplies.

DPS coordinates support for all aviation missions. An Air Boss from DPS establishes the ASOC(s) in close proximity to the coast. Personnel stationed at each ASOC are comprised of liaisons from the DPS-GSP Aviation Unit, GaDOD, DNR, GFC, Civil Air Patrol (CAP), US Coast Guard, and Chatham County. ASOC operations within the SOC are coordinated by the Unified Command Operations section through ESF13 – Law Enforcement – Aviation Unit. RFAs are channeled from the SOC to the ASOC, as appropriate.

Preparatory and planning activities for the ASOC(s) 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(s) 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 obtained from the Georgia Interagency Aviation Task Force – Georgia Airspace Control Plan and the GEOP Standard Operating Guide 2-4: Aviation Support Operations Center.

5.5 Evacuation

Pursuant to the Georgia Emergency Management Act, as amended, the Governor of Georgia has the authority to issue or rescind evacuations orders. Georgia's political subdivisions also have the authority to issue or rescind evacuation orders for their specific political subdivision, as long as such an order is not inconsistent with any order promulgated by the Governor or any state agency exercising power delegated to it by him or her. In practice, Georgia's political subdivisions are the first entity responsible for evacuating areas within its jurisdiction and establishing priorities regarding the evacuation of residents and visitors. Georgia first looks to its political subdivisions regarding the issuance of evacuation orders, because the local entities are most familiar with their particular emergency situation.

Elected officials within Georgia's political subdivisions base their evacuation decisions on a variety of factors with particular reliance upon recommendations from the local EMA director.

During evacuations when evacuees within Georgia are numerous, a myriad of support actions are undertaken. Evacuee support falls into three categories: support for the general population (which includes those with functional and access needs); support for evacuees with special medical needs; and support for individuals with household pets, companion animals, or non-household animals.

Evacuation support for the special medical needs population is coordinated by ESF8 – Public Health and Medical Services, with assistance from ESF1 – Transportation, ESF6 – Mass Care, and ESF13 – Law Enforcement. Local EMAs also provide crucial support during evacuations of special medical needs populations. More information about special needs evacuations can be obtained from the GEOP ESF8 – Public Health and Medical Services Annex, and the GEOP Standard Operating Guide 2-3: Special Needs Evacuation SOP.

For more information regarding evacuations please reference Appendix III: Evacuation.

5.6 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 of the disaster and magnitude of the impacted area. Since tropical cyclones will always remain a hazard for Georgia, it is imperative the State maintain a robust sheltering program to serve citizens in need.

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 ESF6 – Mass Care, GEMA/HS, the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH), and the Georgia Department of Human Services (DHS).

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

Emergency sheltering is coordinated by ESF6 – Mass Care with support provided by ESF8 – Public Health and Medical Services and ESF11 – Agricultural and Natural Resources. Further information about emergency and congregate care sheltering can be found in the GEOP ESF6 – Mass Care Annex, ESF11 – Agricultural and Natural Resources Annex, and the GEOP Support Statewide Sheltering Annex.

In Georgia, evacuation and sheltering support is provided to individuals with both household pets and companion animals and to citizens evacuating non-household pets. ESF11 – Agricultural and Natural Resources 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 ESF11 – Agricultural and Natural Resources Annex.

As previously mentioned, Georgia may shelter evacuees from other states. During Hurricane

Floyd, Georgia sheltered evacuees from both in-state and out-of-state as the storm neared the East Coast. The massive evacuation prompted FEMA to develop the Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT) to provide state and federal partners a venue for coordinating evacuation and sheltering operations. The GEOP Support Annex: Statewide Sheltering Plan and the GEOP Support Annex: Georgia Evacuee Support for a Catastrophic Event may be consulted for further information.

5.7 Re-Entry

The response actions undertaken during the hours immediately following a tropical cyclone are critical for minimizing loss of life and beginning the recovery process. Georgia uses a phased approach to re-entry.

Phase 1: Re-Entry Task Forces comprised of state and local response agencies, as well as utility providers, enter the impacted area and contain life-threatening hazards.

Phase 2A: Once hazards have been contained, life safety operations commence; these include Search and Rescue, emergency medical services, fire suppression, hazardous material control, preliminary damage assessment, essential relief staff, and immediate utility restoration to critical medical facilities.

Phase 2B: Allows the entrance of those from the public and private sector to support the re-establishment of critical infrastructure systems; these include petroleum and 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.

Phase 3: Citizens who reside, own property, or own businesses in the impacted area are allowed to re-enter.

Phase 4: Allows the general public to access all or portions of the impacted area, as determined by local officials. Access may be restricted to daylight hours as the recovery process continues.

Georgia employs the use of Critical Workforce Disaster Re-Entry Permits during Phases 1 and 2 of re-entry. These permits are designed to allow Critical Infrastructure Owners and Operators (CI/OO) and their contractors, subcontractors, and assignees to gain access to impacted infrastructure and begin the recovery process. In general, CI/OO who present a company-issued photo ID (during Phase 2B) and arrive in a marked company vehicle will be given access to the impacted area. The permits are designed primarily for CI/OO contractors, subcontractors, and assignees that may arrive in unmarked or unfamiliar vehicles; these individuals must also present verifying employer-issued photo IDs to enter the impacted area.

To obtain more information on re-entry, see Appendix IV: Re-Entry, and the Critical Workforce Disaster Permits and Re-Entry SOG.

5.8 Roles and Responsibilities: Emergency Support Functions (ESF)

The GEOP establishes the general responsibilities for each ESF, and the actions of agencies, groups, organizations, and/or Non-Governmental Organizations within their ESF, as well as between other ESFs.

For the Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex, all ESFs have to be in constant communication with

the SOC and other ESF partners to coordinate the preparedness activities and response effort, if necessary.

A detailed list of each ESF's actions per OPCON is located in Appendix II: State Synchronization Matrix.

The list of general responsibilities is available in the ESF Annexes of the GEOP.

5.9 Logistics

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 the Department of Administrative Services (DOAS), does maintain sources of supply through the State Contracting process. These contracts normally have lead times and are best used when necessary support is 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 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:

ITEM	SOURCE	DELIVERY METHOD
Water, Bottle	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	State MRO Contract or FEMA	Delivered to POD by trailer load, 1 trailer, 10000 meals or 2 meals per day for 5000 people
Ice	State Contract	Delivered 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/Unified Command – Logistics Section in conjunction with ESF7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support. Throughout the year, ESF7 coordinates to develop and refine logistics capabilities within the State. A comprehensive overview of Georgia's logistics strategy may be obtained in the GEOP Support Annex 2S-1: Logistics Management. Additional

information may be obtained in the GEOP ESF7: Logistics Management.

Logistics Staging Area (LSA)

The Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC) in Forsyth, GA serves as a multi-functional support facility due to its central location in the State. The facility will be operated by a Unified Command consisting of members of the Georgia Forestry IMT, GPSTC personnel, and GaDOD. The facility will most likely be utilized pre-landfall and post-landfall.

Pre-landfall activities should center on staging operations in support of a coastal evacuation, which could include commercial coaches, paratransit, and ambulance vehicles. The facility can also serve as a consolidation point for vehicles for possible turn-around trips or additional support to include re-entry. GPSTC could serve as a point for assembling re-entry assets in support of the I-16 South corridor re-entry efforts.
GPSTC will also serve as the initial state Reception, Staging, Onward movement and Integration (non-military) (RSOI) site. Out-of-state assets (EMAC) will report to GPSTC for mobilization instructions. This site will also serve for demobilization of assets.

Department of Corrections facilities in Forsyth will be used to support overflow billeting and feeding. The Unified Command will coordinate directly with this facility as the need arises.

Limited quantities of Initial Response Resources (IRR) for post-landfall response operations may be staged at GPSTC; however, plans are to deliver direct without any additional handling at GPSTC.

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

Statewide Staging Areas

GEMA/HS maintains Memorandum of Agreements around the state to support pre-landfall and post-landfall operations. Brunswick, Waycross, Tifton, Statesboro, and Dublin are currently planned staging locations. Plans include agreements with Technical Colleges of Georgia, Board of Regents, various state agencies, and local facilities. Plans are extremely flexible and are designed to provide various types of support.

Points of Distribution (PODs)

Counties are responsible for the designation of POD sites which may be established in the event of a disaster. GEMA/HS provides a Points of Distribution 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 on the GEMA/HS website under response/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 in an LSA and 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.

IS-26 Guide to Points of Distribution (PODs) is available on the Emergency Management Institute or FEMA website to provide counties with instruction and training for the operation of PODs.

The US 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 amount of commodities needed for distribution.

5.10 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 a tropical cyclone impact. 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. 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 immediately met. The State Operations Center will utilize the priority established by the County EMA in the execution of the emergency power response.

Facilities with emergency power should also be included in this database. One of the first priorities should be to insure operating emergency power equipment remains operational. Priority must be placed on keeping this equipment fueled. Counties should insure that records for existing emergency power equipment contain fuel data information and that requirements are identified prior to landfall.

5.11 Fuel Support

Fuel is an important commodity which is crucial 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 the Georgia Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) to ensure State fuel contracts provide dedicated fuel support during a disaster situation.

GEMA/HS has access to six 2,000 gallon temporary fuel tanks, deployable into the impacted area. These tanks are state-owned, vendor-maintained, and equipped with emergency power. The state fuel vendor is responsible for deployment of these tanks at the direction of GEMA/HS and will work with ESF7 to sustain fuel supply. If possible, the tanks will be positioned at the nearest Georgia State Patrol 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 Department of Transportation office, Technical College or

University/College. The Georgia Department of Agriculture 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 re-entry 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 dump sites. State agencies with tanks in or close to the impacted area must be prepared to assist in this support.

5.12 Crisis Communications / Media Relations

During disasters, it is crucial to ensure effective coordination of public information. ESF15 – External Affairs coordinates public information sharing and media relations during disaster operations. ESF15 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 begin at the onset of OPCON 4 (five days before the forecast arrival of tropical storm force winds), or when a tropical cyclone threatens 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 established a Public Information Officer (PIO) reserve cadre. The reserve PIOs represent a number of state and local agencies including GDOT, Department of Community Health (GDCH), University System of Georgia, and Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG). The reservists are available for assignment to the SOC, JIC, or other locations as needed.

ESF15 utilizes the Public Information Emergency Response (PIER) System, which is a web-based communication management tool allowing PIOs to centralize information sharing and dissemination. The PIER System allows for the establishment of a NIMS-compliant "virtual JIC" for PIOs from local agencies, state agencies, federal agencies, private-sector industry, and non-governmental organizations to:

- Communicate/collaborate with each other by e-mail and live "conference room" chat.
- Write, vet, and approve joint press releases and other S-JIC documents using the PIER System's built-in workflow processes.
- Post S-JIC documents, photos, and video to S-JIC and agency websites.
- Send S-JIC documents to pre-populated, internal, and external stakeholder contact lists via e-mail, fax, or text-to-voice telephone notification.
- Allow authorized internal personnel to view detailed Situation Reports.
- Share RSS/XML interoperability with other systems such as Response Information Management System and WebEOC.
- Allow the media, public, and other stakeholders to submit inquiries by e-mail or phone.
- Track and manage every inquiry, from submission to response to closure.
- Provide full documentation and reporting of S-JIC activities for each operational period.

During a tropical cyclone threat, it is imperative that the public receives clear and consistent messaging on hazards and recommended protective actions. Additional information on crisis communications or media relations during emergencies and disasters may be obtained in the GEOP Standard Operating Guide 2-9: Crisis Communications.

6.0 Plan Development and Maintenance

This plan is intended to contain a comprehensive overview of tropical cyclone preparedness, response, and initial recovery actions undertaken by disaster enterprise partners in Georgia. GEMA/HS developed this plan with the assistance of federal, state, and local governmental agencies, military partners, volunteer organizations, and private-sector partners.

To submit corrections, comments, suggestions, or questions pertaining to this plan, please contact the GEMA/HS Hurricane Planner or the GEMA/HS Planning Section Chief.

7.0 References and Authorities

7.1 Authorities

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Appendix I: Attachments

Attachment 1: Key Terms

One principle of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) is that of common terminology. Key terms and definitions associated with tropical cyclones, as given by the National Hurricane Center, are presented here.

TROPICAL STORM WATCH: Issued when tropical storm conditions, including winds from 39 to 73 miles per hour (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: Issued for a specified coastal area for which hurricane force winds of 74 mph or higher are ***possible within 48 hours***.

HURRICANE WARNING: Issued when hurricane force winds of 74 mph or higher are ***expected*** in a specified coastal area ***within 36 hours***. A Hurricane Warning can remain in effect when dangerously high water or a combination of dangerously high water and exceptionally high waves continue, even though the winds may have subsided below hurricane intensity.

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 has been 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.

Attachment 2: The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane 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	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage Due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph 64-82 kt 119-153 km/h	**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.
2	96-110 mph 83-95 kt 154-177 km/h	**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.
3 (major)	111-129 mph 96-112 kt 178-208 km/h	**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.
4 (major)	130-156 mph 113-136 kt 209-251 km/h	**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.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher 137 kt or higher 252 km/h or higher	**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.

Information taken directly from the National Hurricane Center: http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshs.shtml

Attachment 3: Tropical Cyclones

TROPICAL WAVE/DISTURBANCE: A discrete tropical weather system of organized or disorganized thunderstorms - generally 100 to 300 nautical miles in diameter - originating in the tropics or subtropics, and maintaining its identity for 24 hours or more.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION: An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph (33 knots) or less.

TROPICAL STORM: An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39 mph to 73 mph (34-63 knots).

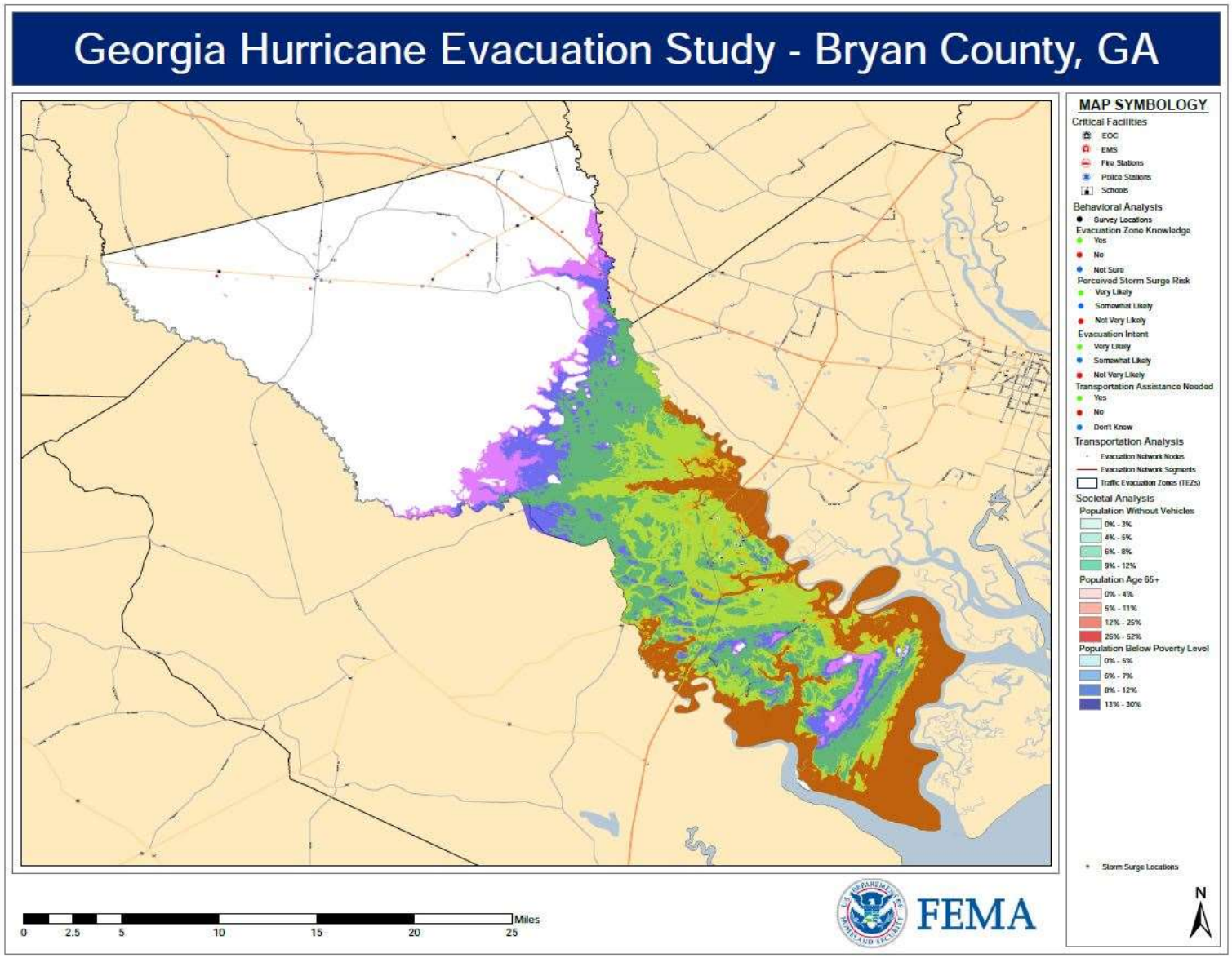
HURRICANE: An intense tropical weather system with a well-defined circulation, producing maximum sustained winds of 74 mph (64 knots) or greater.

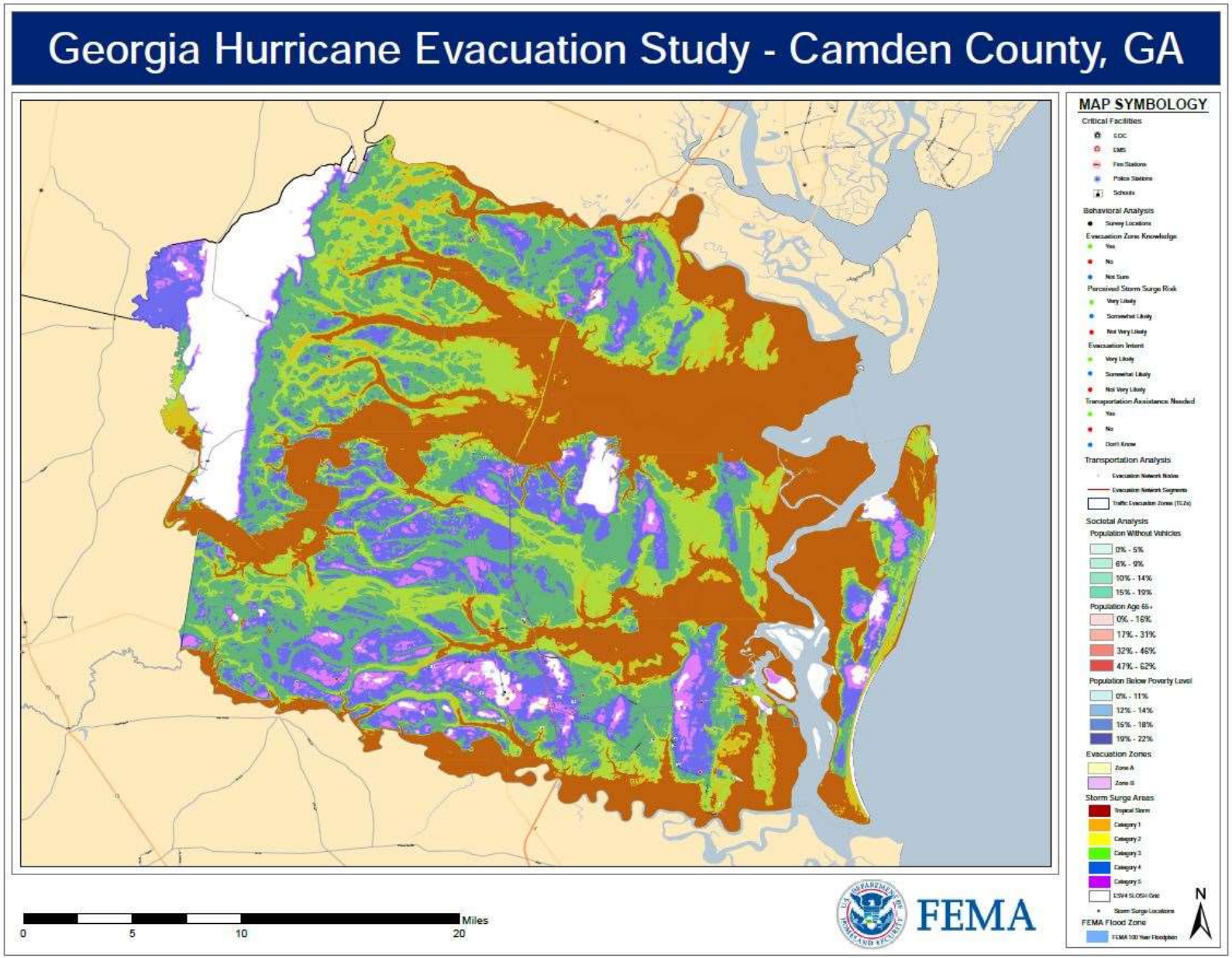
Attachment 4: Maximum Calculated Surge Heights

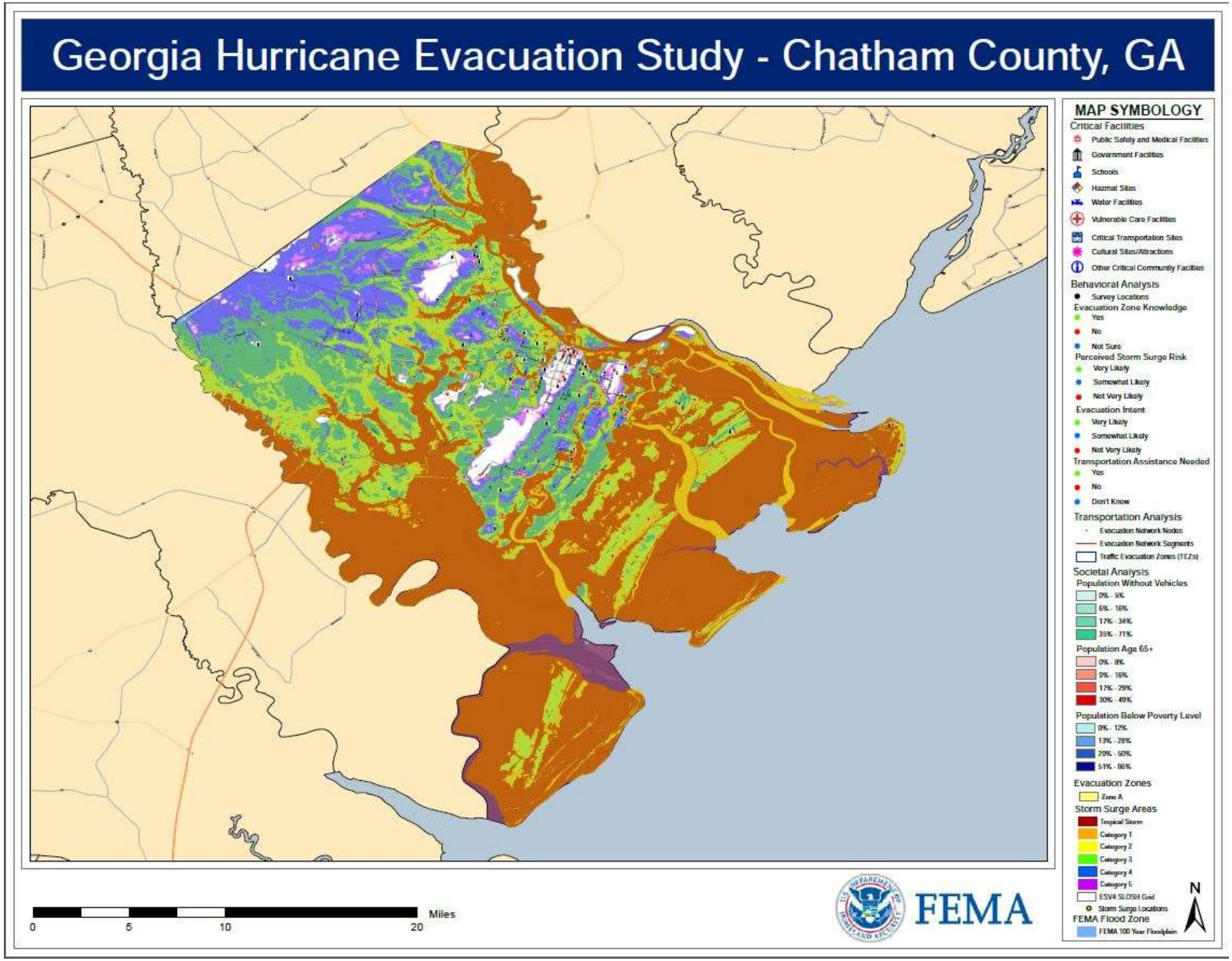
Maximum Calculated Surge Heights – Chatham County						
Location	**TS**	**Cat 1**	**Cat 2**	**Cat 3**	**Cat 4**	**Cat 5**
Tybee Island Light House	4.4	6.9	11.3	15.8	19.6	23.1
Tybee Island South	6.4	8.8	13.1	17.6	21.5	24.9
Thunderbolt	-	-	1.5	6.8	10.4	14.0
Vernonburg	6.6	9.7	15.8	21.4	25.3	28.9
Isle of 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
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						

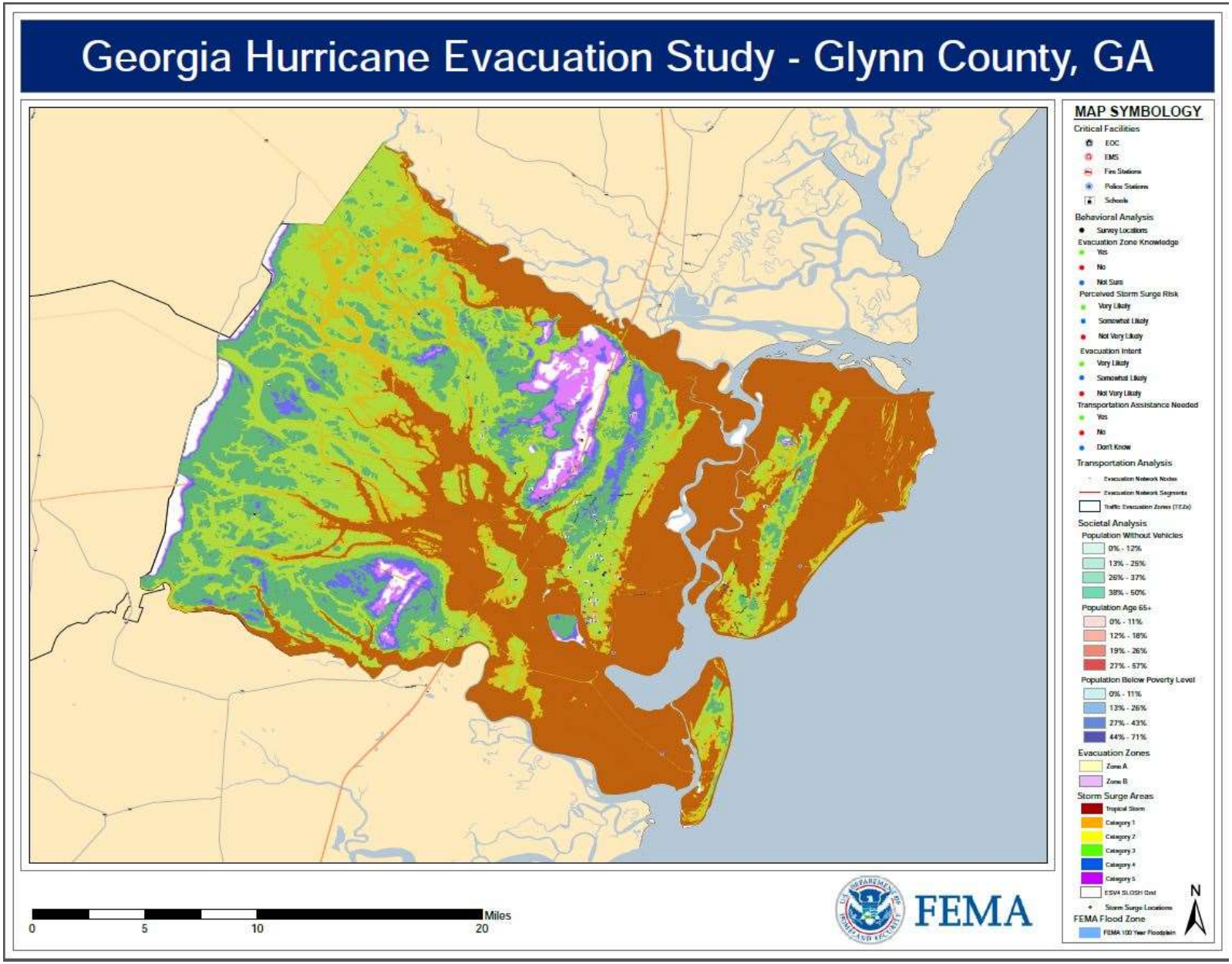
Location	TS	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5
Altamaha River at Cox						
Fort King George	6.8	9.9	15.8	21.4	25.5	29.3
South Newport	6.7	9.6	15.4	20.6	24.4	27.9
U.S. 17 at Eulona	6.7	9.4	16.9	21.3	24.8	28.3
Shellman Bluff	6.9	10.1	16.3	21.5	25.4	29.0
Sapelo Island Light House	6.6	9.4	15.1	20.0	24.4	28.0
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
Torras Causeway Bridge	6.8	9.6	15.3	19.9	23.6	27.6
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

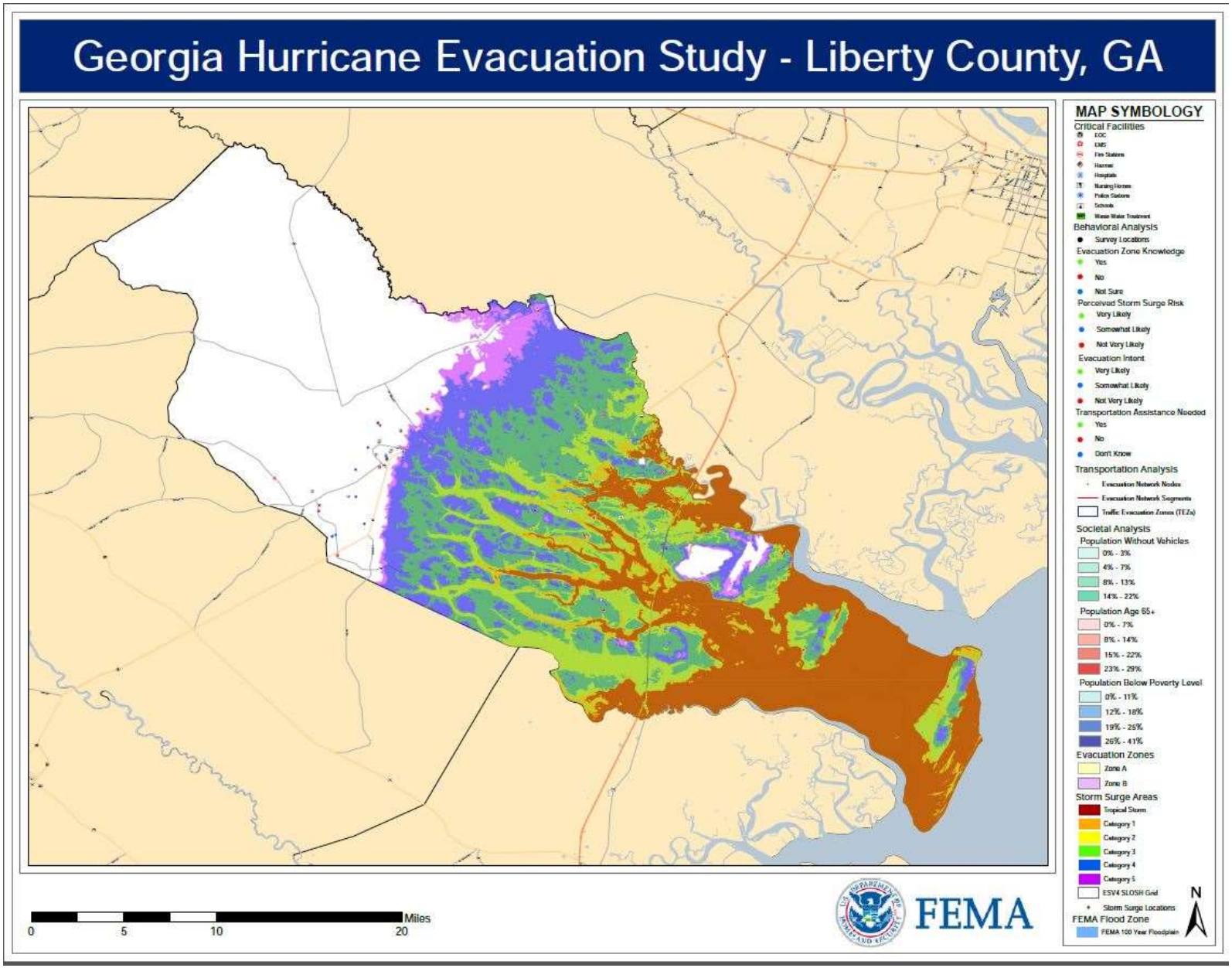
Attachment 5: Individual County Storm Surge Maps

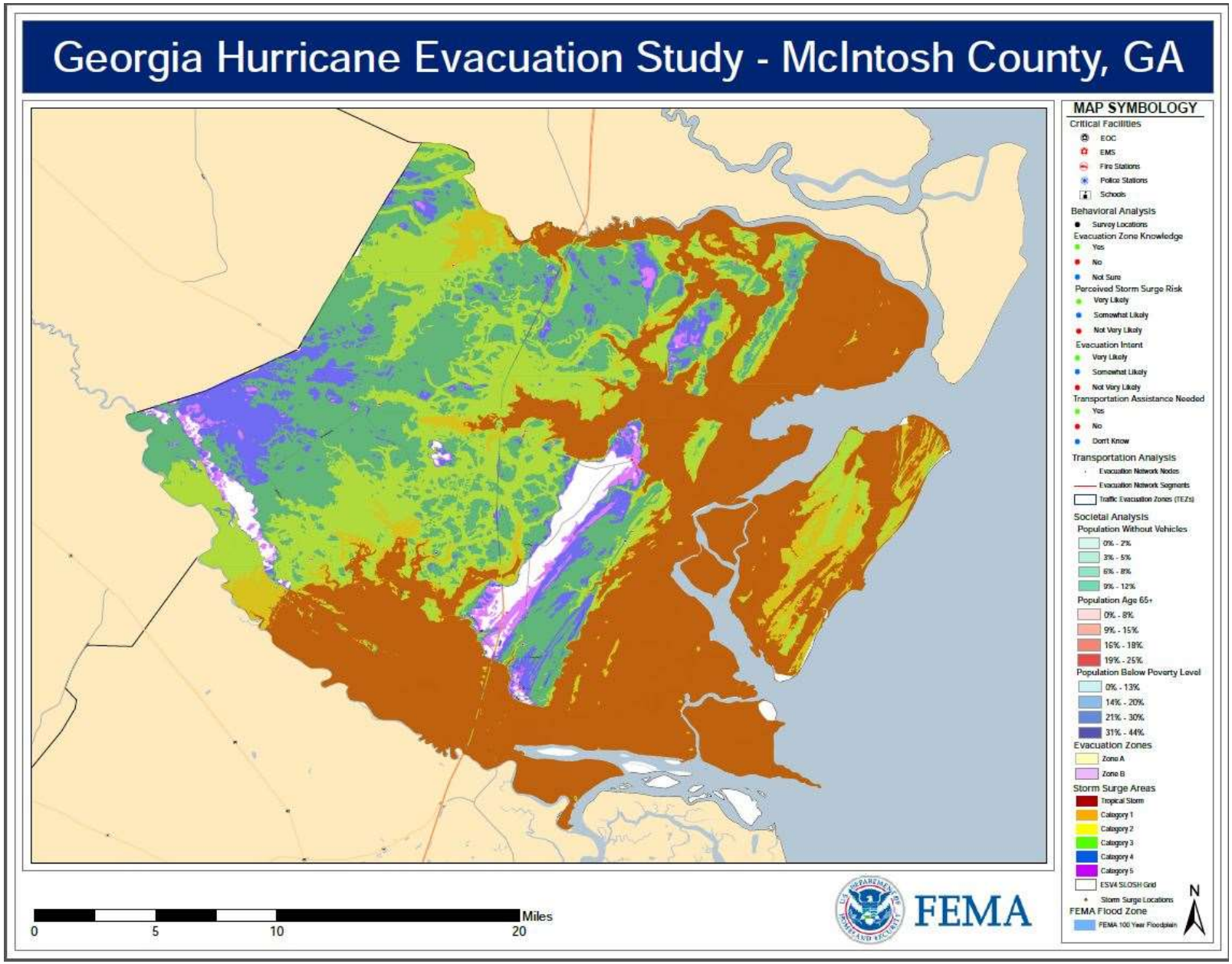



Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study - Camden County, GA
MAP SYMBOLOGY
Critical Facilities
EOC
EMS
Fire Stations
Police Stations
Schools
Behavioral Analysis
Survey Locations
Evacuation Zone Knowledge
Yes
No
Not Sure
Perceived Storm Surge Risk
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Evacuation Intent
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Transportation Assistance Needed
Yes
No
Don't Know
Transportation Analysis
Evacuation Network Nodes
Evacuation Network Segments
Traffic Evacuation Zones (TEZs)
Societal Analysis
Population Without Vehicles
0% - 5%
6% - 9%
10% - 14%
15% - 19%
Population Age 65+
0% - 16%
17% - 31%
32% - 46%
47% - 62%
Population Below Poverty Level
0% - 11%
12% - 14%
15% - 18%
19% - 22%
Evacuation Zones
Zone A
Zone B
Storm Surge Areas
Tropical Storm
Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4
Category 5
ESRI SLOSH Grid
Storm Surge Locations
FEMA Flood Zone
FEMA 100 Year Floodplain
Miles
0
5
10
20
FEMA
N


Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study - Chatham County, GA
MAP SYMBOLOGY
Critical Facilities
Public Safety and Medical Facilities
Government Facilities
Schools
Hazmat Sites
Water Facilities
Vulnerable Care Facilities
Critical Transportation Sites
Cultural Sites/Attractions
Other Critical Community Facilities
Behavioral Analysis
Survey Locations
Evacuation Zone Knowledge
Yes
No
Not Sure
Perceived Storm Surge Risk
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Evacuation Intent
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Transportation Assistance Needed
Yes
No
Don't Know
Transportation Analysis
Evacuation Network Nodes
Evacuation Network Segments
Traffic Evacuation Zones (TEZs)
Societal Analysis
Population Without Vehicles
0% - 5%
6% - 16%
17% - 34%
35% - 71%
Population Age 65+
0% - 8%
9% - 16%
17% - 29%
30% - 49%
Population Below Poverty Level
0% - 12%
13% - 28%
29% - 50%
51% - 86%
Evacuation Zones
Zone A
Storm Surge Areas
Tropical Storm
Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4
Category 5
ESV4 SLOSH Grid
Storm Surge Locations
FEMA Flood Zone
FEMA 100 Year Floodplain
N
Miles
0
5
10
20
FEMA


Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study - Glynn County, GA
MAP SYMBOLOGY
Critical Facilities
EOC
EMS
Fire Stations
Police Stations
Schools
Behavioral Analysis
Survey Locations
Evacuation Zone Knowledge
Yes
No
Not Sure
Perceived Storm Surge Risk
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Evacuation Intent
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Transportation Assistance Needed
Yes
No
Don't Know
Transportation Analysis
Evacuation Network Nodes
Evacuation Network Segments
Traffic Evacuation Zones (TEZs)
Societal Analysis
Population Without Vehicles
0% - 12%
13% - 25%
26% - 37%
38% - 50%
Population Age 65+
0% - 11%
12% - 18%
19% - 26%
27% - 57%
Population Below Poverty Level
0% - 11%
13% - 26%
27% - 43%
44% - 71%
Evacuation Zones
Zone A
Zone B
Storm Surge Areas
Tropical Storm
Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4
Category 5
ESV4 SLOSH Grid
Storm Surge Locations
FEMA Flood Zone
FEMA 100 Year Floodplain
N
Miles
0
5
10
20
FEMA


Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study - Liberty County, GA
MAP SYMBOLOGY
Critical Facilities
EOC
EMS
Fire Stations
Hazmat
Hospitals
Nursing Homes
Police Stations
Schools
Waste Water Treatment
Behavioral Analysis
Survey Locations
Evacuation Zone Knowledge
Yes
No
Not Sure
Perceived Storm Surge Risk
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Evacuation Intent
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Transportation Assistance Needed
Yes
No
Don't Know
Transportation Analysis
Evacuation Network Nodes
Evacuation Network Segments
Traffic Evacuation Zones (TEZs)
Societal Analysis
Population Without Vehicles
0% - 3%
4% - 7%
8% - 13%
14% - 22%
Population Age 65+
0% - 7%
8% - 14%
15% - 22%
23% - 29%
Population Below Poverty Level
0% - 11%
12% - 18%
19% - 26%
26% - 41%
Evacuation Zones
Zone A
Zone B
Storm Surge Areas
Tropical Storm
Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4
Category 5
ESV4 SLOSH Grid
Storm Surge Locations
FEMA Flood Zone
FEMA 100 Year Floodplain
N
0
5
10
20
Miles
FEMA


Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study - McIntosh County, GA
MAP SYMBOLOGY
Critical Facilities
EOC
EMS
Fire Stations
Police Stations
Schools
Behavioral Analysis
Survey Locations
Evacuation Zone Knowledge
Yes
No
Not Sure
Perceived Storm Surge Risk
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Evacuation Intent
Very Likely
Somewhat Likely
Not Very Likely
Transportation Assistance Needed
Yes
No
Don't Know
Transportation Analysis
Evacuation Network Nodes
Evacuation Network Segments
Traffic Evacuation Zones (TEZs)
Societal Analysis
Population Without Vehicles
0% - 2%
3% - 5%
6% - 8%
9% - 12%
Population Age 65+
0% - 8%
9% - 15%
16% - 18%
19% - 25%
Population Below Poverty Level
0% - 13%
14% - 20%
21% - 30%
31% - 44%
Evacuation Zones
Zone A
Zone B
Storm Surge Areas
Tropical Storm
Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4
Category 5
ESV4 SLOSH Grid
Storm Surge Locations
FEMA Flood Zone
FEMA 100 Year Floodplain
N
Miles
0
5
10
20
FEMA

Appendix II: 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 and 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)		☐ Will GaDOD need to be activated? ☐ To what extent will local school systems be impacted by potential weather? ☐ To what extent will vulnerable populations be affected? ☐ Is Paris Island threatened? ☐ Re-entry strike teams posted to WebEOC? ☐ Re-entry staging area management team posted to WebEOC? ☐ Re-entry staging area management teams placed on alert?	☐ Are special events scheduled for the geographic area(s) potentially impacted? ☐ To what extent will local school systems be impacted? ☐ To what extent will vulnerable populations be affected? ☐ Will GaDOD need to be activated? ☐ Has GDOT evacuated essential equipment to staging areas? ☐ Have coaches, paratransit equipment, and ambulances been dispatched to support coastal evacuation? ☐ GDOT activity & locations posted to Statewide Significant Events Board (WebEOC) ☐ State SOC selects State Staging Locations in support of GDOT locations & publishes to Statewide Significant Events Board (WebEOC). ☐ Has ARF been submitted to FEMA? ☐ Hospital, CSA, and LTCF information posted to WebEOC?	☐ Are special events scheduled for the geographic area(s) potentially impacted? ☐ Is tropical cyclone anticipated to affect major metropolitan areas during normal business hours? ☐ Is tropical cyclone anticipated to affect Transportation Hubs? ☐ What school systems have not made the decision to close? ☐ Has contraflow started? ☐ Has CSA/LTCF evacuation begun? ☐ Counties finalize plans to evacuate county resources to an alternate staging area. Plans are entered in WebEOC for information sharing and re-entry planning. ☐ County resources move to alternate staging areas. ☐ County conducts alternate staging area communications test with State SOC.	☐ Is tropical cyclone anticipated to affect major metropolitan areas during normal business hours? ☐ Is tropical cyclone anticipated to affect Transportation Hubs? ☐ Determine what emergency power is running and plan to keep it running. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, Provide fuel for backup generators for • Water/wastewater facilities not in the surge area that serve unevacuated regions • Hospitals that are expected to be without power for more than 2 days. • 911 centers/emergency services for 2 days ☐ Water/commodities to unevacuated areas w/o power for 4 days. ☐ Has the evacuation of the general population begun? ☐ 12 hrs. - State re-entry assets report to designated State Staging Areas	☐ State assesses re-entry route condition and designates priorities of re-entry. ☐ Information provided to County Alternate Staging Areas for coordination. ☐ Counties report initiation of Re-entry and route.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Decision Points	Continue day-to-day activities.	☐ Decision to convene an internal GEMA/HS Conference Call? ☐ Decision to convene County Coordination Call? ☐ Decision to convene ESF Conference Call? ☐ Decision to request a Governor's State of Emergency Declaration prior to 96 hours out? ☐ Have Local EMAs developed a timeline for Vulnerable Population/General Population evacuation? ☐ Decision to request direct federal assistance (Time tied to Evacuation plans)? ☐ Do we know alternate locations/communications/emergency power/fuel status of EMA operations? ☐ Activate EMAC (Tennessee) A-Team. ☐ Activate Transportation Planning Group contract (MAAS). ☐ Activate Coastal Regional Commission Transportation contract.	☐ Decision to Activate SOC? ☐ Decision to Activate Emergency Ops Command? ☐ Decision to request a President's Disaster Declaration? ☐ Decision to initiate Wireless Emergency Alerts? ☐ Decision to request direct federal assistance? ☐ Decision to notify local school superintendents of potential weather impacts? ☐ Decision to evacuate vulnerable populations? ☐ Decision to place GaDOD on alert? ☐ Decision to recommend cancellation of special events?	☐ Decision to establish a Joint Information Center? ☐ Decision to Activate GaDOD? ☐ Decision to initiate Wireless Emergency Alerts? ☐ Decision to recommend cancellation of special events? ☐ Decision to notify local school superintendents of potential weather impacts?	☐ Hold transportation assets for immediate re-entry	
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.	☐ Continue day-to-day activities. ☐ Monitor the Atlantic Basin (Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea) and disseminate information on any existing/threatening storms. ☐ Consult the Operations Section Chief on whether any course of action needs to be taken.	☐ Continue day-to-day activities. ☐ Consult with the Operations Section Chief on what course of actions should be taken. ☐ 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/ESF15	☐ Continue day-to-day activities. ☐ Consult with the Operations Section Chief on what course of action should be taken. ☐ 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/ESF15	☐ Continue day-to-day activities. ☐ Consult with the Operations Section Chief on what course of action should be taken. ☐ Meet with the GEMA/HS Director, Deputy Directors, Division Directors, and certain ESF partners. ☐ Consult the Weather Advisory Group (WAG). ☐ Notify local EMA Directors, all GEMA/HS staff, and all ESF leads. ☐ Meet with Public Affairs/ESF15	☐ Continue day-to-day activities. ☐ Consult with the Operations Section Chief on what course of action should be taken. ☐ Meet with the GEMA/HS Director, Deputy Directors, Division Directors, and certain ESF partners. ☐ Consult the Weather Advisory Group (WAG). ☐ Notify local EMA Directors, all GEMA/HS staff, and all ESF leads. ☐ Meet with Public Affairs/ESF15

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
GEMA/HS Finance		Provide updated vendor contract list to ESF7 (DOAS) for evacuation transportation. Validate State fuel cards for LSA/SA use. Remove/adjust limits (daily transactions, $$ per period, total gallons) to support disaster.				
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 SE 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 SE 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.	Maintain Situational Awareness of Weather in SE 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
ESF 1 Transportation	☐ Day to day activities	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions ☐ Continue Day-to-Day activities ☐ Coordinate needed resources ☐ Verify all needed equipment is available ☐ Review I-16 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 ESF13 to support evacuation traffic control missions ☐ Alert pre-identified staff of possible operations	☐ 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 (SHOULD ONLY BE ON ROUTES EVACUATIONS D4 OR D5) ☐ Coordinate with GSP/MCCD on the deployment of HERO vehicles and teams to monitor I-16 (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 increase in traffic volume from evacuee movement ☐ Participate in ELT coordination calls	☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions ☐ Deploy HERO vehicles and teams to assist distressed evacuees (IF CONTAFLOW OF I-16 IS ANTICIPATED) ☐ In conjunction with ESF13, deploy personnel to support evacuation traffic control missions – along I-16 IF CONTRA FLOW 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 ELT coordination calls. ☐ In conjunction with the ESB, 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. ☐ Retract HERO vehicles and forward deployed evacuation support resources. ☐ Monitor traffic counters to determine traffic flow / evacuation status. ☐ Participate in ELT coordination calls. ☐ In conjunction with ESF13, 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 ESF3, initiate re-entry planning. ☐ Close Eugene Talmadge Bridge. ☐ Close Sidney Lanier Bridge. ☐ Clear contraflow lanes of GDOT and LE.	☐ Refer to Tropical Cyclone Incident Annex Appendix IV: Re-Entry ☐ Refer to district 5 hurricane plan ☐ Coordinate operation of Re-entry staging areas with GEMA/HS. ☐ Coordinate re-entry operations with GEMA/HS and GA Power.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 2 Communications	☐ Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Continue Equipment Maintenance. ☐ Critical telecommunications facilities back up power/fuel plans? ☐ Are there any State priorities?	☐ Conduct tests of all communications equipment and alert/notification systems ☐ Identify communications resources to support potential Resource Requests and post-disaster operations. ☐ Preparatory actions to ensure all available disaster response communications equipment is prepared for deployment. ☐ Prepare communications for LSA and SAs as determined. ☐ Provide ESF 5 of any moving to SA plans. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 on locations of 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 cross talk and input/monitoring of WebEOC. ☐ Prepare Communications equipment for deployment. ☐ Finalize the recall of any communications equipment that may have been in maintenance or on loan. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 on forward operations communications needs at the LSA, FSA(s), and other forward operations centers.	☐ Identify and possibly deploy communications resources to support requesting EMA and/or State-level operational response. ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC. ☐ Actively collect communications input from responder State Agencies IOT 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 update. ☐ Finalize the recall of any communications equipment that may have been in maintenance or on loan. ☐ Continue coordination and planning efforts with private-sector communications providers. ☐ Coordinate with ESF7 on forward operations communications needs at the LSA, FSA(s), and other forward operations centers. ☐ Publish Southern Link groups.	☐ Identify and deploy communications resources to support requesting EMA and/or State-level operational response. ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC. ☐ Frequent dialog with telecom and wireless providers IOT identify all known communications issues. ☐ Continue email/conference call updates to ESF 2 Team IOT provide situational updates. ☐ Consider activating the Wireless Emergency Alerts IOT 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 ESF7 on forward operations communications needs at the LSA, FSA(s), and other forward operations centers. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 3 – initiate planning for post-landfall communications needs for forward deployed response teams and forward operations centers. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 7 – coordinate the deployment of communications resources to the FSA(s). ☐ Publish SAT Phone directory.	☐ Deploy communications resources to support requesting EMA and/or State-level operational response. ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC. ☐ Maintain frequent dialog with telecom and wireless providers IOT identify all known communications issues. ☐ Continue email/conference call updates to ESF 2 Team IOT provide situational updates. ☐ Activate the Wireless Emergency Alerts IOT 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, FSA(s), and other forward operations centers. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 3 – initiate post-landfall communications needs for forward deployed response teams and forward operations centers. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 7 – coordinate the deployment of communications resources to the FSA(s). ☐ Continue to publish SAT Phone directory.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering	☐ Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Continue to Monitor Water Quality. ☐ Continue Planning Activities.	☐ Continue to Monitor Water Quality. ☐ Initiate Planning Activities with re-entry task force partners for potential post-landfall debris clearing missions along access routes ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID Water Treatment Plants/Wastewater Treatments in path. Determine Emergency Power/Fuel status. (Inundation area vs. projected power loss). ☐ Update EMAC request for Damage Assessment Teams.	☐ Continue to Monitor Water Quality. ☐ Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID Water Treatment Plants/Wastewater Treatments in path. Determine Emergency Power/Fuel status. (Inundation area vs. projected power loss). Send out Weather Alerts and Notifications received from the SOC. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 on potential logistical support requirements for re-entry task force. ☐ Continue planning activities with re-entry task force partners for potential post-landfall access route debris clearing missions.	☐ Continue to Monitor Water Quality. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID Water Treatment Plants/Wastewater Treatments in path. Determine Emergency Power/Fuel status. (Inundation area vs. projected power loss).Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Send out Weather Alerts and Notifications received from the SOC regarding potential for tropical cyclone impact. ☐ Prepare templates for Public Notification Advisories. ☐ Identify all Drinking Water, Wastewater and Dams in the potentially impacted area. ☐ Continue planning activities with re-entry task force partners for potential post-landfall access route debris clearing missions. ☐ Place re-entry task forces on standby for deployment to support disaster operations. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support on logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at FSA(s).	☐ Continue to Monitor Water Quality. ☐ Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID Water Treatment Plants/Wastewater Treatments in path. Determine Emergency Power/Fuel status. (Inundation area vs. projected power loss). ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Send out Weather Alerts and Notifications received from the SOC. ☐ Alert our ESF 3 primary and support agencies to continue to monitor the weather and be prepared to respond to resource requests. ☐ Coordinate with drinking water and wastewater facilities, and advise them to inventory their resources. ☐ Reach out to our partner agencies such as GRWA, GAWP and GAWARN to be on standby for possible assistance in damage assessments and/or resource requests. ☐ Monitor Dams for potential flood issues. ☐ Continue planning activities with re-entry task force partners for potential post-landfall access route debris clearing missions. ☐ Deploy re-entry task forces to the FSA(s). ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 on logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at the FSA(s).	☐ Continue to Monitor Water Quality. ☐ Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID Water Treatment Plants/Wastewater Treatments in path. Determine Emergency Power/Fuel status. (Inundation area vs. projected power loss). ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Send out Weather Alerts and Notifications Received from the SOC. ☐ Alert our ESF 3 primary and support agencies to continue to monitor the weather and be prepared to respond to resource requests. ☐ Coordinate with drinking water and wastewater facilities, and advise them to inventory their resources. ☐ Reach out to our partner agencies such as GRWA, GAWP and GAWARN to be on stand by for possible assistance in damage assessments and/or resource requests. ☐ Monitor Dams for potential flood issues. ☐ Continue planning activities with re-entry task force partners for potential post-landfall access route debris clearing missions. ☐ Deploy re-entry task forces to the FSA(s). ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 on logistical support requirements for re-entry task forces at the FSA(s)

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 4 Firefighting	☐ Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Planning Activities. ☐ Continue Equipment Maintenance. ☐ Develop plan to keep GSAR personal from being pulled back by locality (find backfill if necessary)	☐ Monitor for any increase in risk. ☐ Direct Assistance to counties when requested. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID assets in path.	☐ Send out Weather Alerts and Notifications Received from the SOC. ☐ Direct Assistance to counties when requested. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID assets in path.	☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID assets in path. ☐ Send out to ESF 4 primary and support agencies the Weather Alerts and Notifications Received from the SOC. ☐ Chain Saw Strike teams put on standby for potential deployment.	☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID assets in path. ☐ Send out to ESF 4 primary and support agencies the Weather Alerts and Notifications received from the SOC. ☐ Communicate with Saw crews for mobilization. ☐ Provide support to the SOC and other ESF partners.	☐ Move necessary assets to GEMA/HS staging area ☐ Mobilize chain saw strike teams ☐ Coordinate logistics support with ESF 7 ☐ Given the threat analysis, ID assets in path ☐ Direct assistance to counties when requested

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 5 Emergency Management	☐ 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) - ACTIVE MONITORING. ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions. ☐ Request SOE Declaration from Governor. ☐ Determine/track BOR/TCSG closing information. ☐ Status of barrier islands, ferries, etc. ☐ GIVEN THE THREAT ANALYSIS, determine Critical State operations in path. ☐ Task ESFs to ID Pre-Disaster Support requirements. ☐ Task ESFs to ID pre-landfall/landfall EMAC request. ☐ Determine EMAC IMT support. ☐ Determine EMAC support for rotary aviation (military). ☐ Ensure timely production and reports of Sit Reps, awareness statements, and IAPs in conjunction with the planning 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 (GDEcD) to determine hotel and motel availability throughout the state to support evacuee planning. ☐ Draft Request for Presidential Emergency Declaration. ☐ Confirm Evac 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 ☐ Initiate resupply of fuel in affected area.	☐ SOC Activation Level - 2 (Yellow) – ELEVATED ACTIVATION. ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions. ☐ Review and evaluate Damage Reports. ☐ Coordinate Resource and Mutual Aid Requests. ☐ Request that counties provide information of special events and estimated tourist occupancy. ☐ Coordinate with the GDEcD to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state; publicize the information on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Ensure timely production and reports of Sit Reps, awareness statements, and IAPs in conjunction with the planning chief. ☐ Participate in incident briefings from the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service and coordination conference calls with state partners, ESFs, and local EMAs. ☐ Manage Vulnerable Population Transportation Group. ☐ Manage late contracting LTCFs. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, determine Critical State operations in path. ☐ Begin Re-Entry rostering. ☐ Helicopters and Fuel Truck relocated to Forward Staging area. ☐ 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 ☐ Create Incident in WebEOC.	☐ SOC Activation Level - 2 (YELLOW) - ELEVATED ACTIVATION. ☐ Activate Selected Shelters. ☐ Publish Awareness Statement to all GEMA/HS Employees, Primary and Alternate Emergency Coordinators 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, State Agency, and NWS Conference Calls. ☐ Initiate voluntary evacuations. ☐ Coordinate Resource and Mutual Aid Requests. ☐ Coordinate with GDEcD to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state and publicize the information on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Ensure timely production and dissemination of situation reports, situation awareness statements, and Incident Action Plans in conjunction with Planning Section Chief. ☐ Participate in incident briefings from the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service and coordination conference calls with 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. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, Critical State operations in path. ☐ ESFs Re-Entry Plans & Rosters. ☐ Begin Staging Re-entry equipment (including PPDS). ☐ Activate SouthernLinc Re-Entry Radio packages. ☐ Activate GSAR Teams.	☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ SOC Activation Level - 1 (RED) - FULL SCALE ACTIVATION. ☐ Publish Awareness Statement to all GEMA/HS Employees, Primary and Alternate Emergency Coordinators 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 Agency, and NWS Conference Calls. ☐ Review and evaluate Damage Reports. ☐ Coordinate Resource and Mutual Aid Requests. ☐ Coordinate with GDEcD to determine hotel/motel availability throughout the state and publicize the information on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Ensure timely production and dissemination of situation reports, situation awareness statements, and Incident Action Plans in conjunction with Planning Section Chief. ☐ Participate in incident briefings from the National Hurricane Center and the National Weather Service and coordination conference calls with state partners, ESFs, and local EMAs. ☐ Finalize planning efforts with FEMA to determine potential locations for a Joint Field Office (JFO). ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, determine Critical State operations in path. ☐ Alternate locations of evacuating counties, communications & order of succession. ☐ Begin Re-Entry Staging	☐ Coordinate ASOC SAR operations. ☐ Coordinate GSAR operations. ☐ 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)

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services	☐ Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Maintain Situational Awareness of Weather in Georgia. ☐ Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Track Shelters Emergency Power Status.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Review hurricane response protocols for evacuation and sheltering operations. ☐ Coordinate with American Red Cross (ARC) and Department of Human Services (DHS) Division of Family and Child Services (DFCS) to prepare for possible sheltering ☐ Post updated Shelter Database to GEMA/HS website. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 11 on the identification and availability of bulk food resources to support potential sheltering and mass feeding missions.	☐ Begin shelter planning/opening to support Vulnerable Population evacuation (Macon, Augusta) ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Coordinate with ARC, DHS, and DFCS to finalize preparations for possible sheltering operations. ☐ Request that shelter staff be placed on standby. ☐ Post an updated shelter database on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Coordinate with ESF11 on the procurement of bulk food resources to support potential sheltering and mass feeding missions. ☐ Participate in ELT coordination calls for the possible influx of evacuees from threatened states.	☐ Vulnerable Population Shelters operational and receiving CSA. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Establish communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area. ☐ Finalize shelter preparations and coordinate their opening where necessary. ☐ Post updated shelter database on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Coordinate with ESF11 on the procurement of bulk food resources to support sheltering and mass feeding missions. ☐ Participate in ELT coordination calls to respond to the influx of evacuees from threatened states.	☐ ALL Vulnerable population is accounted for in the areas of high probability of damage areas. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Establish communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area. ☐ Continue to coordinate and support ongoing sheltering operations. ☐ Post updated shelter database on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF11 on the procurement of bulk food resources to support sheltering and mass feeding missions. ☐ Participate in ELT coordination calls to respond to the influx of evacuees from threatened states.	☐ ALL Vulnerable population is accounted for in the areas of high probability of damage areas. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Establish communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area. ☐ Continue to coordinate and support ongoing sheltering operations. ☐ Post updated shelter database on the GEMA/HS website. ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF11 on the procurement of bulk food resources to support sheltering and mass feeding missions. ☐ Participate in ELT coordination calls to respond to the influx of evacuees from threatened states.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support	☐ Maintain Emergency Power Database in WebEOC ☐ Maintain POD Database in WebEOC. ☐ Maintain MOA/MOUs for Staging Areas. ☐ Maintain contracts for commodities and evacuation transportation. ☐ Perform Vulnerable Population Evacuation Transportation Estimates (May of each year).	☐ Provide situation awareness statements to ESF 7 partner agencies, LSA/IMT, Staging Area owners, and contractors. ☐ Forecast/track impacted counties using 10% tropical storm force wind speed probabilities, estimate commodity requirements & power loss. ☐ Using updated county list as a priority stress county updates in WebEOC of POD Data & Emergency Power. ☐ Monitor Vulnerable population data update for transportation planning. ☐ Begin Fuel monitoring/planning process (DOAS). ☐ EMAC coordination. Alert Tennessee A-Team, coordinate ESF prescripts. Open event in EMAC Operating System. ☐ Reset WebEOC Boards for POD Data, LTCF Transportation Boards (not facility data). ☐ Conduct logistics conference call as required with ESF partners.	☐ Open Vulnerable Population Staging Areas. ☐ Vulnerable Population Vehicle Transportation Group contracts vehicles. ☐ Evaluate need for after landfall contracts (Base camps, etc.) ☐ Conduct logistics conference call as required. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation.	☐ Prepare/Open LSA or Staging Areas as needed to support operations. ☐ LSA ready for out of state RSOI operations. ☐ ID vendor support in the SOC. ☐ Determine any fuel requirements for General Population evacuation. ☐ Support Vulnerable Population as required. ☐ Publish logistic planning cycle and conference call info to be used after landfall. ☐ Gather county logistics POCs for after landfall use. ☐ Conduct logistics conference call as required.	☐ Begin LSA/Support Area operations. ☐ Support General Population Evacuation as required. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis and with ESF 11 & 12 and DOD develop plan to keep emergency power fueled after landfall. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis and with ESF 3 develop emergency power plan for water/wastewater. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis and with ESF 8 develop emergency power plan for hospitals/LTCFs. Prepare for emergency evacuations. ☐ Conduct logistics conference call as required.	☐ Continue LSA/Support Area operations. ☐ Support re-entry teams as required. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis and with ESF 11 & 12 and DOD implement plan to keep emergency power fueled after landfall. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis and with ESF 3 implement emergency power plan for water/wastewater. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis and with ESF 8 implement emergency power plan for hospitals/LTCFs. Prepare for emergency evacuations. ☐ Conduct logistics conference call as required.

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ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services	☐ Monitor for hospital neo-natal evacuation. ☐ Air-o-medical planning.	☐ DPH 2PT EOC Level 2 activation ☐ Activate staff to augment evacuation team in the SOC as necessary. ☐ Coordinate with Division of Family and Child Services to ensure personnel are prepared for possible functional needs sheltering operations. ☐ Notify DCH of a potential LTCF evacuation ☐ Request LTCF/CSA census update on WebEOC Facility boards for Evacuation planning purposes. Data updated 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 Districts. ☐ Provide listing of contracted LTCF/CSAs to ESF5 & ESF7. Validate in WebEOC. ☐ Conduct data validation of all contracted LTCF/CSAs, particularly destination location. ☐ Notify GEMA/HS of any needed pre-disaster support and potential EMAC needs. ☐ Ensure timely production of Sit Reps 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. Pass unused requirement to the SOC TMG. ☐ Continue support of the evacuation team in the SOC as necessary. ☐ Activate patient placement boards on GER (evacuating/ hosting) for evacuation of LTCFs. ☐ Coordinate with Division of Family and Child Services 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 coordination 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 Sit Reps 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 the SOC operations ☐ Initiate planning with ESF 9 to support post-landfall medical evacuations. ☐ Fuse with SOC incident in WebEOC ☐ Begin coordinating 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 as necessary. ☐ Coordinate with Division of Family and Child Services to support 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/status and address threat analysis information. ☐ Continue timely production of Sit Reps 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 establishing staffing rosters. ☐ Continue support of the evacuation team in the SOC as necessary. ☐ Continue to coordinate with Division of Family and Child Services 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 Sit Reps 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, as necessary ☐ 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.	☐ DPH 2PT EOC Level 1 activation – Maintain a Command/General Staff roster to support the incident and the SOC operations ☐ Coordinating with GEMA/HS on re-entry and establishing staffing rosters. ☐ Support of the re-entry team in the SOC as necessary. ☐ Coordinate with Division of Family and Child Services 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 Sit Reps 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, as necessary ☐ 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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ESF 9 Search and Rescue	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Continue Planning Activities. ☐ Continue Equipment Maintenance. ☐ Develop plan to keep GSAR personal from being pulled back by locality (find backfill if necessary)	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC. ☐ Alert SRR task forces and support resources of threat level. ☐ Update EMAC/RRF request for SAR ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC. ☐ Place search, rescue, and recovery (SRR) task forces on alert for deployment to the FSA(s) to support post-landfall operations.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC. ☐ Establish communication with Search and Rescue 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.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC. ☐ Maintain communication with Search and Rescue 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.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC. ☐ Maintain communication with Search and Rescue 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 ☐ Complete SAR missions as tasked
ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates. ☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Ensure timely production of Sit Reps and IAPs.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support on logistical support requirements for re-entry. ☐ Continue establishing staffing rosters ☐ Ensure timely production of Sit Reps and IAPs.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Participate in weather briefings and conference calls for situational updates. ☐ Notify GEMA/HS of any needed pre-disaster support and potential EMAC needs. ☐ Ensure timely production of Sit Reps and IAPs.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Receive, assess, and triage reports of oil and hazmat releases. ☐ Determine and coordinate appropriate response activities by various entities involved. ☐ Communicate and coordinate resource needs with federal and private partners. ☐ Ensure timely production of Sit Reps and IAPs.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future 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, ID critical animal operations at risk due to power outage.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ 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 disaster area.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 possible sheltering support. ☐ Be prepared to coordinate damage assessments if needed. ☐ Be prepared to provide technical assistance to public Natural, Cultural and Historic properties during damage assessments and Requests for Assistance if needed. ☐ Initiate and 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. ☐ Initiate planning for the administration of the Disaster Food Stamp Program. ☐ Initiate planning with ESF 9 on potential animal rescue operations during post-landfall SRR missions. ☐ Fuel vendor support for General Population.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 possible sheltering support. ☐ Be prepared to coordinate damage assessments if needed. ☐ Be prepared to provide technical assistance to public Natural, Cultural and Historic properties during damage assessments and Requests for Assistance if needed. ☐ 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. ☐ Finalize preparations for the administration of the Disaster Food Stamp Program. ☐ Finalize planning with ESF 9 on potential animal rescue operations during post-landfall SRR missions.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 for animal sheltering support. ☐ Be prepared to coordinates damage assessments if needed. ☐ Be prepared to provide technical assistance to public Natural, Cultural and Historic properties during damage assessments and Requests for Assistance if needed. ☐ 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. ☐ Finalize preparations for the administration of the Disaster Food Stamp Program. ☐ Finalize planning with ESF 9 on potential animal rescue operations during post-landfall SRR missions.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 12 Energy	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 3 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support potential road-clearing missions during re-entry. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 7 to identify bulk fuel resources to support mass evacuations and post-landfall disaster response operations. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, gather status of state fuel tanks. ☐ Coordinate with DOAS Fuel to track station status during any evacuation.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain communication with primary agencies and support agencies and companies. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 3 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support potential road-clearing missions during re-entry. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 7 identify and procure bulk fuel resources to support forward disaster operations. ☐ Identify bulk fuel transportation and delivery resources to support forward disaster operations. ☐ Initiate coordination efforts with the Georgia Retailers Association, Georgia Association of Convenience Stores, Georgia Petroleum Council, and other relevant organizations on potential fuel shortages on evacuation routes from anticipated evacuations. ☐ Review FEMA Fuel Support Annex.	☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain communication with primary agencies and support agencies and companies. ☐ Coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service. ☐ Coordinate with ESF 3 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support potential road-clearing missions during re-entry. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 7 identify and procure bulk fuel resources to support disaster operations. ☐ Initiate state fuel storage tank filling to and topping off to support disaster operations. ☐ Procure and stage bulk fuel transportation and delivery resources to support disaster operations. ☐ Initiate coordination efforts with the Georgia Retailers Association and other relevant organizations on potential fuel shortages on evacuation routes from anticipated and ongoing evacuations.	☐ Staff ESF 12 Desk ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain communication with primary agencies and support agencies and companies. ☐ Coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service. ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF 3 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support post-landfall road-clearing missions during re-entry operations. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 7 identify and procure bulk fuel resources to support disaster operations. ☐ Finalize state fuel storage tank filling to and topping off to support disaster operations. ☐ Finalize the procurement and staging bulk fuel transportation and delivery resources to support disaster operations.	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain communication with primary agencies and support agencies and companies. ☐ Coordinate with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service. ☐ Continue to coordinate with ESF 3 on the identification of electrical utility resources to support post-landfall road-clearing missions during re-entry operations. ☐ In conjunction with ESF 7 identify and procure bulk fuel resources to support disaster operations. ☐ Finalize state fuel storage tank filling to and topping off to support disaster operations. ☐ Finalize the procurement and staging bulk fuel transportation and delivery resources to support disaster operations.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 13 Public Safety and Security	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities.	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any damage. ☐ Initiate planning for security support for logistical transport missions, evacuation route monitoring (both ground and aviation based) missions. ☐ Coordinate with local EMAs on potential needs for law enforcement support at traffic control points during evacuations. ☐ 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. ☐ Given the Threat Analysis, ID assets in path. ☐ 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.	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any damage. ☐ 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 impacted areas. ☐ Request that aviation resources are placed on standby for reconnaissance and 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.	☐ Deploy ESF 13 Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Maintain communications between ESF 13 partner agencies. ☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any damage. ☐ 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 properly prepared for the weather risk. ☐ Deploy law enforcement personnel to support evacuation traffic operations, traffic control points, and lane reversal (contraflow) operations if enacted. ☐ Place law enforcement personnel on standby for post-landfall re-entry support, commodity transport security, and limited access areas check points, and curfew enforcement in impacted areas. ☐ Deploy aviation resources for reconnaissance and evacuation route monitoring.	☐ Develop ESF 13 Staffing Roster for SOC Activation. ☐ Maintain communications between ESF 13 partner agencies. ☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any damage. ☐ Assist the public on the roadways and waterways. ☐ Assist local Public Safety Agencies as requested. ☐ ESF 13 primary and support agencies will ensure all personnel; facilities and equipment are properly prepared for the weather risk. ☐ Notify critical personnel to prepare for extended shifts and emergency responses. ☐ Retract law enforcement personnel supporting evacuation traffic operations, traffic control points, and lane reversal (contraflow) operations. ☐ Place law enforcement personnel on standby for post-landfall re-entry support, commodity transport security, and limited access areas check points, and curfew enforcement in impacted areas. ☐ Finalize post-landfall aviation resource preparations and stage aviation resources for reconnaissance and 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
ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities.	☐ Messaging. ☐ Keep auto fuel tanks full. ☐ Best/most storage capacity. ☐ Update EMAC request for PIO support.	☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation.	☐ Develop ESF Staffing Roster for SOC Activation.	☐ Staff for SOC Activation. ☐ In conjunction with FEMA, initiate post-landfall recovery planning. ☐ Place Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) program staff on standby for post-landfall operations within the JFO. ☐ In conjunction with FEMA, initiate planning for post-landfall joint preliminary damage assessments	☐ Place Individual Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) program staff on standby for post-landfall operations within the JFO. ☐ In conjunction with FEMA, initiate planning for post-landfall joint preliminary damage assessments.

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ESF 15 External Affairs	▯ Continue Day-to-Day Activities. ▯ Continue planning activities. ▯ Continue equipment maintenance. **Social Media:** Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx. **Website** Continue monitoring day-to-day activities. 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: **Website:** Continue monitoring day-to-day activities. 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: **Website:** Continue monitoring day-to-day activities. No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of year.	▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS meteorologist, Operations 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:** Continue monitoring day-to-day activities. Through coordination with GEMA/HS meteorologist and Operations, the Homepage **may** reflect the enhanced risk with addition of appropriate map and links to NWS products.	▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS meteorologist, Operations 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, and agency partners **Website:** Continue monitoring day-to-day activities. Through coordination with GEMA/HS meteorologist Operations and Leadership, the homepage **may** reflect the moderate risk 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.	▯ Coordinate with GEMA/HS meteorologist, Operations 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, and agency partners **Website:** Continue monitoring day-to-day activities. Through coordination with GEMA/HS meteorologist Operations and Leadership, the homepage **may** reflect the moderate risk 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
GA DoD	☐ Continue Day-to-Day Activities. ☐ Update Plans ☐ Rehearse Plans and Tasks for DSCA events	☐ Man JOC to level 1 ☐ Convene TAG Executive Board ☐ OPORD to units in GEMA/HS RFAs ☐ WarnO for other units to BPT support ☐ Coordinate w/ GEMA/HS for potential EMAC request. ☐ Identify LSA Deputy Branch Chief. ☐ Prepare to convert tankers to gasoline to support evacuation/reentry. ☐ Using threaten county list begin POD preparation support for each county (pre-script). ☐ Coordinate for evacuation support with Chatham and Glynn County ☐ Coordinate for contra-flow support with GSP ☐ Support the use of CRTC, Savannah Airport, as a State projection platform after landfall. ☐ Prepare logistics (CIMI) status report to support vulnerable population evacuation if requested. ☐ Begin providing rotary wing status report for planning.	☐ Validate critical personnel contact rosters. ☐ BPT support SOC & JOC Ops ☐ Identify potential resources to support potential incidents. ☐ Develop fuel re-supply plan for tankers. ☐ Man SOC Ga DOD desk ☐ Support pre-scripted missions of Chatham and Glynn County mandatory and voluntary evacuations ☐ Support GSP Contraflow ops ☐ Governor releases State of Emergency putting select Ga DOD personnel on State Active Duty ☐ Issue OPORD to support event ☐ Units begin preparation for supporting RFAs ☐ Support GEMA/HS and DOT re-entry operations ☐ Stand up JRSOI locations for EMAC military units ☐	☐ Man JOC to level 2 ☐ Man SOC Ga DOD desk ☐ Convene TAG Executive Board ☐ Submit EMAC requests to GEMA/HS for capability gaps	☐ Man JOC to level 1 ☐ Man SOC Ga DOD desk ☐ Convene TAG Executive Board ☐ OPORD to units in GEMA/HS RFAs ☐ WarnO for other units to BPT support ☐ Coord w/ GEMA/HS for potential EMAC rqsts	☐ Conduct and execute all pre-scripted missions and RFAs submitted by GEMA/HS ☐ Support ASOC main in Savannah and its branch in Brunswick

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
Federal Emergency Management Agency (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 Resource 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 IV 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 State EMA. ☐ 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 to resources support section and State partners, continue through all phases. ☐ Coordinate with other Regional Administrators if tropical cyclone 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 SEOC if requested by State EMA. ☐ Deployment of IMAT and collateral duty personnel to SEOC if requested by State EMA 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 State EMA. ☐ Deploy DCO/DCE personnel to SEOC if requested by pre-designated FCO. ☐ Establishment of an IOF staffed by IMAT and in close proximity to the SEOC (may be co-located within the SEOC). ☐ Activate the RECU if necessary. ☐ Continue coordination calls with State EMA (continue through all phases). ☐ If warranted, request an EMAC Coordination Team be deployed to the Region IV RRCC. ☐ Process pre-landfall emergency declaration requests. ☐ Alert Region IV Division Field Supervisor for possible	☐ Coordinate RRCC and IMAT joint response operation objectives. ☐ Continue Coordination calls with State EMA. ☐ 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.		☐ Onset • Continue Coordination calls with State EMA. • Prep PDA teams for deployment. ☐ E + 24hrs • Develop RRCC operational response objectives in conjunction with deployed personnel (IMAT, FCO, etc.) and State partners. • Establish joint PDA schedule with State EMA (if requested by EMA) or conduct initial aerial assessment. • Deploy Division Supervisors to lowest level (SEOC, area, county, etc.) approved by State partners. • Continue coordination call with State EMA and determine support requirements. • Monitor Identification/establishment of JFO(s) (if declaration issued) in conjunction 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. ☐ E + 24 - 72hrs • Develop RRCC operational response objectives in conjunction with deployed personnel (IMAT, FCO, etc.) and State partners. • Continue to coordinate with State EMA 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. ☐ E + 72hrs • Develop RRCC operational response objectives in conjunction with deployed personnel (IMAT, FCO,

			deployment. • If warranted/requested, place ambulance/motor coach contract resources on alert (H-96) and mobilize (H-72). • Establish ISB in Region IV States projected to be impacted. • Deploy appropriate MERS resources to SEOC 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, etc.). • 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 Service Assistance Personnel for possible deployment and coordinate with Region IV MSD for activation of mobilization center.			etc.) and State partners. • Continue to coordinate with State EMA and address any unmet State needs. • Continue post event response operations, and shift focus of Response operations 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, 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 IV personnel.

Appendix III: Evacuation

8.0 Introduction

Tropical cyclones pose a significant threat to the State of Georgia. The Georgia coast is one of the most vulnerable areas to storm surge in the United States, similar to that of coastal Mississippi, which experienced catastrophic flooding during Hurricane Katrina (2005). Coastal areas have the potential for storm surge exceeding 20 feet above ground level, which may in many areas extend more than 25 miles inland.

8.1 Purpose

The following plan is to be utilized by the personnel of GEMA/HS and the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) during an emergency situation for the effective safeguarding of life and limb of the citizens of the State of Georgia.

This plan will serve as a framework for the preparation, mobilization, and evacuation of the necessary equipment and manpower to achieve the objectives stated herein. It will also serve to assist coastal area local governments in their emergency planning by informing of GEMA/HS and GDOT's identified responsibilities.

8.2 Authorities

The county commission or elected authority is responsible for ordering an evacuation when deemed necessary to protect lives. Each local government is responsible for evacuating areas within its jurisdiction and shall establish priorities and regulations regarding evacuation of residents and visitors. Elected officials base their decisions on a variety of factors, with particular reliance upon recommendations from the local EMA Director.

The Official Code of Georgia Annotated – O.C.G.A § 38-3-51 (2015), gives the Governor the ability to direct and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if he deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery.

8.3 Planning Assumptions

This plan is formulated with several basic assumptions:

- Each event will bring unique issues and needs. While this plan is intended as a guide, it is expected that management will evaluate each case based on conditions and/or projections, and modify the plan accordingly.
- The responsibility for the state highway system of Georgia rests directly on GDOT.
- While the GEMA/HS Appendix assumes that state agencies are to supplement local efforts, the majority of coastal Georgia communities are not equipped to handle an emergency of this scope. The state's interests will be better served by having a detailed plan of action and preparations made for mobilization of manpower and equipment.
- In the event of a natural disaster, GDOT will be in a position 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 in Coastal Georgia, a more efficient use of all available resources will result in less confusion and a quicker re-entry which will allow recovery to begin sooner.

- Inland employees will shelter in place at headquarters and offices for (non-evacuation) Category 2 and lower storms and other non-direct impact events.
- Direct impact coastal employees will relocate equipment and stage for re-entry.
- GDOT District Five will primarily be responsible for contraflow operation on the eastern portion of Interstate 16.

8.4 Responsibility

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 this Appendix, and the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP); however, this Appendix may be amended or changed during the course of an emergency response depending on the actual situations encountered by GEMA/HS and GDOT personnel.

9.0 Coordination

9.1 Federal

Interstate evacuation coordination is vital to the success of a comprehensive evacuation strategy. In recognition of the fact that hurricane-related evacuations affect multiple states, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed the Evacuation Liaison Team (ELT), which 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 (FHWA), State Departments of Transportation (DOTs), and State Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs). Conference calls with the ELT are held twice daily to ensure effective evacuation coordination with 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 event, FEMA hosts video-teleconferences (VTCs) once daily to coordinate response efforts among federal and state agencies. The VTC provides another venue for sharing information about protective actions being taken by the states, including evacuation coordination.

9.2 State

The interstate evacuation that occurred due to the threat of Hurricane Floyd (1999) demonstrated the need for enhanced evacuation coordination capabilities at the state level. In response, Georgia formed the Evacuation Support Branch (ESB), a branch of the Operations Section within the Incident/Unified Command structure. The ESB enhances collaboration amongst state organizations involved in evacuation operations. The group is comprised of an ESB Branch Chief – typically, the GEMA/HS Area 5 Field Coordinator – and representatives from GDOT, Georgia State Patrol (GSP), and a local representative as deemed appropriate. The personnel selected are those who regularly interface with local officials in coastal areas and therefore are familiar with the challenges of evacuation.

Details pertaining to GDOT's role during an evacuation can be found in the Georgia Department of Transportation District 5 Hurricane Plan.

9.3 Local

County Emergency Management Agencies (EMA) act as the primary point of contact for coordination efforts between local organizations and GEMA/HS. Evacuation information undertaken at the local level will be provided to GEMA/HS via information communicated with the ESB. Non-evacuation information will be coordinated with the GEMA/HS State Operations Center (SOC) directly.

Local elected officials possess the authority to issue evacuation orders. During a tropical cyclone threat to Coastal Georgia, in each county, a Command Policy Group (CPG) comprised of local elected officials and emergency management partners will confer regarding the need to initiate evacuation plans, including which areas to evacuate and the timing of the evacuation. The ESB will communicate these decisions to the SOC.

10.0 Evacuation Strategy

10.1 General

This Appendix provides an overview of the operational strategies that support local evacuations within the State or from neighboring states where self-evacuees flee to Georgia. For information regarding federally-assisted evacuees and associated evacuee support, please refer to the 2012 GEOP Support Annex 2S-9: Evacuation Support for a Catastrophic Event. For information regarding the evacuation of special needs populations from coastal areas, please refer to the Vulnerable Population Coastal Evacuation and Transportation Operations Plan (2015).

The basis for the evacuation operation strategies reflected in this Appendix come from the Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study (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 evacuation for each county. In addition, the HES compile the locations of critical roadway segments and traffic control points so that the State may assign resources appropriately to assist in the evacuation process.

10.2 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 truly at risk.

Coastal Georgia has adopted a phased evacuation process; evacuations are phased both spatially (partial and full county) and temporally (recommended, or voluntary, and mandatory). Each county has designated “Scenario A” or “Scenario B” evacuation zones. Scenario A evacuates residents most prone to storm surge inundation, which include those who live on islands, along waterfronts, and in other flood-prone areas. These zones are used for a strong tropical storm and Category 1 or 2 hurricanes. Scenario B evacuates residents in the “Scenario A” zone as well as areas further inland. This scenario is utilized for evacuation for a major hurricane of Categories 3, 4, or 5.

When a tropical cyclone is approaching, local officials will typically issue a “recommended” (as termed in Chatham County) or “voluntary” (as termed in other counties) evacuation order for islands, waterfront areas, and flood prone and low-lying areas. As the evacuation progresses, areas further inland are evacuated as needed, with recommended/voluntary evacuations

transitioning to mandatory evacuation orders. Typically, evacuation orders apply to the general public, with the exception of certain critical workforce personnel, response personnel, and public safety officials.

Maps of coastal Georgia evacuation scenarios can be found in Appendix A of this document.

10.3 Evacuation Clearance Times

Evacuation clearance time is defined as the time required for all evacuating citizens to exit their regional conglomerate of counties. The Northern Conglomerate is composed of Effingham, Chatham, Bryan, and Liberty Counties; the Southern Conglomerate is made up by McIntosh, Long, Glynn, Wayne, Camden, Brantley, and Charlton Counties. Local officials utilize evacuation clearance times to have evacuations complete before the arrival of tropical storm force winds (34 knots or 39 mph).

Evacuation clearance times are calculated in the context of all evacuating citizens in a conglomerate. The HES, however, does provide a measurement of “trip time” by county that represents the average time it takes for an evacuee to reach his or her final destination.

Clearance times are computed for a variety of scenarios based on a number of varying factors. These factors include the level of background traffic, seasonal tourist occupancy, intensity of the approaching storm, and whether interstate highway contraflow has been executed. Evacuation clearance times have been recently calculated as part of the Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Study (2013).

10.4 Evacuation Routes

Due to the unique geography of Georgia, evacuations may be initiated for tropical cyclones that arrive either on the East Coast or the Gulf Coast. Appendix B and C of this Annex display these evacuation routes. Specific evacuation routes for each individual coastal county can be found in that county’s emergency operations plan.

10.5 Evacuations in Inland Counties

For inland counties in close proximity to the coast, it is recommended that emergency managers review Maximum Envelope of Winds (MEOW) maps (available in Hurrevac or from the National Hurricane Center) to assess the threat of hurricane winds in their counties. Emergency managers may choose to recommend the evacuation of those in mobile homes or in flood-prone areas.

These evacuees should seek refuge in shelters within their county or in contiguous counties if possible.

11.0 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.

11.1 Contraflow Operations for I-16

A one-way contraflow interstate plan for I-16 has been developed to provide additional roadway capacity during hurricane evacuations. The execution of contraflow operations requires a significant number of resources to implement and support; therefore, this plan is enacted only when absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the evacuating public. The contraflow operations will be conducted out of Dublin, Georgia.

The decision to implement a one-way (contraflow) plan for I-16 is made by GDOT as part of ESF1 - Transportation in conjunction with the Incident/Unified Command. This decision will be timed in coordination 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 48 hours prior to the onset of operations. The initiation of contraflow operations will occur, during the last day light hours, the day before a full coastal evacuation of Georgia occurs.

To facilitate the movement of evacuees from the westbound lanes to the eastbound lanes that have been converted to westbound lanes on I-16, median crossover ramps have been constructed at mile post 162 just east of Chatham Parkway in proximity to downtown Savannah, and at mile post 158 just west of SR 307/Dean Forest Road. Normal two-way operations are resumed west of US 441 near Dublin, where a third median crossover has been constructed. The contraflow of the interstate adds approximately 125 miles of increased roadway capacity, for evacuating citizens.

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 in Table 3. Re-entering I-16 is accommodated by onramps on the westbound side.

Table 3: 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 evacuating citizens 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 the 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 46 as a designated eastbound emergency access route.

For further details regarding contraflow operations refer to the Georgia Department of Transportation District 5 Hurricane Plan.

11.2 Traffic Control Points

Coastal evacuations produce traffic volumes that exceed the capacity of surface roads and interstates. The HES, through an extensive transportation analysis, has identified particular locations that may become bottlenecks 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 in Table 4. TCPs for Gulf Coast Evacuations are found in Table 5.

Table 4: 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 5: Traffic Control Points for Gulf Coast Evacuation

County (City)	Intersection	County (City)	Intersection
Atkinson (Pearson)	SR 31 @ SR 520	Lowndes (Lake Park)	SR 7 @ SR 376
Atkinson (Pearson)	SR 31 @ Lott Ave.	Lowndes (Lake Park)	SR 376 @ Zeigler Road
Brooks (Quitman)	SR 38 @ SR 333/Court St.	Lowndes (Lake Park)	SR 376 @ SR 401 N.B.R
Brooks (Quitman)	SR 38 @ SR 76 / 333	Miller (Colquitt)	SR 1 @ SR 45
Clinch (Homerville)	Clinch (Homerville)	Mitchell (Camilla)	SR 300 @ SR 37
Coffee (Douglas)	SR 31 @ SR 135	Mitchell (Camilla)	SR 300 @ SR 112
Colquitt	SR 35 @ Pavo Rd./SR 33	Mitchell	SR 300 @ Cagle
Colquitt	SR 35 @ Tallokas Rd.	Thomas	SR 35 @ Metcalf Rd.
Colquitt	SR 35 @ Magnolia Lane	Thomas	SR 35 @ Pinetree Blvd.
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ 5th St.	Thomas	SR 35 @ Campbell
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ Spence Field/SR 133	Thomas	SR 35 @ Cairo Rd.

Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ Adel Rd./SR 37	Thomas	SR 35 @ SR 38
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35 @ Rowland Drive	Thomas	SR 35 @ SR 3 Alt.
Colquitt (Moultrie)	SR 35/SR 33 @ Tifton Rd./SR 35	Thomas	SR 35 @ County Line Rd.
Dougherty	SR 300 @ Holly Drive	Thomas	SR 38 @ SR 3/US19
Dougherty	SR 300 @ Worth St./P&G	Thomas	SR 35 @ SR 188
Dougherty	SR 300/520 @ Turner Field	Thomas	SR 300 @ Williamsburg Ave.
Dougherty	SR 300 @ Clark Ave Ext/SR 520	Thomas (Thomasville)	SR 300 @ SR 122
Early (Blakely)	SR 1 Bus. @ SR 39	Thomas (Thomasville)	SR 300 @ SR 35 Bus.
Echols (Statenville)	SR 11 @ SR 94	Thomas	SR 300 @ SR 38
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93 @ SR 111	Tift (Omega)	SR 35 @ Oak St.
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ MLK	Tift (Tifton)	SR 520 @ Virginia Ave./SR 35
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ 1st SW	Tift (Tifton)	SR 520 @ SR 401 N.B. Ramps
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ SR 38 Spur	Seminole (Donalsonville)	SR 38 @ SR 91
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ 3rd.	Seminole (Donalsonville)	SR 38 @ SR 91 Alt.
Grady (Cairo)	SR 93/111 @ SR 38		
Lee	SR 520 @ Fussell Road		
Lee	SR 520 @ Cookville Road		

Specific county traffic control points can be found in each coastal county's evacuation plan.

11.3 Critical Roadway Segments and Intersections

The transportation analysis in the HES has identified "critical roadway segments"; during an evacuation, the level of congestion on these segments will have a significant effect on the flow of traffic within the region. These critical roadway segments may experience congestion, creating "bottlenecks" in the evacuation process. Table 6 presents these Critical Roadway Segments for a Coastal Georgia Evacuation. Table 7 displays Critical Intersections that may become bottlenecks during an evacuation from the Gulf Coast; these critical intersections were designated in the 2010 update of the Georgia Hurricane Plan.

Table 6: Critical Roadway Segments for Coastal Georgia Evacuation

County	Critical Roadway Segment
Bryan	1. I-16 westbound out of region
	2. SR 144 out of Bryan County at Liberty County line
	3. I-95 northbound at Chatham County line
Chatham	1. I-16 westbound out of region
	2. I-516 in Savannah
	3. US 280 @ SR 292
Liberty	1. I-16 westbound out of region
	2. US 84 at Fort Stewart

	3. SR 119 across Fort Stewart property
Long	1. US 25/US 341 through Long County westbound out of region
McIntosh	1. US 341 westbound out of region
	2. SR 57 westbound from I-85
Wayne	1. US 341 westbound out of region

Table 7: Critical Intersections for Gulf Coast Evacuation

County	Potential Critical Intersection
Atkinson	1. SR 89 / US 441 @ SR 520 / US 82
Brooks	1. SR 333 @ SR 76 / US 221
	2. SR 333 @ SR 38 / US 84
Clinch	1. SR 89 / US 441 @ SR 38 / US 84
	2. SR 89 / US 441 @ SR 94
Colquitt	1. SR 133 @ SR 35 / US 319
	2. SR 35 / US 319 @ SR 37
	3. SR 35 / US 319 @ SR 33 & SR 133
Decatur	1. SR 1 / US 27 @ SR 97
	2. SR 1 / US 27 @ SR38 / US84
	3. SR 1 / US 27 @ SR 241
	4. SR 97 @ SR 302
Dougherty	1. SR 3 / US 19 @ SR 300
	2. SR 520 / US 82 @ SR 300
Early	1. SR 1 / US 27 @ SR 62
Echols	1. SR 11 / US 129 @ SR 94
Grady	1. SR 111 @ SR 38 / US 84
Lanier	1. SR 11 / US 129 @ SR 38 / US 84
	2. SR 11 / US 129 @ SR 135 & US 221
Lowndes	1. SR 7 / US 41 @ SR 376
Miller	1. SR 91 @ SR 1 / US 27
Seminole	1. SR 91 @ SR 38 / US 84
Thomas	1. SR 3 / US 19 @ SR 35 / US 319
	2. SR 111 @ SR 3 / US 19
Tift	1. SR 35 / US 319 @ SR 520 / US 82

Direct Evacuee Support – HERO 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) units are available during evacuations to mitigate such issues. HEROs' 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 units are deployed to evacuation routes, where they traverse the routes throughout the evacuation to assist distressed motorists. HERO 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, a HERO unit can move the inoperable vehicle out of general traffic lanes. The HERO units operation is overseen by ESF1 – Transportation in conjunction with the ESB.

Direct Evacuee Support - Law Enforcement

Law enforcement resources provide direct evacuee support during evacuations. During evacuations, law enforcement resources will repeatedly traverse evacuation routes responding to requests for assistance. Law enforcement resources are able to 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: Public Safety and Security Services in conjunction with the ESB. Local Law Enforcement will also be utilized to 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 "Navigator" is an advanced system operated from the agency's Traffic Management Center (TMC) headquarters in Atlanta. It 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 (http://www.georgia511.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 is valuable in that it provides a large-scale, overall picture of the progress of the evacuation. This tool allows 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. ESF13 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 HEROs, law enforcement personnel, GEMA/HS Field Coordinators, or other response personnel. The ESB will coordinate the collection of this information and forward to appropriate parties in the SOC.

Public Information

When an evacuation order is issued, many citizens lack a disaster plan and rely on public information to understand evacuation orders, locate support services, and determine the best evacuation routes. To this end, ESF15 – External Affairs plays a critical role in the evacuation process. During an evacuation, and throughout the disaster response, ESF15 coordinates the dissemination of public information through a variety of mediums, including the internet, television, social networking, and public radio. ESF15's public information activities are exercised as part of the State Joint Information Center (S-JIC) and guided by the GEMA/HS Crisis Communication Plan.

Internet Sources

Many disaster response partners maintain websites that provide critical information during evacuations. GDOT's Navigator website (http://www.georgia511.org) provides real-time traffic information to the public. There is also a mobile-friendly version of the site for people with internet-capable phones. The National Hurricane Center's website (http://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 National Weather Service offices in Charleston, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee (http://www.nws.noaa.gov) features information on local impacts from the approaching storm, and often provides 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 (http://www.gema.ga.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 (http://www.redcross.org).

GEMA/HS, in coordination with the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH), also has a mobile phone application to aid in emergency preparedness. The "Ready Georgia" app features 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 features tools for the user to develop emergency plans and update an emergency supplies checklist.

Television

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

Social Networking

Social networking is an emerging and increasingly popular method for sharing and receiving information. Through the use of Really Simple Syndication (RSS) data feeds, and other outlets such as Twitter and Facebook, GEMA/HS and emergency response partners can provide accurate and timely information about evacuation and other preparedness measures to the public.

RSS feeds from GEMA/HS include press releases and a Daily Media Summary. The GEMA/HS

Facebook page provides prompt updates on emergency information to those that “like” the page. Likewise, the GEMA/HS Twitter feed provides emergency information updates to the page’s “followers.”

Public Radio

The advantage of public radio is that it is widely available to evacuating citizens’ vehicles, making it a prime outlet for outreach. Most areas receive broadcast signals from AM and FM radio; local stations will very likely provide coverage of the approaching storm and details on the ongoing evacuation.

During an evacuation, the Georgia Public Broadcast (GPB) radio network’s 15 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 D: Georgia Public Broadcasting – Radio Station Map.

Georgia 511

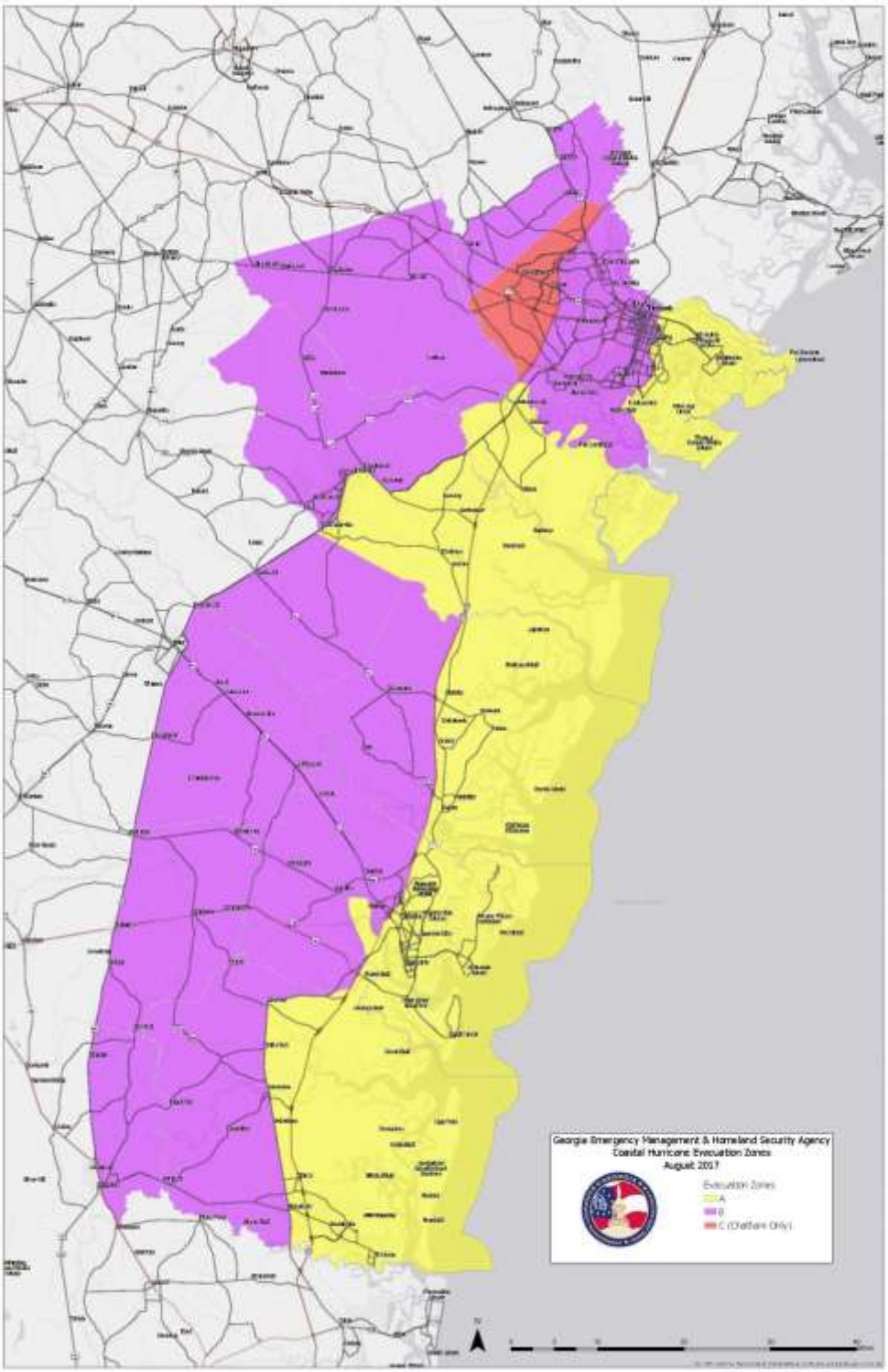
By dialing “511” anywhere in Georgia, citizens can access real-time traffic information and request motor vehicle assistance 24 hours a day. Much of the information from the Georgia Navigator system is available through Georgia 511, including information on trip times, route-specific congestion and incidents,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

Portable Variable Message Boards

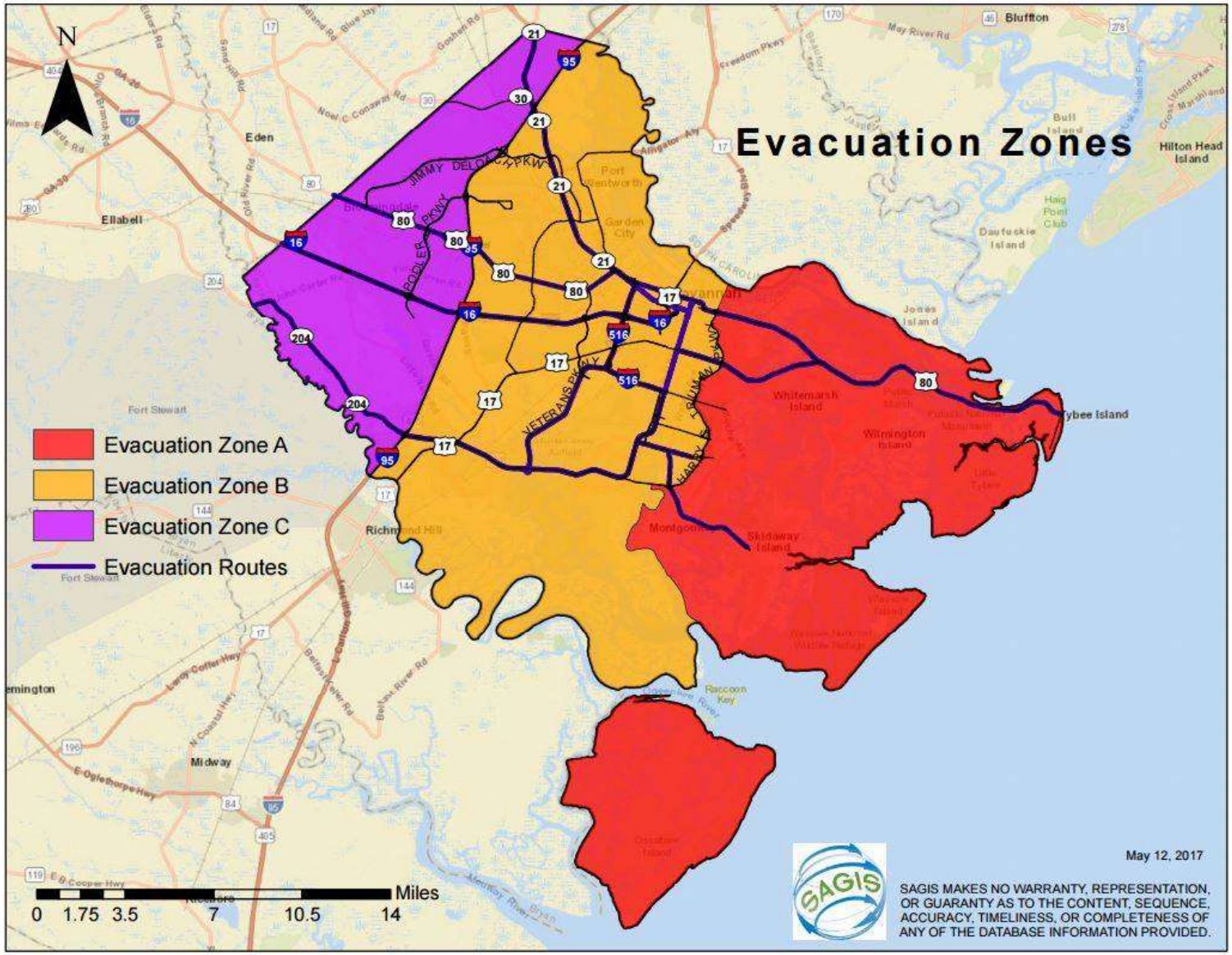
When evacuation orders are issued, GDOT will place portable variable message boards in strategic locations along evacuation routes to provide targeted information to evacuees along that route. Information displayed on the boards will include exit information for contraflow operations, shelter availability,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

APPENDIX A: EVACUATION SCENARIO MAPS

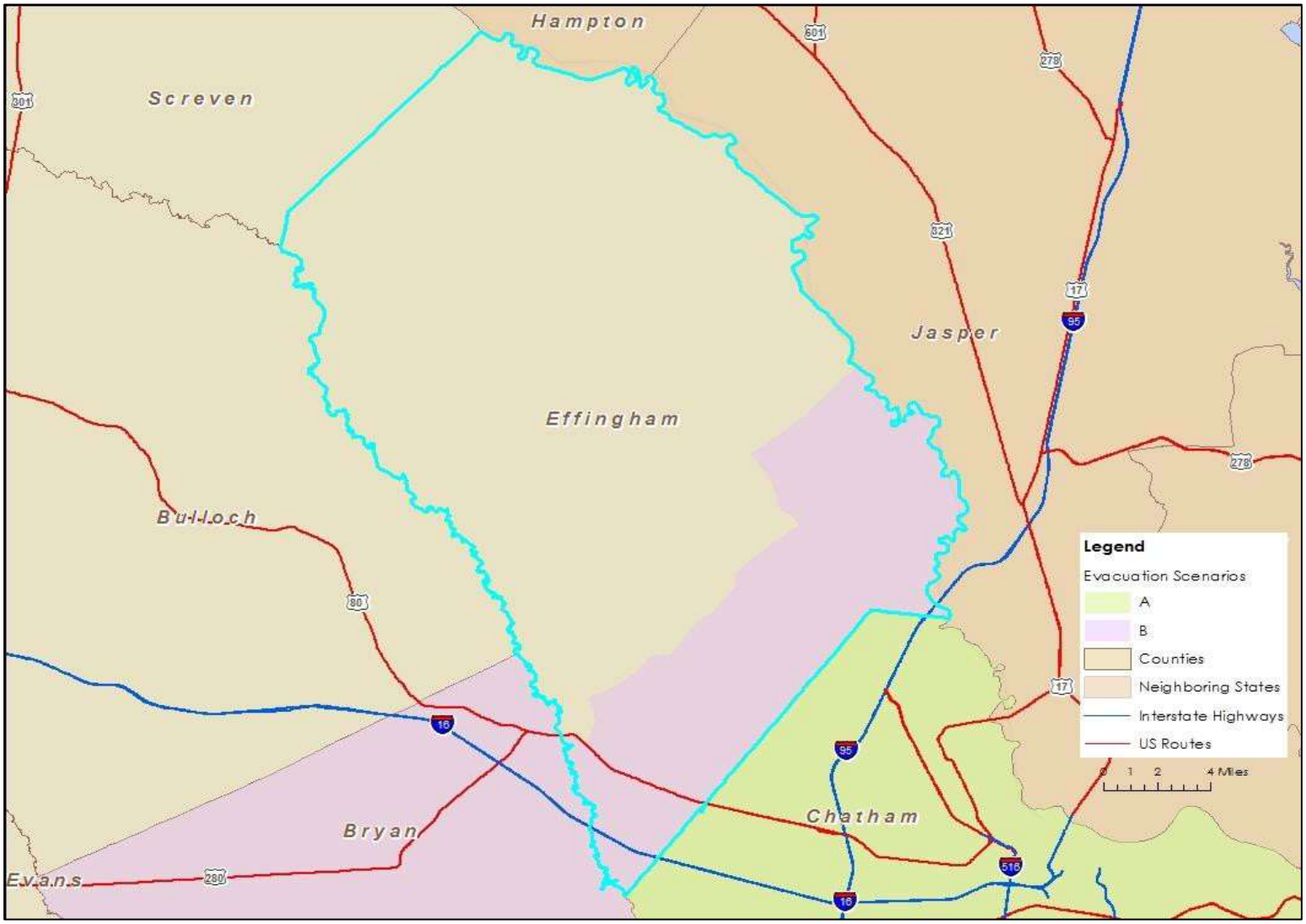
Attachment 1- Coast Georgia Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



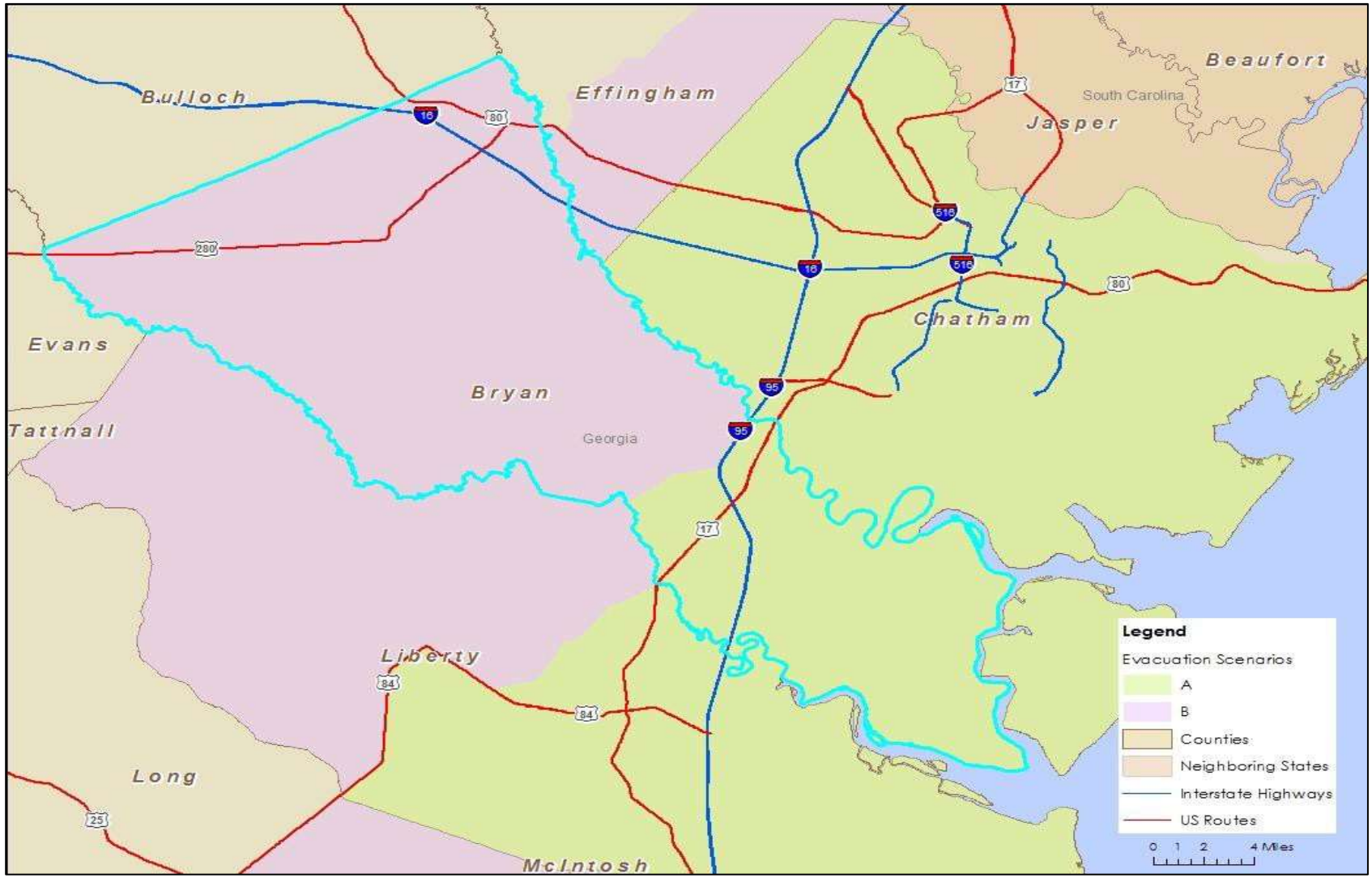
Attachment 2 - Chatham County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



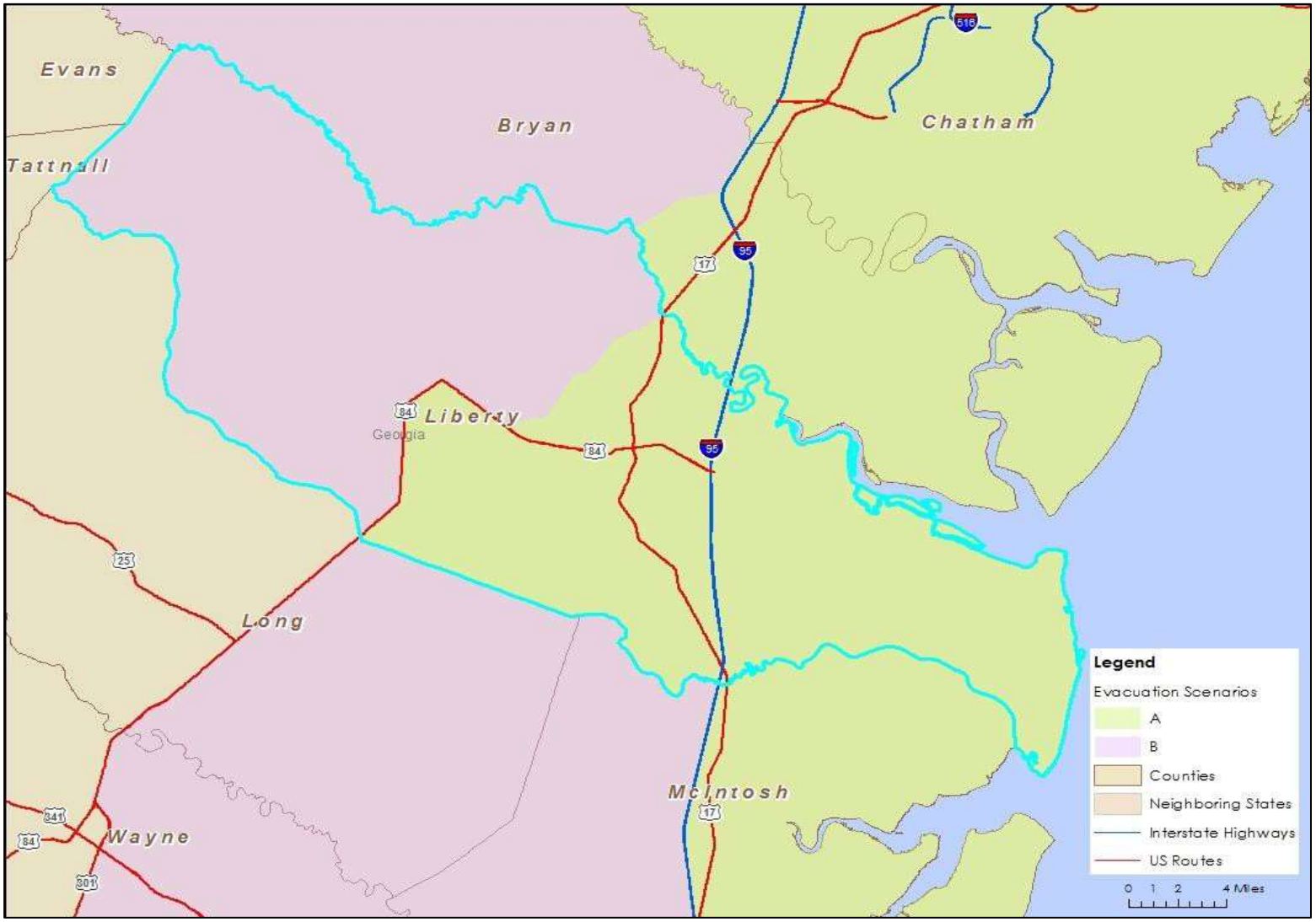
Attachment 3 - Effingham County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



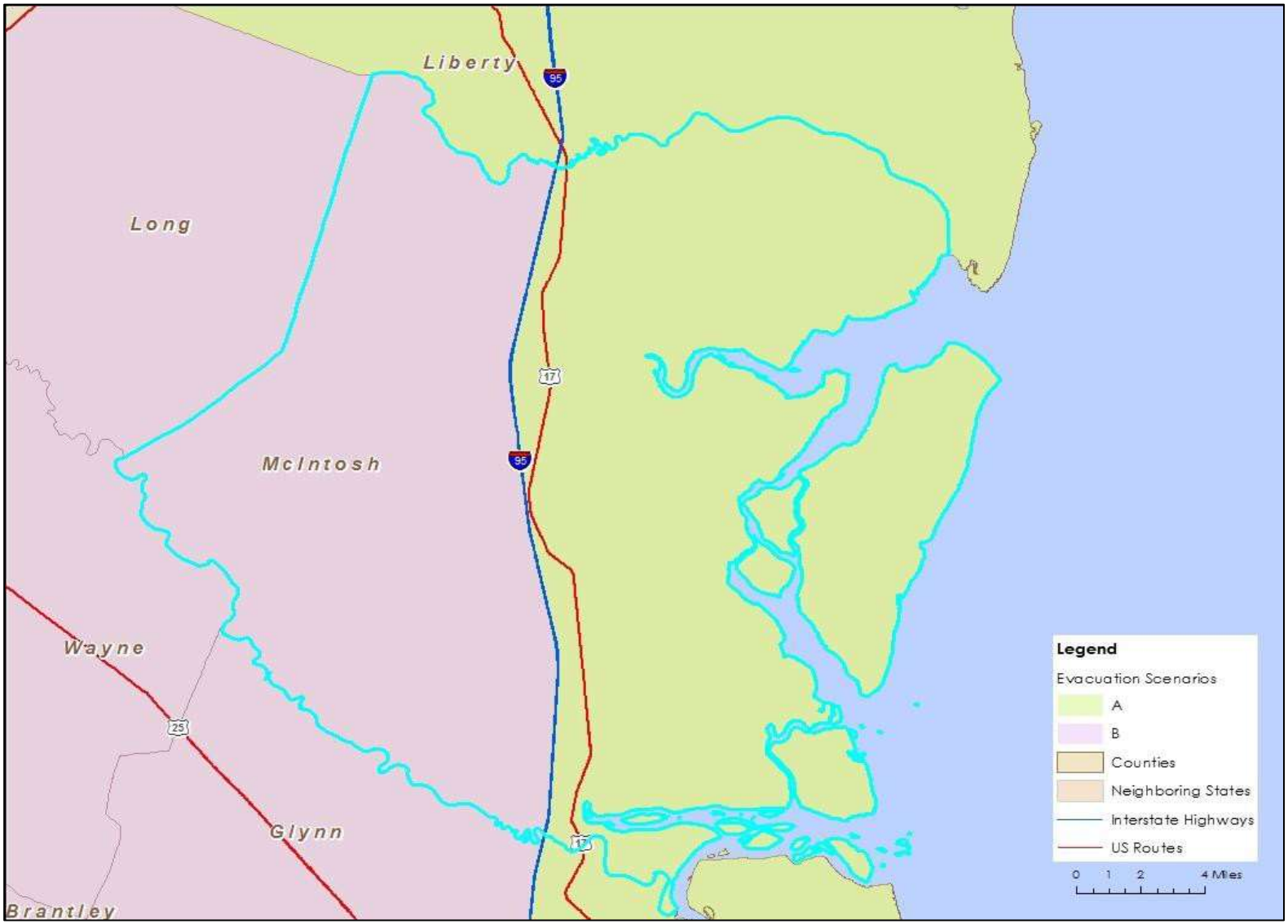
Attachment 4 - Bryan County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



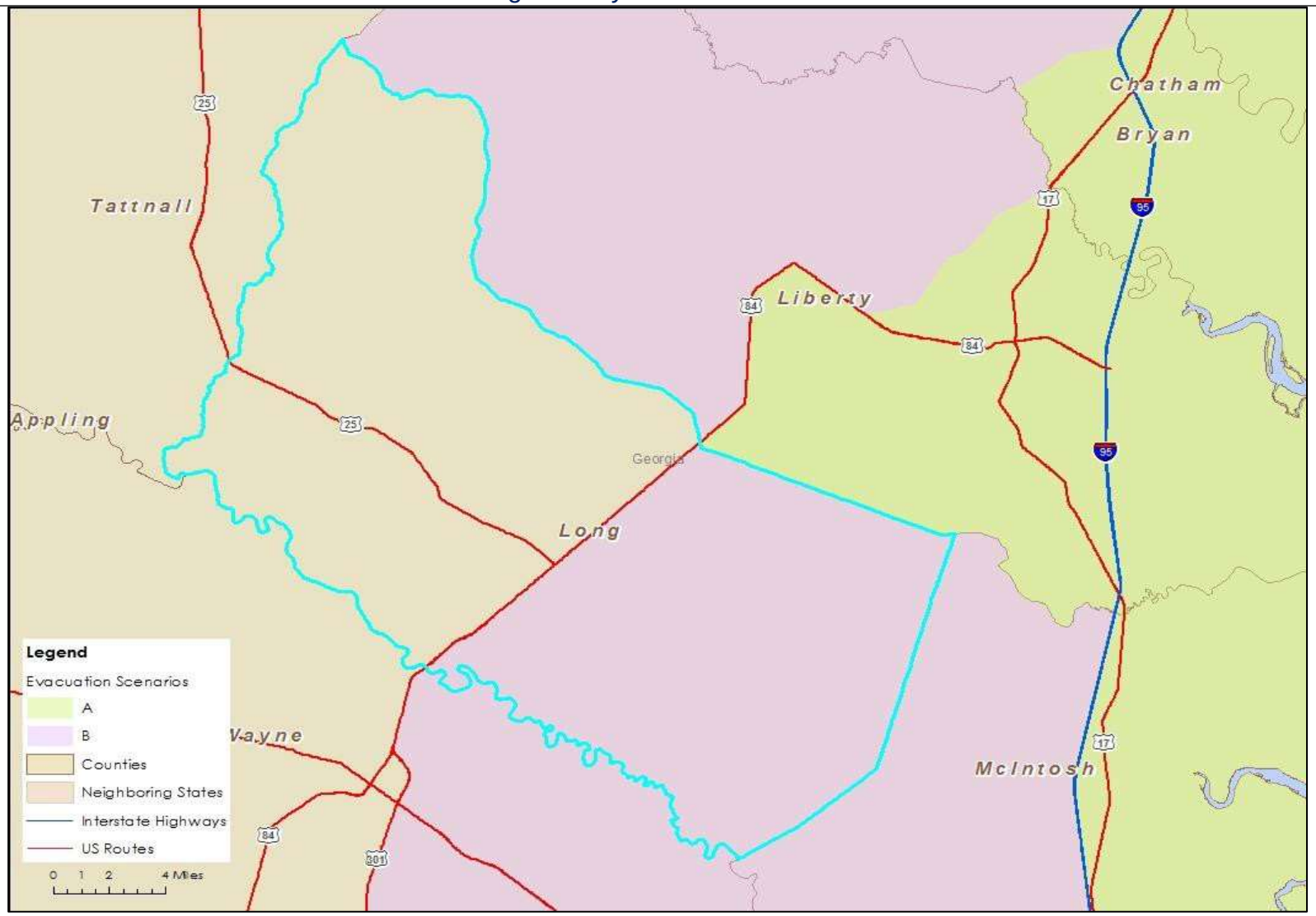
Attachment 5 - Liberty County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



Attachment 6 - Mcintosh County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios

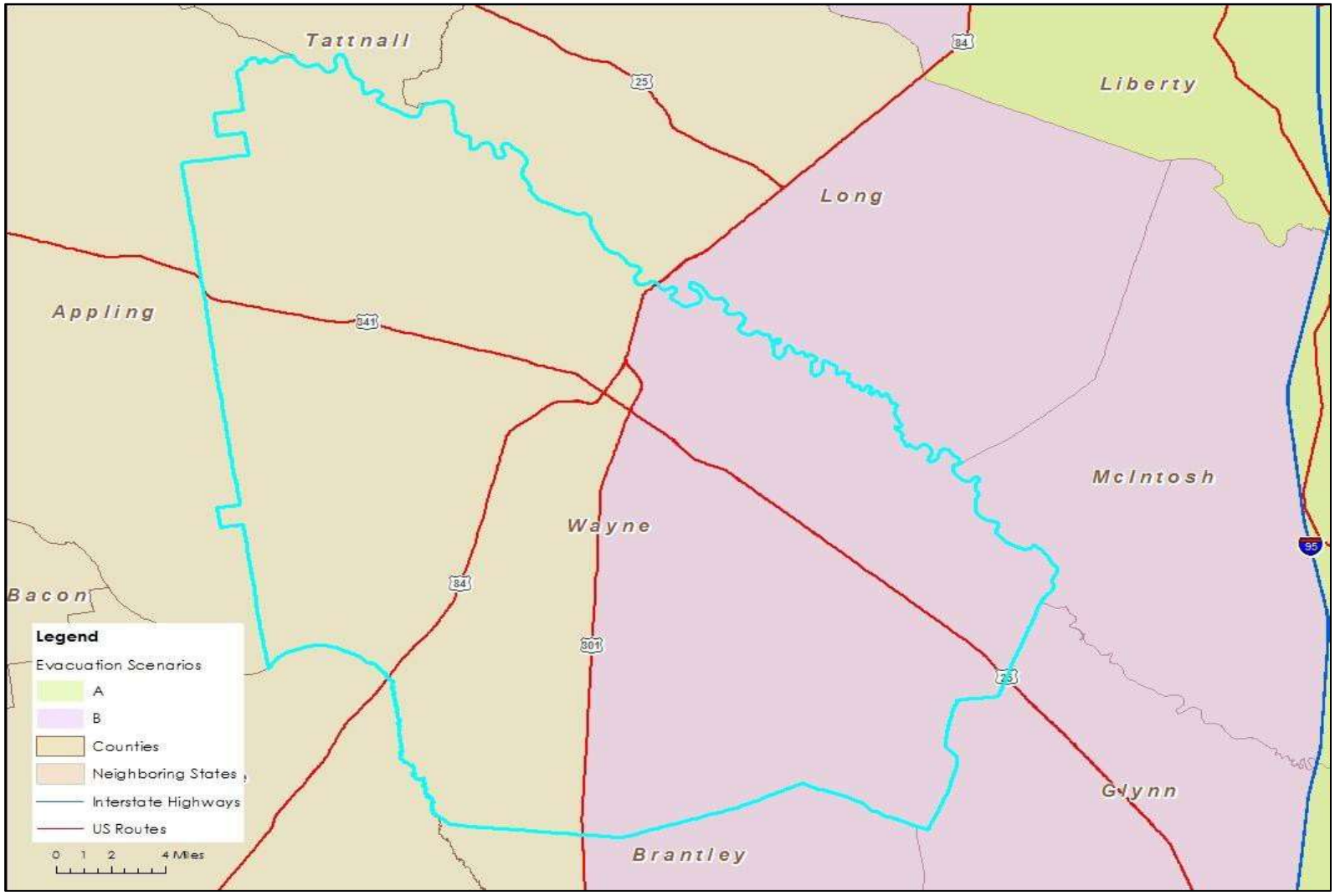


Attachment 7 - Long County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



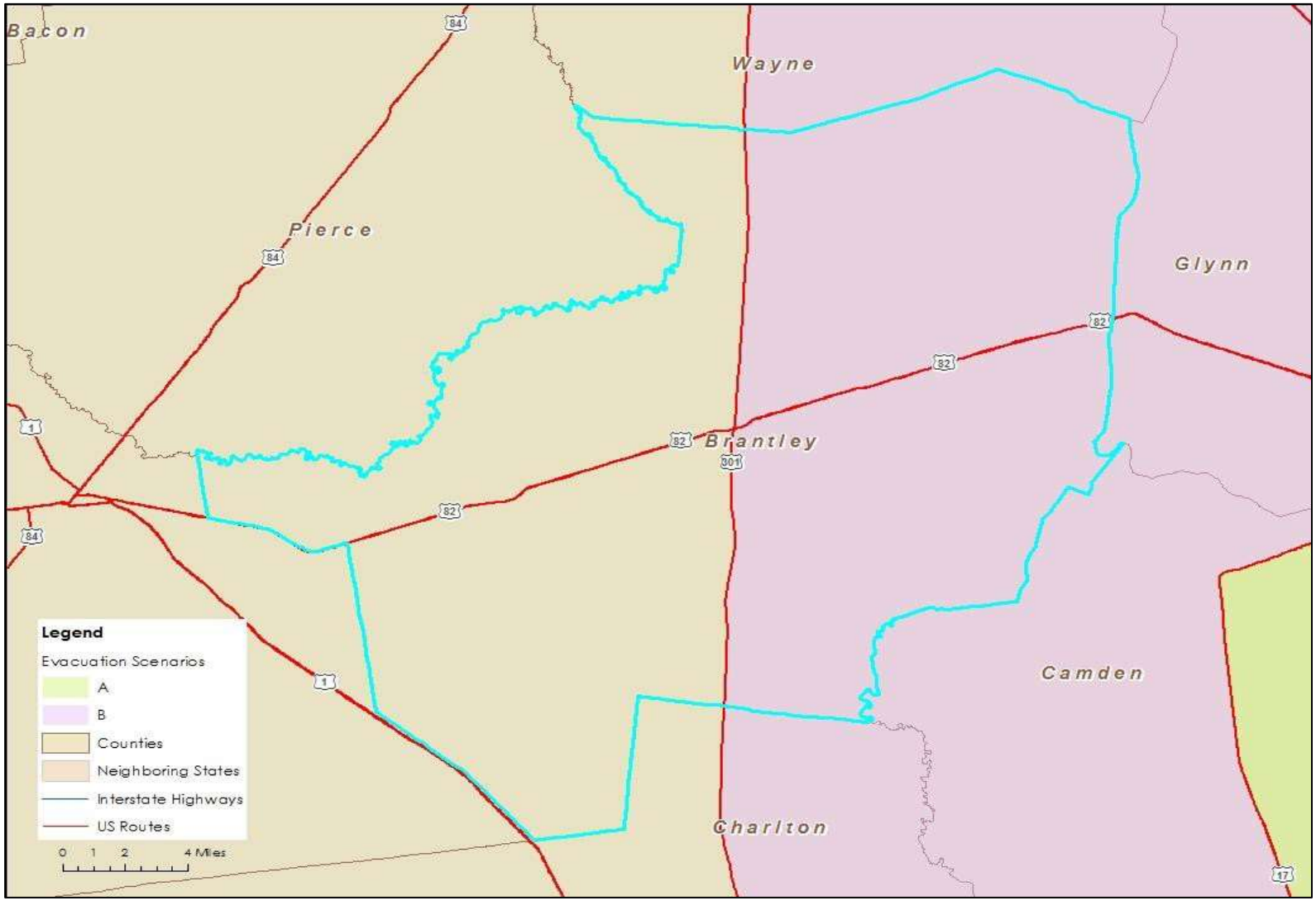
Attachment 8 - Glynn County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios

Attachment 9 - Wayne County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios

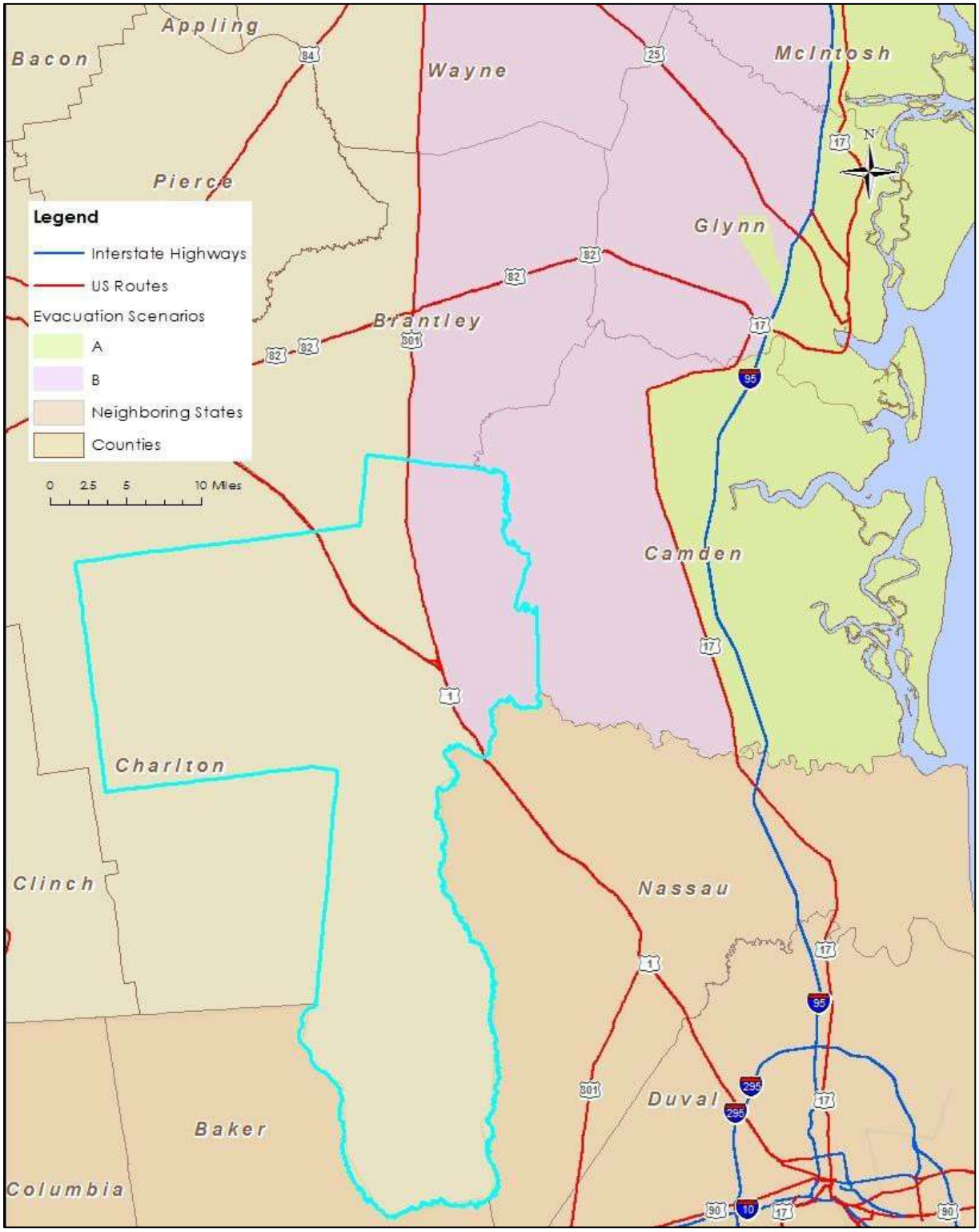


Attachment 10 - Camden County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios

Attachment 11 - Brantley County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



Attachment 12 - Charlton County Hurricane Evacuation Scenarios



Appendix B: Coastal Georgia Evacuation Routes

Attachment 1 - Coastal Georgia Evacuation Routes Maps

Attachment 2 - Coastal Georgia Evacuation Routes

Leaving Chatham County and the City of Savannah:

- Take US 80 away from the coast towards Statesboro and points northwest.

-Or-

- Take westbound SR 204 to US 280 towards Claxton and points west.

-Or-

- Take northbound SR 21 across I-95 towards Sylvania.

-Or-

- Take westbound I-16 towards Macon.

Leaving Bryan County:

- Take westbound SR 144 across I-95 towards Glennville.

Leaving Liberty County:

- Take westbound US 84 to westbound SR 196 towards Glennville and points west.

Leaving McIntosh County:

- Take westbound SR 57 to Ludowici to US 301/US 25 to Glennville. Continue on SR 57 to Reidsville, then take US 280 towards Lyons.

Leaving Glynn County and Brunswick:

- Take northbound US 341 through Jesup and continue northwest to Baxley and Hazlehurst.

-Or-

- Take westbound SR 32 through Alma and on to Douglas.

-Or-

- Take US 82/SR 520 through Waycross continuing west towards Tifton.

Leaving Camden County and the St Mary's area:

- Take westbound SR 40 to Folkston. Then northbound US 1/US 23 towards Waycross.

Appendix C: Gulf Coast Evacuation Routes

Attachment 1 - Gulf Coast Evacuation Routes Map

Attachment 2 - Gulf Coast Evacuation Routes

Entering Georgia on northbound I-75 (from Florida):

- Take northbound I-75 north through Valdosta and Tifton to Cordele and points north.

Entering Georgia on northbound US 319 (from Tallahassee area):

- Take northbound US 319 through Thomasville and on to Moultrie, Tifton, and points north.

-Or-

- Take northbound US 319 to Thomasville and then US 19/SR 3 to Albany and then westbound US 82 to Dawson.

-Or-

- Take northbound US 319 to Thomasville and then US 19/SR 3 to Albany and then northbound SR 300 north to Cordele.

Entering Georgia on northbound US 27 (from Tallahassee area):

- At the Georgia state line, take SR 111 through Cairo and on to Meigs. Then take northbound US 19/SR 3 to Albany. Then take northbound SR 300 to Cordele.

-Or-

- At the Georgia state line, continue on US 27/SR 1 through Bainbridge, Colquitt, Blakely and on to Cuthbert.

Entering Georgia on SR 302 (via Florida's SR 267/Quincy area):

- Take northbound SR 302 to SR 97 north to Bainbridge. Then take northbound US 27 through Colquitt and Blakely.

Entering Georgia on SR 241 (via Florida's SR 65/Quincy area):

- Take northbound SR 241 to Attapulgus. Then take northbound US 27 through Bainbridge, Colquitt and Blakely.

Entering Georgia on SR 97 (from US 90 in Florida):

- Take SR 97 through Faceville and on to Bainbridge. Then take northbound US 27 through Colquitt and Blakely.

Entering Georgia on US 221/SR 76 (from Greenville, Florida):

- Take northbound US 221 to Quitman. Then take northbound SR 333 to New Rock Hill. Then take northbound SR 133 to Moultrie and northbound US 319 to Tifton.

Entering Georgia on SR 333 (from Florida's SR 53):

- Take northbound SR 333 to Quitman. Continue on northbound SR 333 to New Rock Hill. Then take northbound SR 133 to Moultrie and northbound US 319 to Tifton.

Entering Georgia on SR 31 (from Florida's SR 145)

- Take northbound SR 31 to I-75. Then take northbound I-75 to Cordele and points north.

Entering Georgia on US 441 (from Florida):

- Take northbound US 441 through Edith and Homerville and on to Douglas.

Entering Georgia on northbound US 129 (from Jasper, Florida):

- Take northbound US 129 to Statenville. Then take westbound SR 376 to northbound US 41 to northbound I-75.

Entering Georgia on SR 94 (from Florida's SR 2):

- Take northbound SR 94 to Edith. Then take northbound US 441 to Homerville and on to Douglas.

Entering Georgia on SR 91 (from Alabama's SR 2/Malone area):

- Take SR 91 through Donalsonville to Colquitt. Then take northbound US 27 to Blakely and Cuthbert.

Entering Georgia on SR 62 (from Alabama's SR 52/Dothan area):

- Take SR 62 to Blakely. Then take northbound US 27 towards Cuthbert.

Evacuation route map and listing obtained from the Georgia Department of Transportation website: http://www.georgia-navigator.com/

Appendix D: Georgia Public Broadcasting - Radio Station Map

Appendix IV: Re-Entry

12.0 Introduction

Both coastal and inland portions of Georgia are vulnerable to tropical cyclone related hazards. When a tropical cyclone impacts Georgia, it is incumbent upon state and local government agencies and partnering organizations to combine resources and initiate a coordinated response effort. This Appendix outlines the strategy for re-entering impacted areas in Georgia immediately following a tropical cyclone.

Users of this document should understand that although re-entry phases have been defined to provide consistency and clarity across jurisdictional borders, neighboring counties or communities within the same county may be operating under different re-entry phases at the same time.

12.1 Purpose

The purpose of this appendix is to provide a consistent overview of re-entry operations for an Atlantic hurricane impact, in order for state and local emergency management personnel to better support local operations.

12.2 Scope

GEMA/HS and coastal county Emergency Management Agencies (EMA) have developed four phases of re-entry should a tropical cyclone make landfall in Georgia. Each of these phases may be subdivided or be subject to additional restrictions based on conditions at the time of the storm's impact.

Re-entry operations include a number of activities, 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; and phasing access for non-responders/citizens into impacted areas as conditions warrant. These activities span timeframes of hours to weeks.

13.0 Incident Situation

13.1 Incident Condition

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

Bridge Inspections: Bridge inspection strike teams and deep water bridge inspection strike teams will be required to support onward movement of re-entry teams.
Communications: Communications infrastructure likely will sustain damage, rendering many systems inoperable and leaving gaps in communications over a wide area. Communications support will be needed to support Re-Entry Task Forces, Strike Teams, and Search and Rescue Teams; as well as personnel at the Forward Staging Areas (FSAs), the Logistics Staging Area (LSA), bases, and camps.

Debris Clearing: The amount of debris generated by storm surge and hurricane force winds – compounded by the prevalence of pine forests in Georgia – will require a tremendous road

debris clearing effort. Heavy equipment will be needed to aid the Re-Entry Task Forces during initial phases of re-entry.

Fire Suppression: Re-Entry Task Forces may require fire suppression strike teams to provide support for ongoing fires in impacted areas.

Commodities: Re-Entry Task Forces and Support Strike Teams will require life- sustaining commodities prior to and after the onset of hurricane related hazards. Augmented commodities may be required for extended re-entry operations.

Medical Support: Medical Support Strike Teams will support Re-Entry Task Forces to support any medical needs that may arise during re-entry operations.

Hazardous Materials: Along the coast are numerous facilities that store a variety of hazardous materials. Re-Entry Task Forces may require support for air monitoring and hazardous chemical identification.

Security: Re-Entry Task Forces and Support Strike Teams will require security during operations. Security will also be required to protect commodities in transport as well as resources at Staging Areas.

13.2 Planning Assumptions

- A comprehensive re-entry operation requires preparatory time upwards of 72 hours.
- Damage to communications infrastructure will be widespread in the impacted areas, likely rendering communications networks inoperable. Commercially-available communications networks will likely be overwhelmed with demand upon re-entry by citizens. In the initial phases of re-entry and throughout the operation, communications augmentation will be required to support response personnel, Re-Entry Task Forces, Support Strike Teams, personnel at forward incident facilities, and other responding parties.
- The electrical power infrastructure will sustain widespread impacts along coastal areas and inland communities, potentially leaving thousands of homes and businesses without power.
- Re-Entry Task Forces will encounter significant debris on re-entry routes during the initial phase of operations.
- A phased approach to re-entry 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 phase of re-entry will be in effect in a particular area.
- Forward staging facilities will be sited in close proximity to 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 sited further inland.
- Forward staging facilities will likely be established 24 to 48 hours prior to the forecasted onset of sustained tropical storm-force winds (39 mph) along the coast.
- The Evacuation Support Branch (ESB) will be activated roughly 24 to 48 hours prior to the anticipated issuance of early/voluntary or mandatory evacuation orders. The ESB will remain activated and conduct operations through the conclusion of re-entry operations.

14.0 Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

Re-entry operations are designed to allow access into impacted areas for search and rescue, debris removal, commodities distribution, infrastructure restoration, and recovery.

Georgia utilizes phased re-entry operations. This approach is strategically designed to allow only emergency response personnel – Re-Entry Task Forces, Support Strike Teams, Critical Work Force Teams, etc. – access to impacted areas until hazardous conditions have been mitigated or have abated for the general public.

A comprehensive logistics structure will support re-entry during all phases. Security checkpoints and re-entry permits will be utilized during Phase 1 and Phase 2, to allow critical workforce to gain access into restricted areas.

14.1 Organization-General

Numerous operational facilities are required to enact and support an effective re-entry operation. Operational facilities mentioned herein are detailed in the GEOP Support Annex C: Logistics Management.

Approximately 72 hours of preparatory time is required to facilitate a comprehensive re-entry operation. The preparatory time reflects the time required to establish pertinent operational entities.

14.2 State Operations Center

The GEMA/HS State Operations Center (SOC) will maintain full control of all state operations throughout re-entry. Operational control of all re-entry and forward operations centers will occur at the SOC. The SOC will also determine the appropriate time to establish forward staging areas for re-entry teams.

14.3 Evacuation Support Branch

The SOC employs the Incident Command System to conduct disaster operations. The Evacuation Support Branch (ESB) is a branch of the Operations Section within the SOC and is tasked with managing evacuation and operations. The ESB begins operations upon the issuance of local evacuation orders or when evacuees from other states travel to Georgia. Typically, for a direct threat to the coast, the ESB will begin operations roughly 72 hours prior to the onset of tropical storm-force winds.

Once evacuations are complete, the ESB will make a recommendation to the SOC (based off the latest forecast information) as to which re-entry route to take. The ESB will then demobilize and evacuate the area.

14.4 Logistics

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 the Department of Administrative Services (DOAS), does maintain sources of supply through the State Contracting process. These contracts normally have lead times and are best used when necessary support is 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 services.

One of the major factors in determining logistical support requirements after a tropical cyclone event is the damage sustained by the power grid system in the area. An immediate power outage estimate must be performed to begin the forecasting of commodities that are 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 or federal vendors.

The provision of logistics support for both pre- and post-landfall operations is a critical aspect of disaster response. Logistics support in Georgia is coordinated by the Incident/Unified Command – Logistics Section in conjunction with ESF7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support. Throughout the year, ESF7 coordinates to develop and refine logistics capabilities within the State. A comprehensive overview of Georgia's logistics strategy may be obtained in the GEOP Support Annex 2S-1: Logistics Management. Additional information may be obtained in the GEOP ESF7: Logistics Management.

Logistics Staging Area (LSA): The Georgia Public Safety Training Center (GPSTC) in Forsyth, GA serves as a multi-functional support facility due to its central location in the State. The facility will be operated by a Unified Command consisting of members of the Georgia Forestry IMT, personnel from GPSTC, and the Georgia Department of Defense. The facility will most likely be utilized pre- and post-landfall.
Pre-landfall activities should center on staging operations in support of a coastal evacuation, which could include commercial coaches, paratransit, and ambulance vehicles. The facility can also serve as a consolidation point for vehicles for possible turn-around trips or additional evacuation support to include re-entry. GPSTC could serve as a point for assembling re-entry assets in support of the I-16 South corridor re-entry efforts.

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

Department of Corrections facilities in Forsyth will be used to support overflow billeting and feeding. The Unified Command will coordinate directly with this facility as the need arises.

Limited quantities of Initial Response Resources (IRR) for post-landfall response operations may be staged at GPSTC; however, plans are to deliver directly without any additional handling at GPSTC.

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

Points of Distribution (PODs)

Counties are responsible for the designation of POD sites that may be established in the event of a disaster. GEMA/HS provides a Points of Distribution Sites Board in WebEOC which allows counties to report/change POD locations. Information is extracted from this board to support POD operations. Automated POD operation procedures are provided on the GEMA/HS website under logistics for the utilization of this board.

Commodities that are 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 established based on current vendor contracting policies 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 in a LSA and 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 staff the PODs). Counties requiring this type of support should coordinate with the appropriate 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 that will accommodate 53' trailers and provide for rapid unloading.

14.5 Emergency Power

GEMA/HS has provided a Facility Emergency Power Database in WebEOC which gives County EMAs the ability to identify critical facilities in their jurisdictions that have or may require emergency power immediately following a tropical cyclone related event. Areas experiencing sustained winds of 50 mph or greater can anticipate more than 50 percent of customer outages. Counties should anticipate emergency power equipment to be in short supply and restoration taking days, not hours.

Facilities with emergency power should also be included in this database. Functional emergency power equipment will remain operational. Priority must be placed on keeping this equipment fueled. Records for existing emergency power equipment should contain fuel data information and requirements, and be identified prior to landfall.

14.6 Fuel Support

To ensure adequate support for responders, GEMA/HS Logistics coordinates with the Georgia Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) to ensure that state fuel contracts provide dedicated fuel support during a disaster situation.

GEMA/HS has six 2,000 gallon temporary fuel tanks that can be deployed into the impacted areas. These tanks are state-owned, vendor-maintained, and equipped with emergency power. The state fuel vendor is responsible to deploy these tanks at the direction of GEMA/HS and work with ESF7 to sustain fuel supply. If possible, the tanks will be positioned at the nearest Georgia State Patrol 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 Department of Transportation office, Technical College, or University/College. The Georgia Department of Agriculture supports these temporary tanks when deployed.

In addition to these tanks, GEMA/HS will leverage the fuel tanker inventories of both GDOT and GaDOD to assist with distribution requirements if deemed necessary. Tanker support will be needed to support re-entry and to provide support in the impact areas. Rough terrain fuel support (i.e., initial refueling of operational generators in the impacted areas) will be tasked to GaDOD.

State agency fuel tank locations are coordinated with FEMA Logistics. Should the State not be

able to sustain a fuel flow, fuel can be requested from FEMA, with these tanks being identified as possible dump sites. State agencies with tanks in or close to the impacted areas 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 refuel vehicles and equipment. The locations of TRPs are determined dynamically by the Staging Area Commanders in conjunction with the SOC and ESF12.

14.7 Forward Staging Area

Statewide Staging Areas: GEMA/HS maintains Memoranda of Agreement around the state to support pre- and post-landfall operations. Plans include agreements with the Technical College System of 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 – Georgia Public Safety Training Center

Plans are extremely flexible and are designed to provide various types of support that might be necessary. These early staging areas will rely on the support of GDOT in regards to shower facilities, if available, until such time when state contracted shower trailers can be provided. Please reference the individual staging area standard operating guides (SOGs) for specific details pertaining to each location.

14.8 Base

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.

15.0 Re-Entry Task Forces and Support Strike Teams

15.1 Re-Entry Task Forces

Re-Entry Task Forces are the first teams to deploy from FSAs to carry out ground-based tactical operations, including debris removal and utility restoration. A comprehensive coastal response effort is anticipated to require upwards of 32 Re-Entry Task Forces. The teams are deployed from FSAs and travel along pre-designated routes. Typically, interstates are given the first priority for clearance, followed by U.S. routes, State routes, and arterial roads.

Re-Entry Task Forces are led by a GDOT Task Force Leader, and are comprised of personnel from multiple state agencies and private-sector partners, including GDOT, GFC, DNR, DPS, Georgia DOD, Georgia Electric Membership Corporation (EMC) and member EMCs, Georgia Power, and 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, GTC, and EMCs will ensure that each of the Re-Entry Task Forces will possess 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.

15.2 Support Strike Teams

Support Strike Teams are coordinated by the Staging Area Commanders in conjunction with the SOC and ESF1, 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 Team: This team inspects shallow water bridges and road bridges for potential damage.

Deep Water Bridge Inspection/Assessment Strike Team: This team inspects deep water bridges and road bridges for potential damage.

Law Enforcement Strike Team: This team of law enforcement officers staffs check points and provides security for the Re-Entry Task Forces as needed.

Medical Support Strike Team: This team is comprised of at least two medical support personnel with an ambulance and basic life support supplies and equipment.

15.3 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 re-entry along 7 northern routes and 4 southern routes. The possible staging areas are (order from closest to furthest away):

- **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 re-entry.

Northern Routes: (originate in Metter, GA)

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, GA) to I-95
5. US 301 South to Hwy 144 East (Glenville, GA) to I-95
6. US 301 South to Hwy 196 to I-95
7. US 301 South to Hwy 57 (Ludowici, GA) to I-95

Southern Routes: (originate in Waycross, GA)

8. US 84 North to US 341 South (Jesup, GA) to I-95 and Brunswick, GA
9. US 84 North to Hwy 32 East (Patterson, GA) 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 re-entry, Southern Company crews will accompany Re-Entry 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.

16.0 Phased Re-Entry

16.1 Phase 1: Render Safe Task Force Team Entry

Phase 1 is the initial phase of re-entry. 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.

Most likely, members of the Render Safe Task Force teams will be co-located immediately before re-entry operations begin in inland-defined staging areas. These teams will be the first officials to enter restricted areas; therefore, re-entry 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.

Phase 1 will begin after the abatement of tropical storm force winds (34 knots/39 mph) and when conditions at the Forward Staging Areas (FSAs) are deemed safe by on-site re-entry task force leaders. Re-entry task forces will deploy from the FSAs along the pre-designated re-entry routes and conduct debris-clearing into coastal areas to allow ground-based response personnel the ability to access the impacted areas.

The Evacuation Support Branch (ESB) may utilize aerial reconnaissance during Phase 1 operations. Aerial reconnaissance may be used to assist the ESB in determining the status of and impacts to re-entry routes, and to determine areas experiencing ongoing hazardous conditions. Aerial reconnaissance will be coordinated by the ESB in conjunction with ESF #1: Transportation, Aviation Unit and the Aviation Support Operations Center (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, the Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC), the Department Natural Resources (DNR), and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP). Upon re-entry, utility crews on the Render Safe Task Force teams will ensure the safe handling and removal of electric transmission and distribution lines. GDOT and GFC resources will oversee the clearing of trees and other types of debris. GDOT will inspect roadways and provide approval ratings for travel on re-entry routes.

16.2 Phase 2: Emergency Response and Life Safety Critical Workforce Re-Entry

Phase 2A: Critical Workforce Conducting Life Safety Operations

Phase 2A will consist of personnel conducting life safety operations in impacted areas. These operations include, but are not limited to, search and rescue, emergency medical services, fire suppression, hazardous materials control and containment, preliminary damage assessment, essential relief staff to critical medical facilities, and immediate utility restoration to critical incident facilities.

Phase 2B: Essential Infrastructure Emergency Support Personnel

Phase 2B will consist primarily of individuals in the public and private sector that can restore critical infrastructure operations in support of re-entry 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. Re-entry during this phase will require close coordination among local emergency management and local public safety officials to ensure that the appropriate individuals are being allowed to access damaged areas.

Personnel entering impacted areas during Phase 2 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 Re-Entry Permit. These permits are issued to private sector personnel that meet the criteria established for re-entry in section 2.2, under the authority of the local Emergency Management Director in the impacted area.

16.3 Phase 3: Local Residents, Property Owners, and Business Owners

Phase 3 will consist of local residents and those who own property or businesses in the impacted areas. 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.

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.

During Phase 3, access may be limited to certain portions of impacted counties, and restrictions may be in place only allowing access during daylight hours.

16.4 Phase 4: Open to Public with Limited Access

In Phase 4, 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.

17.0 Access during Re-Entry

The State of Georgia's Critical Workforce Disaster Permit and Re-Entry 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 Commander, 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 Commander, along with ESF13 - Public Safety and Security, coordinate state support for access control. Access into restricted areas is granted by security officials at the check point and solely at the discretion of the law enforcement personnel. Disaster response resources that have a role in mitigating or abating hazardous conditions will be granted immediate access. To augment this process, GEMA/HS and local EMAs distribute access permits to entities and organizations that are deemed to be part of the critical workforce. Additional information pertaining to critical workforce disaster re-entry permitting can be found in the "Critical Workforce Disaster Permits and Re-Entry Standard Operating Guide".

18.0 Re-Entry Routes

The following section presents re-entry routes identified for the northern and southern portions of coastal Georgia.

Table 1: Re-Entry Routes for Northern Georgia Coast

Re-Entry 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 2: Re-Entry Routes for Southern Georgia Coast

Re-Entry 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