GEORGIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND HOMELAND SECURITY AGENCY

Winter Weather Incident Annex

Annex D to the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan

GEMHSA Planning Section

9/7/2016

APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

Transmitted herewith is the updated Winter Weather Incident Annex to the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan. This incident annex supersedes the incident annex of the same name dated January 2015 and any/all previous emergency management/civil defense winter weather annexes promulgated by the state of Georgia for this purpose. It provides a framework in which the agencies of the state of Georgia can plan and perform their respective emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency.

This incident annex attempts to 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 Georgia Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency (GEMHSA) of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The state of Georgia Winter Weather Incident Annex accompanies the Georgia Emergency Operations Plan (GEOP) and provides guidance on how the state will coordinate support to jurisdictions impacted by winter weather incidents. It provides a framework for the state of Georgia to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a significant winter weather event. This planning document is consistent with applicable local, state, and federal standards and is an update to the January 2015 Snow and Ice Incident Annex.

The incident annex addresses Georgia's vulnerability to winter weather through a hazards analysis and addresses policies, protocols, and coordination efforts for a comprehensive response by Federal, State, Local, volunteer, and private sector entities.

This Incident Annex incorporates lessons learned, the concept of State Operating Conditions (OPCON), and the utilization of National Weather Service (NWS) products and information. The OPCONs establish a pre-event protective action timeline intended to provide guidance on the major incident objectives and actions that will be taken by the State for an impending and on-going winter weather event. The National Weather Service products work in conjunction with the OPCONS to streamline preparation, response, and recovery from flood incidents.

Please contact the GEMHSA Operations Directorate – Planning Section at 404-635-7200 if you have questions.

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change #	Date	Section Affected	Date Posted	Who Posted

RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Plan #	Office/Department	Representative	Signature

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this incident annex is to provide a framework for the state of Georgia to prepare for, respond to, and recover from significant winter weather events. This incident annex provides an overview of protective actions to be taken by state level organizations. It presents operational strategies for preparedness (pre-season and during an imminent threat), coordination of efforts during response, state-level support, resource allocation, logistical support, and recovery operations. Furthermore, this incident annex is intended to assist with:

1.1.1 Identification of actions by the state to address winter weather-related impacts to infrastructure, including limitations on the use of state roadway transportation infrastructure.

1.1.2 The provision of an effective and cooperative response to a major winter weather event.

1.2 SCOPE

1.2.1 The Winter Weather Incident Annex applies to state of Georgia agencies and partners assigned Emergency Support Function (ESF) responsibilities by the Governor's Executive Order 01-14-13-01 and the GEOP.

1.2.2 A significant winter weather event typically affects multiple counties in the State of Georgia and can even span multiple states. Due to this potential wide-spread impact, this annex may be utilized when:

1.2.2.1 Snow and ice accumulation are anticipated to impact multiple counties such that emergency response cannot be effectively performed within each county, or cannot be successfully met by county mutual aid resources, requiring assistance from the State; OR

1.2.2.2 One or more of the following products are issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) for any area in Georgia with a primary emphasis on the criteria used by the Peachtree City NWS Forecast Office since the majority of the state is covered by the Peachtree City office. (Attachment 2).

1.2.3 **Winter Storm Watch**: Issued when there is at least a 50% chance for winter storm conditions occurring in the next 36 to 48 hours. Winter storm conditions include an accumulation of at least a half inch of sleet, and/or a significant accumulation (1/4 inch or more) of ice due to freezing rain, and/or heavy snow accumulation. Snow accumulations must be at least 2 inches within a 12-hour period. Winter Storm Watches can be upgraded to Ice Storm Warnings, Winter Storm Warnings, and/or Winter Weather Advisories based on the expected winter weather phenomenon occurring within the next 36 hours. A Winter Storm Watch can also be issued at forecaster's and emergency management's discretion when significant impacts are expected but the snow, sleet, or freezing rain criteria are not necessarily met.

1.2.4 **Winter Weather Advisory**: Issued up to 36 hours before an event when there is at least an 80% chance of a winter precipitation event (snow, freezing rain/drizzle, sleet, or blowing snow) which causes inconveniences but does not meet warning criteria. Winter Weather Advisories will be analyzed to determine whether the

intensity, location, and timing of the forecasted impacts warrant the utilization of this incident annex.

1.2.5 **Winter Storm Warning**: Issued when there is at least an 80% chance for winter storm conditions occurring within the next 36 hours. Winter storm conditions include an accumulation of at least a half inch of sleet, and/or a significant accumulation (1/4 inch or more) of ice due to freezing rain, and/or heavy snow accumulation. Snow accumulations must be at least 2 inches within a 12-hour period. A Winter Storm Warning can also be issued at forecaster's and emergency management's discretion when significant impacts are expected but the snow, sleet, or freezing rain criteria are not necessarily met.

1.2.6 **Ice Storm Warning**: Issued when there is at least an 80% chance that freezing rain will result in the accumulation of at least 1/4 inch of ice within the next 36 hours.

1.2.7 **Blizzard Watch**: Issued when there is at least a 50% chance for blizzard conditions within the next 36 to 48 hours. Blizzard conditions consist of sustained wind speeds (or gusts) of at least 35 mph, and considerable falling or blowing snow causing a reduction of visibilities to less than 1/4 mile for at least 3 hours.

1.2.8 **Blizzard Warning**: Issued when there is at least an 80% chance that wind and snow will combine to produce blizzard conditions within the next 36 hours. Blizzard conditions consist of sustained wind speeds (or gusts) of at least 35 mph and considerable falling or blowing snow causing a reduction of visibilities to less than 1/4 mile for at least 3 hours.

Additional NWS products, which will be considered in the decision to utilize this incident annex, include:

Wind Chill Advisory: Issued up to 36 hours before an event for an 80% or greater chance of wind chill values less than or equal to 5°F but does not reach warning criteria.

Wind Chill Warning: Issued up to 36 hours before an event for an 80% or greater chance of wind chill values less than or equal to -10°F.

2.0 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Although winter weather does not create a significant problem for Georgia every year, the state has experienced impacts from winter weather events that overwhelmed emergency response capabilities, caused suffering for Georgia citizens, created hazardous conditions, and caused significant damage to public and private infrastructure.

2.1 HAZARD ANALYSIS

2.1.1 The Georgia Hazard Mitigation Strategy (2014) provides information on the history and analysis of winter weather hazards. Georgia experiences hazards from ice, extreme cold temperatures, and occasional heavy snowfall. In Georgia, most winter weather occurs within the months of January to March, with the highest probability of occurrence in February, although storms have occurred as early as October.

2.1.2 While large-scale loss of life or property does not typically occur during winter storms, conditions can quickly become dangerous.

2.1.3 The most significant potential impacts of winter weather events include:

2.1.3.1 Potential injuries or loss of life due to extreme cold and wind chill;

2.1.3.2 Impacts on the transportation networks;

2.1.3.3 Damages to utility infrastructure; and

2.1.3.4 Commercial and personal property damages or loss.

2.1.4 **Potential Injuries/Loss of Life due to Extreme Cold and Wind Chill:**

2.1.4.1 Extreme cold is a dangerous situation that can bring on health emergencies for people with inadequate shelter; this includes homeless people, stranded motorists, or people who live in a home that is poorly insulated or without heat due to financial limitations or power outages. A portion of the population with access and functional needs (adults 65 years of age and older, people with disabilities, individuals who are medically fragile, children under the age of two, people without transportation, etc.) is particularly at risk in these situations.

2.1.4.2 Private citizens can be harmed by carbon monoxide fumes or house fires when using improper methods of heating in an effort to keep their homes warm. Wind chill can be a danger for outdoor workers and children waiting at bus stops.

2.1.4.3 Schools and businesses may close to protect students and workers when wind chill advisories and warnings are in effect. Extreme cold combined with lack of power or heating fuel can also result in agricultural, poultry, and livestock losses.

2.1.5 Impacts on Transportation Networks:

2.1.5.1 Icy roads create hazardous driving conditions that can cause problems ranging from inconvenience to fatal accidents.

2.1.5.2 The timing of a winter weather event significantly affects the storm's impact. For example, even a very thin layer of ice falling at rush hour can create serious traffic issues. As accumulations increase, minor accidents as well asdisabled and abandoned vehicles may block other drivers and vehicles better equipped to drive on icy roads, including first responders. This is a particular issue on interchange ramps and bridges. Commercial trucks and large tractor trailer trucks can block multiple lanes if they slide on ice and are particularly difficult to move out of the way.

2.1.5.3 Georgia House Bill 753, passed in 2011 and updated after the winter weather of 2014, requires chains or snow tires on trucks passing though Georgia during ice storms for this reason. As conditions deteriorate, commuting motorists can be stranded for hours and face great difficulty in reaching shelter.

2.1.5.4 Unprepared motorists remaining with their cars may run out of gas and not have heat, water, food, or blankets for warmth. Schools caught off guard by

snow or ice arriving during the day may risk school bus loads of children stranded on the roads or children sheltered at school overnight.

2.1.5.5 During prolonged events, shortages of critical goods may develop due to difficulties in commercial freight transportation.

2.1.6 **Damages to Utility Infrastructure:**

2.1.6.1 Ice accumulation on tree branches can cause branches to break and entire trees to fall, blocking roads, pulling down power lines, and damaging buildings.

2.1.6.2 Power lines and phone lines can also be pulled down by the weight of accumulated ice combined with wind.

2.1.6.3 Ice accumulations greater than 3/4inch with light winds (approximately less than 15 mph) can create widespread power outages.

2.1.6.4 Factors, such as multi-day cold periods or high winds after an event, will prolong outages by delaying snow melt or creating hazardous conditions for power restoration.

2.1.6.5 ***Power Outage Impacts:*** Power outages have serious repercussions. Critical concerns include food spoilage due to lack of refrigeration, water and sewer treatment plants going off line, and nursing homes and hospitals without back-up power sources. Facilities with onsite generators may not have generators sized properly to run heating systems. Generators may experience mechanical failures. Facilities without generators may not be properly wired to receive emergency generators. During the February 2014 Winter Weather incident, several nursing homes experienced power failures and required assistance obtaining back-up generators. An Augusta hospital also received state assistance after their generator system failed when their full power demand was applied during the power outage, illustrating the need to test generators under actual emergency load requirements.

2.1.6.6 ***Communication Network Impacts:*** Cell phone communications may be affected by high usage during the onset of a storm, by ice accumulation on towers, or loss of power at the towers. Although most cell phone towers have back-up generators, hazardous travel conditions can prevent the generators from being re-fueled during a long lasting event.

2.1.7 **Commercial and Personal Property Damages or Losses**

2.1.7.1 In addition to damage to buildings caused by falling trees and branches, there is the potential for extremely heavy snow and ice loads to collapse big box retail stores, malls, and warehouses. In addition to financial losses, there is the possibility of trapped and injured people inside. Agricultural buildings may not be built to adequate structural standards and can also collapse, killing livestock and poultry. Falling trees and ice accumulations can bring down pasture fencing allowing livestock onto the roads. Furthermore, there is a possibility of pipes ,including sprinkler systems,freezing and bursting and causing significant property damage.

2.1.7.2 Private homes and automobiles may be damaged by fallen trees, branches, or power poles. Homes may also be damaged by fire when home owners attempt to use candle light or heat their homes with wood fires.

2.2 PLANNING FACTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

2.2.1 Winter storms in the Southeast are inherently difficult to forecast; forecasts can change rapidly, fluctuating in coverage and intensity. These storms may become hazardous with little warning, catching the public off guard, or fizzle out so that early school and business closings can result in an unnecessary loss of productivity.

2.2.2 A winter storm typically will affect multiple counties and possibly span numerous regions throughout the state. The severity of impacts may vary locally due to: excessive snow or ice accumulation in certain areas, the presence of vulnerable populations, the location of critical facilities impacted by the snow and ice, or the isolation of certain communities.

2.2.3 State agencies and local jurisdictions will implement their plans in a timely manner.

2.2.4 Critical facilities, such as hospitals and nursing homes, will develop and maintain functional contingency plans to protect their residents and to ensure critical workforce continuity of operations.

2.2.5 School Superintendents will maintain situational awareness concerning changing weather forecasts and make appropriate decisions to close schools.

2.2.6 Key leaders in Georgia state agencies will participate in the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) and Wireless Priority Service (WPS) administered by the Department of Homeland Security Office of Communications. GETS provides priority access to landline phone systems, and WPS provides priority access to most cellular phone systems during periods of congestion due to increased call volume or damage to communication infrastructure. Each agency will also have alternative communication devices readily available to support agency requirements.

2.2.7 Coordinators for ESF 12 (Energy) will facilitate on-going planning efforts with public and private sector utility partners to provide for enhanced coordination and collaboration during a winter weather incident.

2.2.8 Pre-planning of sheltering needs is difficult due to the great uncertainty in predicting the location, amount, timing, and impact of winter weather on citizens.

2.2.9 Local governments will often open Warming Centers, and houses of worship will often open Independent Shelters in their facilities as they see the need arise.

2.2.10 When large numbers of motorists are stranded in an unexpected storm, private businesses, fire stations, and police stations may open as Safe Havens or refuges of last resort.

2.2.11 When Independent Shelters, Warming Centers, and Safe Havens are opened, the entity that opens the facility will be responsible for staffing and managing those amenities. It is not expected that spontaneous Safe Havens will have food, water, blankets, or cots; people will be moved to a better equipped shelter as soon as possible.

2.2.12 Due to the widespread impacts and difficulties in transporting response personnel, shelter resources, equipment, and supplies will need to be prioritized according to life safety needs as assets are available.

2.2.13 Commuter traffic congestion will fluctuate according to the size of the workforce that remains home prior to an imminent snow or ice storm. Worker decisions to remain home often depend on forecast confidence, school closures, state office and business closures, or their employer's work-from-home and absentee policies.

2.2.14 Most citizens will be made aware of the threat of a winter storm through a variety of means, including (but not limited to): GEMHSA Public Information messaging, the NWS, The Weather Channel and other outlets for weather news, local TV news broadcasts, local newspapers, social media, Emergency Alert System broadcasts, and Wireless Emergency Alerts.

3.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Concept of Operations summarizes the operational response activities of the state disaster team and includes the typical operating conditions for winter weather events, an overview of the command and control branch, an overview of the local, state and federal coordinating entities and the ESF Roles and Responsibilities. This Winter Weather Incident Annex Concept of Operations establishes a pre-event protective action timeline intended to provide guidance on the major incident objectives and actions that will be taken by the state to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a winter weather event.

3.1 STATE OPERATING CONDITIONS

Due to the difficulty of winter weather forecasting in the Southeast, forecasts may change rapidly and operational response plans related to winter weather events must be flexible and adaptable to a rapidly evolving winter weather event.

To enhance operational response efforts, GEMHSA Operations has divided the winter weather response planning into Operating Conditions (OPCONs).

The OPCONs are based on NWS Winter Weather Products, with guidance provided by the GEMHSA Meteorologist in consultation with NWS Meteorologists and the Weather Advisory Group.

3.1.1 **The NWS Products are associated with:**

3.1.1.1 Different intensities of impacts.

3.1.1.2 The probability that the impacts will occur.

3.1.1.3 A typical timing of the arrival of the winter weather event.

3.1.2 **OPCON Levels:** The OPCON levels are consistent with other state incident response annexes and provide a flexible, but time-delineated, action-oriented preparedness, response, and short-term recovery framework. The OPCON response actions and activities are not intended to be exhaustive; the actions listed represent an overview of the most important and mission-critical actions to be undertaken to support the response effort. The OPCON levels are summarized below. Detailed guidance for each OPCON level is provided in the Winter Weather State Synchronization Matrix.

3.1.2.1 **OPCON 5 – NORMAL OPERATIONS, WEATHER MONITORING, AND PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES**

3.1.2.1.1 ***Trigger:*** OPCON 5 represents the normal day-to-day operating level of the GEMHSA State Operations Center (SOC) during any time of the year when snow or ice is not forecasted to impact Georgia.

3.1.2.1.2 ***Actions:*** Activities during OPCON 5 include active monitoring of current and forecast conditions within the State Warning Point reviewing and updating operations plans, developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), conducting training and exercises, facilitating public outreach and education, reviewing impacts from previous winter storms, and incorporating lessons learned and best practices into operational procedures.

3.1.2.2 **OPCON 4 – ENHANCED MONITORING**

3.1.2.2.1 ***Trigger:*** OPCON 4 is initiated for the purpose of enhanced monitoring of early snow or ice forecasts. The initial forecast is often in the form of a NWS Winter Storm Outlook (30% probability) usually released 72 – 96 hours before the event (but possibly released up to 7 days ahead with a high degree of uncertainty).

3.1.2.2.2 ***Actions:*** During OPCON 4, the GEMHSA Meteorologist begins increased communications with the appropriate NWS Forecast Offices and the Weather Advisory Group. The GEMHSA Operations Section will begin to send out awareness statements to ESF leads, state agency primary and alternate emergency coordinators, and local Emergency Management Agency (EMA) Directors. State partners are encouraged to review plans, inventory resources and conduct maintenance checks and services on equipment.

3.1.2.3 **OPCON 3 – ALERTING AND STRATEGIC PLANNING**

3.1.2.3.1 ***Trigger:*** When it is determined that the probability and severity of impacts warrants early preparations, OPCON 3 is initiated. This is generally 48 - 72 hours prior to impacts and may be triggered by a NWS Winter Storm Watch (50% probability), a higher-impact NWS Winter Weather Advisory (80% probability of lesser impacts), or a Winter Storm Outlook that has a high confidence of intensifying. Conversations with the NWS and the Weather Advisory Group will assist in making this determination.

3.1.2.3.2 ***Actions:*** Operations during OPCON 3 typically include the activation of the Emergency Operations Command (EOC) group by the GEMHSA Director, the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC) for the purpose of public messaging, and an elevated activation of the SOC for the purpose of early response coordination and tactical planning through conference calls and meetings with appropriate state and local partners.

3.1.2.4 **OPCON 2 – READINESS AND STAGING**

3.1.2.4.1 ***Trigger:*** When it is determined that the probability and severity of impacts warrants extensive preparations, OPCON 2 is initiated. This is generally 24 - 36 hours prior to impacts and is usually triggered by a NWS Winter Storm

Warning (80% probability), although a Winter Weather Advisory (80% probability of lesser impacts) may trigger OPCON 2 if the impacts include icing to occur during the workday or rush hour.

3.1.2.4.2 ***Actions:*** A Governor's State of Emergency may be declared at this time to make state resources, including the National Guard, available for protective actions; a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be requested to make federal resources available if needed. ESFs that are crucial for the early stages of the response will report to the SOC. The Georgia Department of Transportation's (GDOT) personnel and the Georgia Department of Public Safety (DPS) Strike Teams will be activated and staged so brine treatment may begin. Commercial truckers will receive information on requirements for tire chains and optional parking locations. If necessary, Wireless Emergency Alerts will be sent out to affected counties and school superintendents will be notified by email of the severity of the situation. The JIC will urge the public to prepare readiness kits and monitor the forecast.

3.1.2.5 **OPCON 1 – FINAL STAGING**

3.1.2.5.1 ***Trigger:*** At OPCON 1, probable impacts are within 12 hours, as determined through consultation with NWS Meteorologists and the Weather Advisory Group.

3.1.2.5.2 ***Actions:*** During this timeframe, the SOC will be at Full Activation. Additional ESF representatives will report to the SOC prior to roads becoming hazardous. NWS Meteorologists and the Weather Advisory Group will advise GEMHSA leadership concerning the probability of winter weather impacting the Georgia metropolitan areas during the following workday. If there is a reasonable chance of workday impacts, GEMHSA will follow a decision making protocol for state government closure, GDOT will continue road treatment, and ESF 6 will coordinate with local EMAs to identify potential shelters in order to prepare appropriate staffing and anticipate logistical issues.

3.1.2.6 **RESPONSE**

3.1.2.6.1 ***Trigger:*** As the winter storm arrives, the Response Phase begins.

3.1.2.6.2 ***Actions:*** DPS-led, Multi-Agency Traffic Strike Teams may be activated to clear traffic lanes of disabled vehicles and to assist stranded motorists with water, food, blankets, and transportation to medical facilities if needed. Other response activities include, but are not limited to, continued road treatments, enforcement of trucking laws, and the opening of shelters as needed. Damage assessments begin.

3.1.2.7 **RECOVERY**

3.1.2.7.1 ***Trigger:*** Recovery begins when conditions are safe, wind speeds decrease, and the risk of tree limbs falling on work crews is reduced. At this time, clean-up and power restoration begins.

3.1.2.7.2 ***Actions:*** Multi-Agency Debris Removal Task Forces may be activated to open roadways. Utility companies will begin to restore power as needed.

Additional recovery efforts may include towing abandoned vehicles, assisting vehicle owners in recovering their vehicles, assisting water and sewage treatment plants that have been affected, coordinating volunteer activities, collecting damage reports, and developing a potential request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration if warranted.

3.2 COORDINATION

Coordination between local, state, and federal entities is key to a timely response during a winter weather incident.

3.2.1 **COUNTY COORDINATION**

3.2.1.1 GEMHSA uses SMS text messaging, E-mail, and EMnet to alert local EMA Directors to emergency situations. EMnet Nodes have been fielded in most of the County and Regional 911 Centers throughout Georgia. In addition to serving as a method for sending secure messages between EMnet Nodes, the EMnet system is Georgia's access gateway into FEMA's Integrated Public Alerting and Warning System (IPAWS). Each Node can be configured to receive weather alerts from the NWS. GEMHSA also uses the SMS text notification system to alert primary and alternate ESF and County EMA contacts.

3.2.1.2 As approved by GEMHSA and as contracted via a Memorandum of Agreement with FEMA, each approved local EMA can use their EMnet Node to send local Wireless Emergency Alerts to their jurisdiction through the IPAWS system. These processed and authorized types of alerts are detailed in the Integrated Public Alerting and Warning System in Georgia Standard Operating Guidelines.

3.2.1.3 Each County EMA Director has access to GEMHSA's WebEOC system for internal use in their own county as well as for communicating resource requests and situational awareness to the SOC. Counties can also call in resource requests and situational updates through the State Warning Point or the GEMHSA Field Coordinators. (See Attachment 5 for a map of GEMHSA Field Coordinator Areas.)

3.2.1.4 During periods of SOC activation, County Conference Calls are held daily between the SOC and affected counties. The purpose of these calls is to provide direct support to local EMAs and provide them with an opportunity to raise major issues that the State may be able to resolve. All SOC Command and General Staff and a representative from each ESF will be present at these calls to provide direct feedback to impacted counties upon request.

3.2.2 **STATE COORDINATION**

3.2.2.1 GEMHSA operates the SOC according to tenets established by the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Incident Command System to achieve objectives provided by the Governor, the GEMHSA Director, and SOC. The Director of GEMHSA activates the SOC as needed and initiates a regular schedule of coordination calls.

3.2.2.2 The Director of GEMHSA establishes the SOC activation levels as determined by the scope of the incident. ESF representatives staff the SOC as requested

by GEMHSA Operations and local jurisdictions. While conference calls among ESF representatives may be adequate for early tactical planning prior to an event, face-to-face meetings are critical for successful operational planning; therefore, all ESFs are expected to have trained representatives in the SOC who have the authority to make decisions regarding response operations.

3.2.2.3 GDOT is responsible for keeping the interstates and state routes passable and has developed extensive operational plans to treat the roads for snow and ice. GDOT provides situational awareness to the SOC about road treatment activities and road conditions through observations by maintenance personnel, HERO Units, and Georgia 511 reports. The DPS assists GDOT in collecting road condition information by sending spot reports to the GDOT Traffic Management Center (TMC) and the SOC. The GDOT TMC provides the SOC with access to live camera feeds of traffic conditions for many Interstate and State road locations.

3.2.2.4 For further information regarding GDOT's Brining Operation, see Appendix B; for Salting Operation see Appendix C; for Special Response Team Information, see Appendix D.

3.2.2.5 For further information regarding Georgia State Patrol's (GSP) coordination with GDOT, see Appendix E.

3.2.2.6 WebEOC is the incident management system implemented by GEMHSA to enable State and Local responders to communicate requests for assistance and situational awareness. WebEOC accounts are provided to all ESF partners and WebEOC training is routinely provided. The Georgia Department of Public Health, the Georgia Hospital Association, and multiple local jurisdictions have their own WebEOC systems which have been integrated with GEMHSA WebEOC to enhance situational awareness and exchange of information.

3.2.2.7 The Office of the Governor is briefed by the Director of GEMHSA and kept abreast of developing situations.

3.2.2.7.1 **Weather Advisory Group** – the WAG is made up of NWS Meteorologists and Meteorologists from local television stations who have agreed to serve as advisors to GEMHSA concerning the interpretation of weather forecasts. The WAG provides additional insight and expertise through conference calls or emails continuing throughout the entire time that winter weather threatens Georgia. The GEMHSA Staff Meteorologist serves as the main point of contact for the group, but during the anticipation of an event, GEMHSA leadership will participate in discussions.

3.2.2.7.2 **Department of Defense Entities** - the Georgia Department of Defense (GaDOD) consists of three distinct branches; the Georgia Army National Guard, Georgia Air National Guard, and the Georgia State Defense Force. Widespread deployment of GaDOD personnel and resources requires a Governor's State of Emergency declaration. Once the declaration is executed, personnel are called to service in "State Active Duty" status. The GaDOD Liaison Cell coordinates National Guard operations in the SOC. The National Guard components of GaDOD require up to 24 - 36 hours to

mobilize, therefore advanced planning is crucial to make sure they are available for emergency missions when needed. Costs for the National Guard activities are paid by the State of Georgia, so they are not always used in small events. Since tactical plans are very different with and without the National Guard, it is important to have accurate expectations concerning the likelihood of National Guard activation so that realistic pre-event planning can take place.

3.2.3 **Federal and National Entities**

3.2.3.1 FEMA Region IV facilitates the request process for pre-event Presidential Disaster Declaration, which makes certain federal resources are available in the preparation and early response stages. GEMHSA assists the Governor of Georgia in applying for this declaration.

3.2.3.1.1 **Presidential Disaster Declaration** may be requested through FEMA to provide assistance in recovering from a storm that causes significant damage. GEMHSA coordinates with local jurisdictions and FEMA Region IV to collect the necessary damage reports and assists the Governor of Georgia in submitting the request.

3.2.3.1.2 **NWS Forecast Offices** play a vital role in supplying information about the location, timing, and intensity of winter weather. Georgia is served by six NWS Forecast Offices; a map of the counties covered by each office is included in Attachment 2. Many Forecast Offices hold weekly briefings and webinars for their area. Additional briefings and conference calls are announced as hazardous weather approaches the state. In addition, the NWS sponsors NWS Chat, a web-based forum for emergency managers and media staff to discuss weather issues. GEMHSA will monitor this site. GEMHSA may also request an Incident Meteorologist to be embedded in the SOC during activations to provide subject matter expertise and a direct connection with NWS resources. The GEMHSA Staff Meteorologist will work closely with the local forecast offices to receive the most up-to-date forecast available.

3.2.4 **Volunteer Organizations**

3.2.4.1 Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters, which includes non-governmental and faith based volunteer organizations, can contact the GEMHSA Volunteer Coordinator, who works with local EMA Directors to pinpoint community needs that the volunteers can help with. The GEMHSA Volunteer Coordinator may also alert volunteer organizations of anticipated needs prior to the event to allow for preparation time.

3.2.5 **Private-Sector Partners**

3.2.5.1 Other private sector coordination generally occurs through the ESFs. For example, ESF 8 is the liaison with hospitals and nursing homes concerning problems caused by the snow and ice; and ESF12 coordinates with power, natural gas, and gasoline companies concerning outage reporting and restoration estimates.

3.3 COMMAND AND CONTROL

3.3.1 During a disaster in which local resources are overwhelmed or have the potential to be overwhelmed, resource requests from neighboring local governments or states may be requested.

3.3.2 Requests for state agency support may be made by the affected jurisdictions through GEMHSA and the SOC. The Governor may declare a State of Emergency to activate necessary State resources. State services and resources are supplements to local governments and are identified in the Emergency Support Function Annex to the GEOP. State agencies and organizations serve as primary coordinators for each ESF.

3.3.3 If an emergency or disaster exceeds the capabilities of state resources to respond, GEMHSA may request assistance through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). More information on EMAC is available in the ESF 7 annexes to the GEOP. The Governor may also request assistance from the President. Upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration, any assistance provided to the State will be coordinated through FEMA.

3.3.4 Under the provisions of the Stafford Act, GEMHSA is responsible for preparing and processing requests for emergency assistance from the federal government on behalf of local governments impacted by natural or human-caused disasters in Georgia. GEMHSA will also assist in coordinating and integrating requested resources from other states or federal agencies to assist local jurisdictions when applicable.

3.3.5 The GEMHSA Director will coordinate emergency management activities of all agencies/organizations within the State and serve as a liaison with other states and the federal government.

3.3.6 The GEMHSA Director assumes responsibility for direction and coordination of ESFs at the SOC. At the discretion of the GEMHSA Director, and in concurrence with the Governor, a designated alternate SOC may become operational.

3.3.7 Each ESF is assigned a primary coordinator, which is a state agency or organization as well as other state agencies identified as primary or supporting roles through the Executive Order of the Governor. All primary and support agencies responding to an emergency or disaster will be coordinated by GEMHSA. In addition, other assistance through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and private sector organizations will be coordinated as a part of this process.

3.3.8 A Mobile Communications Vehicle and/or a Mobile Command Post may be established at or near an emergency or disaster site. In the event a local jurisdiction is unable to perform responsibilities, the GEMHSA Director may provide support to assist during an emergency or disaster.

3.3.9 State ESFs are matched with the NRF to ensure efficient and effective response. State agencies and organizations with primary ESF responsibilities will develop and maintain Standard Operating Guides and Continuity of Operations Plans.

3.3.10 GEMHSA operates the State Warning Point and disseminates disaster and emergency information from various sources to local and state emergency management and public safety officials when requested. Emergency information can include, but is not limited to, weather bulletins, watches and warnings issued

by the various NWS Forecast Offices that serve the state, warnings issued by the Storm Prediction Center, warnings issued by owners or operators of power generation facilities, and dams and hydroelectric facilities that could impact the state.

3.3.11 Upon escalation of an emergency or disaster, the GEMHSA Director may require Elevated or Full Scale Activation of the SOC with representation of primary and/or support agencies and organizations. The SOC is the primary coordination point for state response. Briefings on the situation will be provided in the SOC and situation reports will be provided to state and local officials.

3.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF)

The GEOP establishes the general responsibilities for each ESF, the actions of agencies, groups, organizations, and/or NGOs within their ESF, and between other ESFs.

3.4.1 For the Winter Weather Incident Annex, each ESF has to be in constant communication with the SOC and other ESF partners in order to coordinate all preparedness activities and response efforts. For general responsibilities, see the GEOP or the ESF annexes. For specific roles pertaining to winter weather incidents, please refer to the Winter Weather State Synchronization Matrix.

3.5 LOGISTICS

3.5.1 GEMHSA does not warehouse/stockpile disaster response materials and thus does not have resources immediately at its disposal for distribution. GEMHSA, 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 support necessary is in large volume and over an extended period of time.

3.5.2 The most responsive source of supply in most winter weather situations is often the local economy from the closest sources not impacted. Upon SOC activation, an immediate assessment of the status of local sources of supply should be conducted. Every effort should be made to resource response needs from a local source.

3.5.3 Counties are authorized to use contracts that GEMHSA has in place and are provided the same term as would be given to GEMHSA and DOAS. Purchasing policies vary from county to county, but purchasing locally using state contracts should be considered as an option for supply. ESF-7/DOAS personnel can assist counties in using this option.

3.5.4 When the devastation or need is such that local supply cannot provide the necessary resources, ESF-7 will arrange to provide assistance. Commodities will normally be provided by truckload and distribution made through the Points of Distribution method. Procedures for this type of operation are found on the GEMHSA website by going to the “Logistics” tab under “Response.”

3.5.5 ESF-7 is also prepared to handle other special requests on a case-by case basis.

3.6 CRISIS COMMUNICATIONS/MEDIA RELATIONS

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 ESF15 utilizes the Public Information Emergency Response System, a web-based communication management tool that allows Public Information Officers to centralize information sharing and dissemination to media. ESF15 also uses WebEOC to share finalized documents to ESF partners and local EMAs.

3.6.3 Additional information on crisis communications or media relations during emergencies and disasters may be obtained in the GEOP: Crisis Communications Policy (2012).

4.0 DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

This plan will be reviewed every two years and updated as required. In addition the guides shall be evaluated for recommended revisions and corrective measures as an integral part of the Agency Exercise or Event After Action Reports / Improvement Plans, as well as internal reviews that will follow the issuance of any Governor Executive Order or passage of legislation impacting the agency.

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 FEDERAL

5.1.1 Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101: Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans, March 2009.

5.1.2 Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP), February 2007.

5.1.3 National Incident Management System (NIMS), December 2008.

5.1.4 National Response Framework, Federal Emergency Management Agency, January 2008.

5.2 STATE

5.2.1 Georgia Emergency Operations Plan

5.2.2 State map with Homeland Security and Emergency Management regions

5.2.3 Executive Order 01-24-11-01

5.2.4 State of Georgia Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA)

5.2.5 State Hazard Mitigation Strategy (2014).

5.2.6 Georgia Department of Transportation Winter Weather Procedures

5.2.7 Georgia Department of Public Safety Winter Storm Plan

5.3 LOCAL

5.3.1 Local Emergency Operations Plans

5.3.2 Inter-local agreement(s)

5.4 NWS PRODUCTS

National Weather Service Winter Weather Warnings Index
http://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/winter_wx.shtml

6.0 APPENDIX A: ATTACHEMENTS

6.1 ATTACHMENT 1 – WINTER WEATHER FORECAST PRODUCTS FROM NWS

Winter Weather Forecast Products from the National Weather Service

	NWS Product	Percent Probability	Time before Event	Conditions Expected
	Winter Storm Outlook	30% or greater chance	3 -7 days	A hazardous winter weather event that may require a watch or warning in a later forecast. Issued via the Hazardous Weather Outlook or Special Weather Statement.
WATCHES – Lower Confidence Level of Significant Hazards due to extended timeframe *	Wind Chill Watch	50% or greater chance	36 – 48 hours	Wind Chill values of -10°F or less.

	Winter Storm Watch	50% or greater chance	36 – 48 hours	Conditions favorable for a significant winter storm including one or more -
				• Heavy Snow
				  ○ 2" or more in 12 hours
				• Heavy Sleet
				  ○ ½" or more
				• Heavy Freezing Rain
				  ○ ¼"
				• Any amount up to 2" which causes significant impacts

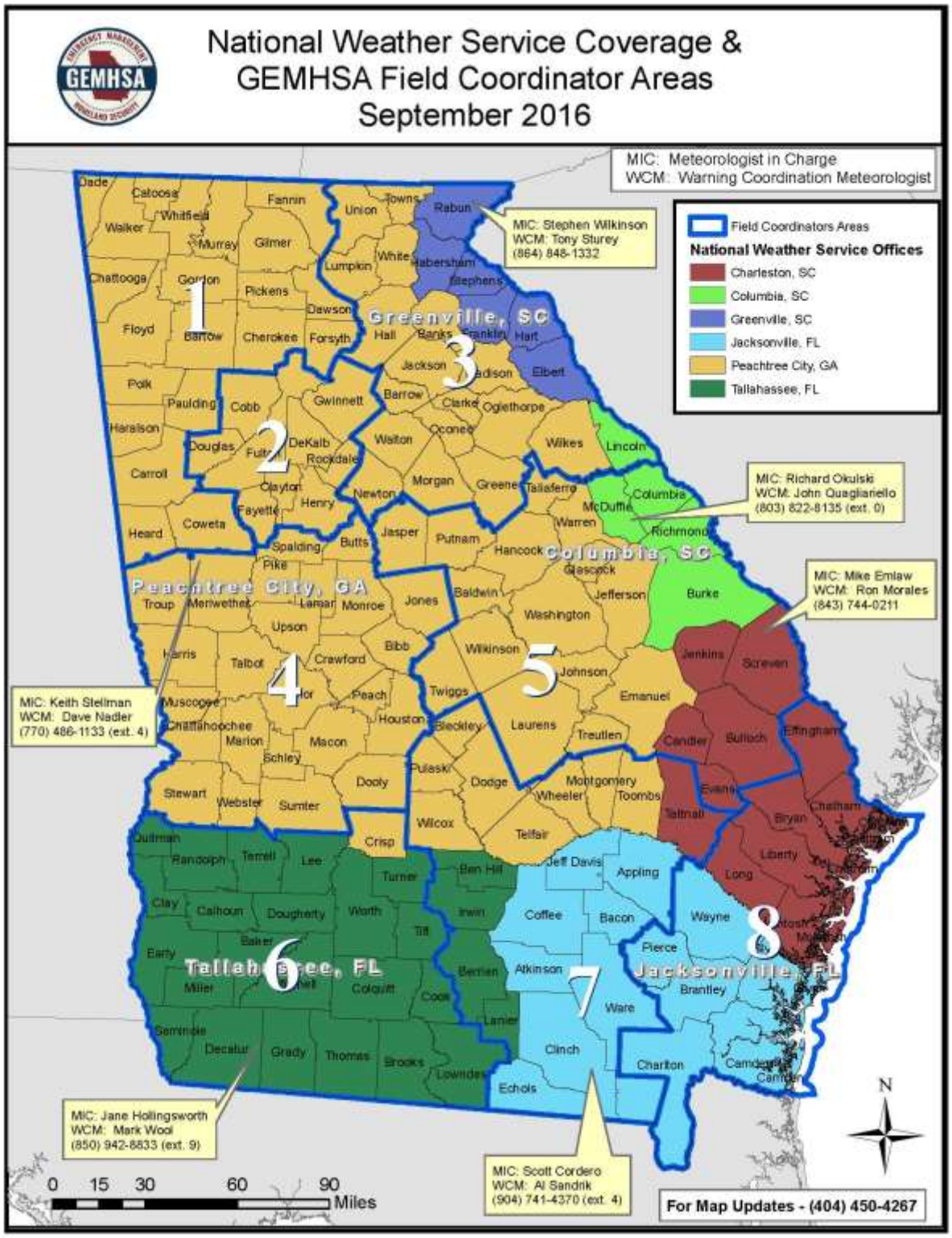
	Blizzard Watch	50% or greater chance	36 – 48 hours	Blizzard conditions with sustained winds of 35 mph or greater and considerable falling or blowing snow that reduces visibility to less than ¼ mile for 3 hours or more.
ADVISORY – High confidence but less severe	Winter Weather Advisory	80% or greater chance	Up to 36 hours	A winter precipitation event (snow, freezing rain/drizzle, sleet or blowing snow) which causes inconveniences but does not meet warning criteria.
	Wind Chill Advisory	80% or greater chance	Up to 36 hours	Wind Chill values of 5°F or less but does not meet warning criteria.
WARNING – High Confidence Level of Significant Hazards	Wind Chill Warning	80% or greater chance	Up to 36 hours	Wind Chill values of -10°F or less.

	Winter Storm Warning	80% or greater chance	Up to 36 hours	Conditions favorable for a significant winter storm including one or more -
				• Heavy Snow
				  ○ 2" or more in 12 hours
				• Heavy Sleet
				  ○ ½" or more
				• Heavy Freezing Rain
				  ○ ¼"
				• Any amount up to 2" which causes significant impacts

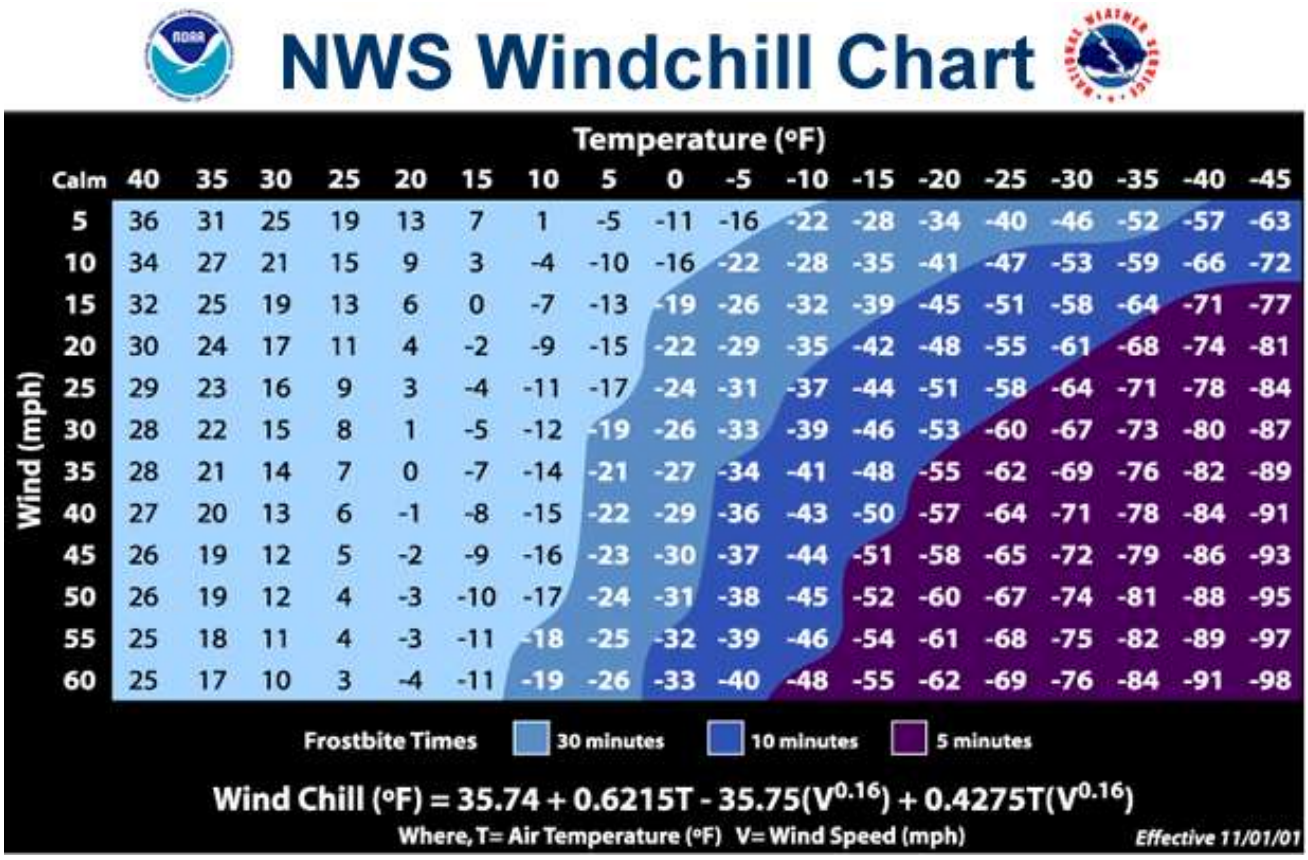
	Ice Storm Warning	80% or greater chance	Up to 36 hours	¼" or more of freezing rain
	Blizzard Warning	80% or greater chance	Up to 36 hours	Blizzard conditions with sustained winds of 35 mph or greater and considerable falling or blowing snow that reduces visibility to less than ¼ mile for 3 hours or more.

*Note: Watches can be high confidence in some situations and warrant extensive preparedness actions. As with all products, the watch text, forecast discussions, and NWS Briefings should be consulted. In addition, the NWS Peachtree City Forecast Office has an Emergency Manager Hotline available at 1-888-529-5300.

6.2 ATTACHMENT 2- NWS COVERAGE AREAS



6.3 ATTACHMENT 3: WIND CHILL INDEX



NWS Windchill Chart

Wind (mph)	Temperature (°F)																	
Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95
55	25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-68	-75	-82	-89	-97
60	25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-84	-91	-98

Frostbite Times: 30 minutes, 10 minutes, 5 minutes

$$\text{Wind Chill (°F)} = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 35.75(V^{0.16}) + 0.4275T(V^{0.16})$$

Where, T= Air Temperature (°F) V= Wind Speed (mph)

Effective 11/01/01

Frostbite danger from wind chill increases as temperatures drop and wind speeds increase. Additional information can be found in the NWS Wind Chill brochure at: National Weather Service Wind Chill Brochure

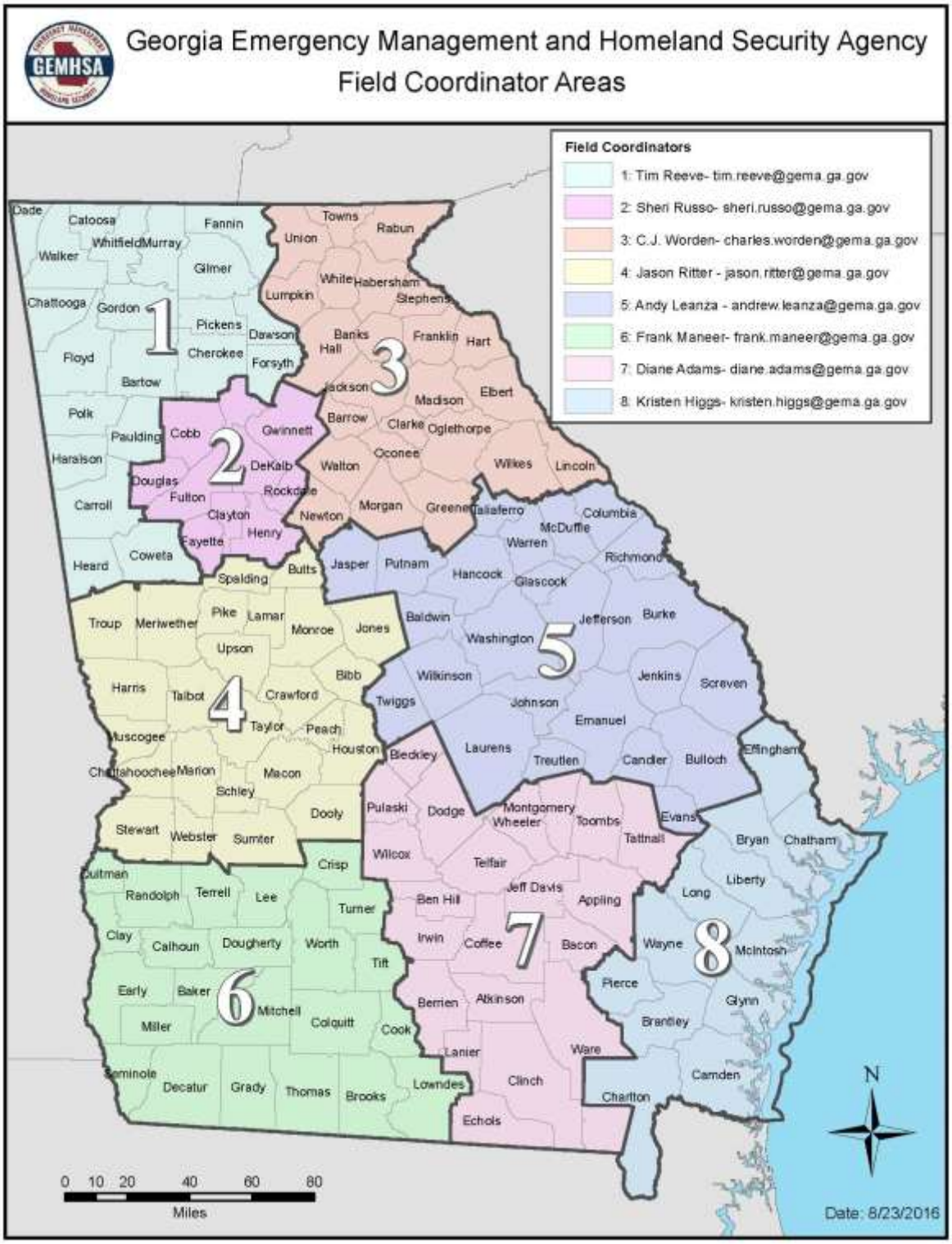
6.4 ATTACHMENT 4: REGIONAL SNOWFALL INDEX

Regional Snowfall Index (RSI)

Category	RSI Value	Description
1	1–3	Notable
2	3–6	Significant
3	6–10	Major
4	10–18	Crippling
5	18.0+	Extreme

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information ranks snowstorm impacts on a scale from 1 to 5 based on how widespread the snowfall is, the depth of snow, and the population of the impacted area. For more information see: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/snow-and- ice/rsi/overview

6.5 ATTACHMENT 5: GEMHSA FIELD COORDINATOR AREAS



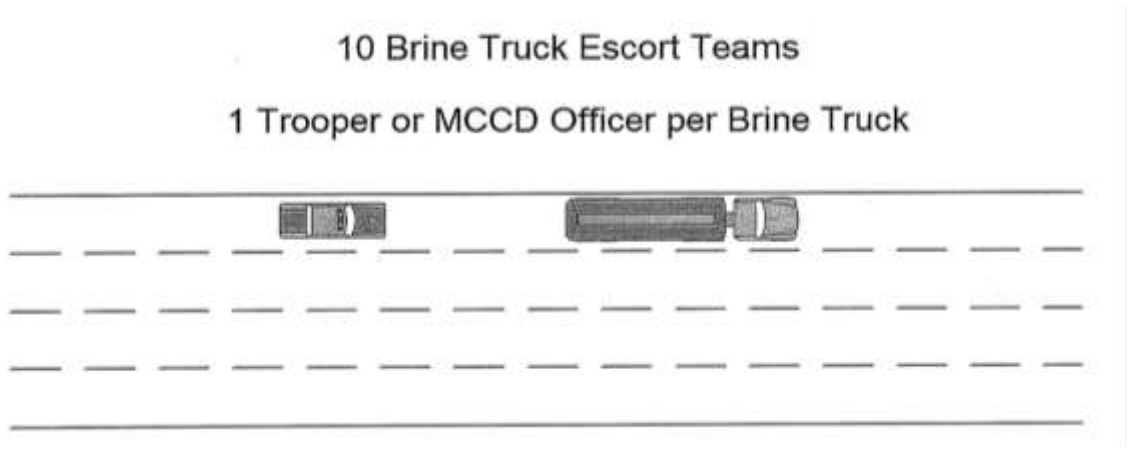
7.0 APPENDIX B: GDOT BRINING OPERATION

Brine Escort Team:

- WHO: GDOT District 7 (Metro Atlanta) with GSP and MCCD support.
- WHAT: Dispense brine along pre-designated routes (in priority; established by GDOT).
- WHEN: Between H - 24 to H – 12 hours prior to the onset of a winter weather event.
- WHERE: Routes include I-285, all interstate routes inside I-285 and a certain portion of each interstate extending outside of I-285.
- HOW:
  - Up to 10 Brine Distribution Trucks will be escorted by one GSP or MCCD marked unit.
  - Brine Maker: capable of producing 5000 gallons of brine per hour: to be located at a GDOT facility in Forest Park.
  - 100,000 gallon Brine Storage Tank: to be located at a GDOT facility in Forest Park.
  - Brine Distribution Equipment.
  - GDOT assets from outside of metro Atlanta will mobilize and deploy to Atlanta.

- Communication Channels:

DEVICE	Talk group/Frequency
SouthernLinc	TBD
Land Mobile Radio	TBD



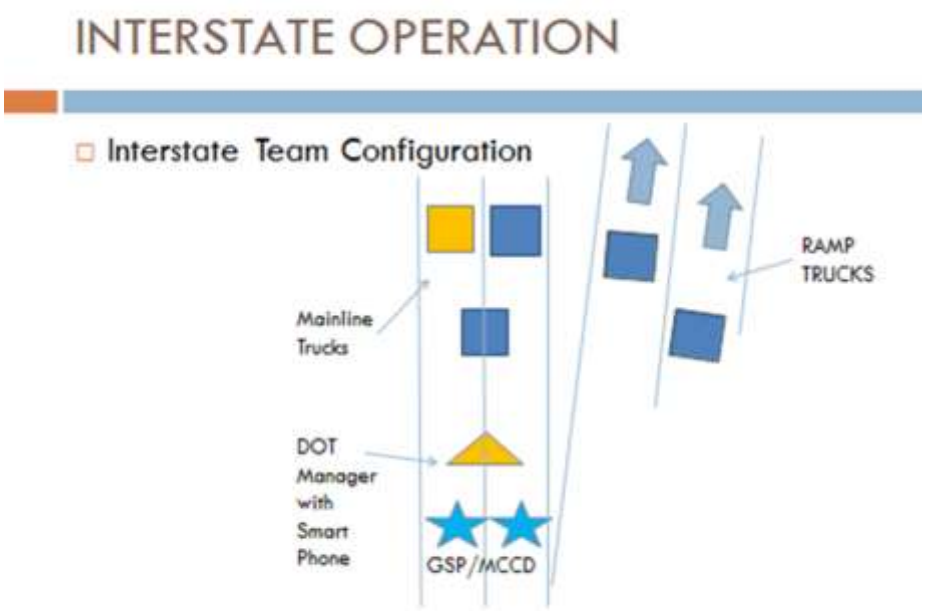
8.0 APPENDIX C: GDOT SALTING OPERATION

Salt Truck Escort Team:

- WHO: GDOT to utilize resources from Districts 1 – 6.
- WHAT: Apply salt treatment on the metro interstates.
- WHEN: Mobilize around H-36, then move to designated staging locations. Decision will be made to spread salt at H-12 to H-0.
- WHERE: Stockbridge, Conyers, and NE Atlanta, for example.
- HOW:
  - Up to 18 Teams with 3 – 5 Tandem Dump Trucks (Plows and Spreaders) per Team (optimum).
  - Teams will deploy on each of 18 pre-designated interstate routes and begin applying salt.
  - Teams will not leave the routes except to resupply or change shift.
  - Each GDOT Salt Team will be escorted by 1 GSP and 1 MCCD marked unit.
  - GDOT Supervisor travels in a separate vehicle with each team.

- Communication Channels:

DEVICE	Talk group/Frequency
SouthernLinc	TBD
Land Mobile Radio	TBD

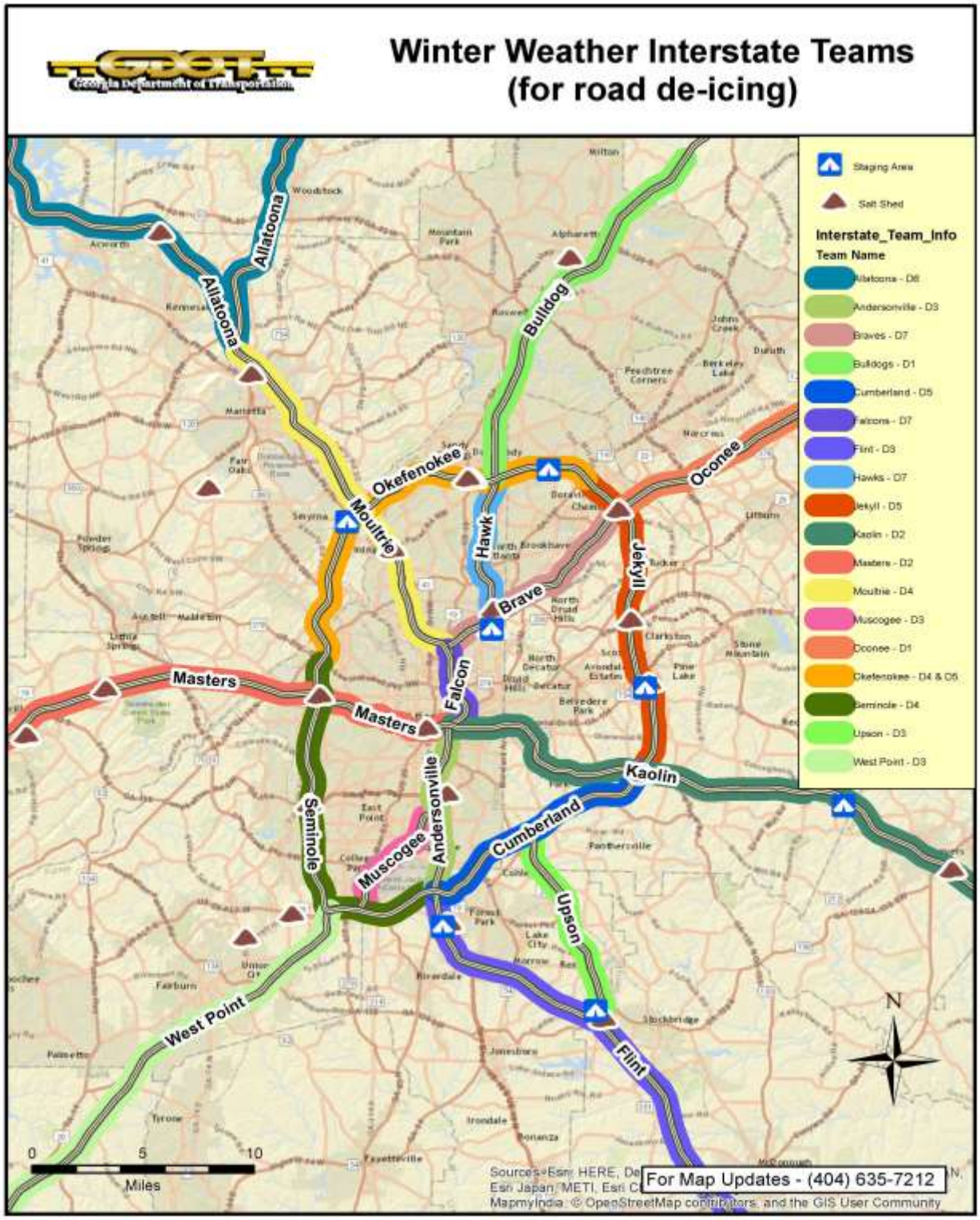


Salt Truck Escort Team:

- WHO: GDOT District 7 (Metro Atlanta).
- WHAT: Apply salt treatment on the secondary, metro, state routes.
- WHEN: Mobilize around H-36, then move to designated staging locations. Decision will be made to spread salt at H-12 to H-0.
- WHERE: Metro Atlanta has been broken into 3 zones for the treatment of secondary state routes.
- HOW:
  - Teams operating within each zone will consist of a maximum of 8 trucks.
  - Will also serve as Special Response Teams that will augment Interstate Teams when a trouble spot occurs.
  - No plans at the present time for these trucks to be escorted by GSP or MCCD.

- COMM CHANNELS:

DEVICE	Talk group/Frequency
SouthernLinc	TBD
Land Mobile Radio	TBD


Winter Weather Interstate Teams
(for road de-icing)
Georgia Department of Transportation
Staging Area
Salt Shed
Interstate_Team_Info
Team Name
Allatoona - D6
Andersonville - D3
Braves - D7
Bulldogs - D1
Cumberland - D5
Falcons - D7
Flint - D3
Hawks - D7
Jekyll - D5
Kaolin - D2
Masters - D2
Moultrie - D4
Muscogee - D3
Oconee - D1
Okefenokee - D4 & D5
Seminole - D4
Upson - D3
West Point - D3
Allatoona
Bulldog
Okefenokee
Oconee
Moultrie
Hawk
Jekyll
Brave
Masters
Falcon
Kaolin
Seminole
Andersonville
Cumberland
Muscogee
Upson
West Point
Flint
N
0
5
10
Miles
For Map Updates - (404) 635-7212

9.0 APPENDIX D: GDOT SPECIAL RESPONSE AND TRAFFIC STRIKE TEAMS

Special Response Team:

- WHO: GDOT District 7 (Metro Atlanta).
- WHAT: Apply salt treatment on primary and secondary, metro, state routes.
- WHEN: As needed.
- WHERE: Various Metro Atlanta state routes.
- HOW:
  - 40 Teams (2 x 12 hour shifts per day).
  - Will augment existing Brine Truck and Salt Team Escort Teams with additional snow plows on an “as needed” basis.
  - Will respond to “Hot Spots” independent of existing Brine Truck and Salt Team assignments.
  - No plans at the present time for these trucks to be escorted by GSP or MCCD.

- Communication Channels:

DEVICE	Talk group/Frequency
SouthernLinc	TBD
Land Mobile Radio	TBD

10.0 APPENDIX E: MULTI-AGENCY TRAFFIC STRIKE TEAMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATION CENTER

Traffic Strike Teams:

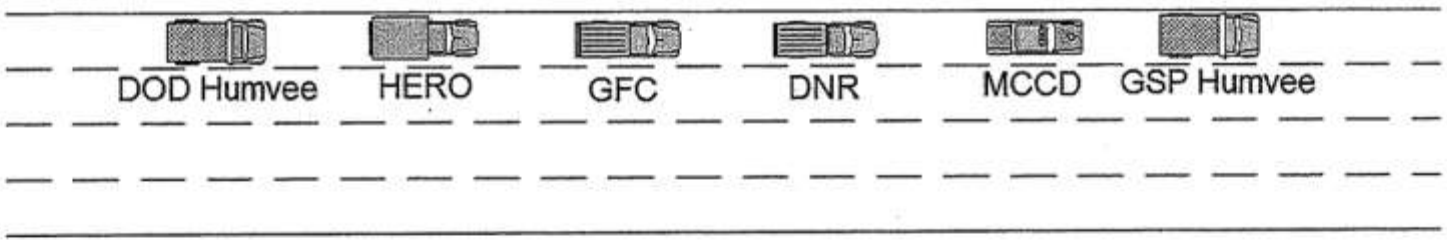
- WHO:
  - Consisting of a mix of GSP, GDOT HERO, MCCD, DNR, GFC, and GaDOD.
  - GSP Troop C personnel will be tasked to provide the Traffic Strike Team response.
  - Each Team will report to a pre-designated Traffic Strike Team Leader.
- WHAT: Brine and Salt Truck Escort duties.
- WHEN: Between H-24 and H-12.
- WHERE:
  - 15 routes upon which Traffic Strike Teams will operate.
  - Each route comprises a 5 – 10 mile segment of I-285, I-75 and I-85 inside the perimeter, I-20 (extending to Thornton Road) and GA 400 (inside the perimeter) and a portion of GA Highway 166 (Lakewood Freeway).
- HOW:
  - Minimum of 15 teams with the ability to quickly expand to 35.
  - Will use Hummvees with tow straps, gas cans, blankets and water.
  - Teams will patrol as individual units so the team is not always consolidated along one portion of the route.
  - Initial Response Team (IRT): 12 person detail from each of the 9 GSP Troops will deploy to Metro Atlanta to backfill GSP Troop C in brine and salt truck escort duties to enable Troop C to focus on traffic assistance.
  - Anticipate all agencies will be alerted to prepare to mobilize & deploy at H-72 hours.

- Communication Channels:

DEVICE	Talk group/Frequency
SouthernLinc	TBD
Land Mobile Radio	TBD

15 Traffic Strike Teams
(Originally Activated)

1 Trooper, 1 MCCD Officer, 1 DNR Ranger, 1 GFC Ranger, 1 HERO Unit and 1 DOD Humvee per Team



Traffic Strike Team members will not stay together as a group while patrolling their assigned routes. The routes will be better covered if the team members separate and continue patrolling while other team members are assisting motorists. The team members will make continuous loops on the designated routes to ensure no area along the route goes unpatrolled for an extended period of time.

Law Enforcement Coordination Center:

- WHO: GSP, MCCD, DNR, GaDoD, GFC, GDOT HERO, and other law enforcement agencies.
- WHAT: Establish an Emergency Operations Center to function as the joint Law Enforcement Coordination Center.
- WHEN: Upon SOC Activation.
- WHERE: Troop C HQ.
- HOW: Single location for ESF 13 representatives in SOC to call to pass on mission tasking.

- Communication Channels:

DEVICE	Talk group/Frequency
SouthernLinc	TBD
Land Mobile Radio	TBD

11.0 APPENDIX F: WINTER WEATHER 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	Any time of year when winter weather is not forecast	Usually 72-96 hours out 30% forecast confidence of hazardous weather Generally initiated by NWS Winter Storm outlook but may be initiated in consultation with GEMHSA Meteorologist, NWS Meteorologists, and Weather Advisory Group	48-72 hours out for high confidence systems, may be compressed to 24-36 hours for rapidly changing systems 50% forecast confidence of hazardous winter weather Generally initiated by NWS Winter Storm outlook but may be initiated in consultation with GEMHSA Meteorologist, NWS Meteorologists, and Weather Advisory Group Determination is made that the probability and severity of impacts warrants extensive preparation	Up to 24 hours out or possibly 36 hours for very high confidence systems, may be compressed to as little as 12 hours for rapidly changing, difficult to forecast systems 80% forecast confidence of hazardous weather but may be initiated at a lower confidence level Generally initiated by NWS Winter Storm outlook but may be initiated in consultation with GEMHSA Meteorologist, NWS Meteorologists, and Weather Advisory Group	Probable impacts within 12 hours or less	T – 0 Hours until SOC Deactivation

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
ISSUES & CONSIDERATIONS		☐ Will GaDoD need to be activated? ☐ To what extent will local school systems be impacted by potential winter weather? ☐ Do local EMAs have salt and proper equipment for salt distribution? ☐ Have county plans been developed for salting of priority local routes to critical infrastructure?	☐ Are Special Events scheduled for the geographic area(s) potentially impacted? ☐ Will GaDoD need to be activated? ☐ To what extent will local school systems be impacted by potential winter weather?	☐ Are Special Events scheduled for the geographic area(s) potentially impacted? ☐ Is Severe Weather anticipated to affect major metropolitan areas during normal business hours? ☐ Is Severe Weather anticipated to affect transportation hubs? ☐ What school systems have not made the decision to close?	☐ Have Special Events scheduled for the geographic area(s) been cancelled? ☐ Is Severe Weather anticipated to affect major metropolitan areas during normal business hours? ☐ What have transportation hubs done in preparation?	☐
Decision Points	.	☐ Decision to convene an internal GEMHSA conference call? ☐ Decision to convene County Coordination Call? ☐ Decision to convene ESF conference call? ☐ Decision to place GaDoD on alert?	☐ Decision to activate SOC? ☐ Decision to activate Emergency Ops Command? ☐ Decision to convene County Coordination Call? ☐ Decision to place GaDoD on alert? ☐ Decision to recommend cancellation of Special Events? ☐ Decision to notify local school superintendents of potential weather impacts?	☐ Decision to establish a Joint Information Center? ☐ Decision to request a Governor's State of Emergency Declaration? ☐ 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? ☐ Decision to request FEMA LNO? ☐ Decision to request NWS LNO?	☐ Decision to request a Presidential Disaster Declaration? ☐ Decision to request direct federal assistance? ☐ Decision to initiate Wireless Emergency Alerts? ☐ Decision to recommend cancellation of Special Events?	☐

	OPCON 5 Preparedness Activities	OPCON 4 Enhanced Monitoring	OPCON 3 Alerting and Strategic Planning	OPCON 2 Readiness and Staging	OPCON 1 Final Staging	Response
GEMHSA Meteorologist	☐ Continue day-to-day activities: monitor weather models, NOAA products, local broadcast meteorologists' forecasts, radar trends, etc.	☐ Consult the Director of Operations on whether any course of action needs to be taken	☐ Consult with the Director of Operations on what course of action should be taken	☐ Consult with the Director of Operations on what course of action should be taken, including: ○ Meet with the GEMHSA Director and Deputy Directors ○ Consult the Weather Advisory Group (WAG) ○ Notify local EMA Directors, Area Field Coordinators, Area School Safety coordinators, and GEMHSA weather distribution list ○ Meet with Public Affairs Officer (PAO) to construct proper messaging	☐ Consult with the Director of Operations on what courses of action should be taken, including: ○ Communicate with GEMHSA Director, Deputy Directors, Division Directors, and certain ESF partners ○ Consult the Weather Advisory Group ○ Notify local EMA Directors, Area Field Coordinators, Area School Safety Coordinators, and GEMHSA weather distribution list ○ Meet with GEMHSA Public Affairs Officer (PAO) to construct proper messaging	☐ Consult with the Director of Operations on what courses of action should be taken, including: ○ Communicate with GEMHSA Director, Deputy Directors, Division Directors, and certain ESF partners ○ Consult the Weather Advisory Group ○ Notify local EMA Directors, Area Field Coordinators, Area School Safety Coordinators, and GEMHSA weather distribution list ☐ Meet with GEMHSA Public Affairs Officer (PAO) to construct proper messaging
GEMHSA State Warning Point	☐ Maintain situational awareness of weather in Georgia ☐ Monitor Weather Bug website ☐ Monitor NWS Chat. ☐ Monitor Open Source Media ☐ Disseminate incident and damage reports resulting from weather events	☐ Maintain situational awareness of weather in Georgia ☐ Monitor Weather Bug website ☐ Monitor NWS Chat. ☐ Monitor Open Source Media ☐ Disseminate incident and damage reports resulting from weather events	☐ Maintain situational awareness of weather in Georgia ☐ Monitor Weather Bug website ☐ Monitor NWS Chat. ☐ Monitor Open Source Media ☐ Disseminate incident and damage reports resulting from weather events	☐ 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	☐ 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	☐ Update state and district of snow and ice procedures to reflect new conditions and lessons learned.	☐ Maintaining situational awareness ☐ Monitoring weather conditions ☐ Develop staffing roster for ESF evacuation	☐ Making decision to implement winter weather plan ☐ Notify ESF 1 staff for possible activation ☐ Monitoring need for contractor staff ☐ Placing South Georgia crews on travel alert (only for Metro Atlanta major Impact) ☐ I-75, I-85, Ga 400, I-575, I-24, I-59 (North Georgia impacts) ☐ I-20 (South Georgia Crews utilized for Eastern impact) ☐ Notify Traffic Management Center staff regarding possible activation	☐ Begin Brining operations with local staff ☐ Coordinate with ESF 13 for escort vehicles for brining operations ☐ Notify contractors of potential need ☐ South Georgia crews moving to staging sites (only for metro Atlanta major impact) ☐ I-75, I-85, Ga 400, I-575, I-24, I-59 (North Georgia impacts) ☐ I-20 (South Georgia Crews utilized for Eastern impact) ☐ Staff ESF 1 Desk in SOC ☐ Activate Traffic Management Center EOC	☐ Continue Brining operations ☐ Coordinate with ESF 13 for escort vehicles for brining operations ☐ Staging plow and salt trucks ☐ Notify needed contractors to stage ☐ Identify potential route impacts for critical infrastructure facilities and coordinate potential treatment options	☐ Salt and Plow trucks deployed from staging areas (18 teams) ☐ Starting 2 rounds of Brining operations ☐ Monitoring pavement sensors to verify pavement vs. air temperature ☐ Coordinating with contractors for loaders and light plants to assist in salt barns ☐ 10ft plows being utilized on roadways in mountainous areas of North Georgia ☐ Trucks assigned to routes will never leave assigned routes ☐ Systematic salting to stay ahead of icing ☐ Smaller plows with salt hoppers are working secondary roads in coordination with strike force teams ☐ Dispatcher located with GSP C troop to dispatch up to 40 smaller plow/salt trucks to emergency needs around Atlanta ☐ Working with contractors to utilize motor graders and other equipment to assist in plowing roads ☐ Coordinate with ESF 11 to utilize fertilizer trucks to assist in spreading salt on back roads ☐ Identify road closures and coordinate with ESF partners on available routes ☐ Coordinate with multi-agency teams to assist in clearing routes

	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	☐ Planning activities ☐ Equipment maintenance ☐ Acquire, maintain, program, and prepare radio and telephone system equipment as part of GEMHSA's cache equipment for use during emergency operations	☐ 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	☐ Identify communications resources to support potential resource requests and post-disaster operations ☐ Monitor communications infrastructure and provide information updates to SOC ☐ 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	☐ 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' Incident Operations Teams (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	☐ 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	☐ Staff ESF 2 in SOC ☐ Place MCV at west side of building 2 for back up communication ☐ Track fuel levels of MCV, MJIC, Ops Truck, and RapidComm trailers Coordinate any future fuel requests with ESF 7 ☐ Monitor all communication equipment for any issues ☐ Ensure back up batteries are charged for planned change out at each operational period ☐ Continue dialog with telecom and wireless providers for any issues ☐ Monitor WEA functionality with SWP ☐ Provide ESF 2 status updates in WEBEOC ☐ Coordinate Amateur Radio personnel for back up communications

	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	☐ Monitor water quality ☐ Planning activities ☐ Train additional office staff to perform emergency field inspections ☐ Pre-identify available generator resources and verify 24 hour contact numbers for water and wastewater system operators.	☐ Continue to monitor water quality ☐ Continue planning activities	☐ Continue to monitor water quality ☐ Continue planning activities ☐ Send out weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC regarding potential for Severe Weather ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation	☐ Continue to monitor water quality. ☐ Continue planning activities ☐ Send out weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC regarding potential for Severe Weather ☐ Prepare templates for Public Notification Advisories ☐ Identify all drinking water, wastewater and dams in the potentially impacted area ☐ Coordinate with water systems to inventory resources and verify the ability to provide backup power ☐ Encourage water systems to utilize mutual aid agreements to maintain power needs ☐ Notify ESF staff for SOC activation	☐ Continue to monitor water quality ☐ Continue planning activities ☐ 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	☐ Continue staffing of SOC ☐ Tracking and prioritizing water and waste water facilities based on population sizes ☐ Coordinate with ESF 12 on power restoration to water and waste water facilities ☐ Issue any necessary advisories for water ☐ Continue to monitor water quality throughout the affected area

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ESF 4 Firefighting	☐ Planning activities ☐ Equipment maintenance	☐ Monitor for any increase in risk ☐ Direct assistance to counties when requested	☐ Send out weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC ☐ Direct assistance to counties when requested ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for possible SOC activation	☐ Notify ESF staff of SOC activation ☐ 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 (1 hour call back) for potential deployment ☐ Standing up district offices around the state ☐ Traffic teams but on standby (1 hour call back) for potential deployment ☐ Dozer Crews are put on standby (1 hour call back) for potential deployment ☐ Staging areas around Union, Jasper, and Dalton areas ☐ Southern Resources staged in Macon for resource needs (Metro Atlanta and northern impacts) ☐ Unused southern personnel will be used to back fill daily operations or assigned to strike teams	☐ Send out to ESF 4 primary and support agencies the weather alerts and notifications received from the SOC ☐ Communicate with chain saw crews for mobilization ☐ Provide support to the SOC and other ESF partners	☐ Staff ESF 4 desk at SOC ☐ Coordinate with local EMAs and power companies in cleaning roads ☐ Utilize dozer teams to assist with back woods areas not accessible to 4x4 vehicles ☐ Coordinate resource requests with ESF 7 ☐ Coordinate with ESF 13 in Multi-Agency Traffic Strike Teams ☐ Distribute some supplies to stranded motorists as part of the Multi-Agency Traffic Strike Teams ☐ Coordinate Chain Saw Strike Teams for debris removal where needed

	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	☐ SOC Activation Level - 3 (GREEN) - Active Monitoring ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions	☐ SOC Activation Level – 3 (GREEN) - ACTIVE MONITORING ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions ☐ Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests ☐ Begin update briefings for GEMHSA Director or designee	☐ SOC Activation Level - 3 (GREEN) - ACTIVE MONITORING. ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions ☐ Publish awareness statement to all GEMHSA employees, primary and alternate emergency coordinators, all EMAs, and private sector community ☐ Develop GEMHSA and ESF staffing rosters for SOC activation	☐ SOC Activation Level - 2 (YELLOW) - ELEVATED ACTIVATION ☐ Continue to publish awareness statement to all GEMHSA employees, primary and alternate emergency coordinators, all EMAs, and private sector community ☐ Notify GEMHSA staff and ESFs to report to the SOC ☐ Create incident in WebEOC. ☐ Convene county and state Agency conference calls focused upon resource shortfalls and protective measures being taken ☐ Coordinate resource and mutual aid requests. ☐ Conduct NWS conference calls to maintain situational awareness ☐ Conduct tactical planning meetings with appropriate ESF partners	☐ SOC Activation Level - 1 (RED) - FULL SCALE ACTIVATION ☐ Continue to publish awareness statement to all GEMHSA employees, primary and alternate emergency coordinators, all EMAs and private sector community ☐ Continue to conduct county, state agency, and NWS conference calls ☐ Continue to coordinate resource and mutual aid requests ☐ Coordinate deployment of all resources in preparation for response	☐ State of Emergency Declaration ☐ Compilation of damage reports ☐ Expansion of the WEA messaging ☐ Update school superintendents on weather conditions

	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		☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC ☐ Direct assistance to counties when requested	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Shelter supplies pre-staged around the state ☐ Coordinate with American Red Cross and internal staffs in anticipation of activation	☐ Notify ESF staffing roster for SOC Activation Level - 2 ☐ Maintain situational awareness ○ Establish communication with local EMAs in the potentially impacted area ○ Establish situation awareness ○ Alert DFCS Shelter Service Associates and coordinate support as requested ☐ Pre-identify shelter locations via National Shelter System (NSS) ☐ Coordinate with ESF partners, ARC, and TSA as required for sheltering needs ☐ Mobile kitchens located in Rome, Gainesville, and near Atlanta Airport (support 3000 meals per day) ☐ Shelter equipment warehouse located in Atlanta and other equipment pre-staged around the state ☐ Shelter staff on call; shelters can be operational with-in 2 hours	☐ Maintain situational awareness ☐ Establish communications with local EMA , ESF partners, and NGO's: ○ Coordinate with DFCS personnel for shelter support as requested ○ Alert DFCS Shelter Service Associates of potential impacts ☐ Review NSS database and pre-identify approved shelters ☐ Maintain communications with local EMAs within	☐ Collaborate with local EMAs, local DPH, and ARC in the opening of shelters ☐ Coordinate for needed shelter supplies through local partners and ESF 7 ☐ Coordinate for mobile kitchens to move to necessary areas to assist in sheltering operations ☐ Shelters maintained for 24hr through utilization of ARC volunteers ☐ Identify whether warming center or shelter is needed ☐ Functional needs shelters opened based off of need of individual communities

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ESF 7 Logistics Management And Resource Support	☐ Maintain Emergency Power Database in WebEOC ☐ Maintain POD information in WebEOC ☐ Maintain state inventory of 4-wheel drive vehicles (DOAS Fleet)	☐ Given affected counties forecast, develop projected support requirements for critical facilities for emergency power, water, fuel, etc. ☐ Provide 4-wheel drive inventory to SOC ☐ Determine if there will be an expenditure of funds for pre-event contracting (i.e., generators,) ☐ Provide situation awareness statements to logistical vendors and contractors ☐ Messaging—Keep auto fuel tanks fueled	☐ Update affected counties forecast ☐ Update winter weather vendor list (i.e., road salt) ☐ Coordinate with ESF 4 logistics IMT for logistics support ☐ Coordinate with private sector entities for backup power and water contracts	☐ Update affected counties forecast ☐ Determine if vendors will be called into the SOC ☐ Monitor shelter planning for possible support requirements ☐ Support brine operations as required ☐ Identify any Direct Federal Assistance requirements for possible request ☐ Coordinate with ESF 3 about power needs around the state ☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 for possible sheltering resource needs ☐ Coordinate with ESF 8 about transportation and sheltering needs ☐ Coordinate possible emergency fuel support operations with ESF 11 ☐ Emergency fuel (state owned/vendor Supported) located in Athens (operated by ESF 3) ☐ Coordinate with ESF 12 on power outages and reconnection of power ☐ Activate EMAC if needed	☐ Update affected counties forecast ☐ Support shelter efforts if a requirement exists ☐ Monitor fuel supply around the state using state fuel card vendor info (DOAS) ☐ Develop emergency power priorities list with ESF 3 & ESF 12	☐ Process resource request for counties impacted by the storm ☐ Assist with the contracting of resources not supplied by mutual aid or state assets ☐ Monitor fuel status for facilities operating on emergency power ☐ Develop fuel plan to support 1st responders should fuel be in short supply ☐ Resource water for impacted areas that have lost water system ☐ Assist with establishing priorities for power restoration

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ESF 8 Public Health And Medical Services	☐ 2 Peachtree EOC Activation Level - 3 (GREEN) - Active Monitoring ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions while conducting daily activities	☐ SOC Activation Level - 3 (GREEN) - Active Monitoring ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions while commencing daily activities ☐ Notify response partners of projected weather conditions and advise them to monitor weather conditions	☐ SOC Activation Level - 3 (GREEN) - Active Monitoring ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions while commencing daily activities ☐ Notify response partners of projected weather conditions and advise them to monitor weather conditions ☐ Conduct situational status calls with district and state staff ☐ Prepare Duty Officers to respond virtually to the 2 Peachtree EOC in the event of a rapidly changing system	☐ SOC Activation Level - 2 (YELLOW) – ELEVATED ACTIVATION ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions while commencing daily activities ☐ Notify response partners of projected weather conditions and advise them to monitor weather conditions ☐ Conduct situational status calls and needs assessments with district and state staff ☐ Prepare a staffing roster for activation of the virtual 2 Peach Tree EOC to include command/ general staff and an SOC liaison ☐ Notify primary and back-up on-call Duty Officer to report to the SOC upon activation and to prepare for a multi-day response ☐ Fuse with GEMHSA incident created in WebEOC ☐ Participate in state agency and NWS conference calls. ☐ Review and evaluate damage reports ☐ Coordinate resource requests ☐ Contact dialysis providers to verify initiation of emergency operations plans ☐ Contact nursing home association to verify generators are operational and verify resource needs	☐ SOC Activation Level - 1 (RED) – FULL SCALE ACTIVATION ☐ Actively monitor current weather conditions while commencing daily activities ☐ Notify response partners of projected weather conditions and advise them to monitor weather conditions ☐ Conduct situational status calls and needs assessments with district and state staff ☐ Prepare a staffing roster for activation of the virtual 2PT EOC to include command/ general staff and an SOC liaison ☐ Notify primary and back-up on-call Duty Officer to report to the SOC upon activation and to prepare for a multi-day response ☐ Fuse with GEMHSA incident created in WebEOC ☐ Participate in state agency and NWS conference calls. ☐ Review and evaluate damage reports	☐ Continuing status calls and needs assessments with district and state staff ☐ Verify dialysis centers locations, point of contacts, and non-emergency transportations ☐ Coordinate 1-800 numbers with local EMAs and hospitals for dialysis points of contacts ☐ Coordinate non-emergency transportation with dialysis centers and transportation companies

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ESF 9 Search and Rescue		☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions. ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC ☐ Establish communication with Search and Rescue teams ☐ GSAR Task forces located in Calhoun, Gainesville, Metro Atlanta, Columbus, Valdosta, Coastal Georgia, Ware County; Split between Macon and Warner Robins ☐ Coordinate with GaDOD and DNR for SAR resource needs ☐ DNR has capabilities of woods, water, and large area SAR to augment GSAR and local SAR ☐ GaDOD engineer unit in Swainsboro to augment GSAR	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC ☐ Maintain communication with Search and Rescue teams	☐ Staff ESF 9 desk during activation ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain email and phone communication with the SOC ☐ Maintain communication with Search and Rescue teams

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ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response		☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Identify potential Hazmat threats in the potentially affected areas	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Identify potential hazmat threats in the potentially affected areas	☐ 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 local, state, federal and private entities

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ESF 11 Agriculture And Natural Resources		☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for possible SOC activation	☐ Notify ESF staff to report for SOC activation ☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 for possible animal 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 request for assistance if needed ☐ Work with industry partners regarding animal incidents due to winter weather ☐ Animal sheltering trailers in Athens and Macon put on alert	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 for 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 damageassessments and request for assistance if needed ☐ Work with food industry partners to provide messaging to the public regarding food safety during power outages and the impact to refrigerated items	☐ Coordinate with ESF 6 for possible sheltering support ☐ Be prepared to coordinate damage assessments for agriculture and food industry resources and partners ☐ Be prepared to provide technical assistance to public natural, cultural and historic properties during damage assessments and request for assistance if needed ☐ Monitor power outages and issue food safety messages if needed

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ESF 12 Energy		☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain communication with primary agencies and support agencies and companies ☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation	☐ Notify 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 ☐ Coordinates with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service ☐ Coordinate with Georgia Power and local EMCs to determine outage timelines ☐ GIFA staffing EOC 24hrs ☐ Coordinating with power companies EOCs for immediate power needs	☐ Maintain situational awareness of current and future weather conditions ☐ Maintain communication with primary agencies and support agencies and companies ☐ Coordinates with critical infrastructure owners and operators to determine the number of citizens without electrical service	☐ Coordinate with power companies and EMCs on deployment of resources ☐ Coordinate for power restoration to critical infrastructure facilities ☐ Coordinate with local EMAs to establish power (downed power lines and poles)

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ESF 13 Public Safety And Security		☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any severe weather or damage	☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any severe weather or damage ☐ Assist the public on the roadways and waterways ☐ Assist local public safety agencies as requested ☐ DPS will ensure that all winter weather vehicles/High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs or Humvees) are functional, fueled and ready for patrol ☐ The DPS/ GEMHSA Liaison will notify agencies providing members for the Multi-Agency Traffic Strike Teams of a potential activation of those teams ☐ Begin tagging abandoned vehicles along metro Atlanta interstates for removal ☐ Weight Stations will hand out information pertaining to truck restrictions in Metro Atlanta along with tire chain advisories ☐ MCCD will start an email blast to the affected trucking associations (GMTA, GMOA, etc.) giving weather updates, tire chain advisories and metro Atlanta restrictions.	☐ Notify ESF 13 staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Maintain communications between ESF 13 partner agencies ☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any severe weather or 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 ☐ The DPS/ GEMHSA Liaison will coordinate with the GDOT regarding escort preparations for brine and salt trucks ☐ DPS Troopers and Officers within the forecasted winter storm area will tag and tow all abandoned vehicles along the interstates to ensure all emergency lanes are open prior to any winter precipitation ☐ MCCD will continue an email blast to the affected trucking associations (GMTA, GMOA, etc.) giving weather updates, tire chain advisories and metro Atlanta restrictions ☐ The DPS/ GEMHSA Liaison will coordinate with agencies providing members for the Multi-Agency Traffic Strike Teams for a potential activation ☐ Weight Stations will be closed ☐ Notify DNR debris clearing teams of possible activation ☐ Corrections EOC (Forsyth) will be put on standby ☐ Corrections will coordinate with GEMHSA about roadway closures around facilities	☐ Maintain communications between ESF 13 partner agencies ☐ Monitor weather conditions and report any severe weather or 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 ☐ MCCD Weight Inspectors will distribute handouts to ALL vehicles passing through stations ☐ DPS Troopers and Officers will escort brine and salt trucks as requested by GDOT. ☐ DPS will activate the Multi-Agency Traffic Strike Teams,as needed	☐ Continuing escort duties for brining duties ☐ Begin escort duties for salt and plow teams ☐ 15 (7 member) multi-agency traffic strike teams activated in conjunction with the GEMHSA Operations Section Chief, at the onset of precipitation, to keep traffic moving along interstates (DNR, GFC, Dept. of Revenue ATD, GaDOD, GDOT HERO, MCCD, GSP) ☐ 15 predesignated routes (major interstates, SR400, and Ga 166) ☐ Moving disabled vehicles off the interstate into emergency lanes and towed if necessary

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ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery				☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation	☐ Develop ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Work on drafts for governor of Presidential Declaration	☐ Coordinate with FEMA Region IV in resource needs ☐ Work with state and local agencies in capturing costs and damages
ESF 15 External Affairs	☐ Planning activities ☐ Equipment maintenance **Social Media:** Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, and #gawx **Website** Continue monitoring. No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of the year	☐ 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. No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of year	☐ Coordinate with GEMHSA Meteorologist, Operations and Leadership on messaging ☐ Coordinate with GDOT about use of electronic billboards ☐ Coordinate with DOAS for sign language interpreter to governor's office to assist with messaging **Social media:** Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, and #gawx. Issue preparedness tips to Georgia Citizens. Share information with partners via Facebook and Twitter. Issue Twitter alerts for winter storm warnings. **Website:** Continue monitoring. No changes to the website. Homepage reflects the most notable weather conditions for that time of year and links to national forecast and Ready Georgia smart phone application	☐ Coordinate with GEMHSA Meteorologist, Operations and Leadership on messaging ☐ Notify ESF Staff of SOC activation ☐ Uploading GDOT warnings and notifications ☐ Utilize GDOT electronic billboards to distribute messages and warnings to travelers ☐ Coordinate with local media to push messaging out to public **Social media:** Maintain situational awareness of weather by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx. Uploading safe driving tips and other tips for winter weather, uploading shelter opening information, issue Twitter blasts and information on the Ready Georgia application for winter storm warnings **Website:** Continue monitoring. Through coordination with GEMHSA Meteorologist and Operations, the homepage **may** reflect the enhanced risk with addition of appropriate map and links to NWS products	☐ Maintain ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Coordinate with GEMHSA Meteorologist, Operations and Leadership on messaging. ☐ Continue Coordinate with local media to push messaging out to public **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. Through coordination with GEMHSA 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 GEMHSA Finance to ensure that a certified American Sign Language Interpreter will be on hand if the Governor holds a news conference	☐ Maintain ESF staffing roster for SOC activation ☐ Coordinate with GEMHSA Meteorologist, Operations, and Leadership on messaging ☐ Continue coordination with local media to push messaging out to public **Social media:** Maintain situational awareness by monitoring Twitter feeds/Facebook pages of NWS offices, local meteorologists, #gawx, and agency partners **Website:** The homepage may reflect the response actions with addition of appropriate map and links to NWS products

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GA DoD		☐ GaDOD JOC to level 3 ☐ Convene TAG Executive Board ☐ Issue WarnOrd for other units to BPT support ☐ Coordinate w/ GEMHSA for potential EMAC request (if needed)	☐ Validate critical personnel contact rosters ☐ Increased BPT support SOC & JOC Ops ☐ Identify potential resources to support potential incidents ☐ Issue WarnO #2 to units ☐ Decision required by governor to activate GaDOD	☐ GaDOD JOC to level 2 ☐ LNO SOC GaDOD desk ☐ Conduct TAG Executive Board ☐ OpOrd distributed to units in task org to support ☐ Coordinate w/ GEMHSA for additional State Active Duty requirements based on situation ☐ LNO to GSP and C Troop HQs for Strike Team Support ☐ Armories could be utilized as emergency warming stations	☐ GaDOD JOC to level 1 ☐ FragO for other units to support ☐ Primary missions: • Strike teams • Warming Stations • Debris Clearance • Personnel Transport • Search and Rescue	☐ Humvees and Operators being utilized for debris removal ☐ Coordinating with GEMHSA in deescalating non-utilized units ☐ Coordinate with ESFs in resource and personnel needs