CLAY COUNTY
CITY OF FORT GAINES
CITY OF BLUFFTON

PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION
PLAN

APPENDIX A 2019
Appendix A – Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Vulnerability (HRV)

Contents

APPENDIX A – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY (HRV) ........................................................................................................................................ 2

 TABLE 1. HAZARD FREQUENCY CLAY COUNTY, FORT GAINES, BLUFFTON ............... 4

NATURAL HAZARDS ....................................................................................................................................... 5

 A.1. Thunderstorms/High Winds .................................................................................................................... 6
 TABLE 4: CLAY COUNTY THUNDERSTORM EVENTS 1950-2018 ..................................................... 6
 TABLE 5: CLAY COUNTY HAIL EVENT 1950-2018 ........................................................................ 8

A.2. HURRICANE AND TROPICAL STORM ....................................................................................................... 9
 TABLE 6: CLAY COUNTY HURRICANE AND TROPICAL STORM EVENTS 1950-2005 ............... 9

A.3. TORNADO ............................................................................................................................................... 10
 TABLE 7: CLAY COUNTY TORNADO EVENTS 1950-2018 ............................................................... 10

A.4. FLOOD .................................................................................................................................................... 13
 TABLE 8: CLAY COUNTY FLOOD EVENTS 1950-2011 ................................................................ 14

A.5. WILDFIRE .............................................................................................................................................. 17

A.6. DROUGHT ............................................................................................................................................... 20
 TABLE 9: CLAY COUNTY DROUGHT EVENTS 1950-2011 ............................................................... 20
 TABLE 10: DROUGHT EVENTS IN GEORGIA 1950-2011--NEW ................................................. 21

TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS ....................................................................................................................... 23

 TABLE 11: COMMERCIAL VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS IN CLAY COUNTY 1991-2017 23

A.2. NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT .................................................................................................. 25

A.3. DAM FAILURE ....................................................................................................................................... 27
Hazards Clay County

Natural Hazards
1. Thunderstorm (Hail)
2. Hurricane Wind and Tropical Storm
3. Tornado
4. Flood
5. Wildfire
6. Drought

Technological Hazards
1. Hazardous Materials
2. Nuclear Power Plant Accident
3. Dam Failure
Table 1. Hazard Frequency Clay County, Fort Gaines, Bluffton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Number of Events in Historic Record</th>
<th>Number of Years in Historic Record</th>
<th>Number of Events in Past 10 Years</th>
<th>Number of Events in Past 20 Years</th>
<th>Number of Events in Past 50 Years</th>
<th>Historic Recurrence Interval (years)</th>
<th>Historic Frequency % chance/year</th>
<th>Past 10 Year Record Frequency Per Year</th>
<th>Past 20 Year Record Frequency Per Year</th>
<th>Past 50 Year Record Frequency Per Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Wind/Trop. Storm</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td>10.14%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurr Wind/Trop Storm w/pdam</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td>8.70%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood with Prop D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>69.00</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire 2012-2016</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>500.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>#VALUE!</td>
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<td>Tornado</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>13.04%</td>
<td>0.50</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9.86</td>
<td>10.14%</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>69.57%</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>0.96</td>
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<tr>
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<td>28</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2.46</td>
<td>40.58%</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34.50</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>50.72%</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parmer extreme</td>
<td></td>
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<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parmer sever</td>
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<td>#DIV/0!</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bluffton</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hurricane Wind/Trop. Storm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurr Wind/Trop Storm w/pdam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood with Prop D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: The historic frequency of a hazard event over a given period of time determines the historic recurrence interval. For example: if there have been 20 HazMat releases in the County in the past 5 years, statistically, you could expect that there will be 4 releases a year. Realize that from a statistical standpoint, there are several variables to consider: 1) accurate hazard history data and collection are crucial to an accurate recurrence interval and frequency; 2) data collection and accuracy has been much better in the past 10-20 years (NCDC weather records); 3) it is important to include all significant recorded hazard events which will include periodic updates to this table. By updating this table over time, it may be possible to see if certain types of hazard events are increasing in the past 10-20 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Recurrence Interval</th>
<th>Recurrence Interval %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tornado Wind Prop D</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.14%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind Prop D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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<td>Hail</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.50%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FT Gaines</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane Wind/Trop. Storm</td>
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<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurr Wind/Trop Storm w/pdam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.45%</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood with Prop D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornado Wind Prop D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>24.64%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind Prop D</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.39%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazMat Release</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>87.50%</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazMat Release (Fort Gaines)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58.33%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HazMat Release (Bluffton)</td>
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<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiological Release</td>
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<td>#DIV/0!</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>#DIV/0!</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Natural Hazards

A.1. Thunderstorms/High Winds

A.1.A. Description
Isolated Thunderstorms tend to form where there is abundant moisture at low and middle levels of the atmosphere, and when there is a force that can lift warm air, such as a warm or cold front, a sea breeze or a mountain. The warm air is forced to rise rapidly. Thunderstorms can develop isolated, in clusters or in lines. Thunderstorm winds generally move in a straight line, and not in a rotating air column like tornados. The winds are normally short-lived, and can come in gusts over 50 miles per hour fast.

A.1.B. Data

Table 4: Clay County Thunderstorm Events 1950-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Clay</td>
<td>4/30/1971</td>
<td>5:00 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>70 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Clay</td>
<td>6/19/1980</td>
<td>15:30 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Clay</td>
<td>1/3/1982</td>
<td>22:55 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Clay</td>
<td>5/3/1984</td>
<td>12:45 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Clay</td>
<td>3/21/1989</td>
<td>08:30 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Clay</td>
<td>5/1/1991</td>
<td>13:43 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ft. Gaines</td>
<td>10/30/1993</td>
<td>02:20 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Winds</td>
<td>95 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.0M</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Bluffton</td>
<td>11/5/1993</td>
<td>22:00 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Winds</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ft Gains</td>
<td>12/1/1996</td>
<td>07:00 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Bluffton</td>
<td>7/20/2000</td>
<td>08:50 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00k</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Countywide</td>
<td>12/16/2000</td>
<td>08:50 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ft Gains</td>
<td>12/16/2000</td>
<td>11:20 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100K</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Ft Gains</td>
<td>1/19/2001</td>
<td>10:45 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>175K</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Countywide</td>
<td>1/19/2002</td>
<td>05:00 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>0 kts.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>10K</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Wind Speed</td>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>Gusts</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft Gaines</td>
<td>5/2/2004</td>
<td>10:00 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluffton</td>
<td>1/13/2006</td>
<td>02:05 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25K</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Portion</td>
<td>1/13/2006</td>
<td>02:10 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2K</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast Portion</td>
<td>4/22/2006</td>
<td>07:30 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countywide</td>
<td>5/10/2006</td>
<td>05:15 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days Xrds</td>
<td>5/14/2006</td>
<td>04:20 AM</td>
<td>Tstm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1K</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standley's Store</td>
<td>3/1/2007</td>
<td>22:50 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft Gaines</td>
<td>6/29/2008</td>
<td>15:00 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bethel</td>
<td>7/22/2008</td>
<td>16:53 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>6/14/2009</td>
<td>15:10 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>55 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines-Clay Apartments</td>
<td>3/9/2011</td>
<td>12:15 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>9/5/2011</td>
<td>14:04 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson Cross Roads</td>
<td>5/6/2012</td>
<td>13:20 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluffton</td>
<td>6/10/2012</td>
<td>14:30 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>45 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.50K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricks Place</td>
<td>6/14/2012</td>
<td>16:05 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standleys Store</td>
<td>1/30/2013</td>
<td>16:00 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluffton</td>
<td>8/30/2013</td>
<td>20:05 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>8/30/2013</td>
<td>20:10 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standley's Store</td>
<td>6/8/2014</td>
<td>15:20 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Crossing</td>
<td>1/4/2015</td>
<td>08:39 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00 K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belleville</td>
<td>1/4/2015</td>
<td>08:55 AM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00 K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>4/25/2015</td>
<td>17:50 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>7/21/2017</td>
<td>15:00 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>2/24/2016</td>
<td>16:45 PM</td>
<td>Thunderstorm Wind</td>
<td>50 kts.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The precipitation originating from shower clouds and thunderstorms can not only be in raindrops, but also in the form of pellets of soft hail or hail stones.

**Table 5: Clay County Hail Event 1950-2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bluffton</td>
<td>05/11/1995</td>
<td>14:28</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.75 in</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ft Gaines</td>
<td>05/28/2006</td>
<td>20:09</td>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>0.88 in</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: National Climatic Data Center 2019**

Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 11 to D 15.

**A.1.C. Map: Wind Hazard Scores**

Please refer to Chapter 2.1.F for the GEMA map by ITOS of Wind Hazard Scores.
A.2. Hurricane and Tropical Storm

A.2.A. Description
Both types of tropical cyclones, Tropical Storms and Hurricanes, begin as tropical depressions over warm oceanic water. One speaks of tropical depressions, if winds are under or up to 39 MPH (34 KTS). Winds speeds of 39 to 73 MPH (34-63 KTS) are associated with tropical thunderstorms, and everything above 74 MPH wind speed is called a hurricane. Hurricanes occur especially in the western Atlantic under warm, humid conditions, and are accompanied by excessive rain, thunder, lightning.

A.2.B. Data

Table 6: Clay County Hurricane and Tropical Storm Events 1950-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.24M</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>9/3/1998</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>9/5/2004</td>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>9/15/2004</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>07/09/2005</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Hurricane (typhoon)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>08/22/2008</td>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>09/10/2017</td>
<td>22:00</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>10/10/2018</td>
<td>07:00</td>
<td>Tropical Storm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.000M</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.2400M</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NCDC 2019

Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 11 to D 15.

A.2.C. Map: SLOSH
Please refer to Chapter 2.2.F. for the GEMA map by ITOS for the SLOSH Hazard.
A.3. Tornado

A.3.A. Description
A tornado is a violent destructive whirling wind, accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud. It occurs most often in association with tropical thunderstorms during the spring and summer in the mid-latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, when the weather is warm and humid. This wind is normally accompanied by a small-diameter, funnel-shaped cloud column of violently rotating air, which developed within a convective cloud and is in contact with the ground. This column progresses in a narrow path over the land. Tornados can generate the strongest winds known on earth, with wind speeds exceeding 250 miles per hour, and can cause tremendous destruction through the wind and the impact of wind-borne debris.

A.3.B. Data

Table 7: Clay County Tornado Events 1950-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 CLAY</td>
<td>01/20/1963</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.5M</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 CLAY</td>
<td>01/13/1972</td>
<td>0200</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Suttons Corner</td>
<td>05/02/2004</td>
<td>10:30 AM</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ft Gaines</td>
<td>03/01/2007</td>
<td>15:24 PM</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>F0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>250.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELLVILLE</td>
<td>04/07/2016</td>
<td>01:41</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>EF1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELLVILLE</td>
<td>01/22/2017</td>
<td>14:38</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>EF2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICKS PLACE</td>
<td>04/05/2017</td>
<td>10:59</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>EF1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZETTO</td>
<td>03/03/2019</td>
<td>06:10</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>EF1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.0K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>03/03/2019</td>
<td>17.45</td>
<td>Tornado</td>
<td>EF0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10.0K</td>
<td>10.0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,485,000</td>
<td>10.0K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Climatic Data Center 2019

Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 11 to D 15.

A.3.C. Map
Based on NOAA and Storm Prediction Center Statistics, FEMA has created a map displaying Tornado Activity in the United States per 1,000 square miles. According to this map, Clay
County is located in the zone where 1-5 tornados have been recorded per 1,000 square miles, meaning that there is indeed a probability of tornado activity. According to this map, the counties east of Clay County are in the next zone where 6-10 tornados have been recorded per 1,000 square miles.

*Map 1: Tornado Activity in the United States per 1,000 square miles*

Source: FEMA – Taking Shelter from the Storm 1998
According to a third map of Design Wind Zones in the United States, created by the American Society of Civil Engineers, most of Georgia is located in Wind Zone III, meaning that extreme wind speeds can be expected to be up to 200 mph.
A.4. Flood

A.IV.A. Description
Floods are defined as the rising of bodies of water, like rivers and streams, overflowing their natural or artificial banks onto normally dry land. These high-water stages are often related with severe tropical storms or torrential rains from hurricanes. Floods can be slow as the result of extended rain or a storm event, or fast rising as the result of a flash flood.

Source: FEMA – Taking Shelter from the Storm 1998

Please also refer to Chapter 2.3.F. for the GEMA map by ITOS of Wind Hazard Scores.
A.4.B. Data

**Table 8: Clay County Flood Events 1950-2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habersham Zone</td>
<td>12/1/1996</td>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Flash Flood</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay Zone</td>
<td>03/08/1998</td>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>200.00K</td>
<td>0.00K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: National Climatic Data Center 2019*

Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 16 to D 20.

A.4.C. Map: Flood Hazard Scores Clay County

Please refer to Chapter 2.4.F for the GEMA Flood Hazard Score map by ITOS.

The following map from the City of Fort Gaines identifies areas of special flood hazard as well as the areas under floodplain management. The City of Fort Gaines City Council adopted the map November 12, 2002 and added it to the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Please refer to Appendix C for the City of Fort Gaines Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.
Map 4: Clay County, Bluffton and Fort Gaines Flood Hazard Maps created Fiscal Year 2019
A.5. Wildfire

A.5.A. Description

Fires are one of the most common and widespread of all natural disasters besides floods. Wild fires are a sweeping and destructive conflagration, especially in a wilderness or a rural area, and are usually signaled by dense smoke that fills the area for miles around.

A distinction is normally made between three classes of wildfires: surface, ground, and crown fires. A surface fire, the most common type, burns along the floor of a forest, moving slowly and killing or damaging trees. A ground fire is usually started by lightning and burns on or below the forest floor. Crown fires spread rapidly by wind and move quickly by jumping along the tops of trees.

A.5.B. Data

Georgia has several “danger zones,” including all wooded, brush, and grassy areas in the state. However, normally the observed fire danger is low to moderate. A Fire Occurrence map for Clay County for the fiscal years 2001 to 2005, created by the Georgia Forestry Commission, shows that there have been 27 fire occurrences in the past 5 years. Please see Map 31 below.

According to this map, there have been 13 fires of 1 to 2 acre size, 10 fires covering 2 to 4 acres, and 4 fires damaging 4 to 8 acres. None of the 60 fires occurring in the fiscal years of 2001 to 2005 were covering an area larger than 8 acres.

Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 21 to D 25.

A.5.C. Map: Wildfire Risk Scores

For a copy of the GEMA Fire Hazard Score map by ITOS, please refer to Chapter 2.5.F.

The following map from the Georgia Forestry Commission shows fire occurrences for Clay County in the last 5 fiscal years, from 2001 to 2005. The color of the box indicates the acreage span (1 to 2 acres, 2 to 4 acres, etc.) and the number inside the box indicates the number of fires in that area of the county. According to this map, there have been a total of 27 fires, of which 13 covered 1 to 2 acre, 10 fires covered 2 to 4 acres, and 4 fires damaged 4 to 8 acres. None of the 27 fires occurring in the years of 2001 to 2005 was covering an area larger than 8 acres.
Map 5: Fire Occurrence Map for Clay County for Fiscal Year 2012-2016

Fire Occurrence Map for
Clay County for Fiscal Year 2012-2016

Source: Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Georgia Forestry Commission
A.6. Drought

A.6.A. Description
Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of climate. It occurs almost everywhere, although its features vary from region to region. Defining drought is therefore difficult; it depends on differences in regions, needs, and disciplinary perspectives. In the most general sense, drought originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, resulting in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector.

A.6.B. Data

Table 9: Clay County Drought Events 1950-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location or County</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Mag</th>
<th>Dth</th>
<th>Inj</th>
<th>PrD</th>
<th>CrD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>09/01/1997</td>
<td>12:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>11/23/2010</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>12/01/2010</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>01/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>02/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>03/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>04/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>05/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>06/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>07/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>08/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>09/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>10/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>11/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>12/01/2011</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>01/01/2012</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>02/01/2012</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>03/01/2012</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAY (ZONE)</td>
<td>04/01/2012</td>
<td>00:00 AM</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0K</td>
<td>0K</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 10: Drought Events in Georgia 1950-2011--new

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Drought events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950-1957</td>
<td>One of the more severe regional droughts of this century, statewide. Recurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interval 10 to &gt;25 years statewide, more than 25 in Clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-1971</td>
<td>Severity of drought extremely variable per area; affected southern, central and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NW parts of GA. Recurrence 10 to &gt;25 years. Not considered a major drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in GA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-1982</td>
<td>Low-flow recurrence intervals of main stem of Flint River &gt;50 years; recurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interval of drought 10 to 25 years statewide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1989</td>
<td>Regional drought mostly in northern and central GA, &lt;10 to 100, in Clay was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-25 (probably closer to 10 based on map).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early 1990s</td>
<td>Dry spell in the period around 1993.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-2001</td>
<td>No recurrence intervals calculated for those droughts, but the 1998 one was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>worse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>Severe drought conditions (D2) developed across southwest and south-central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USGS, GA State Climatologist and National Climatic Data Center 2011
According to this map, the total precipitation in Clay County from 1952 – 2017 resulted in up to $2,500,000 in drought losses after inflation.
A.1. Technological Hazards

A.1. Hazardous Materials (in-transit and fixed)

A.1.A. Description
Under the term hazardous materials are summed up chemical substances, which can pose a threat to the health or the environment, if released or misused. People affected by hazardous materials can suffer long-lasting health effects, serious injury, and even death. Sources of such materials are agriculture, industry, medicine and research, and consumer goods.

A.1.B. Data
Commercial Vehicle Transportation Accidents in Clay County 1991-2017

Table 11: Commercial Vehicle Transportation Accidents in Clay County 1991-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle Accidents</th>
<th>Crashes</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Fatalities</th>
<th>Hazardous Material Releases</th>
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<td>1994</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18</td>
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### Table 12: Reported Hazardous Material Incidents in Clay County since 1989

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<tr>
<th>Report Date</th>
<th>Potentially Responsible Party</th>
<th>Incident Location</th>
<th>City/County</th>
<th>Nature Of Incident</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 May 1989</td>
<td>Pataula Shores Marina</td>
<td>Hwy 39, Mile marker 10</td>
<td>Clay County</td>
<td>20 gals gas leak due to fueling hose breaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-May-94</td>
<td>Prime Source Aka Requotoa</td>
<td>100 Hancock Street</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Diesel fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Feb-95</td>
<td>Davis Brothers Waste Oil Co.</td>
<td>State Route 29 South of Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Clay County</td>
<td>Diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-May-95</td>
<td>Douglas Jones</td>
<td>300 Yards Below Walter F. George Lock</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Jul-97</td>
<td>Unknown / Fish Kill</td>
<td>Between Walter George Dam &amp; George Andrews Dam</td>
<td>Clay County</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Jul-97</td>
<td>Us Corps Of Engineers</td>
<td>Walter F. George Lock And Dam</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Hydrolic oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-Jul-00</td>
<td>CORP OF ENG</td>
<td>Front Of Dam, Upperside</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>diesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 May 2001</td>
<td>David Watson</td>
<td>GA Hwy 1 and GA Hwy 36</td>
<td>County</td>
<td>100 gals. Diesel fuel, 50 gal. H-fluid spill due to accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Feb. 2002</td>
<td>Charles Reynolds</td>
<td>Walter F. George Reservoir Marina</td>
<td>Clay County</td>
<td>20 gal. Gas/oil spill due to fire on pleasure craft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Mar. 2002</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Walter F. George Powerhouse</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>900 gals oil spilled into Chattahoochee River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Dec 2002</td>
<td>Trevicos Rodeo Joint Venture</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River/Walter F. George Lock &amp; Dam</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>5 gals of hydraulic oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Aug 2003</td>
<td>Trevicos Rodeo Joint Venture</td>
<td>Walter F. George Dam</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>15 gal. Diesel spill into lake when tank was overfilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 June 2003</td>
<td>Trevicos Rodeo Joint Venture</td>
<td>W. F. George Lock and Dam</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>20 gal. Hydraulic oil due to equipment failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Jan. 2005</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fort Gaines Point Light</td>
<td>Clay County</td>
<td>Solar atom battery released</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 April 2006</td>
<td>Dollar Store</td>
<td>Hwy 39 and Hobbs Lane</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Fire involving household chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 2006</td>
<td>Army Corps of Engineers</td>
<td>Walter F. George Lock and Dam</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>50 gallons of oil in power house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Dec 2007</td>
<td>Clarksville Refrigerated Lines</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>DFS (Silicate Defomer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mar 2008</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Clay county</td>
<td>WQC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 July 2010</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Chattahoochee River</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>Sewage holding pond line leaking into Chattahoochee River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Aug 2010</td>
<td>Army Corps of</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Fort Gaines</td>
<td>OS1 (OIL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.1. Map
Please refer to Chapter 3.1.F for the GEMA Transportation map by ITOS.

A.2. Nuclear Power Plant Accident

A.2.A. Description
Nuclear fission generates heat. When fission is used in a contained environment, water can be converted to steam through this heat, and this steam can power generators and produce electricity. This is the basic design of nuclear power plants. Should radioactive material ever be released into the surrounding environment from a plant, a plume can affect the area around the plant. The danger to the residents is the exposure to radiation.

A.2.B. Data
The Joseph M. Farley Nuclear Plant is located in Columbia, east of Dothan, in southeast Alabama on the Chattahoochee River.

Existing emergency response plans for the event of a nuclear power plant accident normally define two “emergency planning zones” around the plant.

1. Plume Emergency Planning Zone; 10-mile radius; people could be harmed by direct radiation exposure
2. Ingestion Planning Zone; 50-mile radius; radioactive materials could contaminate water supplies, food crops, and livestock.

Clay County and the cities of Fort Gaines and Bluffton lie within the 50-mile Ingestion Planning Zone.

Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 26 to D 30.
A.2.C. Map

Map 7: Farley Nuclear Plant Ingestion Exposure Pathway (for Georgia)

Source: GEMA by ITOS 2006
A.3. Dam Failure

A.3.A. Description
A dam is a barrier that prevents the flow of water, especially when it is built across a watercourse for impounding water. Dams have many benefits, among them better navigation, agricultural irrigation, provision of drinking water, and possibly hydroelectric power. They also create lakes for recreation, and can help in preventing or reducing floods.

Dam failure however can pose serious risks. Dams fail for two main reasons. One reason is a physical weakness in the structure, caused by a faulty design, wrong operation or poor maintenance. The second and more common reason is the inundation of the dam by flood waters and/or extreme precipitation events, for example in the wake of a hurricane. Once a dam breaks, great property damage and the loss of life downstream of the dam can be caused through the energy of the water stored upstream of the dam.

A.3.B. Data
No data is available on dam failures in Clay County, Fort Gaines or Bluffton. Please refer also to the GEMA Critical Facility Inventory Report in Appendix D, pages D 26 to D 30.

A.3.C. Map
Please refer to Chapter 3.3.F for the GEMA Flood Hazard Score map by ITOS.
Appendix B

B.1. Clay County Joint Comprehensive Plan Executive Summary

B.2. Community Information
Appendix B – Growth and Development Trends/ Community Information

B.1. Clay County Joint Comprehensive Plan Executive Summary

This document is the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Clay County, the City of Bluffton, and the City of Ft. Gaines. The plan has been tailored to meet the requirements of the Georgia Planning act of 1989, which sets forth the minimum planning standards and procedures for the State and its local governments.

The purpose of planning is to provide a guide for use in responsible decision-making by local elected officials. The plan will assist the community leaders in making local government decisions that affect the community's future land use patterns, environmental and historical resources, and economic development. The plan will provide the framework needed in order to make well-informed decisions.

ORGANIZATION AND GUIDE TO THE PLAN

The Joint Clay County Comprehensive Plan is a look at the present and a view of the future. It addresses problems faced by the county and its people, and it proposes how conditions should be in a few years. It is meant to be a reflection of what Clay County want for themselves and their community as well as the problems to be solved now, and the future problems to be avoided through planned investment of time and money.

The rest of this chapter introduces Clay County and its municipalities their location and a general history of the area. The overarching county purpose and county policies are presented, as well as those for each individual municipality.

CHAPTER II is based on an inventory that was conducted of the county and both cities. This background information is placed in the Appendix at the back of this document. Chapter II provides an assessment of this inventory and presents an evaluation of the county and its cities. It focuses on the community’s assets, liabilities and opportunities.

CHAPTER III presents the goals and policies of the county and its municipalities. The goals are based on the inventory and assessment of the county as well as the community values derived from the various avenues of citizen input.

CHAPTER IV presents the future land use growth and development policies. Area development policies for residential, commercial, industrial, natural resources and other uses are given.

CHAPTER V deals with the implementation strategy. A strategy is set out to put the plan into action. A short-term program outlining projects and programs to be undertaken in the next five years is defined. This section will provide some detailed direction for Clay County and each municipality as the make future land use decisions, fulfill environmental requirements and determine economic development needs. A long-term process has also been included in the Chapter, with references to the planning and budgetary processes of the communities.
A final chapter is devoted to the plan certification process. It responds to the technical requirements of the Minimum Planning Standards and Procedures set forth by the Georgia Planning Act of 1989. The adoption and amendment processes are discussed.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Location
Geographically, the county lies immediately east of the Chattahoochee River in the upper half of the Georgia Coastal Plain. Clay County is characterized by relatively steep rolling hills with broad valleys, typical of the Coastal Plain area. These valleys have historically been used for agricultural purposes. Elevations range from 125 to 420 feet above sea level.

Clay County is bordered on the north by Quitman County, on the east by Calhoun and Randolph Counties, the south by Early County and on the west by the Chattahoochee River that forms the Georgia-Alabama State line.

The City of Bluffton is located in the southern portion of the county, along U.S. Highway 27.

The City of Fort Gaines the county seat of Clay County is located on the Chattahoochee River. Georgia Highways 37 and 39 and Alabama Highway 10 intersect in the city.

Area History
Clay County, named after the Honorable Henry Clay of Kentucky, was created from parts of Early and Randolph Counties by legislative act on February 16, 1854. It is a small county with a land area of 224 square miles.

The City of Bluffton developed around a farming community, but was not incorporated until 19.

Fort Gaines was settled in 1814 and is the oldest settlement of Angle-Americans in Georgia west of the Oconee River. It has been part of major episodes in the main current of American history. During the War of 1812 and the Indian campaigns that followed, the strategic location of Fort Gaines was a bastion in the defense of the American Southwest, as it existed at that time.

The British threats to the region ended in 1815, and the Spanish withdrew in 1819 from the territory. However, Fort Gaines' position as the extreme outpost, of settlement in Georgia astride the westward trail into the Indian Nation and Alabama and Mississippi assured that it remained vital to affairs within the region for over a decade after the British and Spanish were expelled. Fort Gaines developed into the chief commercial trading center between the neighboring Indian towns and the American settlers.

The State of Georgia obtained control of the Creek Indian lands to the north of Clay County in 1828 and established the "trading town" of Columbus. For a full century following these events Fort Gaines became a major part of the steamboat era on the Chattahoochee River to a degree greater that most Georgia towns. During the 1800's the county developed a strong agricultural base particularly relying on cotton as the main crop, with numerous river plantations.
Fort Gaines' strategic location brought it once again into attention in National events in 1862 when the Confederate government established an artillery emplacement on the site of the original fort to block the Union Navy from using the Chattahoochee River as a means to mount an attack on the Confederate Naval Yards in Columbus.

Following the Civil War, attempts to restore the plantation life of the past was not possible without the previously available slave labor. The post-reconstruction period was one of agricultural depression.

By 1900, Clay County regained a fairly stable economy. The stable economy continued until just after World War I. Shortly after World War I, however, a new menace, the boll weevil, plagued the south and Clay County, Cotton production was cut in half with three years, and cotton production has never fully recovered. A new crop, peanuts, surfaced strongly which has become the primary money crop for Clay County and its neighbors.

The peak economy and population, however, was reached in 1940 with 7,064 people compared to only 3,364 in 1990.
B.2. Community Information

Clay County was created by Legislative Act of February 16, 1854 from parts of Early and Randolph counties on, and was named for Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky. Fort Gaines, the county seat, grew up around a fort on the Chattahoochee River established to protect settlers during the Creek Indian Wars. The town, named for the fort’s builder, General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, became a shipping point for cotton planters for many miles on both sides of the Chattahoochee River, remaining a key market until about 1858 when railroads replaced river freight.

Clay County is approximately 60 miles south of Columbus, 50 miles west of Albany and immediately east of the Walter F. George Reservoir and the Chattahoochee River. The County is bordered on the north by Quitman County, the east by Randolph and Calhoun Counties and on the south by Early County. The City of Fort Gaines, the county seat, is located on the western edge of the County, adjacent to the River and approximately equidistant from the northern and southern boundaries. Georgia State Highways 37 and 39 and Alabama Highway 10 intersect in the city. The City of Bluffton is located in the southeast corner of the county, along U.S. Highway 27. Geographically, Clay County lies in the upper half of the Georgia Coastal Plain. Clay County is characterized by relatively steep rolling hills with broad valleys, typical of the Coastal Plain area. These valleys have historically been used for agricultural purposes. Elevations range from 125 to 420 feet above sea level. It is a small county with a land area of 224 square miles.

According to the 2016 Georgia County Guide, 3,020 people lived in Clay County. Of the 3,020 persons, 29.3% of the residents were white and 62.3% were black. Hispanics, who can be identified as either white or black in the data, made up 5.1% of the county’s population.

Using U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) data from 2016 listed 46% of Clay County residents with a high school diploma or an equivalent degree, 21.8% had some college credits, but no degree, and 14.6% had an Associate’s degree or higher.
In 2016, 42.3% of Clay County residents 16 and older were in the labor force. While 57.7% of residents were not in the labor force, only 8% of residents were considered unemployed. Industry sectors in 2016 with the largest employment included manufacturing (20.9%) and educational services, healthcare, and social assistance (18.2%). The industry sectors with the lowest employment were public administration (3.6%) and finance/insurance, and real estate (4.2%). Commuting trends showed that the highest number of commuters in Clay County did not leave the county for work. Of those Clay County residents that did commute out of the county, most commuted to Barbour County, Alabama.

The median family income in Clay County at this same time is $35,430 with 28.7% of families living in poverty.

In 2018, there is only one (1) physician in Clay County and no general hospital. The closest hospital with an emergency room is in Randolph County.
Appendix C – Other Planning Documents

1. Clay County Emergency Operations Plan
2. Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
3. Community Wildfire Protection Plan
4. Clay County Zoning Code
5. Clay County Subdivision Regulations
6. Clay County Comprehensive Plan 2014 to 2019
7. Hazard Risk Analyses Supplement to the Clay County Joint Hazard Mitigation Plan
Clay County Emergency Management Agency

Emergency Operations Plan

Plan Approved:
08-JAN-13

Revised:
08-JAN-13
<table>
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<th>Author</th>
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Clay County
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Local Resolution
Record of Revisions
Distribution List

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface ............................................................................................................................................. 1

Basic Plan

I. Introduction ........................................................................................................................................... 4

Summary
Purpose
Scope and Applicability
Key Concepts

II. Planning Assumptions and Considerations ......................................................................................... 8

Emergency Declaration Process Flow Chart

III. Roles and Responsibilities .................................................................................................................. 12

Local Government Responsibilities
Emergency Support Functions
Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations
Private Sector
Citizen Involvement
Citizen Corps
Response Flow Chart
Recovery Flow Chart

IV. Concept of Operations ...................................................................................................................... 18

Phases of Emergency Management

V. Direction and Control ......................................................................................................................... 20

Continuity of Government/Continuity of Operations

VI. Incident Management Actions .......................................................................................................... 22
Services and Resources
Commitment of Services and Resources
Local Involvement
State Involvement
Standard Operating Procedures
Emergency Operations
Local Responsibilities
Response Flow Chart
Recovery Flow Chart

VII. Plan Development and Maintenance
Plan Maintenance
EOP Supporting Documents
National Incident Management System
State and Local emergency Operations Plans
Hazard Mitigation Plans
Private Sector Plans
Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organization Plans
Planning and Operations Procedures

Emergency Support Functions

ESF 1 - Transportation
ESF 2 - Communications
ESF 3 - Public Works and Engineering
ESF 4 - Firefighting
ESF 5 - Emergency Management Services
ESF 6 - Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
ESF 7 - Resource Support
ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services
ESF 9 - Search and Rescue
ESF 10 - Hazardous Materials
ESF 11 - Agriculture and Natural Resources
ESF 12 - Energy
ESF 13 - Public Safety and Security Services
ESF 14 - Long-Term Recovery and Mitigation
ESF 15 - External Affairs

Appendices
PREFACE

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the management and coordination of resources and personnel during periods of major emergency. This comprehensive local emergency operations plan is developed to ensure mitigation and preparedness, appropriate response and timely recovery from natural and man made hazards which may affect residents of Clay County.

This plan supersedes the Emergency Operations Plan dated from old eLEOP. It incorporates guidance from the Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened Clay County. The Plan will be updated at the latest, every four years. The plan:

- Defines emergency response in compliance with the State-mandated Emergency Operations Plan process.
- Establishes emergency response policies that provide Departments and Agencies with guidance for the coordination and direction of municipal plans and procedures.
- Provides a basis for unified training and response exercises.

The plan consists of the following components:

- The Basic Plan describes the structure and processes comprising a county approach to incident management designed to integrate the efforts of municipal governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Basic Plan includes the: purpose, situation, assumptions, concept of operations, organization, assignment of responsibilities, administration, logistics, planning and operational activities.

- Appendices provide other relevant supporting information, including terms, definitions, and authorities.

- Emergency Support Function Annexes detail the missions, policies, structures, and responsibilities of County agencies for coordinating resource and programmatic support to municipalities during Incidents of Critical Significance.

- Support Annexes prescribe guidance and describe functional processes and administrative requirements necessary to ensure efficient and effective implementation of incident management objectives.

- Incident Annexes address contingency or hazard situations requiring specialized application of the EOP. The Incident Annexes describe the missions, policies, responsibilities, and coordination processes that govern the interaction of public and private entities engaged in incident management and emergency response operations across a spectrum of potential hazards. Due to security precautions and changing nature of their operational procedures, these Annexes, their supporting plans, and operational supplements are published separately.
The following is a summary of the 15 Emergency Support Functions:

1. **Transportation**: Support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential Incident of Critical Significance.

2. **Communications**: Ensures the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during an Incident of Critical Significance.

3. **Public Works and Engineering**: Coordinates and organizes the capabilities and resources of the municipal and county governments to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an Incident of Critical Significance.

4. **Firefighting**: Enable the detection and suppression of wild-land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with an Incident of Critical Significance.

5. **Emergency Management Services**: Responsible for supporting overall activities of the County Government for County incident management.

6. **Mass Care, Housing and Human Services**: Supports County-wide, municipal, and non-governmental organization efforts to address non-medical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by Incidents of Critical Significance.

7. **Resource Support**: Supports volunteer services, County agencies, and municipal governments tracking, providing, and/or requiring resource support before, during, and/or after Incidents of Critical Significance.

8. **Public Health and Medical Services**: Provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation.

9. **Search and Rescue**: Rapidly deploy components of the National US Response System to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an Incident of Critical Significance.

10. **Hazardous Materials**: Coordinate County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during Incidents of Critical Significance.

11. **Agriculture and Natural Resources**: supports County and authorities and other agency efforts to address: Provision of nutrition assistance; control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic
disease; assurance of food safety and food security and; protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.


13. *Public Safety and Security Services*: Integrates County public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual Incidents of Critical Significance.

14. *Long Term Recovery and Mitigation*: Provides a framework for County Government support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an Incident of Critical Significance.

15. *External Affairs*: Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual Incident of Critical Significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.
I. INTRODUCTION

Summary

This plan establishes a framework for emergency management planning and response to: prevent emergency situations; reduce vulnerability during disasters; establish capabilities to protect residents from effects of crisis; respond effectively and efficiently to actual emergencies; and provide for rapid recovery from any emergency or disaster affecting the local jurisdiction and Clay County.

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is predicated on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which integrates the capabilities and resources of various municipal jurisdictions, incident management and emergency response disciplines, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector into a cohesive, coordinated, and seamless framework for incident management. The EOP, using the NIMS, is an all-hazards plan that provides the structure and mechanisms for policy and operational coordination for incident management. Consistent with the model provided in the NIMS, the EOP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or the response to a significant event. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the systems components allows maximum flexibility in meeting the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of the situation at hand and enabling effective interaction between various entities. The EOP, as the core operational plan for incident management, establishes county-level coordinating structures, processes, and protocols that will be incorporated into certain existing interagency incident- or hazard-specific plans (such as the Hurricane Plan) that is designed to implement specific statutory authorities and responsibilities of various departments and agencies in particular contingency.

Purpose

The purpose of the EOP is to establish a comprehensive, countywide, all-hazards approach to incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The EOP incorporates best practices and procedures from various incident management disciplines - homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, hazardous materials response, public works, public health, emergency medical services, and responder and recovery worker health and safety - and integrates them into a unified coordinating structure. The EOP provides the framework for interaction with municipal governments; the private sector; and NGOs in the context of incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. It describes capabilities and resources and establishes responsibilities, operational processes, and protocols to help protect from natural and manmade hazards; save lives; protect public health, safety, property, and the environment; and reduce adverse psychological consequences and disruptions. Finally, the EOP serves as the foundation for the development of detailed supplemental plans and procedures to effectively and efficiently implement incident management activities and assistance in the context of specific types of incidents.

The EOP, using the NIMS, establishes mechanisms to:
The EOP, using the NIMS, establishes mechanisms to:

- Maximize the integration of incident-related prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities;
- Improve coordination and integration of County, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental organization partners;
- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective incident management and Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources protection and restoration;
- Improve incident management communications and increase situational awareness across jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
- Facilitate emergency mutual aid and emergency support to municipal governments;
- Provide a proactive and integrated response to catastrophic events; and
- Address linkages to other incident management and emergency response plans developed for specific types of incidents or hazards.

A number of plans are linked to the EOP in the context of disasters or emergencies, but remain as stand-alone documents in that they also provide detailed protocols for responding to routine incidents that normally are managed by County agencies without the need for supplemental coordination. The EOP also incorporates other existing emergency response and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components, operational supplements, or supporting tactical plans.

This plan consists of the following components:

Scope and Applicability

The EOP covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to threats or acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies. The EOP also provides the basis to initiate long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

The EOP establishes interagency and multi-jurisdictional mechanisms for involvement in and coordination of, incident management operations.

This plan distinguishes between incidents that require County coordination, termed disasters or emergencies, and the majority of incidents that are handled by responsible jurisdictions or agencies through other established authorities and existing plans.

In addition, the EOP:

- Recognizes and incorporates the various jurisdictional and functional authorities of departments and agencies; municipal governments; and private-sector organizations in incident management.
Details the specific incident management roles and responsibilities of the departments and agencies involved in incident management as defined in relevant statutes and directives.

Establishes the multi-agency organizational structures and processes required to implement the authorities, roles, and responsibilities for incident management.

This plan is applicable to all departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in the context of actual or potential disasters or emergencies.

Disasters or emergencies are high-impact events that require a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of County, municipal, private-sector, and nongovernmental entities in order to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

Key Concepts

This section summarizes key concepts that are reflected throughout the EOP.

Systematic and coordinated incident management, including protocols for:

- Coordinated action;
- Alert and notification;
- Mobilization of County resources to augment existing municipal capabilities;
- Operating under differing threats or threat levels; and
- Integration of crisis and consequence management functions.

Proactive notification and deployment of resources in anticipation of or in response to catastrophic events in coordination and collaboration with municipal governments and private entities when possible.

Organizing interagency efforts to minimize damage, restore impacted areas to pre-incident conditions if feasible, and/or implement programs to mitigate vulnerability to future events.

Coordinating worker safety and health, private-sector involvement, and other activities that are common to the majority of incidents (see Support Annexes).

Organizing ESFs to facilitate the delivery of critical resources, assets, and assistance. Departments and agencies are assigned to lead or support ESFs based on authorities, resources, and capabilities.

Providing mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination, communications, and information sharing in response to threats or incidents. These mechanisms
facilitate coordination among municipal entities and the County Government, as well as between the public and private sectors.

- Facilitating support to County departments and agencies acting under the requesting department or agency’s own authorities.

- Developing detailed supplemental operations, tactical, and hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures.

- Providing the basis for coordination of interdepartmental and municipal planning, training, exercising, assessment, coordination, and information exchange.
II. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The EOP is based on the planning assumptions and considerations presented in this section.

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible organizational and jurisdictional level.

- Incident management activities will be initiated and conducted using the principles contained in the NIMS and the ICS.

- The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

- Disasters and emergencies require the Clay County Emergency Management Agency to coordinate operations and/or resources, and may:
  - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard;
  - Require significant information-sharing at the unclassified and classified levels across multiple jurisdictions and between the public and private sectors;
  - Involve single or multiple jurisdictions;
  - Have significant regional impact and/or require significant regional information sharing, resource coordination, and/or assistance;
  - Span the spectrum of incident management to include prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery;
  - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats on a regional scale;
  - Result in numerous casualties; fatalities; displaced people; property loss; disruption of normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure; and significant damage to the environment;
  - Impact critical infrastructures across sectors;
  - Overwhelm capabilities of municipal governments, and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators;
  - Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies;
  - Require extremely short-notice asset coordination and response timelines; and
  - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.
Top priorities for incident management are to:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
- Ensure security of the county;
- Prevent an imminent incident, including acts of terrorism, from occurring;
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
- Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;
- Protect property and mitigate the damage and impact to individuals, communities, and the environment; and
- Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

Deployment of resources and incident management actions during an actual or potential terrorist incident are conducted in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Departments and agencies at all levels of government and certain NGOs, such as the American Red Cross, may be required to deploy to disaster areas or emergency events on short notice to provide timely and effective mutual aid and/or intergovernmental assistance.

The degree of County involvement in incident operations depends largely upon the specific authority or jurisdiction. Other factors that may be considered include:

- The municipal needs and/or requests for external support, or ability to manage the incident;
- The economic ability of the affected entity to recover from the incident;
- The type or location of the incident;
- The severity and magnitude of the incident; and
- The need to protect the public health or welfare or the environment.

Departments and agencies support these mission in accordance with authorities and guidance and are expected to provide:

- Initial and/or ongoing response, when warranted, under their own authorities and funding;
• Alert, notification, pre-positioning, and timely delivery of resources to enable the management of potential and actual disasters or emergencies; and

• Proactive support for catastrophic or potentially catastrophic incidents using protocols for expedited delivery of resources.

• For disasters or emergencies that are Presidentially declared, state and/or Federal support is delivered in accordance with relevant provisions of the Stafford Act. (Note that while all Presidentially declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act are considered incidents of critical significance, not all incidents necessarily result in disaster or emergency declarations under the Stafford Act.)
Emergency Declaration Process

1. **EMERGENCY or DISASTER OCCURS**
   - County assesses the damage

2. The highest elected official of jurisdiction having authority reviews damage reports and determines if local resources and mutual aid assets have been exhausted.
   - Damage reports collected by EMA Director and forwarded to the highest elected official of jurisdiction having authority
   - If appropriate, local State of Emergency Declaration is prepared

3. Once signed, a copy is sent to GEMA
   - A copy of County's declaration is sent to the affected cities within the County

It is anticipated and expected that if the emergency or disaster is obviously widespread and all local resources mutual aid assets have already been exhausted, the highest elected official of jurisdiction having authority can make a declaration without waiting for a report regarding damages.
III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Government Responsibilities

Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, environmental response, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. In some instances, a County agency in the area may act as a first responder, and the assets of County agencies may be used to advise or assist municipal officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures. Mutual aid agreements provide mechanisms to mobilize and employ resources from neighboring jurisdictions to support the incident command. When resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, the County may request State assistance under a Governors disaster or emergency declaration. Summarized below are the responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer.

A municipal mayor or city or County Chairman or their designee, as a jurisdictions chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that jurisdiction. The Chief Executive Officer:

- Is responsible for coordinating resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents involving all hazards including terrorism, natural disasters, accidents, and other contingencies;

- Dependent upon law, has extraordinary powers to suspend laws and ordinances, such as to establish a curfew, direct evacuations, and, in coordination with the health authority, to order a quarantine;

- Provides leadership and plays a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident within the jurisdiction;

- Negotiates and enters into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource-sharing; and

- Requests State and, if necessary, Federal assistance through the Governor of the State when the jurisdictions capabilities have been exceeded or exhausted.

Emergency Support Functions

The EOP applies a functional approach that groups the capabilities of municipal and county departments and some volunteer and non-government organizations into ESFs to provide the planning, support, resources, program implementation, and emergency services that are most likely to be needed during disaster or emergency incidents. The County response to actual or potential disasters or emergencies is typically provided through the full or partial activation of the ESF structure as necessary. The ESFs serve as the coordination mechanism to provide assistance to municipal governments or to County departments and agencies conducting missions of primary County responsibility.
Each ESF is comprised of primary and support agencies. The EOP identifies primary agencies on the basis of authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional area. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities. Additional discussion on roles and responsibilities of ESF primary agencies, and support agencies can be found in the introduction to the ESF Annexes.

Note that not all disaster or emergency incidents result in the activation of all ESFs. It is possible that an incident can be adequately addressed by agencies through activation of certain EOP elements without the activation of ESFs. Similarly, operational security considerations may dictate that activation of EOP elements be kept to a minimum, particularly in the context of certain terrorism prevention activities.

**Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organizations**

Nongovernmental and volunteer organizations collaborate with first responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations providing relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote recovery of disaster victims when assistance is not available from other sources. For example, the American Red Cross is an NGO that provides relief at the local level and also supports the Mass Care element of ESF 6. Community-based organizations receive government funding to provide essential public health services.

The Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) is a consortium of approximately 30 recognized organizations of volunteers active in disaster relief. Such entities provide significant capabilities to incident management and response efforts at all levels. For example, the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation activities conducted during a pollution emergency are often carried out by private, nonprofit organizations working with natural resource trustee agencies.

**Private Sector**

EOP primary and support agencies coordinate with the private sector to effectively share information, form courses of action, and incorporate available resources to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and emergencies.

**Roles**

The roles, responsibilities, and participation of the private sector during a disaster or emergency incident vary based on the nature of the organization and the type and impact of the incident. The roles of private-sector organizations are summarized below.

- **Impacted Organization or Infrastructure**
  Private-sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private-sector organizations that are significant to regional economic recovery from the incident. Examples of privately owned infrastructure include transportation, telecommunications, private utilities, financial institutions, and hospitals.
• **Response Resource**
  Private-sector organizations provide response resources (donated or compensated) during an incident - including specialized teams, equipment, and advanced technologies - through public-private emergency plans, mutual aid agreements, or incident specific requests from government and private-sector-volunteer initiatives.

• **Regulated and/or Responsible Party**
  Owners/operators of certain regulated facilities or hazardous operations may bear responsibilities under the law for preparing for and preventing incidents from occurring, and responding to an incident once it occurs. For example, some activities are required by law or regulation to maintain emergency (incident) preparedness plans, procedures, and facilities and to perform assessments, prompt notifications, and training for a response to an incident.

• **State/Emergency Organization Member**

  • Private-sector organizations may serve as active partners in emergency preparedness and response organizations and activities.

**Responsibilities**

Private-sector organizations support the EOP (voluntarily or to comply with applicable laws and regulations) by sharing information with the government, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.

Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of an Incident of Critical Significance, these private-sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ the resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.

**Response Resources**

Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g., law enforcement, etc.), private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. The County Government maintains ongoing interaction with the critical infrastructure and key resource industries to provide coordination for prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. When practical, or when required under law, private-sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises. In some cases, the government may direct private-sector response resources when they have contractual relationships, using government funds.
Functional Coordination

The primary agency/agencies for each ESF maintain(s) working relations with its associated private-sector counterparts through partnership committees or other means (e.g., ESF 2, Communications - telecommunications industry; ESF 10, Hazardous Materials - oil and hazardous materials industries; etc.).

Citizen Involvement

Strong partnerships with citizen groups and organizations provide support for incident management prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The US Citizen Corps brings these groups together and focuses efforts of individuals through education, training, and volunteer service to help make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to address the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.

Citizen Corps Councils implement Citizen Corps programs, which include Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), Medical Reserve Corps, Neighborhood Watch, Volunteers in Police Service, and the affiliate programs; provide opportunities for special skills and interests; develop targeted outreach for special-needs groups; and organize special projects and community events.

Citizen Corps Affiliate Programs expand the resources and materials available to communities through partnerships with programs and organizations that offer resources for public education, outreach, and training; represent volunteers interested in helping to make their communities safer; or offer volunteer service opportunities to support first responders, disaster relief activities, and community safety efforts.

Other programs unaffiliated with Citizen Corps also provide organized citizen involvement opportunities in support of response to major disasters and events of Critical Significance.

Citizen Corps

The Citizen Corps works through a Citizen Corps Council that brings together leaders from law enforcement, fire, emergency medical and other emergency management, volunteer organizations, elected officials, the private sector, and other community stakeholders.
Response Flow Chart

1. **EMERGENCY SITUATION/EVENT** (Natural/Technological)
   - **LOCAL RESPONSE**
     - **EVENT CONTAINED**
       - **MUTUAL AID RESPONSE**
         - NO
       - **COUNTY RESOURCES**
         - NO
         - YES
     - **YES**
   - **NO**

2. **GEORGIA DUTY OFFICER RESOURCES**
   - **STATE RESOURCES**
     - NO
     - YES
   - **FEDERAL RESOURCES**
     - YES

3. **EVENT TERMINATED**
   - **RECOVERY**

**NOTE:**
Some Federal resources can be accessed through the Duty Officer. In the case of terrorism or federal crimes, federal response will automatically respond.
IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Phases of Emergency Management

Mitigation

Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures implemented prior to, during, or after an incident are intended to prevent the occurrence of an emergency, reduce the community’s vulnerability and/or minimize the adverse impact of disasters or emergencies. A preventable measure, for instance, is the enforcement of building codes to minimize such situations.

Preparedness

Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Preparedness involves actions taken prior to an emergency to protect lives and property and to support and enhance disaster response. Planning, training, exercises, community awareness and education are among such activities.

Response

Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. These activities include immediate actions to preserve life, property, and the environment; meet basic human needs; and maintain the social, economic, and political structure of the affected community. Also included are direction and coordination, warning, evacuation, and similar operations that help reduce casualties and damage, and speed recovery.

Recovery

The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs. Short-term recovery includes damage assessment and the return of vital functions, such as utilities and emergency services, to minimum operating standards. When rebuilding and re-locating is due to damaged property, long-term recovery activities may continue for years.

General

- A basic premise of the EOP is that incidents are generally handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, public health, medical, emergency management, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at that level. Accordingly, in order to protect life and property from the effects of emergencies, government is responsible for all emergency management activities. When operating under such conditions, Georgia Emergency Management Agency will utilize all available resources from within the County, including voluntary and private assets, before requesting other assistance. After an emergency exceeds local capacity to respond, assistance will be requested from other jurisdictions and the state through GEMA. Upon a Presidential declaration, assistance as requested by the state may be provided through Federal ESFs and/or other resources.
• Consistent with the commitment to comprehensive emergency management, this plan addresses major emergency situations that may develop in the county. It outlines activities that address mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The plan emphasizes the capacity of Georgia Emergency Management Agency to respond and accomplish short-term recovery.

• In coordination with the county and municipal governments, Georgia Emergency Management Agency will implement interagency coordination for emergency operations.

• In coordination with the county and municipal governments and Georgia Emergency Management Agency the public information designee will release all emergency information.

• If an agency requests functional support from another agency or organization, assigned personnel and resources will be coordinated by the agency responsible for the ESF.

• All agencies will inform Georgia Emergency Management Agency of personnel assigned to work in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC.)
V. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Continuity of Government/Continuity of Operations (COG/COOP)

Local governments and jurisdictions must be prepared to continue their minimum essential functions throughout the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism. COG/COOP planning facilitates the performance of State and local government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations.

- Government continuity planning facilitates the performance government and services during an emergency that may disrupt normal operations. Contingency plans for the continuity of operations of vital government functions and jurisdictions will allow agencies to continue their minimum essential operations and maintain authority. These plans include the spectrum of possible threats from natural disasters through acts of terrorism.

- Continuity of Government (COG) and Continuity of Operations (COOP) measures will establish lines of personnel succession, ensuring that authority is delegated to appropriate personnel prior to an emergency. Executive office personnel and agency managers will identify, notify, and train the individuals next in line. In addition, personnel will be familiar with alert, notification and deployment procedures to provide for command and control of response and recovery operations.

- Preservation of Records addresses the protection of essential records (e.g., vital statistics, deeds, corporation papers, operational plans, resource data, personnel and payroll records, inventory lists, laws, charters, and financial documents) by the appropriate agency following an emergency or disaster. Governments will plan for preservation of succession and delegation of authority and records necessary for carrying out governments legal and financial functions and the protection of legal and financial rights of citizens.

- The EMA director, under the direction of the local government, is responsible for the following, but not limited to:
  - Determine who is responsible for direction and control at the executive level;
  - Describe the decision process for implementing COG/COOP plans and procedures, including reliable, effective, and timely notification;
  - Establish measures for the protection of vital records;
  - Identify the agencies and personnel (including lines of succession) responsible for providing water, electricity, natural gas, sewer, and sanitation services in affected areas;
  - Identify the location of and contact points for Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs), Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), and other cooperative agreements.
• Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for each local agency that provide specific authorities of designated successors to direct their agencies;

• COG/COOP succession of authority plans are outlined in the Clay County Emergency Management Agency Emergency Operations Plan Annex.
VI. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Services and Resources

An emergency or disaster may place great demands on services and resources. Priority will be based on essential needs, such as food, water, and medical assistance. Other services and resources will be acquired after establishing the need.

Commitment of Services and Resources

- Local governments will commit services and resources in order to save lives and protect property. Response agencies will first utilize services and resources available through their agency or organization. Additional needs may be met from other governments, agencies and/or organizations through mutual-aid or Memorandums of Understanding (MOU). After these sources have been exhausted, additional state resources may be requested from GEMA through the EOC. Clay County Emergency Management Agency maintains an extensive service and resource directory that is maintained by ESF 7.

- Detailed records of expenditures are required by all agencies and organizations responding to a disaster for possible reimbursement, such as through an authorized Federal disaster declaration.

Local Involvement

Clay County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the efforts of agencies and organizations responsible for plan development of ESFs and major revisions. It is strongly recommended that the agencies involved in an ESF conduct coordination meetings and develop an ESF plan for their response to each level of activation. The plan will be reviewed annually and major revisions completed, as necessary. An updated plan shall be submitted for approval to GEMA every four years through the eLEOP system. Minor revisions to the plan should be logged in on the designated form at the beginning of this plan and updated on the eLEOP system.

State Involvement

Coordination of emergency management planning and operations and service and resource sharing across jurisdictional boundaries is necessary. Consequently, the state may be able to assist in the planning process (e.g., radiological, hurricane planning). Clay County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the type and level of assistance. Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will be involved in such planning. This assistance should be interpreted as supporting agencies with ESF responsibilities and enhancing emergency capabilities.

Standard Operating Procedures

Most agencies and organizations within Clay County and its municipalities have emergency functions to perform in addition to their other duties. Each agency and/or
Emergency Operations

Organizational responsibilities are included in each ESF.

Local Responsibilities

Clay County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the following:

- Assist and advise all agencies and/or organizations in the development and coordination of ESFs to ensure necessary planning;
- Brief and train EOC personnel and volunteers as well as conduct periodic exercises to evaluate support function responsibilities;
- Manage the EOC for operational readiness;
- Coordinate with other emergency management agencies, GEMA, and other emergency response organizations;
- Maintain a list of all agency contacts including telephone, fax, and pager numbers (Refer to Clay County Emergency Management Agency EOC Telephone Directory);
- Obtain copies of SOPs for all ESFs;
- Update, maintain and distribute the plan and all major revisions to agencies and organizations contained on the distribution list;
- Advise Clay County Emergency Management Agency officials, municipalities and agencies with ESF responsibilities on the nature, magnitude, and effects of an emergency; and
- Coordinate with public information officials to provide emergency information for the public.

Agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities will:

- Develop and maintain the ESF and SOPs, in conjunction with Clay County Emergency Management Agency and other supporting agencies;
- Designate agency and organization personnel with emergency authority to work on planning, mitigation, preparedness and response issues and commit resources. Staff assignments should include personnel who are trained to work in the EOC;
- Maintain an internal emergency management personnel list with telephone, fax and
• Maintain an internal emergency management personnel list with telephone, fax and pager numbers;

• Provide for procurement and management of resources for emergency operations and maintain a list of such resources;

• Participate in training and exercises to evaluate and enhance ESF capabilities;

• Negotiate and prepare MOUs that impact the specific ESF, in conjunction with Clay County Emergency Management Agency; and

• Establish procedures for the maintenance of records, including personnel, travel, operations and maintenance expenditures and receipts.
VII. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Plan Maintenance

Clay County Emergency Management Agency is the executive agent for EOP management and maintenance. The EOP will be updated periodically as required to incorporate new directives and changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events. This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the EOP.

- **Types of Changes**
  Changes include additions of new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or SIGN authorities or other plans contained in statute, order, or regulation.

- **Coordination and Approval**
  Any department or agency with assigned responsibilities under the EOP may propose a change to the plan. Clay County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for coordinating all proposed modifications to the EOP with primary and support agencies and other stakeholders, as required. Clay County Emergency Management Agency will coordinate review and approval for proposed modifications as required.

- **Notice of Change**
  After coordination has been accomplished, including receipt of the necessary signed approval supporting the final change language, Clay County Emergency Management Agency will issue an official Notice of Change. The notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background, and action required, and provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages that will replace the modified pages in the EOP in addition to manually logged record of changes on the form at the beginning of this plan titled: Record of Revisions. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the EOP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and redistribution of the entire document. Interim changes can be further modified or updated using the above process and through eLEOP system tools.

- **Distribution**
  Clay County Emergency Management Agency will distribute Notices of Change to all participating agencies. Notices of Change to other organizations will be provided upon request.

- **Redistribution of the EOP**
Working toward continuous improvement, Clay County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for an annual review and updates of the EOP and a complete revision every four years, or more frequently if the County Commission or the Georgia Emergency Management Agency deems necessary. The review and update will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and incorporate new information technologies. Clay County Emergency Management Agency will distribute revised EOP documents for the purpose of interagency review and concurrence.

EOP-Supporting Documents and Standards for Other Emergency Plans

As the core plan for domestic incident management, the EOP provides the structures and processes for coordinating incident management activities for terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies. Following the guidance provided, the EOP incorporates existing emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as integrated components of the EOP, as supplements, or as supporting operational plans. Accordingly, departments and agencies must incorporate key EOP concepts and procedures for working with EOP organizational elements when developing or updating incident management and emergency response plans. When an agency develops an interagency plan that involves events within the scope of disaster and emergency incidents, these plans are coordinated with Clay County Emergency Management Agency to ensure consistency with the EOP, and are incorporated into the EOP, either by reference or as a whole. Clay County Emergency Management Agency will maintain a complete set of current local interagency plans. Incident management and emergency response plans must include, to the extent authorized by law:

- Principles and terminology of the NIMS;
- Reporting requirements of the EOP;
- Linkages to key EOP organizational elements such as the EOC; and
- Procedures for transitioning from localized incidents to incidents that require state or federal assistance. The broader range of EOP-supporting documents includes strategic, operational, tactical, and incident specific or hazard-specific contingency plans and procedures. Strategic plans are developed based on long-range goals, objectives, and priorities. Operational-level plans merge the on-scene tactical concerns with overall strategic objectives. Tactical plans include detailed, specific actions and descriptions of resources required to manage an actual or potential incident. Contingency plans are based on specific scenarios and planning assumptions related to a geographic area or the projected impacts of an individual hazard. The following is a brief description of EOP-related documents.

National Incident Management System

The NIMS provides a core set of doctrine, concepts, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all
processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels.

**State and Local Emergency Operations Plans**

State and local emergency operations plans are created to address a variety of hazards. Examples include:

- State emergency operations plans designed to support State emergency management functions.
- Emergency operations plans created at the municipal level to complement State emergency operations plans.

**Hazard Mitigation Plans**

Hazard mitigation plans are developed by States and communities to provide a framework for understanding vulnerability to and risk from hazards, and identifying the pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the risk from those hazards. Multihazard mitigation planning requirements were established by Congress through the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

**Private Sector Plans**

Private sector plans are developed by privately owned companies/corporations. Some planning efforts are mandated by statute (e.g., nuclear power plant operations), while others are developed to ensure business continuity.

**Nongovernmental and Volunteer Organization Plans**

Volunteer and nongovernmental organization plans are plans created to support State and Federal emergency preparedness, response, and recovery operations. Plans include a continuous process of assessment, evaluation, and preparation to ensure that the necessary authorities, organization, resources, coordination, and operation procedures exist to provide effective delivery of services to disaster clients as well as provide integration into planning efforts at all government levels.

**Planning and Operations Procedures**

Procedures provide operational guidance for use by emergency teams and other personnel involved in conducting or supporting incident management operations.

These documents fall into five basic categories:

- Overviews that provide a brief concept summary of an incident management function, team, or capability;
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs) or operations manuals that provide a complete reference document, detailing the procedures for performing a single function (i.e., SOP) or a number of interdependent functions (i.e., operations
- Field operations guides or handbooks that are produced as a durable pocket or desk guide, containing essential tactical information needed to perform specific assignments or functions;
- Point of contact lists; and
- Job aids such as checklists or other tools for job performance or job training.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 1
TRANSPORTATION

Primary Agency
Clay County Public Works

Support Agencies
City of Fort Gaines Public Works
Clay County Board of Education
Clay County Sheriff's Office
Clay County Transit

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of transportation services involves direction and coordination, operations, and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

1. To support and assist municipal, county, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an actual or potential disaster or emergency.
2. To assist city and county agencies and other ESFs with the emergency efforts to transport people. The priorities for allocation of these assets will be:

   a. Evacuating persons from immediate peril.
   b. Transporting personnel for the support of emergency activities.
   c. Transporting relief personnel necessary for recovery from the emergency.

B. Scope

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

   a. Maintain current inventories of local government transportation facilities, supplies, and equipment by mode.
   b. Maintain current resource directories of all commercial and industrial transportation assets, facilities, and supplies within the County, to include maintaining points of contact, their geographic locations, territories, and operating areas.
c. Establish and maintain liaison with the state and adjacent county transportation officials.
d. Plan for supporting all types of evacuation(s) to include lock down of draw bridges, suspension of highway construction and maintenance, lane reversal on evacuation routes, and state traffic management plans and operations.
e. Estimate logistical requirements (e.g., personnel, supplies and equipment, facilities, and communications) during the planning process and through exercises. Develop appropriate transportation packages to support likely scenarios.
f. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
g. Ensure all ESF 1 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response

a. Identify transportation needs required to respond to the emergency.
b. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state transportation assets.
c. Identify, obtain, prioritize and allocate available transportation resources.
d. Report the locations of damage to transportation infrastructure, degree of damage, and other available information to ESF 5.
e. Assist local governments in determining the most viable, available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, and regulate the use of such networks as appropriate.
f. Coordinate emergency information for public release through ESF 15.
g. Plan for transportation support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution points.

3. Recovery

a. Continue to render transportation support when and where required as long as emergency conditions exist.
b. Coordinate the repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure with the assistance of ESF 3.
c. Evaluate and task the transportation support requests for impacted areas.
d. Anticipate, plan for, and ready the necessary notification systems to support damage assessment teams, establishment of staging areas, distribution sites, and other local, state, and federal recovery facilities in the impacted area.
e. Anticipate, plan for, and ready the necessary notification systems to support the deployment of mutual aid teams, and work teams and activities in the impacted area.
f. Ensure that ESF 1 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation
a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the County Commission concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency transportation function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Public Works and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Fort Gaines Public Works, Clay County Board of Education, Clay County Sheriff’s Office and Clay County Transit.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness
a. Plan and coordinate with support agencies and organizations.
b. Maintain a current inventory of transportation resources.
c. Establish policies, procedures, plans, and programs to effectively address transportation needs.
d. Recruit, designate, and maintain a list of emergency personnel.
e. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate transportation capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery
a. Staff the EOC when notified by the EMA director.
b. Establish and maintain a working relationship with support agencies, transportation industries, and private transportation providers.
c. Provide transportation resources, equipment, and vehicles, upon request.
d. Channel transportation information for public release, through the EOC and continue providing information and support upon re-entry.
e. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES
A. Clay County Public Works

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

B. City of Fort Gaines Public Works

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

C. Clay County Board of Education

Make school buses, resources, personnel, equipment, vehicles and fuel available as needed to assist in fulfilling transportation needs.

D. Clay County Sheriff’s Office

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.
ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

E. Clay County Transit

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of communications and warning involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF has been established to assure the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during a disaster or emergency.

1. ESF 2 will identify communications facilities, equipment and personnel that could be made available to support disaster recovery efforts.
2. ESF 2 will identify planned actions of telecommunications companies to restore services.
3. ESF 2 will coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities following a disaster.

B. Scope

1. Communications is information transfer and involves the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.
2. ESF 2 plans, coordinates and assists with the provision of communications support to county disaster response elements. This ESF will coordinate emergency warnings and communications equipment and services from local, county and state agencies, voluntary groups, the telecommunications industry and the military.
3. ESF 2 will serve as the focal point of contingency response communications activity in Clay County before, during and after activation of the EOC.
4. Operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

a. Preparedness

   i. Identify public and private communications facilities, equipment, and personnel located throughout Clay County including emergency communications vehicles or mobile command posts.
   ii. Identify actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
   iii. Coordinate the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel, and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities.
   iv. Develop and coordinate frequency management plans, including talk groups and trunked radio for use in disaster areas.
   v. Develop a long distance communications strategy for implementation during disasters.
   vi. Assess pre-event needs and develop plans to pre-stage assets for rapid deployment into disaster areas.
   vii. Develop plans to prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
   viii. Plan for operations involving coordination with the state to coordinate communications assets beyond County capability.
   ix. Provide reliable links and maintain available support services for disaster communications with local, county, and state, agencies.
   x. Ensure all ESF 2 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.
   xi. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate the county emergency response capability.

b. Response

   i. Conduct communications needs assessments (to include determining status of all communications systems), prioritize requirements, and make recommendations to deploy equipment and personnel to affected area, as required.
   ii. Identify actual actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services.
   iii. Maintain constant two-way communication with all appropriate emergency-operating services of county and local governments.
   iv. Implement frequency management plan in the disaster area, including talk groups and trunked radio, as required.
   v. Provide capability for responsible officials to receive emergency information and communicate decisions.
   vi. Establish communications with GEMA SOC to coordinate communications assets, personnel, and resources and mobile command vehicles as needed.

c. Recovery
Recovery

i. Arrange for alternate communication systems to replace systems that are inoperative due to damage from disasters.
ii. Maintain or restore contact with the other EOCs (state, cities, and county emergency management/preparedness organizations), as capabilities allow.
iii. Make communications channels available to provide appropriate information to the public concerning safety and resources required for disaster recovery.
iv. Maintain or restore contact with all appropriate emergency operations services of county government.
v. Gather communications damage assessment information from public and private organizations (including telephone outages) and report to ESF 5.
vi. Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as needed.
vii. Prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.
viii. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, GEMA ESF 2 personnel in the SOC and other established facilities.
ix. Ensure ESF 2 team members or their agencies, maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

Mitigation

i. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
ii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The emergency communications and warning function is the primary responsibility of Clay County E-9-1-1 and support for this function is the responsibility of the Clay County Sheriff’s Office and Fort Gaines Police Department.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness
a. Establish methods of communications and warning for probable situations including type of emergency, projected time, area to be affected, anticipate severity, forthcoming warnings, and actions necessary.
b. Ensure that primary and alternate communications systems are operational.
c. Recruit, train, and designate communications and warning operators for the EOC.
d. Establish warning systems for critical facilities;
e. Provide communications systems for the affected emergency or disaster area.
f. Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for disabled communications equipment.
g. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications and warning response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Verify information with proper officials.
b. Establish communication capability, between and among EOC, agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities, other jurisdictions, and SOC.
c. Coordinate communications with response operations, shelters, lodging, and food facilities.
d. Provide a system for designated officials to communicate with the public including people with special needs, such as hearing impairments and non-English speaking.
e. Warn critical facilities.
f. Continue coordinated communications to achieve rapid recovery and contact with the SOC.
g. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County E-9-1-1

Coordinate with each support agency through regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Oversee the coordination and management of communications resources, facilities and equipment and initiate alternate and backup systems as needed.

Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for inoperative communications equipment.

Coordinate communications with response operations, shelters, lodging, and food facilities.
Continue coordinated communications to achieve rapid recovery and contact with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery efforts.

Coordinate the various types of communications within the county, including landline telephones, cellular telephones, 800 MHz, VHF, marine band, amateur radio, citizens band radios and emergency response agencies.

B. Clay County Sheriff's Office

Attend regular coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented in support.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.

Develop procedures to obtain telecommunications industry support as required.

Assemble a list of communications assets available to support the recovery.

Coordinate communication asset information with the EOC.

Request the contribution of communication assets from volunteer and private sector agencies.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

C. Fort Gaines Police Department

Attend regular coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented in support.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.

Develop procedures to obtain telecommunications industry support as required.

Assemble a list of communications assets available to support the recovery.

Coordinate communication asset information with the EOC.

Request the contribution of communication assets from volunteer and private sector agencies.
Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 3
PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

Primary Agency
Clay County Public Works

Support Agencies
City of Fort Gaines Public Works
Clay County Board of Commissioners

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of public works and engineering involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in public works and engineering services. The mission of this ESF is to remove debris from streets, eliminate hazards, manage storm damage, provide rapid restoration of water/sewer services, repair essential services, immediately provide damage assessment information and cooperate with other emergency agencies.

B. Scope
This ESF is structured to provide public works and engineering related support for the changing requirements of incident management to include preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation actions. Functions include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness
   a. General
      i. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
      ii. Ensure all ESF 3 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.
   b. Public Works and Engineering
      i. Assist with the provision of water (potable and nonpotable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.
      ii. In coordination with local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable...
and firefighting water.
iii. Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.
iv. Include in ESF 3 Standard Operating Procedures an alerting list, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.
v. Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, required to sustain emergency operations, including emergency power generators.
vi. Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.
vii. Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.
viii. Plan engineering, contracting, and procurement assistance for emergency debris, snow or ice clearance, demolition, public works repair, and water supply, and sewer missions.
ix. In conjunction with GEMA, plan for use of state resources to support ESF 3 operations.

c. Damage Assessment: Coordinate the deployment of state damage assessment teams and other engineer teams into any area of the state.

2. Response

a. Public Works and Engineering

i. Identify water and sewer service restoration, debris management, potable water supply, and engineering requirements as soon as possible.
ii. Evaluate status of current resources to support ESF 3 operations.
iii. Establish priorities to clear roads, repair damaged water/sewer systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate or interim sources of emergency power and water/sewer services.
iv. As needed, recommend priorities for water and other resource allocations.
v. Procure equipment, specialized labor, and transportation to repair or restore public works systems.
vi. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets.
vii. Coordinate with ESF 6 for shelter support requirements.
viii. Coordinate with ESF 8 and ESF 11 for advice and assistance regarding disposal of debris containing or consisting of animal carcasses.
ix. Coordinate with ESF 10 for advice and assistance regarding disposal of hazardous materials.
x. Coordinate with ESF 4 for advice and assistance regarding firefighting water supply.

b. Damage Assessment

i. At the onset of an emergency or disaster, notify department/agency heads and local governments and volunteer organizations to have damage assessment and safety evaluation personnel available to deploy to affected area(s) and pre-position as appropriate.
ii. Provide damage assessment coordinators and support for joint state/federal teams into the affected area, as required.
iii. Coordinate with ESF 12 for public utility damage assessment information.
iv. Collect, evaluate, and send damage assessment reports to ESF 5 and other appropriate agencies.
v. Coordinate state and local damage assessment operations with related state and federal activities.
vi. Prepare damage assessment documents in conjunction with GEMA where appropriate for a presidential emergency or major disaster declaration when necessary.

3. Recovery

a. General

i. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state and federal ESF 3 personnel in the EOC and/or the Joint Field Office (JFO).
ii. Ensure that ESF 3 team members, their agencies, or other tasked organizations, maintain appropriate records of time and costs incurred during the event.

b. Public Works and Engineering

i. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities for emergency repair and restoration. Coordinate, as needed, for debris management operations on public and private property.
ii. Continue to monitor restoration operations when and where needed as long as necessary and until all services have been restored.

c. Damage Assessment: In conjunction with GEMA, develop disaster project worksheets as required.

4. Mitigation
a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives from GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Public works and engineering services is the primary responsibility of Clay County Public Works and support for this function is the responsibility of City of Fort Gaines Public Works and Clay County Board of Commissioners.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Recruit, train, and designate public works and engineering personnel to serve in the EOC.

ii. Develop and maintain an inventory of equipment, supplies, and suppliers required to sustain emergency operations.

iii. Prioritize service restoration for emergencies.

iv. Establish liaison with support agencies, organizations, and the private sector to ensure responsiveness.

v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public works and engineering response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Alert emergency personnel of the situation and obtain necessary resources.

ii. Establish response operations and support personnel working in the EOC.

iii. Maintain coordination and support among applicable agencies and organizations and the private sector.

iv. Channel all pertinent emergency information through the EOC.

v. Assist in evaluating losses, recommending measures for conservation of resources, and responding to needs on a priority basis.

vi. Conduct restoration and maintenance operations until completion of repair services.

vii. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources
III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Public Works

Serve as the Primary coordinator for debris removal and related tasks.

Assist with the provision of water (potable and non-potable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.

In coordination with local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.

Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.

Include an alerting list in the SOP, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.

Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies.

Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.

Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.

Coordinate with other ESFs to consolidate reports of damage and focus assessment efforts.

Act as a liaison between the EOC and the state EOC for damage assessment activity.

Maintain contact with municipal liaisons to collect and relay information.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report expenditure records to the primary agency.

B. City of Fort Gaines Public Works

Serve as the Primary coordinator for debris removal and related tasks.

Assist with the provision of water (potable and non-potable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.

In coordination with local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.
Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.

Include an alerting list in the SOP, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.

Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies.

Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.

Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.

Coordinate with other ESFs to consolidate reports of damage and focus assessment efforts.

Act as a liaison between the EOC and the state EOC for damage assessment activity.

Maintain contact with municipal liaisons to collect and relay information.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report expenditure records to the primary agency.

C. Clay County Board of Commissioners

Serve as the Primary coordinator for debris removal and related tasks.

Assist with the provision of water (potable and non-potable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.

In coordination with local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.

Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.

Include an alerting list in the SOP, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.

Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies.

Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.

Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.

Coordinate with other ESFs to consolidate reports of damage and focus assessment efforts.

Act as a liaison between the EOC and the state EOC for damage assessment activity.

Maintain contact with municipal liaisons to collect and relay information.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report expenditure records to the primary agency.
to the primary agency.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 4
FIREFIGHTING

Primary Agency
Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

Support Agencies
Georgia Forestry Commission

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of firefighting services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides a comprehensive mechanism to ensure appropriate utilization of local fire resources before and after the impact of a disaster. This will include but is not limited to the detection and suppression of urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with a significant natural or man-made disaster.

B. Scope
ESF 4 involves the management and coordination of firefighting resources in the detection and suppression of fires, during rescue situations, and when mobilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local entities.

ESF 9, Search and Rescue and ESF10, Hazardous Materials, will be collocated with ESF 4 and are integral components of the function of ESF 4 support agencies. In preparation for and execution of its fire protection mission, ESF 4 will:

1. Preparedness

   a. Maintain current inventories of fire service facilities, equipment, and personnel throughout the County.
   b. Organize and train fire service emergency teams to rapidly respond to requests for assistance.
   c. Monitor weather and hazardous conditions that contribute to increased fire danger.
   d. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations.
   e. Based on hazardous conditions, conduct fire prevention and education activities for the public.
f. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
g. Ensure all ESF 4 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response

a. Support local fire departments and the Forestry Commission with appropriate resources to include mobilizing and deploying firefighting teams and resources as needed.
b. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets to support firefighting operations.
c. Monitor status of firefighting resources committed to an incident.
d. Maintain staging area locations.
e. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
f. Support fire investigations, as requested.
g. Obtain and submit fire situation and damage assessment reports and provide information to EOC.
h. Establish communications with the State Regional Fire Coordinator, when activated, to coordinate fire service response beyond the capability of County.
i. When the situation dictates, coordinate with GEMA and/or SOC to invoke mutual aid agreements.
j. Once resources are requested, provide for direct liaison with fire chiefs in affected areas to coordinate requests for specific assistance.
k. Require supporting agencies maintain appropriate records of cost incurred during an event.
l. Document any lost or damaged equipment, any personnel or equipment accidents.

3. Recovery

a. Maintain adequate resources to support local operations and plan for a reduction of resources.
b. Conduct reviews of incident actions with teams involved to improve future operations.
c. Inventory lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
d. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 4 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
e. Inform agencies that provided resources where to send records for costs incurred during an event.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Fire Fighting Services

1. Strategy

   Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

   The firefighting services function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Volunteer Fire Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Georgia Forestry Commission.

2. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness

      i. Keep abreast of fire and weather forecasting information and maintain a state of readiness.

      ii. Implement efficient and effective MOUs among local fire agencies.

      iii. Establish reliable communications and incident command systems between support agencies, for an emergency site and EOC.

      iv. Recruit, train, and designate fire service personnel to serve in the EOC.

      v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate fire service response capability.

   b. Response/Recovery

      i. Maintain a list of current fire service agencies and resource capabilities.

      ii. Coordinate fire services support among and between the EOC, functional support agencies, organizations, and SOC.

      iii. Obtain, maintain, and provide fire situation and damage assessment information.

      iv. Channel fire service information for public release through EOC.

      v. Conduct fire fighting operations.

      vi. Provide technical assistance and advice in the event of fires that involve hazardous materials.

      vii. Continue fire service operations through reentry.
viii. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

Coordinate the provision of local firefighting personnel and equipment.
Coordinate and assign any responding mutual aid resources.
Coordinate those resources volunteered for ESF 4 (Firefighting) from other unidentified sources.

B. Georgia Forestry Commission

Provide support and assistance as required and available.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 5
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Primary Agency
Clay County EMA

Support Agencies
Clay County Board of Commissioners
Clay County Sheriff's Office

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of emergency management services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to collect, process, and disseminate information about an actual or potential disaster situation, and facilitate the overall activities of response and recovery. It also is used to make appropriate notifications and interface with other local and state entities.

1. Provide technical information on plans, SOPs, research and support.
2. Collect, process and disseminate essential information to the EOC staff.
3. Develop briefings, displays, and plans.
4. Consolidate key information into reports and other materials; describe and document overall response activities and inform appropriate authorities of the status of the overall response operations.
5. Maintain displays of key information such as maps, charts and status boards, and computer bulletin boards or electronic mail, as available.
6. Establish a pattern of information flow and support of the action planning process initiated by the Command Staff.
7. Provide logistical support for EOC staffing and facility needs.
8. Establish historical records collection process and event reconstruction.
9. Generate various reports and releases to support operations.
10. Coordinate Incident Action Planning to support operations.
11. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements to ensure a seamless resource response to affected jurisdictions.
12. Maintain an on-call workforce of trained and skilled reserve employees to provide the capability to perform essential emergency management functions on short notice and for varied duration.
13. May follow established protocol to request additional state or federal assistance under the Stafford Act; communication made through the...
county emergency manager and GEMA based on need and scope of the emergency.

B. Scope

1. This ESF is structured to coordinate overall information and planning activities from the EOC in support of response and recovery operations. The ESF assimilates incident information when the EOC is activated from municipal representatives and activated ESFs.

2. Activities within the scope of this function include:

   a. Supporting ESFs across the spectrum of incident management from prevention to response and recovery.
   b. Facilitating information flow in the preparedness phase in order to place assets on alert or to preposition assets for quick response.
   c. Coordinating those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency planning and coordination for operations involving potential and actual disasters and emergencies.
   d. Utilizing alert and notification measures to assist in incident action planning, coordination of operations, logistics and material, direction and control, information management, facilitation of requests for State assistance, resource acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support as required.

3. Preparedness

   a. Develop procedures and formats for information gathering and reporting to include procedures for SITREP format and submission.
   b. Train support agencies on roles and responsibilities.
   c. Develop information displays within the EOC.
   d. Ensure weather products are up to date and available for use in the SITREP.
   e. Participate in exercises and training to ensure planning functions are carried out to support this ESF and related SOPs.
   f. Ensure all ESF 5 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

4. Response

   a. Notify all ESF 5 supporting agencies upon activation.
   b. Assign duties to support agency personnel and provide training as required.
   c. Coordinate EOC effort in collecting, processing, reporting and displaying essential information to include development of the SITREP.
   d. Conduct planning to identify priorities, develop approaches, and devise recommended solutions for future response operations.
   e. Provide weather information and briefings to the EOC and others as
required.
f. Plan for support of mobilization sites, staging areas, and distribution
points.
g. Coordinate the reception of state personnel.
h. Plan for transition to JFO and recovery operations.

5. Recovery

a. Continue information gathering and processing.
b. Collect and process information concerning recovery activities to
   include anticipating types of recovery information the EOC and other
government agencies will require.
c. Assist in the transition of direction and control from the EOC to the
   JFO.
d. Anticipate and plan for the support and establishment of staging
   areas, distribution sites in coordination with ESF 7, and other local,
state and/or federal emergency work teams and activities in the
impacted area.
e. Operate ESF 5 cells in both the EOC and JFO, as required.
f. Perform ESF 14 planning functions in the EOC until ESF 14 is
   established at the JFO.
g. Ensure that ESF 5 team members or their agencies maintain
   appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

6. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives from the state concerning mitigation
   and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or
   state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
   EMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure
operational readiness and will develop and maintain Standard Operating
Procedures (SOPs).

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

   a. Monitor potential or developing incidents and support the efforts of
   operations.
b. Support the implementation of mutual aid agreements.
c. Maintains schedule for staffing and operating the Emergency
Operations Center (EOC) from activation to stand-down.

d. Coordinate with agencies to establish evacuation procedures, to include personnel and resources needed.
e. Coordinate damage assessment teams; collect, record, and report information to the SOC.
f. Plan for and coordinate the basic needs of emergency medical and social services required during and after evacuation.
g. Identify a staging area for personnel and equipment in conjunction with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
h. Establish, organize, train, equip and provide for the deployment of damage assessment teams into affected area.
i. Establish procedures for agencies, organizations and local governments to maintain expenditures.
j. Plan and/or attend meetings to ensure planning functions are carried out to support this ESF.
k. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests to evaluate local capability.
l. Identify Points of Distribution (POD) locations in the county to serve the public; coordinate designation of these areas with GEMA.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Alert support agencies and other jurisdictions regarding potential emergency or disaster.
b. Activate and staff EOC according to event magnitude.
c. Coordinate operations and situational reporting to the State Operations Center.
d. Request logistical assistance from supporting agencies and MOUs partners, as necessary.
e. Anticipate and plan for the support of staging areas, distribution sites, opening of shelters (to include neighboring jurisdictions), in conjunction with ESF 6 and ESF 8.
f. Work with ESF 6 and ESF 8 to provide support for movement of people, including individuals with special needs, through coordination with appropriate agencies/organizations.
g. Assign Damage Assessment Teams to survey impact to county.
h. Compile initial damage assessments reports and forward to the SOC.
i. Assist in coordination of state damage assessment activities.
j. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
k. Collect and process information regarding recovery activities to include anticipating types of recovery information the EOC and other state agencies will require.
l. Coordinate and/or participate in briefings, conference calls, etc. to maintain and provide situational awareness.
m. Provide updated information for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.
n. Resume day-to-day operations.
III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County EMA

Coordinate with each support agency through regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.
Coordinate the flow of information within the Emergency Operations Center.
Coordinate the efforts to collect, process, report, and display essential information.
Facilitate support for planning response operations.
Distribute plans and reports to the state and other ESFs.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery efforts.
Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented in support.
Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities.
Request asset support from volunteer and private sector agencies.
Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local response capabilities.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and forward records to the primary agencies.

B. Clay County Board of Commissioners

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support ESF-5 (Emergency Management).
Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to critical activities.
Request asset contributions from volunteer and private sector agencies.
Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with RESOURCE SUPPORT policies and procedures and report these records to the Primary Agency.

ESF Responsibilities
C. Clay County Sheriff's Office

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support ESF-5 (Emergency Management).

Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to critical activities.

Request asset contributions from volunteer and private sector agencies.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with RESOURCE SUPPORT policies and procedures and report these records to the Primary Agency.

ESF Responsibilities

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 6
MASS CARE, HOUSING, AND HUMAN SERVICES

Primary Agency
Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services

Support Agencies
American Red Cross
Clay County EMA
Clay County Health Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of mass care, housing and human services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to coordinate activities involved with the emergency provision of temporary non-medical shelters, housing, and human services to include emergency mass feeding and disaster welfare information of individuals and/or families impacted by a disaster or emergency.

1. Coordinate the tasking of all sheltering activities during a disaster.
2. Coordinate with ESF 8 to establish and operate of mass feeding facilities in areas affected by disasters.
3. Coordinate with relief efforts provided by volunteer organizations performing mass care functions.
4. Coordinate the establishment of a system to provide shelter registration data to appropriate authorities.
5. Work with ESF 8 to coordinate provision of emergency first aid in shelters and fixed feeding sites.
6. Coordinate provision of medical support exceeding that required for standard first aid, for the prevention of communicable diseases, to include epidemiological and environmental health activities, as related to sheltering and feeding disaster victims.
7. Coordinate with ESF 12 to ensure each shelter has power generation capabilities.

B. Scope

1. This ESF is structured to promote the delivery of services and the implementation of programs to assist individuals, households and families
impacted by potential or actual disaster or emergency. This includes economic assistance and other services for individuals impacted by the incident.

2. Activities within the scope of this function include:

a. Preparedness

i. The primary agency will prepare for disasters by coordinating with support agencies for their participation in exercises.

ii. ESF 8 will provide ESF 6 with regularly updated lists of planned special needs shelters or other special needs units in existence in each county.

iii. ESF 6 will maintain a roster of primary contact ESF personnel.

iv. ESF 6 will coordinate with the American Red Cross (ARC), Clay County Emergency Management Agency, and GEMA to ensure an up-to-date shelter list is available.

v. ESF 6 will procure and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have a mission and capability to provide mass feeding in times of disaster.

vi. ESF 6 agencies will participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.

vii. Ensure all ESF 6 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

b. Response

i. Lead and support agencies will have and maintain appropriate listings of agency staff to notify for response activities.

ii. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 5 and ESF 11 regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.

iii. Shelters will be opened and closed in accordance with public need as assessed by the appropriate volunteer organization, state and county emergency management agencies.

iv. ESF 6 will monitor occupancy levels and ongoing victims needs, and will provide ESF 5 with an updated list of operational shelters.

v. ESF 6 will coordinate with Clay County Emergency Management Agency, ARC, VOAD, and ESF 8 to update lists of available shelters including special needs shelters.

vi. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 8 for the provision of medical services and mental health services in shelters with the appropriate agencies.

vii. ESF 6 will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure that each shelter has a working communications system and has contact with the County EOC and the managing agency. This may include radio, telephone, computer, or cellular telephone communication devices.

viii. ESF 6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration
of services to EOC Operations.
ix. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.

c. Recovery

i. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 5, ESF 11, and ESF 8 to establish or support existing mass feeding sites operated by the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and other volunteer agencies. The first priority of mass feeding activities will be disaster victims. Emergency workers will be encouraged to utilize established mass feeding sites in lieu of individual site distribution.

ii. ESF 6 will coordinate mass feeding locations to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.

iii. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 3 for garbage removal and ESF 8 for sanitation requirements and inspections at mass feeding sites in conjunction with county agencies.

iv. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 11 and other responsible agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if needed. Liaison will be established with ESF 11 and 8 to ensure continued coordination for mass feeding.

v. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 6 personnel in the EOC and Joint Field Office (JFO).

d. Mitigation

i. ESF 6 agencies will work to educate citizens on disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities.

ii. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.

iii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports, and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mass Care Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The mass care function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services and support for this function is the
responsibility of American Red Cross, Clay County EMA and Clay County Health Department.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Coordinate MOUs with appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families.

ii. Maintain, through the County Department of Family and Children Services, in coordination with the EMA, American Red Cross, Public Health Department, and Rehabilitation Services Office, an updated list of shelters with all relevant information (e.g., location, capacity, health inspection status, accessibility level, pet space, contact telephone numbers, and pager numbers).

iii. Request that the American Red Cross assume responsibility for securing shelter and feeding arrangements, train shelter workers, provide shelter management, prepare first-aid kits, prepare media releases of shelter locations, operate shelters, and maintain shelter records.

iv. Coordinate with the American Red Cross and EMA to establish a communication system between the EOC and shelters.

v. Prepare for evacuation and care of protective service recipients during an emergency or disaster.

vi. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate mass care and shelter response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Support opening and operating American Red Cross shelter(s), at the request of the EMA.

ii. Assist with the staffing of the American Red Cross shelters, in coordination with ESF 8 and other applicable agencies, as requested upon opening.

iii. Provide staffing support for American Red Cross Services Centers and local Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs), upon request.

iv. Ensure evacuation and care of protective service recipients and arranging for re-entry.

v. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

B. Food Services

1. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with ESF 11 and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Food services is the primary responsibility of Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services and support for this function is the responsibility of American Red Cross, Clay County EMA and Clay County Health Department.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

   i. Identify agencies and organizations with food preparation and distribution capabilities and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities.
   ii. Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food service, issuance, and distribution, in coordination with the EMA and/or other agencies.
   iii. Establish a system for county implementation of Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamps.
   iv. Develop a system for mobile and on-site feeding of emergency workers and shelter residents.
   v. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate food distribution and service response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

   i. Work with the EMA to determine food and water needs.
   ii. Begin plan implementation as expeditiously as possible.
   iii. Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with food and water services and/or distribution.
   iv. Establish sites for food and water service, distribution, and issuance.
   v. Implement the Expedited and/or Emergency Food Stamp Programs at the request of the local government, in coordination with the EMA director.
   vi. Work with ESF 8 and ESF 11 to monitor food and/or water for contamination and issuance of health-related public service announcements, as necessary.
   vii. Continue the provision of food and/or water throughout reentry and recovery.
   viii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES
A. Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services

Coordinate with each support agency through regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support ESF-6.

Ensure the presence of resource materials in sufficient numbers in the ESF location, like: 1) shelter listings for each agency with names and numbers of each shelter manager, 2) locations of all mass feeding sites and 3) the names of site managers.

Provide a system for recording incoming requests for sheltering, mass feeding, response assignments and actions taken.

Establish a protocol for prioritizing response activities.

Coordinate activities with other ESF’s.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery efforts.

B. American Red Cross

Open, administer and operate all shelters.

Attend regular coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute those assets to the response effort.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

ESF

C. Clay County EMA

Support sheltering activities with personnel and facilities, specifically through contractual agreement between (Your) County Board of Education (BOE) and the American Red Cross.

Provide security at BOE facility shelters as required.
Attend regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF. Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities. Request contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

D. Clay County Health Department

Support sheltering activities with personnel and facilities, specifically through contractual agreement between (Your) County Board of Education (BOE) and the American Red Cross. Provide security at BOE facility shelters as required.

Attend regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF. Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities. Request contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 7
RESOURCE SUPPORT

Primary Agency
Clay County Board of Commissioners

Support Agencies
City Council of Fort Gaines
Clay County EMA
Clay County Sheriff's Office

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of resource support services involves direction and coordination of volunteers, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. This ESF has been established to provide logistical and resource support to local entities in supporting emergency response and recovery efforts during an emergency or disaster.

1. ESF 7 shall plan, coordinate and managing resource support and delivery in response to and recovery from a major disaster or catastrophe.
2. ESF 7 shall provide supplies and equipment from county and municipal stocks, commercial sources and donated goods.
3. ESF 7 support agencies will furnish resources as required.
4. Procurement will be made in accordance with current local, state and federal laws and regulations that include emergency procedures under Georgia Statute and Clay County policies and ordinances.

B. Scope

1. Preparedness
   a. Develop methods and procedures for responding to and complying with requests for resources.
   b. Develop procedures for reimbursing private vendors for services rendered.
   c. Develop lists of private vendors and suppliers and their available resources.
   d. Establish pre-planned contracts where necessary to ensure prompt support from vendors during emergencies.
e. Develop and train ESF 7 personnel on County emergency procurement procedures for acquiring supplies, resources, and equipment.

f. Develop resource inventories based on hazard specific studies and corresponding likely resource requests by ESF.

g. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.

h. Develop a Countywide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.

i. Ensure all ESF 7 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response

a. Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.

b. Establish a resource tracking and accounting system, including management reports.

c. Assess initial reports to identify potential resource needs.

d. Identify procurement resources and potential facility locations in the disaster area of operations.

e. Provide data to the Public Information Office for dissemination to the public.

f. Locate, procure, and issue to county agencies the resources necessary to support emergency operations to include coordination with General Services Real Property Management to identify prospective staging area warehouses available for lease to replace damaged or destroyed facilities.

g. Execute countywide logistics plan and coordinate with ESF 1 to support logistics operations.

h. Coordinate with the state to develop procedures for deploying state resources and personnel in support of emergency operations at warehousing facilities, staging areas, and other areas where the need exists.

i. Coordinate with ESF 13 to evaluate warehouse security requirements.

3. Recovery

a. Continue to conduct procurement activities as long as necessary and until procurement needs have been met.

b. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordination with state ESF 7 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

b. Support requests and directives resulting from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The volunteer services function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Board of Commissioners and support for this function is the responsibility of City Council of Fort Gaines, Clay County EMA and Clay County Sheriff’s Office.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness
   a. Maintain a list of volunteers and private organizations, local businesses, and individuals available to provide services, resources, and donated goods.
   b. Execute MOUs between county EMA and support agencies/organizations.
   c. Notify volunteer organizations when an emergency or disaster is threatening or underway.
   d. Alert and request assistance, as appropriate.
   e. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and tests.

2. Response/Recovery
   a. Support delivery of services to victims.
   b. Coordinate staging areas for volunteers to unload, store, or disperse donated goods.
   c. Assess the continuing volunteer service needs of the disaster victims.
   d. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Board of Commissioners
Coordinate with each support agency through regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented.

Coordinate the development of a logistical framework to support recovery operations.

Identify, locate, and if necessary, recruit personnel to support incident operations after coordination with Central Services.

Develop procedures to maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the County EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county supplies are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

B. City Council of Fort Gaines

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

C. Clay County EMA

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.
Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

D. Clay County Sheriff's Office

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
# EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 8
## PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Agency</th>
<th>Clay County Health Department</th>
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</table>
| Support Agencies     | Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services  
|                      | Clay County EMS               |

## I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of health and medical services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

### A. Purpose

This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to provide the mechanism for coordinated County assistance to supplement municipal resources in response to public health and medical care needs for potential or actual disasters and emergencies and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation. Additionally, to delineate procedures for the identification, recording, transportation, sheltering and care of persons requiring special needs in anticipation of, or during an emergency or disaster.

1. ESF 8 will coordinate all resources related to health and medical issues and shall monitor field deployment of medical personnel and resources.
2. ESF 8 will not release medical information on individual patients to the general public to ensure patient confidentiality protection.
3. ESF 8 will prepare reports on casualties/patients to be provided to the American Red Cross for inclusion in the Disaster Welfare Information System and to ESF 15 for informational releases.
4. ESF 8 will establish clear lines of communication and integration of expectations will be established on a routine basis with the EOC.

### B. Scope

This ESF is structured to oversee in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs, to include emergency medical personnel, facilities, vehicles, equipment and supplies for victims, including people with special needs. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness
a. General

i. Develop mutual support relationships with professional associations and other private services and volunteer organizations that may assist during an emergency or disaster.
ii. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
iii. Ensure all ESF 8 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

b. Medical Care

i. Coordinate the provision of medical and dental care.
ii. Identify and coordinate the deployment of doctors, nurses, technicians and other medical personnel to disaster areas.
iii. Maintain inventory lists of medical supplies, equipment, ambulance services, hospitals, clinics and first aid units.
iv. Plan for establishment of staging areas for medical personnel, equipment, and supplies.
v. When emergency facilities are not available, plan for establishment of emergency medical care centers.
vi. Plan for requesting medical assistance teams and coordinate for their support while operating within the county.
vii. Assure that health care facilities (i.e. hospitals, nursing homes, youth and adult medical care facilities) develop patient reduction, evacuation, and relocation procedures.

c. Persons with Special Needs

i. Identify and contact special needs populous and assisted living facilities to coordinate assistance and conduct needs assessments.
ii. Consider all needs such as persons with physical disabilities, special medical needs, communication disabilities, elderly persons, and non-English speakers in the planning process.
iii. Develop evacuation and relocation procedures for persons with special needs.
iv. Develop procedures to monitor health information and records of persons being evacuated or relocated.
v. Plan for deployment of food services or medical services to persons that may be mobility impaired.
vi. Establish plans for evacuation and care of special needs in conjunction with state partners.

d. Public Health and Sanitation

i. Develop procedures to protect the public from communicable diseases and contamination of food, water, and drug supplies (including veterinary drugs).
ii. Develop procedures to monitor public health information.

iii. Develop sanitation inspection procedures and protocols to control unsanitary conditions.

iv. Develop procedures for inspection of individual water supplies.

v. Develop procedures for identification of disease, vector, and epidemic control.

vi. Develop emergency immunization procedures.

vii. Identify laboratory testing facilities.

e. Crisis Counseling

i. Develop procedures for rapidly providing crisis counseling and mental health/substance abuse assistance to individuals and families, to include organizing and training crisis counseling teams.

ii. Develop support relationships with government agencies, professional associations, private services, and volunteer organizations to provide mental health and substance abuse assistance during disasters.

2. Response

a. General

i. Coordinate information releases to the public with the public information officer in the EOC Public Information Group.

ii. Coordinate with State and Federal agencies as required.

iii. Maintain records of expenditures and resources used for possible later reimbursement.

b. Medical Care

i. Coordinate the delivery of health and medical services.

ii. Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, pharmaceuticals, and supplies.

iii. Assist the coordination of patient evacuation and relocation.

iv. Assist with hazardous materials response.

c. Public Health and Sanitation

i. Manage public health and sanitation services.

ii. Determine need for health surveillance programs throughout County.

iii. Issue Public Health notice for clean-up on private property.

iv. Arrange for the provision of medical personnel, equipment, and supplies as well as special dietary and housing needs.

v. Notify state of planning limitations regarding evacuation and core individuals with special needs.
d. Crisis Counseling: Coordinate for the provision of mental health and recovery services to individuals, families, and communities.

3. Recovery

a. General

   i. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with state ESF 8 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
   ii. Ensure ESF 8 members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of activities and costs incurred during the event.

b. Medical Care

   i. Assist with restoration of essential health and medical care systems.
   ii. Assist with restoration of permanent medical facilities to operational status.
   iii. Assist with restoration of pharmacy services to operational status.
   iv. Assist with emergency pharmacy and laboratory services.

c. Persons with Special Needs

   i. Continue coordination with agencies and organizations caring for people with special needs for return to assisted living facilities or relocation.
   ii. Encourage and assist vulnerable populations to create and keep emergency preparedness and response plans.

d. Public Health and Sanitation

   i. Monitor environmental and epidemiological surveillance.
   ii. Continue long-term emergency environmental activities.

e. Crisis Counseling: Coordinate the management of continuous mental health and substance abuse assistance to individuals and families.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the state concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The health and medical services function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Health Department and support for this function is the responsibility of Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services and Clay County EMS.

B. Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness

   a. Coordinate MOUs with all appropriate agencies and organizations for the provision of services to or on behalf of affected individuals and families.
   b. Plan for the continuity of health and medical services, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, Community Mental Health agency and Rehabilitation Services office.
   c. Establish a directory of health and medical resources.
   d. Work with the American Red Cross on the identification of volunteers and provision of training.
   e. Maintain a coordinated approach with state public health.
   f. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate health and medical services response capability.

2. Response/Recovery

   a. Assist the EMA with health and medical resources, services, and personnel upon notification of an emergency or disaster.
   b. Support the American Red Cross with health and medical services during shelter operations, as requested upon opening.
   c. Secure, in conjunction with the EMA, American Red Cross, other agencies and organizations, and the private sector, mental health, rehabilitation assistance, and other services, when necessary.
   d. Assist EMA, American Red Cross, other community agencies and organizations, and the private sector with issues affecting people who have special needs.
   e. Provide informational support to emergency medical services;
   f. Channel all relevant health and medical information for public release through the EMA and state public health.
   g. Continue service assistance throughout reentry and until all health and medical issues are resolved.
   h. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.
III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Health Department

Coordinate with each support agency through regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating the overall county efforts to provide medical and public health assistance to the affected area.

Conduct initial assessment of health and medical needs.

Determine need for additional personnel and resources and initiate request mutual aid to EOC.

Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of voluntary resources of health/medical personnel, supplies and equipment.

Establish, as needed, active and passive surveillance systems for the protection of public health.

Coordinate the response for: hazardous materials, safety of food and drugs, radiological hazards, mental health problems victims, water systems and victim identification/mortuary services.

B. Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services

Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster area as requested.

Coordinate the transport of victims to medical facilities outside the county in accordance with approved trauma transport protocols.

Coordinate advance life support, basic life support, Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics.

C. Clay County EMS

Coordinate the notification, information update and evacuation assistance to medical facilities within the county.
IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 9
SEARCH AND RESCUE

Primary Agency
Clay County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies
Clay County E-9-1-1
Clay County EMA
Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

I. INTRODUCTION
The emergency support function of search and rescue involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
Rapidly deploy local search and rescue components to provide specialized life-saving assistance to municipal authorities during an emergency or disaster.

1. EMA will assist in coordinating county assets and augment agencies having SAR responsibilities and may request state and Federal SAR assistance.
2. ESF 9 will interface with ESFs 1 and 8 to assist with medical assistance and the transportation of victims beyond initial collection points.

B. Scope
Urban SAR activities include, but are not limited to, locating, extricating, and providing immediate medical assistance to victims trapped in collapsed structures. Non-urban SAR activities include, but are not limited to, emergency incidents that involve locating missing persons, boats which are lost at sea, locating downed aircraft, extrication if necessary, and treating any victims upon their rescue.

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness
   a. Maintain a current inventory of resources, including trained personnel, which could support search and rescue operations. Maintain records reflecting local capability.
   b. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
c. Maintain liaison with State urban search and rescue assets and plan for reception of external assets.
d. Maintain personnel and equipment in a state of readiness appropriate to existing and anticipated emergency conditions to include mobilizing resources and staging them at various locations.
e. Assist local governments in training of personnel and rescue organizations for search and rescue operations.
f. Ensure all ESF 9 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response

a. Support local agencies with appropriate resources, to include mobilizing and deploying teams and equipment as needed.
b. Using the ICS, assume responsibility for coordinating and tracking all resources committed to an incident. This may include placing personnel at a forward command post. Establish staging areas with the requesting group.
c. Deploy liaison teams to county EOC or incident base of operations, as needed.
d. Plan for and establish relief resources to replace or rotate with committed resources for extended operations.
e. Coordinate other State and Federal support for search and rescue operations to include planning for reception and deployment to area of operations.
f. Coordinate with ESF 1 for use of buses to transport rescue teams or rescued victims or persons evacuated from an emergency area to a safe location or emergency shelter.

3. Recovery

a. Continue to support local operations and plan for a reduction of operations.
b. Inventory any lost or damaged equipment and record any personnel injuries or equipment accidents.
c. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF 9 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).
d. Require ESF 9 team members and their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in county or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The search and rescue function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Sheriff's Office and support for this function is the responsibility of Clay County E-9-1-1, Clay County EMA and Clay County Volunteer Fire Department.

1. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness
      i. Establish and maintain uniform search and rescue procedures.
      ii. Recruit, train, and certify search and rescue personnel.
      iii. Develop an inventory of resources, equipment, and personnel.
      iv. Enter MOUs for additional assistance and/or logistical support.
      v. Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival.
      vi. Establish a record keeping system.
      vii. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate search and rescue response capability.

   b. Response/Recovery
      i. Respond to requests by the EMA.
      ii. Monitor response efforts.
      iii. Channel emergency search and rescue information to the EMA-EOC.
      iv. Support request from other community agencies and/or jurisdictions.
      v. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Sheriff's Office
Agencies participating in SAR efforts will rely on ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources) to provide food and water to support operations.

The local SAR leaders will coordinate with ESF-3 for assistance in completing any structural shoring required to ensure the safety of the teams.

The department will partner with municipal police departments to provide security for SAR teams.

ESF

B. Clay County E-9-1-1

Agencies participating in SAR efforts will rely on ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources) to provide food and water to support operations.

The local SAR leaders will coordinate with ESF-3 for assistance in completing any structural shoring required to ensure the safety of the teams.

The department will partner with municipal police departments to provide security for SAR teams.

ESF

C. Clay County EMA

Agencies participating in SAR efforts will rely on ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources) to provide food and water to support operations.

The local SAR leaders will coordinate with ESF-3 for assistance in completing any structural shoring required to ensure the safety of the teams.

The department will partner with municipal police departments to provide security for SAR teams.

ESF

D. Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

The designated EOC Fire Department Coordinator will coordinate provision of representatives on a 24-hour basis to the EOC. The composition of each SAR team shall be determined by the Incident Commander/ SAR Coordinator.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION
No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 10
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Primary Agency
Clay County EMA

Support Agencies
Clay County Sheriff's Office
Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of hazardous materials involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF coordinates County support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during disasters or emergencies.

B. Scope
This ESF will provide a coordinated response by local resources and initiate requests for state and federal resources when necessary to minimize adverse effects on the population and environment resulting from the release of or exposure to hazardous or radiological materials.

1. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of both radiological and non-radiological components of this function include but are not limited to:

a. Preparedness

i. Prepare an inventory of existing threats using SARA Title III, Tier II information.
ii. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents.
iii. Develop plans for communications, warning, and public information.
iv. Develop procedures for identification, control, and clean-up of hazardous materials.
v. Provide, obtain, or recommend training for response personnel using courses made available by FEMA, Department of Energy (DOE), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Georgia Public Safety Training Center, EPA, and manufacturers and transporters of hazardous materials, as well as training based on
OSHA requirements for each duty position.
vi. Maintain a listing of private contractors capable of performing emergency and/or remedial actions associated with a hazardous materials incident.
vii. Maintain an inventory of local assets capable of responding to a hazardous materials incident.
viii. Develop plans and/or mutual aid agreements regarding hazardous materials incidents with local agencies, other county agencies, contiguous states, federal agencies, and private organizations as required.
ix. Collect and utilize licensing, permitting, monitoring, and/or transportation information from the appropriate local, county, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations to facilitate emergency response.
x. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.
xi. Ensure all ESF 10 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

b. Response

i. ESF 10 will coordinate, with the Unified/Incident Command, all hazardous substance response specific efforts and provide information to the EOC for coordination of all other municipal efforts.
ii. Provide 24-hour response capability and dispatch personnel to an incident scene as necessary.
iii. ESF 10 will assess the situation to include: the nature, amount and location of real or potential releases of hazardous materials; pathways to human and environmental exposure; probable direction and time of travel of the materials; potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; types, availability, and location of response resources, technical support, and cleanup services; and priorities for protecting human health, welfare and the environment.
iv. After reviewing reports, gathering and analyzing information and consulting with appropriate agencies, determine and provide, as available, the necessary level of assistance.
v. Provide protective action recommendations, as the incident requires.
vi. Provide for monitoring to determine the extent of the contaminated area and consult with appropriate support agencies to provide access and egress control to contaminated areas.
vii. Consult with appropriate local, state, or federal agencies and/or private organizations with regard to the need for decontamination. Coordinate with ESF 8 regarding decontamination of injured or deceased personnel.
viii. Coordinate decontamination activities with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.
ix. Coordinate with appropriate local, state, and federal agencies to ensure the proper disposal of wastes associated with hazardous materials incidents; and assist in monitoring or tracking such shipments to appropriate disposal facilities.

x. Coordinate with ESF 1 for the use of staging areas and air assets, and technical advice and assistance on regulated rail.

xi. Coordinate with ESF 3 for technical assistance on water, wastewater, solid waste, and disposal.

xii. Coordinate with ESF 12 for technical advice and assistance on intra-County pipelines.

xiii. Coordinate with GEMA for use of state assets.

c. Recovery

i. Terminate operations when the emergency phase is over and when the area has been stabilized by responsible personnel.

ii. Request and maintain documented records of all expenditures, money, and physical resources of the various governmental department/agencies involved in emergency operations. Ensure that ESF 10 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

iii. Anticipate and plan for arrival of, and coordination with, state ESF 10 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

d. Mitigation

i. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

ii. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.

iii. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The hazardous materials services function is the primary responsibility of Clay County EMA and support for this function is the responsibility of Clay County Sheriff's Office and Clay County Volunteer Fire Department.

B. Actions
1. Mitigation/Preparedness

a. Prepare a facility profile and inventory of potential hazardous materials.
b. Identify potential contacts and resources in order to conduct a community vulnerability analysis to determine potential hazardous materials threats and on-site inspections.
c. Plan for response to hazardous materials incidents and coordinate with the EMA and other first responders.
d. Develop procedures for identification, communications, warning, public information, evacuation, control, and monitoring and/or supervising cleanup of hazardous materials.
e. Obtain training for response personnel available through GEMA, Georgia Fire Academy, manufacturers and shippers of hazardous materials, and/or other sources.
f. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate hazardous materials response capabilities.

2. Response/Recovery

a. Verify incident information and notify the EMA and other applicable agencies.
b. Establish a command post at a safe distance near the scene or staff the EOC, if the situation becomes excessive.
c. Provide further information on the situation to the EMA and convey warnings for dissemination to the public.
d. Request assistance for emergency health and medical, as well as mass care, if the situation warrants.
e. Ensure availability of expertise and equipment to manage the incident.
f. Utilize proper procedures for containment to prevent additional dangers.
g. Support response teams, owner, shipper, state, and/or federal environmental personnel during cleanup.
h. Establish area security and prohibit all unauthorized personnel from entering the containment area.
i. Terminate cleanup operations after dangerous situation subsides.
j. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County EMA

Coordinate the provision of local firefighting personnel and equipment.
Coordinate and assign any responding mutual aid resources.

B. Clay County Sheriff’s Office

Provide support and assistance as requested and available.

C. Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

Provide support and assistance as requested and available.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 11
AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary Agency
Clay County Extension Agent

Support Agencies
Clay County EMA
Georgia Dept of Ag

I. INTRODUCTION
The emergency support function of agriculture and natural resources involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work this ESF. This ESF has been established to support provision of nutrition assistance, management of diseases, food safety, and to protect significant properties.

1. Actions undertaken through ESF 11 are coordinated with and conducted cooperatively with state and local incident management officials and with private entities.
2. Each supporting agency is responsible for managing its respective assets and resources after receiving direction from the primary agency for the incident.
3. Food Safety and Inspections are activated upon notification of the occurrence of a potential or actual disaster or emergency by the Department of Public Health.
4. Actions undertaken are guided by and coordinated with County and local emergency preparedness and response officials and State and Federal officials and include existing USDA internal policies and procedures.
5. Actions undertaken under ESF 11 to protect, conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore resources are guided by the existing internal policies and procedures of the primary agency for each incident.
6. The primary agency for each incident coordinates with appropriate ESFs and other annexes to ensure appropriate use of volunteers and their health and safety and to ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect the health and safety of all workers.
7. Control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoontic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation.
8. Assurance of food safety and food security.
9. Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic property resources before, during, and/or after a disaster or emergency.

B. Scope
To provide for the following functional responsibilities:

Identify, secure and distribute food, bottled beverages, and supplies, and support the provision for sanitary food storage, distribution, and preparation during an emergency or disaster; Provide for mitigation, response and recovery to natural disasters, and/or acts of terrorism affecting animals, agriculture production, and the food sector; Assist agriculture in an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, or a highly ineffective or economically devastating plant pest disease or infestation; Assist with agriculture production, animal industry, and wildlife adversely affected by a disaster, either natural or man-made; and, Conserve, rehabilitate, recover and restore natural, cultural, and historic properties prior to, during, and after a man-made or natural disaster.

1. Preparedness
   a. Maintain an accurate roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
   b. Identify and schedule disaster response training for ESF 11 personnel.
   c. Maintain current food resource directories to include maintaining points of contact.
   d. Identify likely transportation needs and coordinate with ESF 1.
   e. Ensure all ESF 11 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response
   a. Lead support agencies will maintain a roster of personnel assigned to perform ESF 11 duties during a disaster.
   b. Coordinate with ESF 6 and ESF 5, regarding mass feeding sites established by responding emergency management agencies.
   c. ESF 11 will coordinate with EMA and Public Health to update lists of all available provision of medical services with appropriate agencies.
   d. ESF 6 will provide a list of mass care sites requiring restoration of services to EOC Operations.
   e. ESF 6 will coordinate with ESF 13 regarding additional security resources, if needed, at mass care shelters.

3. Recovery
   a. ESF 11 will coordinate with ESFs 5, 6, and 8 to establish or support existing mass feeding sites operated to ensure optimal access for public service based on emergency needs.
b. ESF 11 will coordinate with State agencies for the provision of food and water to mass feeding sites, if necessary.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA and/or other state agencies and federal partners concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency, county, or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
d. Work to educate citizens on disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Natural Disaster and Animals, Animal Industry and Wildlife

1. Strategy
The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of ESF 11 will coordinate with the Georgia Department of Agriculture (GDA) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the lead state agencies for ESF 11. The GDA will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures to include, but not limited to poultry, cattle, swine, dairy, equine, goats, sheep, and companion animal industries for a natural disaster. DNR will develop and maintain Standard Operating Procedures regarding aquaculture, seafood, wildlife, and exotic animals for natural disasters and the preservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Develop mutual aid agreements with professional associations and private agencies/organizations.
ii. Coordinate with ESF 6 in identifying potential pet friendly shelters near approved emergency American Red Cross shelters.
iii. Participate in and/or conduct exercises or tests regularly, to validate this ESF and related SOPs.
iv. Prepare, in conjunction with GEMA, public service announcements (PSAs) to increase public awareness regarding pet options and animal directives.
v. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate animal and animal
industry response capability.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Support the EMA-EOC with all available resources.
ii. Coordinate local emergency response with regional and state systems.
iii. Request additional personnel and equipment for triage and shelter facilities, when necessary.
iv. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.
v. Obtain additional supplies, equipment, personnel, and technical assistance from support agencies and the private sector.
vi. Provide assistance and care for livestock and other animals impacted by the disaster. If this assistance and care cannot be provided locally, request assistance from ESF 11 through the SOC.
vii. Provide information to state ESF 11 on all available animal shelter facilities and confinement areas identified, before, during and after the disaster.
viii. Assist with the evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination. Request additional assistance from state ESF 11 as needed.
ix. Support GA-SART(s) as necessary.
x. Coordinate with supporting agencies and Volunteer Agencies Active in Disaster (VOAD) for additional animal emergency sheltering and stabling for both large and small animals.
xi. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.
xii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized. Report to EMA upon request.
xiii. Resume day-to-day operations.

B. Nutrition Assistance and Food Safety

1. Strategy
   The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness
i. Identify agencies and organizations responsible for food safety inspections and monitoring and coordinate MOUs with appropriate entities.

ii. Maintain procedures and responsibilities for food inspection and response to threatened food supplies.

iii. Establish a system for the notification process of suspected or adulterated food supplies.

iv. Participate in tests and exercises to evaluate communication with other agencies with food safety and security duties.

v. Coordinate with ESF 6, the response to mass food distribution from secured sources.

vi. Coordinate the development of an operational plan that will ensure timely distribution of food and drinking water.

vii. Assess the availability of food supplies and storage facilities capable of storing dry, chilled, or frozen food.

viii. Assess the availability of handling equipment and personnel for support.

ix. Develop notification procedures for mobilizing food services, personnel, and resources.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Coordinate with state and local agencies and authorities for requested support if county agencies are overwhelmed.

ii. Identify proper state and federal agencies to contact in the event of suspicious activity contributing to adulterated food supplies.

iii. Provide guidance for immediate local protective actions and reports, and establish communication with GDA and the Department of Human Resources (DHR).

iv. Work with local EMA to determine critical food needs of the affected population in terms of numbers of people and their location.

v. Coordinate community resources and personnel to assist with delivery services and/or distribution as necessary for secured food supplies.

vi. Provide assistance in support of ESF 6 Mass Care, establishing distribution sites and requirements for distribution.

vii. Establish linkages with volunteer and private agencies/organizations involved in congregate meal services.

viii. Secure food, transportation, equipment, storage, and distribution facilities.

ix. Initiate procurement of essential food and supplies not available from existing inventories.

x. Refer victims needing additional food to volunteer and private agencies/organizations.

xi. Coordinate with appropriate law enforcement in events where contamination of the food supply with a chemical or biological agent may have been suspicious or intentional.

xii. Designate certain individuals to serve as expert points of contact
for law enforcement.

xiii. Provide for communication, surveillance, and response with all appropriate agencies in response to an act of agro-terrorism.

xiv. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.

xv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and resources utilized, and report expenditures to local EMA and GEMA upon request.

xvi. Resume day-to-day operations.

C. Animal and Plant Diseases and Pests

1. Strategy

The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

   i. Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations, and private agencies/organizations.
   ii. Work with GDA and DNR to train first responders, community leaders, and the agricultural industry at the awareness level in agro-security and agro-terrorism.
   iii. Work with GDA and DNR to provide for surveillance of foreign animal diseases or an animal disease, syndrome, chemical, poison, or toxin that may pose a substantial threat to the animal industries, aquaculture or seafood industries, the economy, or public health of the state.
   iv. Provide for surveillance of pests which may pose a potential or substantial threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy, or the public health of the state.
   v. Develop local plans and resources to enhance awareness of surveillance for early detection of animal health emergencies and agro-terrorism.
   vi. Conduct and/or participate in exercises, training sessions, and workshops to assist local communities and support agencies/organizations.
   vii. Encourage support agencies to develop emergency operations plans that detail their support functions for ESF 11.

b. Response/Recovery
i. Work with GDA and other appropriate state agencies to coordinate the collection of samples, ensure proper packaging and handling, and deliver them to designated laboratories for testing.

ii. Coordinate the crisis response and the resulting consequences, as well as cooperate with law enforcement officials and the State of Georgia in criminal investigations, if a terrorist act is suspected in connection with an agriculture, animal, or food incident.

iii. Work with GDA to coordinate the decontamination and/or destruction of animals, plants, cultured aquatic products, food, and their associated facilities as determined necessary.

iv. Support GDA's efforts to quarantine, stop sale, stop movement, and place other restrictions under GDA authority of animals, plants, equipment, and products as necessary to control and eradicate diseases and pests.

v. Secure supplies, equipment, personnel and technical assistance from support agencies/organizations, and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health emergency management or any act of agro-terrorism that may pose a substantial threat to the state.

vi. Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and disease dissemination.

vii. Support any identified County Agriculture Response Teams (CARTs) and other local emergency response teams with the statewide support network and the State Agriculture Response Teams (GA-SARTs).

viii. Determine need for mutual aid assistance and implement requests for assistance through local mutual aid agreements or through GEMA for state assistance, or mutual aid assistance through agreements such as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

ix. Request Veterinary Medical Assistance Team (VMAT) assistance through the SOC if needed.

x. Coordinate operations to assure occupational safety measures are followed.

xi. Coordinate damage assessment as necessary.

xii. Restore equipment and supplies to a normal state of operational readiness.

xiii. Coordinate public information to provide updates to ESF 15.

xiv. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to local EMA and GEMA upon request.

xv. Resume day-to-day operations.

D. Resource Protection
1. Strategy
The agency assigned primary responsibility for ESF 11 will coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure operational readiness. Agencies with responsibilities for this section of the ESF, will coordinate with the EMA, GDA, and DNR. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations. ESF 11 agencies will coordinate with public natural, cultural, and historic properties and state agencies to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery. On the state level, the Georgia Archives will manage, monitor, and assist in or conduct response and recovery actions to minimize damage to natural, cultural, or historic property resources, including essential government and historical records. ESF 11 agencies will request assistance for this resource through the SOC.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Participate in mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional organizations, private agencies, and organizations.

ii. Develop inventory of natural, cultural, and historic resources that will be covered by this plan.

iii. Participate in a and/or conduct workshops for historical and cultural properties to encourage developmental plans for disaster prevention, preparedness, and recovery.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Support the disaster recovery with all available resources.

ii. If criminal activity is suspected, cooperate with the criminal investigation jointly with appropriate state and federal law enforcement agencies.

iii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15 to distribute to the public and media.

iv. Provide technical assistance to public natural, historic and cultural properties in damage assessment; request needed technical assistance and damage assessment support from the state or federal government through the SOC.

v. Work with the state to reopen public natural, historic, and cultural properties as soon as safely possible, to the public.

vi. Request assistance from the state for preservation, scientific/technical, and records and archival management advice and information for stabilization, security, logistics, and contracting for recovery services of damaged natural, historic or cultural resources pertaining to documentary and archival records and historic documents.

vii. Maintain financial records on personnel, supplies, and other resources utilized and report to local EMA and GEMA upon request.
viii. Resume day-to-day operations.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Extension Agent

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs analysis and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your area of responsibility.

Assemble a list of assets available to support the recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request the contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

B. Clay County EMA

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs analysis and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your area of responsibility.

Assemble a list of assets available to support the recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request the contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.
C. Georgia Dept of Ag

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs analysis and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your area of responsibility.

Assemble a list of assets available to support the recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request the contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 12
ENERGY

Primary Agency
Clay County Board of Commissioners

Support Agencies
Clay County E-9-1-1
Clay County EMA

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of energy services direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to coordinate response activities of energy and utility organizations in responding to and recovering from fuel shortages, power outages, and capacity shortages which impact or threaten to impact Clay County citizens and visitors during and after a potential of actual disaster or emergency.

1. This ESF will coordinate providing sufficient fuel supplies to emergency response organizations and areas along evacuation routes.
2. Coordinate the provision of materials, supplies, and personnel for the support of emergency activities being conducted.
3. Maintain communication with utility representatives to determine emergency response and recovery needs.
4. Coordinate with schools and other critical facilities within the county to identify emergency shelter power generation status/needs; and coordinate with other ESFs with assistance in providing resources for emergency power generation.
5. Maintain lists of energy-centric critical assets and infrastructures, and continuously monitors those resources to identify and correct vulnerabilities to energy facilities.
6. Addresses significant disruptions in energy supplies for any reason, whether caused by physical disruption of energy transmission and distribution systems, unexpected operational failure of such systems, or unusual economic or political events.

B. Scope
This ESF is structured to coordinate the provision of emergency supply and transportation of fuel and the provision of emergency power to support
The transportation of fuel and the provision of emergency power to support immediate response operations as well as restoring the normal supply of power to normalize community functioning. This ESF will work closely with local and state agencies, energy offices, energy suppliers and distributors.

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

   a. Develop and maintain current directories of suppliers of services and products associated with this function.
   b. Establish liaison with support agencies and energy-related organizations.
   c. In coordination with public and private utilities, ensure plans for restoring and repairing damaged energy systems are updated.
   d. In coordination with public and private utilities, establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of natural gas supply, petroleum fuels, and electric power.
   e. Promote and assist in developing mutual assistance compacts with the suppliers of all power resources.
   f. Develop energy conservation protocols.
   g. Ensure all ESF 12 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response

   a. Analyze affected areas to determine operational priorities and emergency repair procedures with utility field personnel. Provide status of energy resources to the EOC Operations Group as required and, when possible, provide data by county.
   b. In coordination with public and private utilities, prioritize rebuilding processes, if necessary, to restore power to affected areas.
   c. Locate fuel for emergency operations.
   d. Administer, as needed, statutory authorities for energy priorities and allocations.
   e. Apply necessary County resources, to include debris removal, in accordance with established priorities in response to an emergency.
   f. Provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with the EOC Public Information Group.
   g. Coordinate with ESF 1 for information regarding transport of critical energy supplies.
   h. Plan for and coordinate security for vital energy supplies with ESF 13.
   i. Maintain continual status of energy systems and the progress of restoration.
   j. Utility repair and restoration activities to include collecting and providing energy damage assessment data to ESF 3.
   k. Recommend energy conservation measures.
3. Recovery

a. Maintain coordination with all supporting agencies and organizations on operational priorities and emergency repair and restoration.
b. Continue to provide energy emergency information, education and conservation guidance to the public in coordination with ESF15.
c. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF12 personnel in the EOC and the Joint Field Office.
d. Continue to conduct restoration operations until all services have been restored.
e. Ensure that ESF12 team members or their support agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.

4. Mitigation

a. Anticipate and plan for mitigation measures.
b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or the state concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

Energy services is the primary responsibility of Clay County Board of Commissioners and support for this function is the responsibility of Clay County E-9-1-1 and Clay County EMA.

1. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Establish liaison support to ensure responsiveness, in conjunction with EMA and the private sector.
ii. Identify additional resources and assistance teams;
iii. Develop emergency response support plans.
iv. Prepare damage assessment, repair and restoration procedures, and reporting mechanisms.
v. Recommend actions to conserve energy and conservation guidance.
vi. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate energy response capabilities.
b. Response/Recovery

i. Determine critical energy supply needs of priority populations (e.g., infants, elderly, and other people with special needs).

ii. Gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage, as well as estimate repair and restoration time.

iii. Activate assistance teams and obtain necessary resources to assist in recovery.

iv. Serve as the focal point for the EMA and EOC in order to protect the health and safety of affected persons.

v. Work with the EMA to provide public service announcements on energy conservation, mitigation impacts, and restoration forecasts.

vi. Coordinate with other affected areas to maximize resources and information exchange.

vii. Conduct repair and maintenance operations until restoration of all services.

viii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Board of Commissioners

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Assemble a list of energy and utility related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute those assets to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

B. Clay County E-9-1-1
Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Assemble a list of energy and utility related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

C. Clay County EMA

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Assemble a list of energy and utility related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 13
PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES

Primary Agency
Clay County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies
Fort Gaines Police Department

I. INTRODUCTION
The emergency support function of public safety and security services involves direction and coordination, operations and follow-through during an emergency or disaster.

A. Purpose
This ESF integrates countywide public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual disaster or emergency.

1. Local, private sector, and specific State and Federal authorities have primary responsibility for public safety and security, and typically are the first line of response and support in these functional areas.
2. In most incident situations, local jurisdictions have primary authority and responsibility for law enforcement activities, utilizing the Incident Command System on-scene. In larger-scale incidents, additional resources should first be obtained through the activation of mutual aid agreements with neighboring localities and/or State authorities, with incident operations managed through a Unified Command structure.
3. Through ESF 13, State and/or Federal resources could supplement County and local resources when requested or required, as appropriate, and are integrated into the incident command structure using NIMS principals and protocols.
4. ESF 13 primary agencies facilitate coordination among supporting agencies to ensure that communication and coordination processes are consistent with stated incident management missions and objectives.
5. When activated, ESF 13 coordinates the implementation of authorities that are appropriated for the situation and may provide protection and security resources, planning assistance, technology support, and other technical assistance to support incident operations, consistent with agency authorities and resource availability.

B. Scope
This ESF is structured to oversee public safety to include law enforcement,
This ESF is structured to oversee public safety to include law enforcement, victim recovery, and deceased identification and mortuary services. The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness

   a. ESF 13 capabilities support incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security, planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.
   b. ESF 13 is generally activated in situations requiring extensive assistance to provide public safety and security and where local government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or in pre-incident or post-incident situations that require protective solutions or capabilities unique to the county.
   c. ESF 13 will procure and regularly update a list of all agencies (public and private) that have the capability to provide law enforcement and security services and victim recovery and mortuary services.

2. Response

   a. Provide warning and communications in support of the communications and warning plans.
   b. Staff the EOC as directed.
   c. Provide security to the EOC.
   d. Secure evacuated areas, including safeguarding critical facilities, and controlling entry and exit points to the disaster area as requested.
   e. ESF 13 will coordinate with ESF 5 to request additional resources, if needed.
   f. ESF 13 will activate existing MOUs with appropriate entities.

3. Recovery

   a. Continue those operations necessary to protect people and property.
   b. Assist in return of evacuees.
   c. Assist with reconstitution of law enforcement agencies as necessary.
   d. Require ESF 13 team members or their agencies maintain appropriate records of costs incurred during the event.
   e. Phase down operations as directed by the EOC.

4. Mitigation

   a. ESF 13 agencies will conduct and/or support community education programs on survival and safety.
   b. Support requests and directives resulting from GEMA and/or other state agencies and federal partners concerning mitigation and/or redevelopment activities.
   c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency, county, state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.
II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Law Enforcement and Security

1. Strategy
   Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

   a. Mitigation/Preparedness

      i. Analyze hazards and determine law enforcement requirements.
      ii. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services.
      iii. Develop MOUs with adjacent and support law enforcement agencies.
      iv. Analyze hazards, critical facilities, determine law enforcement requirements, and develop plans to preposition assets.
      v. Train regular and support personnel in emergency duties.
      vi. Develop plans to conduct initial damage assessment.
      vii. Establish and maintain liaison with federal, state and local agencies.
      viii. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.
      ix. Participate in and/or conduct exercises and training to validate this ESF and supporting SOPs.
      x. Ensure all ESF 13 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

   b. Response/Recovery

      i. Provide warning and communications assistance in support of ESF 2.
      ii. Staff the EOC as directed.
      iii. Coordinate security for critical facilities, as needed.
      iv. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters.
      v. Control entry and exit to the emergency or disaster area.
      vi. Control vehicle and individual access to restricted areas.
      vii. Continue operations necessary to protect people and property.
      viii. Coordinate public information and provide updates for ESF 15.
      ix. Assist in return of evacuees.
      x. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources.
Victim Recovery Services

1. Strategy
   Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions
   a. Mitigation/Preparedness
      i. This function will be coordinated with and involve other agencies/organizations.
      ii. Develop and maintain standard operating procedures and plans, to include alerting lists of personnel and agencies.
      iii. Establish and maintain standards for human remains recovery operations.
      iv. Establish and maintain human remains recovery support and reporting procedures.
      v. Recruit, train, and certify recovery personnel.
      vi. Develop an inventory of resources and establish a record keeping system.
      vii. Conduct or participate in exercises to evaluate recovery response capability.
      viii. Conduct and/or support community education programs on survival.
   
   b. Response/Recovery
      i. Respond to requests by local EMA; monitor response efforts.
      ii. Support requests from neighboring counties and MOU/EMAC agreements.
      iii. Maintain records, expenditures, and document resources utilized during response and recovery.

C. Deceased Identification and Mortuary Services

1. Strategy
   Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this ESF, in cooperation with the EMA. This function will be
coordinated with ESF 5 and involve other support agencies and organizations.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Develop plans for location, identification, removal and disposition of the deceased.
ii. Establish a system for collecting and disseminating information regarding victims and have the operational capability to deliver the information in a field environment in coordination with the EOC Public Information Group.
iii. Develop protocols and maintain liaison with Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORT).
iv. Identify agencies, organizations and individuals capable of providing support services for deceased identification including the county coroner.
v. Maintain a description of capabilities and procedures for alert, assembly and deployment of mortuary assistance assets.
vi. Identify public and private agencies and organizations capable of providing support to victims families.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Initiate the notification of deceased identification teams.
ii. Retain victim identification records.
iii. Support evacuation plans with traffic control, communications, area patrols and security for shelters.
iv. Coordinate DMORT teams and services through existing MOUs and EMAC agreements.
v. Coordinate county assistance for next-of-kin notification.
vi. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Sheriff's Office

Participate in planning for areas of agency expertise and provide assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other ESF departments and agencies.

B. Fort Gaines Police Department
Participate in planning for areas of agency expertise, and provide assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other ESF departments and agencies.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 14
LONG TERM RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Primary Agency
Clay County Board of Commissioners

Support Agencies
Clay County EMA
Clay County Sheriff's Office

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose
This ESF provides operational guidance to those who are assigned to work in this ESF. The mission of this ESF is to provide a framework for Clay County Emergency Management Agency support to municipal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of a disaster or emergency.

1. ESF 14 recognizes the primacy of affected governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term community recovery priorities.
2. Agencies continue to provide recovery assistance under independent authorities to municipal governments; the private sector; and individuals, while coordinating activities and assessments of need for additional assistance through the ESF 14 coordinator.
3. Support is tailored based on the type, extent, and duration of the event and long-term recovery period, and on the availability of state and federal resources.
4. Long-term community recovery and mitigation efforts are forward-looking and market-based, focusing on permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the economy, with attention to mitigation of future impacts of a similar nature, when feasible.
5. The Federal Government uses the post-incident environment as an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of previous community recovery and mitigation efforts.
6. ESF 14 facilitates the application of loss reduction building science expertise to the rebuilding of critical infrastructure (e.g., in repairing hospitals or emergency operation centers to mitigate for future risk).

B. Scope
Structure: This ESF will provide coordination during large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require assistance to address significant long-term impacts in
incidents that require assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses and employment, community infrastructure, and social services). Activities within the scope of this function include:

1. Preparedness
   a. Develop systems to use predictive modeling to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.
   b. Review County Hazard Mitigation Plan to identify vulnerable facilities.
   c. Analyze and evaluate long-term damage assessment data.
   d. Ensure all ESF 14 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response
   Use predictive modeling to determine vulnerable critical facilities as a basis for identifying recovery activities.

3. Recovery
   a. Analyze evaluate long-term damage assessment data.
   b. In coordination with the state government, assign staff to identify and document economic impact and losses avoided due to previous mitigation and new priorities for mitigation in affected areas.
   c. Review the County Hazard Mitigation Plan for affected areas to identify potential mitigation projects.

4. Mitigation
   a. Support requests and directives resulting from the state and/or federal government concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.
   b. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or state/federal briefings, situation reports and action plans.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. This ESF will assess the social and economic consequences in the impacted area and coordinate efforts to address long-term community recovery issues resulting from a disaster or emergency.
B. Advise on the long-term recovery implications of response activities and coordinate the transition from response to recovery in field operations.
C. Work with municipal governments; non-governmental organizations; and private-sector organizations to conduct comprehensive market disruption and loss analysis and develop a comprehensive long-term recovery plan for the community.
D. Identify appropriate State and Federal programs and agencies to support implementation of the long-term community recovery plan, ensure
coordination, and identify gaps in resources available.

E. Determine/identify responsibilities for recovery activities, and provide a vehicle to maintain continuity in program delivery among departments and agencies, and with municipal governments and other involved parties, to ensure follow-through of recovery and hazard mitigation efforts.

F. Develops coordination mechanisms and requirements for post-incident assessments, plans, and activities that can be scaled to incidents of varying types and magnitudes.

G. Establishes procedures for integration of pre-incident planning and risk assessment with post-incident recovery and mitigation efforts.

H. Facilitates recovery decision making across ESFs. Also facilitates awareness of post incident digital mapping and pre-incident County and municipal hazard mitigation and recovery planning across ESFs

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

Supporting information and hazard analyses are contained in the appendix section of this plan.

A. Clay County Board of Commissioners

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.

Request contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

B. Clay County EMA

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.
Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

C. Clay County Sheriff’s Office

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION 15
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Primary Agency
Clay County Sheriff's Office

Support Agencies
Clay County Board of Commissioners
Clay County EMA

I. INTRODUCTION

The emergency support function of external affairs includes direction, policies, responsibilities, and procedures for disseminating timely, accurate, and easily understood information to the public before, during, and after a disaster or emergency situation. Hazard-specific appendices to this plan contain additional information for such specific emergencies.

A. Purpose

1. Ensures that sufficient County assets are deployed to the field during a potential or actual disaster or emergency to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace.
2. This ESF includes a provision for providing information in a clear, concise and accurate manner on actions to be taken by local agencies and governments and actions to be taken by the public. Every effort shall be made to prevent and counter rumors and inaccurate information.

B. Scope

The emergency operations necessary for the performance of this function include, but are not limited to:

1. Preparedness
   a. Develop a public information program to educate the public regarding the effects of common, emergency, and disaster situations.
   b. Develop plans to coordinate with international, national, state and local news media for emergency operations, before, during and after emergency situations.
   c. Develop plans to conduct a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program during emergencies and disasters; this includes the establishment of a Joint Information Center (JIC).
   d. Develop plans and programs to educate news media that ESF 15 is
Develop plans and programs to educate news media that ESF 15 is the primary information center during emergency situations.

e. Develop procedures to organize and operate a media briefing area and/or a JIC.

f. Develop and maintain pre-scripted EAS messages, news releases, and public service announcements, for all hazards to include hurricane and coastal storm, rainwater flooding, storm surge and tornado.

g. Encourage development of disaster plans and kits for the public.

h. Provide evacuation information to the affected public.

i. Participate in exercises and training to validate this annex and supporting SOPs.

j. Update public information responder listing, as necessary.

k. Develop and implement training programs for all ESF members.

l. Develop and maintain a roster with contact information of all ESF personnel.

m. Ensure all ESF 15 personnel integrate NIMS and ICS principles in all planning and preparedness initiatives.

2. Response

a. Alert agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used.

b. Provide timely and accurate EAS messages and news releases in common language and terminology to inform the public.

c. Provide emergency public information to special needs populations.

d. Coordinate with news media regarding emergency operations.

e. Provide mass notification to urban and rural populations and provide periodic media updates.

f. Execute a multi-agency/jurisdiction coordinated public information program.

g. Organize and operate a press briefing area and a JIC, as appropriate.

h. Supplement local emergency management public information operations, as necessary, and when resources are available.

3. Recovery

a. Continue public information activities to include updating the public on recovery efforts.

b. Anticipate and plan for arrival of and coordinate with state ESF 15 personnel in the EOC, and the Joint Field Office (JFO).

c. Process and disseminate disaster welfare and family reunification information.

4. Mitigation

a. Support and plan for mitigation measures.

b. Support requests and directives resulting from the Governor and/or GEMA concerning mitigation and/or re-development activities.

c. Document matters that may be needed for inclusion in agency or
II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Strategy
EMA will coordinate overall information and planning activities for state agencies and organizations.

EMA will coordinate with appropriate agencies to ensure operational readiness of the Intel Function for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Clay County Sheriff's Office provides primary responsibility of this ESF and support for this function is the responsibility of Clay County Board of Commissioners and Clay County EMA.

B. Response Actions

1. Mitigation/Preparedness
   a. Develop a briefing and reporting system to include an EOC briefing, situation report, public information and federal request format for the EOC Intel Function;
   b. Share Intel formats with agencies and organizations that have primary functional responsibilities;
   c. Update the information and planning system as required; and
   d. Participate in and/or conduct exercises.

2. Response/Recovery
   a. Begin Intel Function upon activation of the EOC;
   b. Collect and process information from state agencies and organizations with primary Emergency Support Function responsibilities;
   c. Prepare EOC briefings, situation reports and geographic data for mapping to keep state and federal agencies and organizations, officials, local governments and local Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) abreast of the severity and magnitude and provide updates to Public Affairs for media release;
   d. Provide technical assistance information and analysis to the EMA Director and EOC Chief, upon request;
   e. Coordinate needs and damage assessment of affected areas for dissemination to appropriate agencies and organizations;
   f. Track and record data necessary for federal declaration;
   g. Prepare information for after-action reports; and
   h. Resume day-to-day operations.

C. Public Information Services
1. Strategy
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed and maintained by the agency or organization that has primary responsibility for this section of the ESF. This function will be coordinated with and involve other support agencies and organizations.

The public information services function is the primary responsibility of Clay County Sheriff’s Office and support for this function is the responsibility of Clay County Board of Commissioners and Clay County EMA.

2. Actions

a. Mitigation/Preparedness

i. Designate an individual to serve as a public information officer or coordinator.

ii. Develop protocol and designate a liaison for communication with local, state, and federal governments and to handle legislative inquiries.

iii. Assist agencies and organizations with ESF responsibilities in development of uniform procedures for media releases (refer to Appendix I, Public Information Procedures).

iv. Maintain a media directory (refer to Appendix J, Media Contact List).

v. Support disaster public awareness initiatives through dissemination of information, news articles, PSAs, and presentation of audio-visual materials.

vi. Establish communication resources to provide people with sensory disability (e.g., visual and hearing impaired) and non-English speaking persons with emergency management information regarding emergencies or disasters.

vii. Educate the public on alert messages such as watches and warnings through media such as radio, television, and newspaper.

viii. Develop protocols for agencies and organizations with functional support responsibilities (e.g., American Red Cross ? opening of shelters, Department of Transportation ? evacuation routing) to inform the media about emergency and/or disaster plans.

ix. Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate public information capacity.

b. Response/Recovery

i. Define public notification timeframe regarding an emergency or disaster and disseminate information to the media.

ii. Maintain a system to ensure accurate dissemination of emergency information such as location, type of hazard, extent of damage, casualties, shelters open, evacuation routes, and
other protective actions.
i. Provide a designated area for media briefings and/or press conferences and conduct briefings in a timely manner.
iv. Provide updates (e.g., response to inquiries about missing relatives, restricted areas of access and reentry) regarding the emergency or disaster.
v. Establish media responsibilities and appropriate spokespersons from local government, agencies, and organizations with ESF responsibilities.
vi. Continue provision of public safety and other necessary assistance information throughout the recovery phase.
vii. Provide advanced media releases to the GEMA-SOC.
viii. Coordinate with other jurisdictions that share the media market.
ix. Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Clay County Sheriff’s Office

Coordinate all news releases with GEMA.

B. Clay County Board of Commissioners

Provide resources, assistance and support as requested and available.

C. Clay County EMA

Provide resources, assistance and support as requested and available.

IV. COUNTY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

No County-specific information provided.
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<tr>
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<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
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AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- Local Resolution for Emergency Management.
EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ACTIVATION CHECKLIST

☐ 1. Receive notification of ESF Activation from Clay County Emergency Management Agency.

☐ 2. Notify all ESF supporting agencies.

☐ 3. Verify status of Activation of the EOC.

☐ 4. Send Representative to the EOC at designated times.

☐ 5. Sign in at EOC Security Station to receive badge and log hours.


☐ 7. Obtain situation briefing from EOC staff.

☐ 8. Ensure adequate staffing for 24-hour coverage. Confirm names and hours of liaison staff with appropriate agencies.

☐ 9. Inventory go kits and work area. Check supplies, phone, and computer. Report any deficiencies to the EOC Manager.

☐ 10. Establish filing system (may include, but not limited to, status reports, situation reports, briefing papers, assignments, mission tasking, telephone rosters, daily reports, etc).

☐ 11. Establish contact with forward deployed teams or other agencies, as required. Exchange point of contact information and establish reporting times for all elements.

☐ 12. Begin gathering information and provide operational report to Operations Chief.
GLOSSARY

Alternate Emergency Operations Center - A site located away from the primary Emergency Operations Center where officials exercise direction and coordination in an emergency or disaster.

Area Command - An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned.

Catastrophic Incident - A natural or manmade incident, which results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, and/or government functions

Command Post - A designated location to communicate and exercise direction and coordination over an emergency or disaster.

Continuity of Government - Measures taken to ensure coordination of essential functions of government in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Critical Facilities - Schools, libraries, hospitals, public roads, water and sanitation systems, public safety buildings and other essential infrastructure.

Cyber - Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches that support critical infrastructure.

Damage Assessment - An appraisal or determination of the number of injuries or deaths, damage to public or private property, status of critical facilities, services, communication networks, public works and utilities, and transportation resulting from a man-made or natural disaster.

Decontamination - Reduction or removal of chemical, biological or radioactive material from a structure, area, object, or person.

Direction and Coordination - Determining and understanding responsibilities so as to respond appropriately and expeditiously at a centralized center and/or on-scene location during emergency operations.

Disaster - A man-made or natural disaster resulting in severe property damage, injuries and/or death within a community or multi-jurisdictional area that requires local, state, and federal assistance to alleviate damage, loss, hardship, or suffering.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) - A facility established in a centralized location within or near the disaster area at which disaster victims (individuals, families, or businesses) apply for disaster aid.

Drill - A practical approach or procedure that involves elements of a preparedness plan or the use of specific equipment to evaluate a plan prepared response.

Emergency - As defined by the Stafford Act, an emergency is “any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - A digital voice/text technology communications system consisting of broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to provide public information before, during, and after disasters.

Emergency Management - An organized analysis, planning, direction, and coordination of resources to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery from an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Management Agency (EMA) - Local government agency, established by local resolution(s), charged with the responsibility for local emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities within the jurisdiction.
Emergency Management Agency Director - An individual with primary responsibility for emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the jurisdiction.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - Physical location at which local government officials and designated agencies and/or organization representatives coordinate information and resources to support domestic management activities.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) - A document describing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions necessary by local government and designated and supporting agencies or organizations in preparation of an anticipated emergency or disaster.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) - 15 identified government and private-sector capabilities organized into a structure to facilitate assistance required during mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery to save lives, protect health and property, and maintain public safety.

Evacuation - Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Evacuees - Persons moving from areas threatened or struck by an emergency or disaster.

Exercise - A simulated occurrence of a man-made or natural emergency or disaster involving planning, preparation, operations, practice and evaluation.

Federal Disaster Assistance - Aid to disaster victims and state and local governments by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other federal agencies available once a Presidential Declaration has been made.

First Responder - Local and nongovernmental police, fire, and emergency personnel who in the early stages of an incident are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment.

Georgia Emergency Management Agency (GEMA) - A state agency established by state law, responsible for statewide emergency management mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities within the State of Georgia.

Hazard - A dangerous situation or occurrence that may result in an emergency or disaster.

Hazard Mitigation - Any measure that will reduce potential damage to property, persons or life from a disaster or emergency from a predetermined possible hazard.

Hazardous Material - Substance or material that has been determined to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property including pollutants and contaminants when released into the environment.

Hazardous Materials Incident - An occurrence resulting in the uncontrolled release of hazardous materials accident capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property.

In-Kind Donations - Donations given in the form of goods, commodities, or services rather than money.

Incident - An occurrence or event, natural manmade caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - Field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A management tool consisting of procedures for organizing personnel, facilities, equipment and communications at the scene of an emergency.

Incident Commander - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident
operations at the incident site.

**Incident of Critical Significance** - An actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of County, local, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

**Infrastructure** - The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

**Joint Information Center (JIC)** - A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

**Joint Operations Center (JOC)** - The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident.

**Jurisdiction** - A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical. (e.g., city, county, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

**Liaison Officer** - A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

**Local Government** - County, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments, regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; or a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

**Major Disaster** - As defined by the Stafford Act, any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

**Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)** - A written memorandum of understanding between agencies and organizations to share resources and assistance during an emergency or disaster.

**Mitigation** - Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or life, to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an emergency or disaster.

**Mobile Command Post (MCP)** - A vehicle having the capability to communicate and exercise direction and coordination over an emergency or disaster.

**Mutual Aid Agreement** - Written agreement between agencies, organizations, and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

**National Incident Management System (NIMS)** - A system that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, and local governments; the private sector; and NGOs to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

**Natural Resources** - Natural resources include agriculture, biota, fish, livestock, wildlife, domesticated animals, plants, and water.
**Nongovernmental Organization** - A nonprofit or private-sector entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government.

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)** - Branch of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for establishing and enforcing safety and health standards in the workplace.

**Operating Condition (OPCON)** - Scale with increasing levels of preparedness from five to one requiring performance of predetermined actions in response to a perceived or real threat.

**Power Outage** - An interruption or loss of electrical service due to disruption of power generation or transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, equipment failure, or fuel shortage.

**Preparedness** - Maintaining emergency management capabilities in readiness, preventing capabilities from failing, and augmenting the jurisdiction’s capability including training, conducting and evaluating exercises, identifying, and correcting deficiencies, and planning to safeguard personnel, equipment, facilities, and resources from effects of a hazard.

**Presidential Declaration** - When disaster exceeds local and state government’s capacity to respond, or provide sufficient resources for response, the state’s Governor may request federal assistance, which is then approved by the President in the form of a Presidential Declaration which then increases federal aid to the affected areas.

**Primary Responsibility** - An agency or organization designated leadership and coordination of a specific emergency support function so as to mitigate, prepare, respond, and assist with recovery of an emergency or disaster.

**Private Sector** - Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. Includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, private emergency response organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

**Public Health** - Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

**Public Information** - Dissemination of information in anticipation of an emergency or disaster and timely actions, updates, and instructions regarding an actual occurrence.

**Public Information Officer** - A designated individual responsible for preparing and coordinating the dissemination of emergency public information.

**Public Works** - Work, construction, physical facilities, and services provided by governments for the benefit and use of the public.

**Recovery** - Long-term activities beyond damage assessment necessary to satisfy immediate life support needs, maintain logistical support, begin restoration of the infrastructure, identify individuals and communities eligible for disaster assistance, and implement post-disaster mitigation.

**Resources** - Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an Emergency Operations Center.

**Response** - Time sensitive actions to save lives and/or protect property, stabilize emergency or disaster situations, and initiate actions to notify emergency management representatives of the crisis, evacuate and/or shelter the population, inform the public about the situation, assess the damage, and request additional assistance, as needed.


**Shelter** - A designated facility that provides temporary congregate care for individuals and families who have been forced from their homes by an emergency or disaster.
Shelter Management - The internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility by the American Red Cross.

Staging Area - A location pre-selected for emergency management equipment, vehicles, and personnel to begin coordinated operations, deployment of personnel to host jurisdictions and other assistance to affected communities.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - Directions, detailing task assignments, and a step-by-step process of responsibilities relating to each Emergency Support Function or in relation to organizational response.

State Operations Center (SOC) - Permanent facility designated by the State Emergency Management Agency as the central location for information gathering, disaster analysis, and response coordination before, after and during a disaster.

Strategic Plan - A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Support Agencies - An agency or organization which provides assistance to the primary agency or organization with designated Emergency Support Function responsibility.

Terrorism - The unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons.

Unaffiliated Volunteer - An individual who is not formally associated with a recognized voluntary disaster relief organization; also known as a "spontaneous" or "emergent" volunteer.

Unified Command - An application of Incident Command System (ICP) used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Unsolicited Goods - Donated items offered by and/or sent to the incident area by the public, the private sector, or other source, that have not been requested by government or nonprofit disaster relief coordinators.

Urban Search and Rescue - Operational activities that include locating, extricating, and providing on-site medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed or damaged structures.

Volunteer - Any individual accepted to perform services by an agency that has authority to accept volunteer services when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

Volunteer and Donations Coordination Center - Facility from which the Volunteer and Donations Coordination Team operates to review and process offers.

Warning - Alerting local government, agencies and organizations with emergency support function responsibilities, and the public regarding the threat of extraordinary danger (e.g., tornado warning, hurricane warning, severe storm warning) and that such occurrence has been sighted or observed specifying related effects that may occur due to this hazard.

Watch - Indications by the National Weather Service that, in a defined area, conditions are possible or favorable for the specific types of severe weather (e.g., flashflood watch, tropical storm watch).

Weapon of Mass Destruction - Any weapon that is designed or intended to cause widespread destruction resulting in serious bodily injury or death through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic substance at a level dangerous to human life.
## ESF Matrix of Primary & Support Agencies

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**P = PRIMARY AGENCY:**

Responsible for Management of the ESF; Devise, coordinate, and implement disaster recovery plans for the ESF.

**S = SUPPORT AGENCY:**

Responsible to provide expertise, experience, and assts to the ESF as needed or requested by the Primary Agency.

**ESF’s:**

1 = TRANSPORTATION  
2 = COMMUNICATIONS  
3 = PUBLIC WORKS / ENGINEERING  
4 = FIREFIGHTING  
5 = EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
6 = MASS CARE  
7 = RESOURCE SUPPORT  
8 = PUBLIC HEALTH / MEDICAL  
9 = SEARCH AND RESCUE  
10 = HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
11 = AG / NATURAL RESOURCES  
12 = ENERGY
13 = PUBLIC SAFETY
14 = LONG TERM RECOVERY
15 = EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
American Red Cross

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

Open, administer and operate all shelters.

Attend regular coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute those assets to the response effort.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

City Council of Fort Gaines

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

City of Fort Gaines Public Works

ESF 1: Transportation (Support)
Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

Serve as the Primary coordinator for debris removal and related tasks.

Assist with the provision of water (potable and non-potable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.

In coordination with local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.

Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.

Include an alerting list in the SOP, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.

Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies.

Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.

Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.

Coordinate with other ESFs to consolidate reports of damage and focus assessment efforts.

Act as a liaison between the EOC and the state EOC for damage assessment activity.

Maintain contact with municipal liaisons to collect and relay information.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report expenditure records to the primary agency.

Clay County Board of Commissioners

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Support)

Serve as the Primary coordinator for debris removal and related tasks.
Assist with the provision of water (potable and non-potable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.

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Act as a liaison between the EOC and the state EOC for damage assessment activity.

Maintain contact with municipal liaisons to collect and relay information.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report expenditure records to the primary agency.

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support ESF-5 (Emergency Management).

Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to critical activities.

Request asset contributions from volunteer and private sector agencies.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with RESOURCE SUPPORT policies and procedures and report these records to the Primary Agency.

ESF Responsibilities

ESF 7: Resource Support (Primary)

Coordinate with each support agency through regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented.

Coordinate the development of a logistical framework to support recovery operations.

Identify, locate, and if necessary, recruit personnel to support incident operations after
Identify, locate, and if necessary, recruit personnel to support incident operations after coordination with Central Services.

Develop procedures to maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the County EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county supplies are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

ESF 12: Energy (Primary)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Assemble a list of energy and utility related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute those assets to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Primary)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.

Request contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

ESF 15: External Affairs (Support)
Provide resources, assistance and support as requested and available.

**Clay County Board of Education**

**ESF 1: Transportation (Support)**

Make school buses, resources, personnel, equipment, vehicles and fuel available as needed to assist in fulfilling transportation needs.

**Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services**

**ESF 6: Mass Care (Primary)**

Coordinate with each support agency through regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support ESF-6.

Ensure the presence of resource materials in sufficient numbers in the ESF location, like: 1) shelter listings for each agency with names and numbers of each shelter manager, 2) locations of all mass feeding sites and 3) the names of site managers.

Provide a system for recording incoming requests for sheltering, mass feeding, response assignments and actions taken.

Establish a protocol for prioritizing response activities.

Coordinate activities with other ESF’s.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery efforts.

**ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)**

*Coordinate the evacuation of patients from the disaster area as requested.*

*Coordinate the transport of victims to medical facilities outside the county in accordance with approved trauma transport protocols.*

*Coordinate advance life support, basic life support, Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics.*

**Clay County E-9-1-1**

**ESF 2: Communications (Primary)**

Coordinate with each support agency through regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Oversee the coordination and management of communications resources, facilities and
equipment and initiate alternate and backup systems as needed.

Develop maintenance and protection arrangements for inoperative communications equipment.

Coordinate communications with response operations, shelters, lodging, and food facilities.

Continue coordinated communications to achieve rapid recovery and contact with the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery efforts.

Coordinate the various types of communications within the county, including landline telephones, cellular telephones, 800 MHz, VHF, marine band, amateur radio, citizens band radios and emergency response agencies.

**ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)**

Agencies participating in SAR efforts will rely on ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources) to provide food and water to support operations.

The local SAR leaders will coordinate with ESF-3 for assistance in completing any structural shoring required to ensure the safety of the teams.

The department will partner with municipal police departments to provide security for SAR teams.

**ESF 12: Energy (Support)**

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Assemble a list of energy and utility related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

**Clay County EMA**

**ESF 5: Emergency Management (Primary)**

Coordinate with each support agency through regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.
Coordinate the flow of information within the Emergency Operations Center.
Coordinate the efforts to collect, process, report, and display essential information.
Facilitate support for planning response operations.
Distribute plans and reports to the state and other ESFs.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during response and recovery efforts.
Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented in support.
Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities.
Request asset support from volunteer and private sector agencies.
Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local response capabilities.
Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and forward records to the primary agencies.

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

Support sheltering activities with personnel and facilities, specifically through contractual agreement between (Your) County Board of Education (BOE) and the American Red Cross.
Provide security at BOE facility shelters as required.

Attend regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.
Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities.
Request contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.
Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.
Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.
Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.
Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.
Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in
Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

Agencies participating in SAR efforts will rely on ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources) to provide food and water to support operations.

The local SAR leaders will coordinate with ESF-3 for assistance in completing any structural shoring required to ensure the safety of the teams.

The department will partner with municipal police departments to provide security for SAR teams.

ESF

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Primary)

Coordinate the provision of local firefighting personnel and equipment.

Coordinate and assign any responding mutual aid resources.

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs analysis and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your area of responsibility.

Assemble a list of assets available to support the recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request the contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

ESF 12: Energy (Support)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to
support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Assemble a list of energy and utility related assets available to support recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

ESF 15: External Affairs (Support)

Provide resources, assistance and support as requested and available.

Clay County EMS

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Support)

Coordinate the notification, information update and evacuation assistance to medical facilities within the county.

Clay County Extension Agent

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Primary)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.
Conduct a needs analysis and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your area of responsibility.

Assemble a list of assets available to support the recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request the contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

Clay County Health Department

ESF 6: Mass Care (Support)

Support sheltering activities with personnel and facilities, specifically through contractual agreement between (Your) County Board of Education (BOE) and the American Red Cross.

Provide security at BOE facility shelters as required.

Attend regular meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to these activities.

Request contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.

ESF 8: Public Health / Medical (Primary)

Coordinate with each support agency through regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Provide leadership in directing, coordinating and integrating the overall county efforts to provide medical and public health assistance to the affected area.

Conduct initial assessment of health and medical needs.

Determine need for additional personnel and resources and initiate request mutual aid to EOC.

Coordinate and direct the activation and deployment of voluntary resources of health/medical personnel, supplies and equipment.

Establish, as needed, active and passive surveillance systems for the protection of public health.
Coordinate the response for: hazardous materials, safety of food and drugs, radiological hazards, mental health problems victims, water systems and victim identification/mortuary services.

Clay County Public Works

ESF 1: Transportation (Primary)

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

ESF 3: Public Works / Engineering (Primary)

Serve as the Primary coordinator for debris removal and related tasks.

Assist with the provision of water (potable and non-potable) and ice into the disaster area if local supplies become inadequate.

In coordination with local emergency management officials, develop policy for conservation, distribution and use of potable and firefighting water.

Identify and locate chemicals to maintain a potable water supply.

Include an alerting list in the SOP, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers, of agencies, counties, municipalities and organizations supporting public works and engineering functions.

Maintain a current inventory of equipment and supplies.

Establish operational needs for restoration of public works service during the emergency.

Develop and maintain listings of commercial and industrial suppliers of services and products, to include points-of-contact and telephone numbers associated with public works and engineering functions.

Coordinate with other ESFs to consolidate reports of damage and focus assessment efforts.

Act as a liaison between the EOC and the state EOC for damage assessment activity.

Maintain contact with municipal liaisons to collect and relay information.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report expenditure records to the primary agency.
ESF 1: Transportation (Support)

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

Attend regular coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented in support.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.

Develop procedures to obtain telecommunications industry support as required.

Assemble a list of communications assets available to support the recovery.

Coordinate communication asset information with the EOC.

Request the contribution of communication assets from volunteer and private sector agencies.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

ESF 5: Emergency Management (Support)

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support ESF-5 (Emergency Management).

Identify and provide staff representatives to support the ESF and other operational information related to critical activities.

Request asset contributions from volunteer and private sector agencies.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local capability.
Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with RESOURCE SUPPORT policies and procedures and report these records to the Primary Agency.

ESF Responsibilities

ESF 7: Resource Support (Support)

Attend coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on your area of responsibility.

Locate, procure, and issue resources to other county agencies for use in emergency operations necessary to support the EOP or to promote public safety.

Locate and coordinate the use of available space for incident management activities.

Coordinate and determine the availability and provision of consumable non-edible supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available.

Procure required stocks from vendors or suppliers when county items are not available.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Primary)

Agencies participating in SAR efforts will rely on ESF-11 (Agriculture & Natural Resources) to provide food and water to support operations.

The local SAR leaders will coordinate with ESF-3 for assistance in completing any structural shoring required to ensure the safety of the teams.

The department will partner with municipal police departments to provide security for SAR teams.

ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

Provide support and assistance as requested and available.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Primary)

Participate in planning for areas of agency expertise and provide assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other ESF departments and agencies.

ESF 14: Long Term Recovery (Support)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to
support this ESF.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your responsibility.

Develop procedures to obtain private sector support as required.

Request volunteer agencies and private resources with assets to contribute to the response effort.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

ESF 15: External Affairs (Primary)

Coordinate all news releases with GEMA.

Clay County Transit

ESF 1: Transportation (Support)

Coordinate with the support agencies in directing transportation resources and prioritizing the needs for transportation services.

Immediately following an incident of critical significance, assess the overall status of the transportation system within the county and begin determination of potential needs and resources.

ESF-7 (Resource Support) will supply information pertaining to potential volunteer groups, contract vendors, and other entities that may be able to supplement available resources.

ESF

Clay County Volunteer Fire Department

ESF 4: Firefighting (Primary)

Coordinate the provision of local firefighting personnel and equipment.

Coordinate and assign any responding mutual aid resources.

Coordinate those resources volunteered for ESF 4 (Firefighting) from other unidentified sources.

ESF 9: Search and Rescue (Support)

The designated EOC Fire Department Coordinator will coordinate provision of representatives on a 24-hour basis to the EOC. The composition of each SAR team shall be determined by the Incident Commander/ SAR Coordinator.
ESF 10: Hazardous Materials (Support)

Provide support and assistance as requested and available.

Fort Gaines Police Department

ESF 2: Communications (Support)

Attend regular coordination meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented in support.

Conduct a needs assessment and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs.

Develop procedures to obtain telecommunications industry support as required.

Assemble a list of communications assets available to support the recovery.

Coordinate communication asset information with the EOC.

Request the contribution of communication assets from volunteer and private sector agencies.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.

Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

ESF 13: Public Safety (Support)

Participate in planning for areas of agency expertise, and provide assistance and expertise as appropriate and in coordination with other ESF departments and agencies.

Georgia Dept of Ag

ESF 11: Ag / Natural Resources (Support)

Attend regularly scheduled meetings to ensure planning functions are implemented to support this ESF.

Conduct a needs analysis and prioritize the deployment of services based on available resources and critical needs as they relate to your area of responsibility.

Assemble a list of assets available to support the recovery and coordinate this information with the EOC.

Request the contributions through volunteer agencies and private sector businesses.

Evaluate the availability, operational condition and duration of need as well as logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment.
Participate in drills and exercises to evaluate local communications capability.

Maintain records of expenditures and document resources utilized during recovery in accordance with Resource Support policies and procedures and report these records to the primary agency.

Georgia Forestry Commission

ESF 4: Firefighting (Support)

Provide support and assistance as required and available.
Hazmat Facility Details

**Early Tru-Gas**
Address: Hwy 39 South  
City: Ft. Gaines  
Zip: 39851  
Phone: 0000000000  
Fax: 

Chemicals  
Name: propane  
Amount: 105580 pounds  
CAS:  
Day:  
Night: 

**USACE, Walter F. George Powerhouse**
Address: 1 Mile North on Hwy 39  
City: Fort Gaines  
Zip: 39851  
Phone: 0000000000  
Fax: 

Chemicals  
Name: FUEL OIL, [NO. 2]  
Amount: 600 gallons  
CAS: 68476-30-2  
Day:  
Night: 

Name: Lubricating Oil  
Amount: 8000 gallons  
CAS: 8002-05-9  
Day:  
Night: 

Name: Lubricating Oil Base Stock  
Amount: 1635 gallons  
CAS: 64742-54-7  
Day:  
Night: 

Name: Solvent Refined Heavy Naphthenic Distillates (Petr  
Amount: 21900 gallons  
CAS: 64741-96-4  
Day:  
Night:
Local Agencies

American Red Cross
Address: 500 Pine Ave.
City: Albany
Zip: 31701
Phone: 229-436-4845
Fax: 229-434-9610
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Bud Greco
Position: Disaster Coordinator
Phone - Office: 229-436-4845
Phone - Mobile: 229-407-0292
Phone - Home: 229-432-1592
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact
Contact Name: Kathy Fraley
Position:
Phone - Office:
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

City Council of Fort Gaines
Address: 103 West Commerce St.
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297682443
Fax: 2297682455
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website: www.fortgaines.com

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Sam Johnson
Position: Mayor
Phone - Office: 229-768-2443
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Support Contact
Contact Name: Marion Lindsey
Position: City Clerk
Phone - Office: 229-768-2443
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

City of Fort Gaines Public Works
Address: 103 West Commerce St.
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297682443
Fax: 2297682455
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Willie Ed Reynolds
Position: Director
Phone - Office: 229-768-2443
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County Board of Commissioners
Address: 105 North Washington Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297683238
Fax: 2297683672
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Jamie Crozier
Position: County Administrator
Phone - Office: 2297683238
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:  
Email Address: admin_claycomm@alltel.net  
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact  
Contact Name: David Shivers  
Position: Chairman - County Commission  
Phone - Office: 229-768-3238  
Phone - Mobile: 2292542568  
Phone - Home:  
Pager:  
Fax:  
Radio Call Number:  
Email Address:  
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact  
Contact Name: Willie McCoy  
Position: Vice Chairman  
Phone - Office: 2297683238  
Phone - Mobile: 2297682139  
Phone - Home: 2297683066  
Pager:  
Fax:  
Radio Call Number:  
Email Address:  
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County Board of Education  
Address: 109 E. Commerce Street  
City: Fort Gaines  
Zip: 39851  
Phone: 229-768-2232  
Fax: 229-768-3654  
Radio Input Frequency:  
Radio Output Frequency:  
Website:  

Primary Contact  
Contact Name: Johnnie Grimsley  
Position: Superintendent  
Phone - Office: 229-768-2232  
Phone - Mobile:  
Phone - Home:  
Pager:  
Fax: 229-768-3654  
Radio Call Number:  
Email Address:  
2-Way Phone Number:  

Agency Contact Information
Clay County Dept of Family and Children Services
Address: 202 Wilson Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297682511
Fax: 2297683265
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Mary Ellen Gatlin
Position: County Director
Phone - Office: 2297682511
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: mgatlin@dhr.state.ga.us
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact
Contact Name: Patricia Williams
Position: Family Independence Supervisor
Phone - Office: 2297682511
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: pawilliams@dhr.state.ga.us
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact
Contact Name: Anita Davis
Position: DFCS Screener
Phone - Office: 2297682511
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: ajdavis1@dhr.state.ga.us
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County E-9-1-1
Address: 124 Thomas Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 7682982505
Fax:
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:
Primary Contact
Contact Name: Donna Brooks
Position: E-9-1-1 Coordinator
Phone - Office: 2297683518
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County EMA
Address: 124 Thomas Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 229-768-2505
Fax: 229-768-3471
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Roger Shivers
Position: EMA Director
Phone - Office: 229-768-2505
Phone - Mobile: 229-308-9423
Phone - Home: 229-768-2438
Pager:
Fax: 229-768-3471
Radio Call Number: Clay 1
Email Address: claycountysheriff@alltel.net
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact
Contact Name: Donna Brooks
Position: Deputy EMA Director
Phone - Office: 229-768-2505
Phone - Mobile: 229-308-9458
Phone - Home: 229-768-2163
Pager:
Fax: 229-768-3471
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: djbrooks_31751@yahoo.com
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County EMS
Address: 103 Commerce Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297683644
Fax: 2297683796
Radio Input Frequency: 156.12000
Radio Output Frequency: 159.01500
Clay County Extension Agent
Address: 107 E. Commerce Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 229-768-2247
Fax: 229-768-2247
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Carl Childree
Position: County Extension Agent
Phone - Office: 229-768-2247
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County Health Department
Address: 147 Wilson Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297682355
Fax: 2297683356
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Annie M. Thornton
Position: PH Nurse Manager
Phone - Office: 2297682355
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Support Contact
Contact Name: Jacqueline Jenkins
Position: Program Associate
Phone - Office: 2297682355
Phone - Mobile: 2297683356
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: jjjenkins@gdph.state.ga.us

Support Contact
Contact Name: Mary Cochran
Position: PH Licensed Practical Nurse
Phone - Office: 2297682355
Phone - Mobile: 2297683356
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: mlcochran@gdph.state.ga.us

Clay County Public Works
Address: 235 Eufaula Highway
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297682854
Fax:
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Bobby Dupree
Position: Public Works Director
Phone - Office: 2297683238
Phone - Mobile: 229-308-0976
Phone - Home: 2297682170
Pager:
Fax: 2297683672
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: bobby_claycomm@alltel.net

Support Contact
Contact Name: Willie James Ricks
Position: Shop Mechanic
Phone - Office: 2297682854
Phone - Mobile: 2299429455
Phone - Home:
Clay County Sheriff's Office
Address: 124 Thomas Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297682505
Fax:
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Roger Shivers
Position: Sheriff
Phone - Office: 2297682505
Phone - Mobile: 2293089423
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address: djbrooks_31751@yahoo.com
2-Way Phone Number:

Support Contact
Contact Name: Frank Bagwell
Position: Deputy Sheriff
Phone - Office: 2297682505
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Clay County Transit
Address: 202 Wilson Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 2297683043
Fax: 2297683043
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Wilbert Bertrand
Position: Director
Phone - Office: 2297683043
Phone - Mobile:
Clay County Volunteer Fire Department
Address: 107 West Commerce Street
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 229-768-2443
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Charles Crozier
Position: Fire Chief
Phone - Office: 229-768-3911
Phone - Mobile: 229-308-9705
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:

Fort Gaines Police Department
Address: P O Box 251
City: Fort Gaines
Zip: 39851
Phone: 229-768-2632
Fax: 229-768-2650
Radio Input Frequency:
Radio Output Frequency:
Website:

Primary Contact
Contact Name: Sam Starling
Position: Chief
Phone - Office: 229-768-2632
Phone - Mobile:
Phone - Home:
Pager:
Fax:
Radio Call Number:
Email Address:
2-Way Phone Number:
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Agency Contact Information</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia Dept of Ag</strong></td>
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<td>Address:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address: 1611 Edison Hwy</td>
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<td>City: Fort Gaines</td>
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<td>Zip: 39851</td>
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<td>Phone: 229-768-2922</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Primary Contact</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Contact Name: David Baldwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position: Chief Ranger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone - Office: 229-768-2922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone - Mobile:</td>
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Chapter 151 - FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

DIVISION 1. - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 151.01 - Statutory authorization.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia has in the Georgia Constitution, Article IX, § II, delegated the responsibility to local governmental units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Board of Commissioners of Clay County, Georgia does ordain as follows in this chapter.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.02 - Findings of fact.

(A) The flood hazard areas of Clay County, Georgia are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood relief and protection and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(B) These flood losses are caused by the occupancy in flood hazard areas of uses vulnerable to floods, which are inadequately elevated, floodproofed or otherwise unprotected from flood damages, and by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.03 - Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

(A) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(B) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards or which increase flood heights, velocities or erosion;

(C) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion; and

(D) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands;

(E) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.04 - Objectives.

The objectives of this chapter are:

(A) To protect human life and health;

(B) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodplains;
(C) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas;

(D) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

(E) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

(F) To minimize prolonged business interruptions; and

(G) To insure that potential home buyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.05 - Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning:

Addition (to an existing building). Any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by an independent perimeter load-bearing wall shall be considered new construction.

Appeal. A request for a review of the City of Bluffton/Fort Gaines/Clay County Planning Commission's and the Emergency Management Director's (Sheriff) interpretation of any provision of this chapter.

Area of shallow flooding. A designated AO or AH Zone on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet and/or where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate and where velocity flow may be evident.

Area of special flood hazard. The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year. In the absence of official designation by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, areas of special flood hazard shall be those designated by the local community and referenced in § 151.07.

Base flood. The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Basement. That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

Buildings. Any structure built for support, shelter or enclosure for any occupancy or storage.

Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations and permanent storage of materials or equipment.

Elevated building. A non-basement building built to have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns, piers or shear walls adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a base flood event.

Existing construction. Any structure for which the start of construction commenced before April 1, 1997 (including, the effective date of the first floodplain management code or ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for that community's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)).

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before April 1, 1997 (including the effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by a community).
Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed, including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads.

Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

(1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters; or

(2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood hazard boundary map (FHBH). An official map of a community, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration, where the boundaries of areas of special flood hazard have been defined as Zone A.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM). An official map of a community, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration, delineating the areas of special flood hazard and/or risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood insurance study. The official report by the Federal Insurance Administration evaluating flood hazards and containing flood profiles and water surface elevations of the base flood.

Floodplain. Any land area susceptible to flooding.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Highest adjacent grade. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, adjacent to the proposed foundation of a building.

Historic structure. Any structure that is:

(1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U. S. Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

(2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

(3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

(a) By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Lowest floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of other provisions of this Code.

Manufactured home. A building, transportable in one or more sections, built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term also includes park trailers, travel trailers and similar transportable structures placed on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer and intended to be improved property.
Mean sea level. The average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this chapter, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). As corrected in 1929, is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

New construction. Any structure (see definition) for which the start of construction commenced after April 1, 1997 and includes any subsequent improvements to the structure (the effective date of the first floodplain management ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for community participation in the (NFIP)).

New manufactured home park or subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after April 1, 1997. (The effective date of the first floodplain management regulations adopted by a community.)

Recreational vehicle. A vehicle which is:

(1) Built on a single chassis;
(2) Four-hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
(3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and
(4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

Start of construction. The date the development permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of the structure such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns or any work beyond the stage of excavation and includes the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. (Permanent construction does not include initial land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of buildings appurtenant to the permitted structure, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or part of the main structure.) (Note: Accessory structures are not exempt from any ordinance requirements.) For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure. A walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank.

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial improvement. Any combination of repairs, reconstruction, alteration or improvements to a building, taking place during a five-year period, in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure prior to the improvement. The market value of the building should be:

(1) The appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement; or
(2) In the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. This term includes structures which have incurred substantial damage, regardless of the actual amount of repair work performed.

For the purposes of this definition, substantial improvement is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. The term does not, however, include those
improvements of a building required to comply with existing health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, which have been pre-identified by the Code Enforcement Official and not solely triggered by an improvement or repair project.

Substantially improved existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions. Where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50% of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

Variance. A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this chapter.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.06 - Lands to which chapter applies.

This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of Clay County, Georgia.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.07 - Basis for area of special flood hazard.

(A) The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its Flood Insurance Study (FIS), dated (not applicable), with accompanying maps and other supporting data and any revision thereto, are adopted by reference and declared a part of this chapter. For those land areas acquired by a municipality through annexation, the current effective FIS and data for (not applicable) are hereby adopted by reference.

(B) Areas of special flood hazard may also include those areas known to have flooded historically or defined through standard engineering analysis by governmental agencies or private parties but not yet incorporated in a FIS (not applicable).

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

DIVISION 2. - PROVISIONS FOR FLOOD HAZARD REDUCTION

Sec. 151.20 - General standards.

In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required.

(A) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.

(B) New construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

(C) New construction or substantial improvements of existing structures shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

(D) Elevated buildings: all new construction or substantial improvements of existing structures that include any fully enclosed area located below the lowest floor formed by foundation and other exterior walls shall be designed so as to be an unfinished or flood resistant enclosure. The enclosure shall be designed to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the automatic entry and exit of floodwater.

1) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:
(a) Provide a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

(b) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and

(c) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices, provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwater in both directions;

(2) So as not to violate the lowest floor criteria of this chapter, the unfinished or flood resistant enclosure shall only be used for parking of vehicles, limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises or entry to the elevated area; and

(3) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms.

(E) All heating and air conditioning equipment and components, all electrical, ventilation, plumbing and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

(F) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces.

(G) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system.

(H) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.

(I) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

(J) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvement to a structure which is not compliant with the provisions of this chapter shall be undertaken only if the nonconformity is not furthered, extended or replaced.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.21 - Specific standards.

In all areas of special flood hazard, the following provisions are required:

(A) New construction and substantial improvements. Where base flood elevation data are available, new construction or substantial improvement of any structure or manufactured home shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of § 151.20(D).

(B) Nonresidential construction. New construction or the substantial improvement of any structure located in A130, AE or AH zones may be floodproofed in lieu of elevation. The structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, must be designed to be watertight to one foot above the base flood elevation, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and in § 151.42.
(C) Standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles. Where base flood elevation data are available:

1. All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved on:
   a. Individual lots or parcels;
   b. In new or substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions;
   c. In expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions; or
   d. On a site in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision where a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood, must have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation;

2. Manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision may be elevated so that either:
   a. The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated no lower than one foot above the level of the base flood elevation; or
   b. The manufactured home chassis is elevated and supported by reinforced piers (or other foundation elements of at least an equivalent strength) of no less than 36 inches in height above grade;
   c. All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement;
   d. All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either:
      1. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is licensed, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached structures or additions); or
      2. The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for new construction, including the anchoring and elevation requirements of division (C)(1)(c).

(D) Floodway. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in § 151.07 are areas designated as a floodway. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to velocity flood waters, debris or erosion potential. In addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to allow for the discharge of the base flood without increased flood heights. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Encroachments are prohibited, including earthen fill, new construction, substantial improvements or other development within the regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels or floodway widths during a base flood discharge. A registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data and certification thereof;

2. Only if subsection (D)(1) above is satisfied, then any new construction or substantial improvement shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this division.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.22 - Building standards for streams without established base flood elevations and/or floodway (A Zones).
(A) Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in § 151.07, where streams exist but no base flood data have been provided (A Zones), or where base flood data have been provided but a floodway has not been delineated, the following provisions apply:

(1) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with § 151.07, then the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any scientific or historic base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source in order to administer the provisions of this division. Only if data are not available from these sources, then the following provisions shall apply:

(2) No encroachments, including structures or fill material, shall be located within an area equal to the width of the stream or 20 feet, whichever is greater, measured from the top of the stream bank, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachment shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge;

(3) In special flood hazard areas without base flood elevation data, new construction and substantial improvements of existing structures shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated no less than three feet above the highest adjacent grade at the building site. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided in accordance with standards of § 151.20(D).

(B) The Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall certify the lowest floor elevation level and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.23 - Standards for areas of shallow flooding (AO zones).

(A) Areas of special flood hazard established in § 151.07 may include designated AO shallow flooding areas. These areas have base flood depths of one to three feet above ground, with no clearly defined channel.

(B) The following provisions apply:

(1) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and nonresidential structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the flood depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of flood waters shall be provided in accordance with standards of § 151.20(D). The Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall certify the lowest floor elevation level and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file;

(2) New construction or the substantial improvement of a nonresidential structure may be floodproofed in lieu of elevation. The structure, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, must be designed to be watertight to the specified FIRM flood level plus one foot, above highest adjacent grade, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above and shall provide such certification to the official as set forth above and as required in § 151.41;

(3) Drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwater around and away from any proposed structure.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)
Sec. 151.24 - Standards for subdivisions.

(A) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

(B) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.

(C) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

(D) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and all other proposed development, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, greater than 50 lots or five acres, whichever is less.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.25 - Variance procedures.

(A) The City of Bluffton/Fort Gaines/Clay County Planning Commission as established by the Clay County Board of Commissioners shall hear and decide requests for appeals or variance from the requirements of this chapter.

(B) The Board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged an error in any requirement, decision or determination is made by the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

(C) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the City of Bluffton/Fort Gaines/Clay County Planning Commission may appeal such decision to the Superior Court, as provided in Pataula District.

(D) Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of Historic Structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an Historic Structure and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

(E) Variances may be issued for development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, provided the criteria of this division are met, no reasonable alternative exists and the development is protected by methods that minimize flood damage during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

(F) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

(G) In reviewing such requests, the City of Bluffton/Fort Gaines/Clay County Planning Commission shall consider all technical evaluations, relevant factors and all standards specified in this and other sections of this chapter.

(H) Conditions for variances:

(1) A variance shall be issued only when there is:

   (a) A finding of good and sufficient cause;
   
   (b) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and
   
   (c) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances;

(2) The provisions of this chapter are minimum standards for flood loss reduction. Therefore any deviation from the standards must be weighed carefully. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to
afford relief; and, in the instance of an Historic Structure, a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building;

(3) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation of the proposed lowest floor and stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk to life and property resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation;

(4) The City of Bluffton/Fort Gaines/Clay County Planning Commission and the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

(I) Upon consideration of the factors listed above and the purposes of this chapter, the City of Bluffton/Fort Gaines/Clay County Planning Commission may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

DIVISION 3. - ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 151.40 - Designation of administrator.

The Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) is appointed to administer and implement the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.41 - Permit procedures.

(A) Application for a development permit shall be made to the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) on forms furnished by the community prior to any development activities and may include, but not be limited to the following: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the elevations of the area in question and the nature, location, dimensions of existing or proposed structures, earthen fill placement, storage of materials or equipment and drainage facilities.

(B) Specifically, the following information is required.

(1) Application stage.

(a) Elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all proposed structures.

(b) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential structure will be flood proofed.

(c) Design certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that any proposed nonresidential floodproofed structure will meet the floodproofing criteria of § 151.21(B).

(d) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of a proposed development.

(2) Construction stage.

(a) For all new construction and substantial improvements, the permit holder shall provide to the Administrator an as-built certification of the regulatory flood elevation or floodproofing level immediately after the lowest floor or floodproofing is completed. Any lowest floor certification made relative to mean sea level shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When floodproofing is utilized for nonresidential structures, the certification shall be
prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

(b) Any work undertaken prior to submission of these certifications shall be at the permit holder’s risk. The Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall review the above referenced certification data submitted. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being allowed to proceed. Failure to submit certification or failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.42 - Duties and responsibilities of administrator.

Duties of the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(A) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied;

(B) Review proposed development to assure that all necessary permits have been received from governmental agencies from which approval is required by federal or state law, including Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C 1344. Require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file;

(C) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with § 151.07, then the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from federal, state or other sources in order to administer the provisions of §§ 151.20 et seq.;

(D) Verify and record the actual elevation in relation to mean sea level (or highest adjacent grade) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures in accordance with § 151.41;

(E) Verify and record the actual elevation, in relation to mean sea level to which any new or substantially improved structures have been floodproofed, in accordance with § 151.41;

(F) When floodproofing is utilized for a structure, the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall obtain certification of design criteria from a registered professional engineer or architect in accordance with § 151.21(B) and § 151.23(B) or § 151.41;

(G) Notify adjacent communities and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);

(H) For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six months to the FEMA to ensure accuracy of community flood maps through the Letter of Map Revision process. Assure flood carrying capacity of any altered or relocated watercourse is maintained;

(I) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) shall make the necessary interpretation. Any person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this chapter;

(J) All records pertaining to the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in the office of the Emergency Management Director (Sheriff) and shall be open for public inspection.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)
Sec. 151.43 - Establishment of development permit.

A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provisions of this chapter prior to the commencement of any development activities.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.44 - Compliance.

No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.45 - Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing ordinance, easements, covenants or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.46 - Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

(A) Considered as minimum requirements;
(B) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
(C) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.47 - Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur; flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of Clay County or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made there under.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)

Sec. 151.99 - Penalty.

Violation of the provisions of this chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this chapter or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $1,000.00 or imprisoned for not more than 60 days, or both, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case.
Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent Clay County taking such other lawful actions as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

(Ord. of 4-1-1997)
Community Wildfire Protection Plan
An Action Plan for Wildfire Mitigation and Conservation of Natural Resources

Clay County, Georgia

December 2017
## CONTENTS

I. Overview of Wildland/Urban Interface Disasters.................................................................5
II. The CWPP Committee........................................................................................................6
III. Objective of the CWPP.....................................................................................................7
IV. History of Clay County & Wildfire History.......................................................................8
V. County Base Maps.............................................................................................................15
VI. What are “Communities-at-Risk” and County Assessments..........................................18
VII. Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment & Hazard Risk Maps.............................................20
VIII. Mitigation & Action Plan...............................................................................................23
IX. Grant Funding and Mitigation Assistance.......................................................................28
X. Glossary............................................................................................................................29
XX. Sources of Information..................................................................................................31

Attachments:

Clay County Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Summary (SWRA)
Executive Summary

The extreme weather conditions that are conducive to wildfire disasters (usually a combination of extended drought, low relative humidity and high winds) can occur in this area of Georgia as infrequently as every 10-15 years. This is not a regular event, but, the number of homes that have been built in or adjacent to forested or wildland areas, can turn a wildfire under these weather conditions into a major disaster. Wildfires move fast and can quickly overwhelm the resources of even the best equipped fire department. Advance planning can save lives, homes and businesses.

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan includes an evaluation of the wildland fire susceptibility of wildland/urban interface “communities-at-risk”, an analysis of fire service resources, a description of needed equipment and training, and an Action Plan to address the increasing threat of wildfire. The CWPP does not obligate the County financially in any way, but instead, lays a foundation for improved emergency response if and when grant funding is available to the County.

The plan is provided at no cost to the County and can be very important for County applications for hazard mitigation grant funds through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants, and Homeland Security. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, communities (counties) that seek grants from the federal government for hazardous fuels reduction work are required to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

The plan will:

- Enhance public safety
- Improve community sustainability
- Protect ecosystem health
- Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and wildfire risk
- Educate landowners on how to reduce home ignitability
- Build and improve collaboration at multiple levels

The public does not have to fall victim to this type of disaster. Homes (and communities) can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire engines and firefighters on the scene. It takes planning and commitment at the community level BEFORE the wildfire disaster occurs --- and that is what the Community Wildfire Protection Plan is all about.
Honorable David Shivers, Chairman
Clay County Board of County Commissioners

Charles Crozier
Clay County Fire Chief

Jon Lee Wright, Chief Ranger Sr.
Clay County
Fire influenced and defined the landscape we call the United States, well before the arrival of the first Europeans. Scientists, in fact, think that fires started by lightning or Native Americans occurred over most of the Southeast every 3 to 7 years. These were typically low intensity fires (because of their frequency) which kept the forests open and “park-like” in appearance and prevented heavy accumulations of dense underbrush. When communities became well established across the South, wildfires began to impact public safety. State forestry agencies became established between 1915 and 1928 to control wildfires and the landscape was generally segregated into communities (or human habitations) and natural or wildland areas.

In the mid 1980’s, following a new wave of development in what was previously forest or wildland areas, agencies across the country became aware of an increasingly common phenomena – wildfires were more and more frequently impacting communities. In 1985, a milestone year, over 1400 homes nationwide were lost to wildfire. The catastrophes became known as wildland/urban interface fires and occur when the fuel feeding the fire changes from natural vegetation (trees, shrubs and herbs) and begins to include manmade structures (homes, outbuildings and vehicles). Wildland/urban interface fires can occur anywhere in the United States and can become major disasters when associated with extremes in weather (extended droughts, high winds, low relative humidity, etc.)

The public does not have to fall victim to this type of disaster. Homes (and communities) can be designed, built and maintained to withstand a wildfire even in the absence of fire engines and firefighters on the scene, but it takes planning and commitment at the community level BEFORE the wildfire disaster occurs.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) is described as the area where structures and other human improvements meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
II. CWPP COMMITTEE

The development of this plan was a collaborative effort for the people of Clay County. The individuals listed below made up the “CWPP Core Committee” and are responsible for much of the plan content.

**CWPP Core Committee**
Charles Crozier, Clay County Fire Chief
Tyrone Ragan, U.S. Corp of Engineers

**Georgia Forestry Commission Representatives**
Chief Ranger Jon Lee Wright
CWPP Program Specialist Jim Harrell
Wildfire Prevention Specialist Beryl Budd (revised 2017)

The CWPP Core Committee contributed to the CWPP development by:

- **Initiation** Agreed on the need to develop a Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- **Risk Assessment** Assessed the wildfire hazard of “communities-at-risk”
- **Fuels Reduction** Identified and prioritized areas for fuel treatment projects
- **Structure Ignitability** Identified strategies for reducing the ignitability of structures within the wildland/urban interface
- **Emergency Response** Updated and improved strategies for wildland fire response
- **Education and Outreach** Education initiative to increase citizen awareness of Firewise

**OTHER STAKEHOLDERS**

It is important that a collaborative approach be taken in the development of a successful Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This means allowing for the involvement of multiple interested parties in the Core CWPP Committee that develops the CWPP and providing the opportunity for other interested stakeholders in the community (county) to review and comment on the CWPP. Collaboration is a requirement of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act.

During development of the Clay County CWPP, opportunities for collaboration were provided and major stakeholders were invited to participate as members of the CWPP Core Committee.

A news release was placed in the local paper (*Citizen News*) explaining the objectives of the Clay County CWPP, the planning process and the procedure for obtaining a draft copy for review and/or comment.
III. OBJECTIVE OF THE CWPP

The objective of this Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) is to improve public safety and reduce structural losses from wildfire in wildland/urban interface areas of Clay County.

The Wildland/Urm urban Interface is the presence of structures in locations in which the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) determines that topographical features, vegetation, fuel types, local weather conditions and prevailing winds result in the potential for ignition of the structures within the area from flames and firebrands from a wildland fire (NFPA 1144, 2008 edition).

There are three generally accepted types of interface areas:

1. “Boundary” wildland/urban interface areas are characterized by development where groups of homes, subdivisions or other structures create a distinct and easily identified border with public or private wildlands, forests or parks.

2. “Intermix” wildland/urban interface areas are places where parcels of improved property and/or structures are scattered and interspersed within wildlands, forests or parks. Frequently, this is a subdivision that is not yet “built-out” with many undeveloped lots interspersed among occupied homes.

3. “Island” wildland/urban interface (also called “occluded interface”) are typically very small pockets of wildland or natural areas surrounded by development or even situated within an incorporated area. A park or greenspace within a city is an example of an island interface area.

This CWPP will provide Clay County with an evaluation of the wildland fire susceptibility of wildland/urban interface “communities-at-risk” and can be a valuable guide and action plan to address the increasing threat of wildfire. The plan will:

- Enhance public safety
- Improve community sustainability
- Protect ecosystem health
- Raise public awareness of wildfire hazards and wildfire risk
- Educate landowners on how to reduce home ignitability
- Build and improve collaboration at multiple levels

This Community Wildfire Protection Plan will be very important to County applications for hazard mitigation grants through the National Fire Plan, FEMA mitigation grants and Homeland Security. Under the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, communities (counties) that seek grants from the federal government for hazardous fuels reduction work are required to prepare a Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The minimum requirements for a Community Wildfire Protection Plan as described in the HFRA are:
• Collaboration: A Community Wildfire Protection Plan must be collaboratively developed by local and state government representatives, in consultation with federal agencies and other interested parties.

• Prioritized Fuel Reduction: A Community Wildfire Protection Plan must identify and prioritize areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments and recommend the types and methods of treatment that will protect one or more at-risk communities and essential infrastructure.

• Treatment of Structural Ignitability: A Community Wildfire Protection Plan must recommend measures that homeowners and communities can take to reduce the ignitability of structures throughout the area addressed by the plan.

This plan should be looked at as a working document (i.e.; a guide) for local, state and federal agencies to reach common wildfire protection goals. A CWPP committee should meet on a continuing basis from year to year to review accomplishments, discuss impediments, revise outdated portions of the CWPP and develop new, meaningful wildfire protection goals for Clay County.

HISTORY OF CLAY COUNTY

Clay County, in southwest Georgia, was once on the western frontier of the United States. Named for Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky, the county was created in 1854 from parts of Randolph and Early counties. The county seat, Fort Gaines, was established in 1816 around a fort overlooking the Chattahoochee River. The fort was built by General Edmund Pendleton Gaines at the direction of General Andrew Jackson to protect settlers during the Creek Indian wars. The site also served as a Confederate fort in 1863. The point where nearby Cemochechobee Creek meets the Chattahoochee River was at one time a defining boundary between the United States and Indian Territory.

A legend endures concerning General John Dill, one of the prominent leaders during the Creek Indian wars. It seems that during a raid, some Creeks captured a Mrs. Stuart and killed her husband. They discarded as worthless the paper money they found. Mrs. Stuart gathered the money and pinned it to her petticoats during her captivity. When finally rescued, she was wealthy, thanks to her resourcefulness. She was introduced to and later married General Dill. The elegant house they built in Fort Gaines still stands. Until the development of the railroad in the 1850s, Fort Gaines was a hub of commerce and river traffic for merchants in Georgia and Alabama. It was known as the "Queen City of the Chattahoochee."
The Walter F. George Lock and Dam, home to the second highest lock east of the Mississippi, was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1963. Lake George, a 45,180-acre lake created by the dam, is used for fishing, boating, and other recreational activities. The George T. Bagby State Park and Lodge is located on the lake a few miles north of Fort Gaines.

Clay County Bridge, 1943

The Fort Gaines area is home to an unusually rich variety of plant life. Plant species such as Carolina rhododendron, found mainly in the north Georgia mountains, mix with Florida's maidenhair fern. Around the bluff area are many endangered plant species, including *Trillium reliquum*, the rarest of the sessile-flowered species of trillium known in the world. In 1979 the Fort Gaines Natural Phenomena Authority was formed, in part to establish and promote these natural assets.

Clay County Courthouse

Frontier Village in Fort Gaines is an unusual collection of log structures moved from locations throughout the county. It is located on the bluff 130 feet above the Chattahoochee. The entire city is on the National Register of Historic Places. Two private history museums are available for tours by appointment only.

According to the 2010 U.S. census, Clay County's population is 3,183, a decrease from the 2000 population of 3,357.

**WILDFIRE HISTORY**

The Georgia Forestry Commission (GFC) is the state agency responsible for providing leadership, service, and education in the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources. Commission professionals provide a wide variety of services including fire detection, issuing burn permits, wildfire suppression and prevention services, emergency and incident command system expertise, rural fire department assistance, forest management assistance to landowners and communities, the marketing and utilization of forest resources, and growing and selling quality tree seedlings for reforestation.

Vision: Healthy sustainable forests providing clean air, clean water and abundant products for future generations.

Mission: To provide leadership, service and education in protection and conservation of Georgia’s forest resources.

Personnel (Randolph-Terrell-Calhoun-Clay Unit):
Jon Lee Wright, Chief Ranger, Sr.
Edward Dean Wiley, Ranger/Forest Technician
Loran Anderson, Ranger
Joe Fincher, Ranger
Willie C. Jackson, Ranger
Frederick A. Robinson, Ranger

Wildland firefighting equipment (Calhoun-Clay-Early Unit):
1 International Transport with JD450G Crawler Tractor (Calhoun County Office)
1 Freightliner Transport with JD550H Crawler Tractor (Calhoun County Office)
1 Type VII Ford F-250 Pickup Truck (Calhoun County Office)
3 tractor/plow units with 2 JD 650J & 1 JD 650H crawler tractors (Early County Unit)
1 quick response truck (brush truck with 400-gallon slip-in tank) (Early County Unit)
1 pickup truck (Ford F-250 4WD with 200-gallon tank) (Early County Unit)

On a year-to-year basis, the leading cause of wildfires in Clay County is careless debris burning, followed by machine use, incendiary (arson) and lightning.
## Wildfire activity for Clay County during Fiscal Year 2017 (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County = Clay</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Fires</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Fires 5 Yr Avg</th>
<th>Acres 5 Yr Avg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campfire</td>
<td>Campfire</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc</td>
<td>Debris: Ag Fields, Pastures, Orchards, Etc</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn</td>
<td>Debris: Escaped Prescribed Burn</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>116.77</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>28.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris: Other</td>
<td>Debris: Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc</td>
<td>Debris: Residential, Leafpiles, Yard, Etc</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related</td>
<td>Debris: Site Prep - Forestry Related</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incendiary</td>
<td>Incendiary</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Use</td>
<td>Machine Use</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29.40</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>9.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous: Other</td>
<td>Miscellaneous: Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences</td>
<td>Miscellaneous: Power lines/Electric fences</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>87.15</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>17.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals for County: Clay Year: 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>246.67</td>
<td>5.60</td>
<td>64.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Acreage Burned / Number of Fires

**For Clay County**
**For FY 2007-2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage Burned</th>
<th>Number of Fires</th>
<th>Average Size Clay County</th>
<th>Statewide Average Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>684.60</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40.27</td>
<td>18.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>137.61</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.51</td>
<td>4.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>33.85</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.82</td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>284.31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>17.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>54.40</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.80</td>
<td>5.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>24.73</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.95</td>
<td>4.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14.80</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.93</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>9.51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>4.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>28.80</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.60</td>
<td>6.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Cause</td>
<td>Acreage Burned</td>
<td>Number of Fires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campfire</td>
<td>12.36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris Burning</td>
<td>267.95</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incendiary</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning</td>
<td>798.46</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Use</td>
<td>162.55</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,274.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. COUNTY BASE MAPS
VI. WHAT ARE “COMMUNITIES-AT-RISK”? 

Communities-at-risk are locations where a group of two or more structures are in close proximity to a forested or wildland area and this places homes and residents at some degree of risk from wildfire. Other characteristics of the “community” such as the closeness of structures, building materials, accumulated debris near the structures, access in and out and the distance from the nearest fire station or a permanent water source (pond or dry hydrant) may contribute to the risk.

While there may be relatively few “communities” that fit the above description in Clay County that does not mean there is not a significant risk of structural damage during the severe weather conditions that are conducive to a disastrous wildfire (severe drought, low relative humidity and high winds).

Improvements to the community infrastructure (roads, utilities, etc.) may be beyond the capabilities of the homeowners. However, if access by emergency vehicles can be improved by widening the entrance right-of-way(s), creating “hammerhead-T’s” or other ways for fire trucks to operate safely and identifying residences with reflective “911 addresses”, wildfire protection can be greatly enhanced.

Modifications in and around individual residences may need to be budgeted by the residents over time (for example, making a roof more fire resistant may have to wait a few years until it is time to replace the current roof covering). Moving firewood away from the home, skirting raised decks and keeping roofs free of accumulated flammable debris, however, are improvements most families can make in the short-run.

In most instances, communities-at-risk will benefit from (vegetative) fuel reduction within 100 feet of homes and outbuildings through prescribed burning or by mechanical means. Fuel management within the home ignition zone (within 100 feet of the home) either by removing highly flammable vegetation or by replacing the vegetation with fire resistant plant species will significantly improve wildfire safety.

In Clay County, there are many individual (isolated) homes and outbuildings on farms and small properties that could be damaged or destroyed by a wildfire. On these properties, the owners must be educated so they can assume a greater responsibility for wildfire protection by making improvements to the landscape and structures that will provide some wildfire protection until the fire department can arrive. This can only be accomplished if rural residents know how to make their homes and properties “Firewise”.
The shoreline of the Walter George Reservoir is owned by the federal government and managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps of Engineers maintains the Cotton Hill Campground and East Bank Day Use Area and a number of public boat ramps in Clay County. These recreation areas are excellent locations to post information about “Firewise landscaping” and residential wildfire protection. Prescribed burning by the Corps of Engineers (where practical) contributes to the wildfire safety of homes along the reservoir shoreline. In addition, boat ramp locations are ideal locations for a cooperative Corps of Engineers/Clay County agreement to install and maintain dry hydrants for use as a water source for county volunteer fire departments.

**ASSESSMENT HAZARD RATINGS FOR CLAY COUNTY COMMUNITIES AT RISK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Hazard Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garnersville</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Very High Hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Corridor</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Very High Hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days Crossroads</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>High Hazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These hazard ratings were completed by Chief Ranger David Baldwin and Ranger I Willie Jackson during the month of September, 2010. The Georgia Forestry Commission’s Hazard and Wildfire Risk Assessment Scoresheet was used. This document evaluates communities (groups of homes) based upon six criteria: community access, surrounding vegetation, building construction, fire protection, utilities and additional rating factors. The quantitative wildfire hazard ratings range from a low hazard rating of 0 to 50 points to an extreme hazard rating with over 120 points.

Prescribed burning of woodlands is the best management practice to reduce hazardous fuel accumulation. The Georgia Forestry Commission can provide a prescribed burning plan, establish fire breaks, and can also provide equipment standby and assist with burning when personnel are available.
The Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment tool, developed by the Southern Group of State Foresters, was released to the public in July 2014. This tool allows users of the Professional Viewer application of the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment (SWRA) web Portal (SouthWRAP) to define a specific project area and summarize wildfire related information for this area. A detailed risk summary report is generated using a set of predefined map products developed by the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment project which have been summarized explicitly for the user defined project area. A risk assessment summary was generated for Clay County. The SouthWRAP (SWRA) products included in this report are designed to provide the information needed to support the following key priorities:

- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire
- Identify areas that may require additional tactical planning, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning
- Provide the information necessary to justify resource, budget and funding requests
- Allow agencies to work together to better define priorities and improve emergency response, particularly across jurisdictional boundaries
- Define wildland communities and identify the risk to those communities
- Increase communication and outreach with local residents and the public to create awareness and address community priorities and needs
- Plan for response and suppression resource needs
- Plan and prioritize hazardous fuel treatment

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) map from the Clay County SWRA report
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Risk map (above) and WUI Risk Index Acres graph (below)
Community Protection Zones map (above) and Fire intensity Scale map (below)
VIII. MITIGATION & ACTION PLAN

Critical Facilities
Critical facilities are unique structures which require special consideration in the event of an emergency such as a wildland/urban interface fire. Every county will have some critical facilities and some more urbanized counties will have many. Critical facilities include: a nursing home that may need special consideration because the smoke accompanying a wildfire may be hazardous to the health of elderly residents, a law enforcement dispatch center is a critical facility that will need special consideration to insure there is no disruption of emergency communications in the event of a disastrous wildfire. Other examples of critical facilities are ethanol plants, auto salvage yards and facilities that produce chemicals that could be hazardous to the local population if released into the atmosphere. Owner/operators of critical facilities need to be aware of the hazards that an approaching wildfire could present. There may be immediate action that could be taken by owner/operators to lessen the impact of a wildfire in the immediate area (such as the elimination of encroaching wildland vegetation in and around the critical facility.

RECOMMENDATION:
Contact owner/operators of Critical Facilities in person or by letter to provide an evaluation of any hazards and suggest what owner/operators might do to mitigate the hazards and improve wildfire protection.

Public Education Needs
“Firewise” structures are homes and other buildings in the wildland/urban interface that have been built, designed or maintained to survive a wildfire event even in the absence of firefighters on the scene.
Over the past fifty years, many Georgia residents have left the city or the suburbs to build homes in or adjacent to forested areas with a desire to be “close to nature”. Unfortunately, this has resulted in neighborhoods or single-family dwellings with one way in and out, with long narrow driveways, no pressurized hydrants or draft source for water and so close to wildland fuel that even the best equipped fire department could not be successful in a severe wildfire event. Most of these homeowners don’t understand the risk associated with living in the wildland/urban interface and expect to be rescued by the fire department in the event of a wildfire emergency.

The key to the reduction of structural losses in the wildland/urban interface cannot rest solely with improved response by the local fire services. There will never be enough fire trucks and firefighters to adequately protect homes in the wildland/urban interface. A major part of the solution to this problem lies with the homeowner – homeowners in the wildland/urban interface must become “partners” with the fire services and assume some responsibility for maintaining their home (structure) and landscape (yard) so that ignitions in and around the home are less likely should a wildfire occur in the immediate area. This means a home with no debris on the roof and in the gutters, wood decks that are skirted underneath, chunky bark or