



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Savannah District

U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah
Corps of Engineers
Savannah District

Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

SAVANNAH DISTRICT HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS, EVACUATION, AND ACCOUNTABILITY PROCEDURES

CESAS Plan 500-1-13

1 June 2012

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SAVANNAH DISTRICT
HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS, EVACUATION, AND ACCOUNTABILITY
PROCEDURES

1. Purpose. The purpose of this plan is to provide hurricane preparedness information and guidance to Savannah District personnel to enable them to be better prepared in the event of a severe weather threat.

2. Applicability. This plan is applicable to all employees of the US Army Corps of Engineers assigned to the Savannah District.

3. References.

- a. ER 500-1-1, Civil Emergency Management Program, 30 September 2001.
- b. EP 500-1-1, Civil Emergency Management Program – Procedures, 30 September 2001.
- c. CESAD Operations Plan 2012-01, Response to All Hazards Events, 5 March 2012.
- d. CESAS Plan 500-1-9, Savannah District Hurricane Plan, 11 August 2011.

4. Notification of Hurricane and Preparedness Activities

a. Local Hurricane Information Sources. Local governments and the county Emergency Management Directors or designated alternates are responsible for maintaining the emergency communication and warning systems. The County Commission Chairmen and Mayors work with the Emergency Management Directors to provide uniform public information during an emergency and oversee the release of all emergency public information and direction. Radio stations, television stations, and social media (see Appendix G – Social Media) are the primary outlets for the release of information and notification to allow for storm preparation and early evacuation if necessary.

b. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA provides continuous broadcasts of the latest weather information directly from National Weather Service (NWS) offices. Weather messages are repeated every 4 to 6 minutes and are routinely revised every 1 to 3 hours or more frequently if needed. Special weather radios operate on NOAA frequencies; additionally, many radios offer the weather band as an added feature. NOAA weather radio operates on the following frequencies in the coastal Georgia/South Carolina area:

Beaufort, SC	162.450 MHz
Savannah, GA	162.450 MHz

This plan supersedes CESAS Plan 500-1-13, 23 May 2011.

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c. Savannah District

(1) Non-Duty Hours. If hazardous weather conditions or other emergency situations which affect the opening of the District office develop during non-working hours, employees in the Savannah area should listen to area radio and television stations for instructions on reporting to work. Unless otherwise notified, all employees are expected to report to work as usual.

(2) Duty Hours. Any required dismissal during normal working hours will be announced through supervisory channels.

d. Status of Savannah District Employees – Dismissal/Admin Leave/Liberal Leave. The Commander will authorize group dismissals or closures only when conditions are severe or where normal agency operations are significantly interrupted. Employees should not assume that excused absences will be granted in all situations since a liberal annual leave policy may be more appropriate in some instances.

e. Specific Actions. See Appendix C – Hurricane Watch Actions and Appendix D – Hurricane Warning Actions.

5. Evacuation. County Emergency Management officials provide information regarding evacuation. The Savannah District Emergency Management Division works closely with local county Emergency Management officials in order to advise the Commander on the necessity and timing of an evacuation order. Once an evacuation order is given, employees should follow the directions of county Emergency Management officials for evacuation routes and shelter information. See Appendix E for specific actions.

6. Accountability and Recall Procedures

a. Dismissal. Instructions for reporting to work will be placed on a recorded message. You may obtain this recorded message by dialing **(912) 652-5280** or **(800) 543-6891**. These telephone numbers are activated only during an emergency situation.

b. Accountability. All employees must call the Emergency Operations (Toll Free) Hot Line at **(866) 681-1368** not later than 24 hours following administrative dismissal or office closure due to a natural disaster. The purpose of this contact is to provide an accounting for each District employee, attain recall information, and to facilitate leave requests if needed based upon the disaster. Additionally, return to duty instructions may be provided as needed. During the call in, employees should be prepared to provide the following information:

(1) Name

(2) Organization

(3) Phone number during closure period

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(4) Leave request (if appropriate).

c. Recall. Employees are responsible for checking social media sites (See Appendix G – Social Media) and recorded messages set forth in Paragraphs 6a and 6b to obtain return to duty information.

d. Absence Without Leave. It is the individual employee’s responsibility to check in with the District. Failure to check in will result in the employee’s absence being charged as Absence Without Leave (AWOL). (The existence of legitimate, management approved extenuating circumstances may result in the AWOL being changed to Approved Leave after the fact.)

7. Point of Contact. Refer questions and comments regarding this plan or hurricane preparedness information in general to the Savannah District Natural Disaster Manager, David Peterson at david.h.peterson@usace.army.mil or (912) 652-5431.

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Colonel, EN
Commanding

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APPENDIX A

Hurricane Characteristics

1. General

a. Hurricanes are tropical cyclones in which winds reach constant speeds of 74 miles per hour (MPH) or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center--the eye of the hurricane. Every year, these violent storms bring destruction to coastlines and islands in their erratic path. Stated very simply, hurricanes are giant whirlwinds in which air moves in a large tightening spiral around a center of extreme low pressure, reaching maximum velocity in a circular band extending outward 20 or 30 miles from the eye wall. This circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Near the center, hurricane winds may gust to more than 200 MPH. The entire storm dominates the ocean surface and lower atmosphere over tens of thousands of square miles.

b. The eye, like the spiral structure of the storm, is unique to hurricanes. In the eye, winds are light and skies are clear or partly cloudy. But this calm is deceptive, bordered as it is by maximum force winds and torrential rains. Many persons have been killed or injured when the calm eye lured them out of shelter, only to be caught in the maximum winds at the far side of the eye, where the wind blows from a direction opposite to that in the leading half of the storm.

c. Hurricane winds do much destruction, but drowning is the greatest cause of hurricane deaths. As the storm approaches and moves across the coastline, it brings huge waves and storm tides which may reach 25 feet or more above normal. The rise may come rapidly, flooding coastal lowlands. Waves and currents erode beaches and barrier islands, undermine waterfront structures, and wash out highways and railroad beds. The torrential rains that can accompany the hurricane produce sudden flooding as the storm moves inland. As its winds diminish, rainfall floods constitute the hurricane's greatest threat.

2. Hurricane Origins

a. The hurricanes that strike the eastern United States are born in the tropical and subtropical North Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. Most occur in August, September, and October, but the 6-month period from 1 June through 30 November is considered the Atlantic hurricane season.

b. The principal regions of tropical cyclone origins vary during the season. Most early (May and June) storms originate in the Gulf of Mexico and western Caribbean. In July and August, the areas of most frequent origin shift eastward and by September are located over the larger area from the Bahamas southeastward to the Lesser Antilles, and then eastward to the

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south of the Cape Verde Islands, near the west coast of Africa. After mid-September, the principal areas of origin shift back to the western Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico.

c. Hurricanes begin as relatively small tropical cyclones which drift gradually to the west-northwest (in the Northern Hemisphere), imbedded in the westward-blowing trade winds of the tropics. Under certain conditions these disturbances increase in size, speed, and intensity until they become full-fledged hurricanes. The storms move forward very slowly in the tropics and may remain almost stationary for short periods of time. The initial forward speed is usually about 15 MPH or less. Then, as the hurricane moves farther away from the Equator, its forward speed tends to increase; at middle latitudes it may exceed 50 MPH in extreme cases. The great storms are driven by the heat released by condensing water vapor and by external forces. Once cut off from the warm ocean, the storm usually begins to die, starved for water and heat energy and dragged apart by friction as it moves over land.

3. Actions Associated With Hurricanes

a. The winds of a hurricane are very dangerous. For many structures, wind force is sufficient to cause destruction. Mobile homes are particularly vulnerable to hurricane winds. Some hurricanes spawn tornadoes which contribute to incredible destruction. The greatest threat from a hurricane's winds is its cargo of debris--a deadly barrage of flying missiles such as lawn furniture, signs, roofing, and metal siding.

b. The floods and flash floods brought by the torrential rains of a hurricane are dangerous killers. Even though a hurricane normally weakens rapidly as it moves inland, the remnants of the storm can bring 6 to 12 inches or more of rain to the area it crosses. The resulting floods may cause great damage and loss of life.

c. Storm surge is a great dome of water often 50 miles wide or wider that sweeps across the coastline near the area where the eye of the hurricane makes landfall. The surge, aided by the hammering effect of breaking waves and the violent winds, acts like a giant bulldozer sweeping everything in its path. The stronger the hurricane is, the higher the storm surge will be. High tides and the angle of landfall also contribute to increased storm surge. Storm surge is unquestionably the most dangerous part of a hurricane. About 90 percent of all hurricane fatalities result from storm surge. During Hurricane Katrina in 2005, a storm surge of up to 28 feet in the border area between Louisiana and Mississippi and extending beyond these states' coastline, left a path of death and destruction from 6 to 12 miles inland. The surge inundated the coasts of both states and holds the record as the costliest natural disaster in US history.

4. Hurricane Categories. All hurricanes are dangerous, but some are more so than others. The way storm surge, wind, and other factors combine determines the hurricane's destructive power. The National Weather Service categorizes hurricanes by intensity on the Saffir/Simpson

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Hurricane Scale which indicates the relative strength of a hurricane. Category 1 is a minimum hurricane; category 5 is the worst case. The criteria for each category are shown below. This can be used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast with a hurricane.

<u>Saffir/Simpson Hurricane Scale</u>				
<u>Cat</u>	<u>Central Pressure</u>		<u>Winds (MPH)</u>	<u>Surge (Feet)</u>
	<u>(Millibars)</u>	<u>(Inches of Mercury)</u>		
1	980+	28.94+	74-95	4-5
2	965-979	28.50-28.93	96-110	6-8
3	945-964	27.91-28.49	111-130	9-12
4	920-944	27.17-27.90	131-155	13-18
5	less 920	less 27.17	155+	18+

<u>Category</u>	<u>Definition—Effects</u>
1	<u>Winds 74-95 MPH:</u> Damaging winds are expected. Some damage to building structures could occur, primarily to unanchored mobile homes (mainly to pre-1994 construction). Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Loose outdoor items will become projectiles, causing additional damage. Persons struck by windborne debris risk injury and possible death. Numerous large branches of healthy trees will snap. Some trees will be uprooted, especially where the ground is saturated. Many areas will experience power outages with some downed power poles.
2	<u>Winds 96-110 MPH:</u> Very strong winds will produce widespread damage. Some roofing material, door, and window damage to buildings will occur. Considerable damage to mobile homes (mainly pre-1994 construction) and poorly constructed signs is likely. A number of glass windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Loose outdoor items will become projectiles, causing additional damage. Persons struck by windborne debris risk injury and possible death. Numerous large branches will break. Many trees will be uprooted or snapped. Extensive damage to power lines and poles will likely result in widespread power outages that could last a few to several days.

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Category	Definition—Effects
3	<p><u>Winds 111-130 MPH:</u> Dangerous winds will cause extensive damage. Some structural damage to houses and buildings will occur with a minor amount of wall failures. Mobile homes (mainly pre-1984 construction) and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Many windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Persons struck by windborne debris risk injury and possible death. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected with outages that could last several days to weeks.</p>
4	<p><u>Winds 131-155 MPH:</u> Extremely dangerous winds causing devastating damage are expected. Some wall failures with some complete roof structure failures on houses will occur. All signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes (primarily pre-1994 construction). Extensive damage to doors and windows is likely. Numerous windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Windborne debris will cause extensive damage and persons struck by wind-blown debris will be injured or killed. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted. Fallen trees could cut off residential areas for days to weeks. Electricity will be unavailable for weeks after the hurricane passes.</p>
5	<p><u>Winds greater than 155 MPH:</u> Catastrophic damage is expected. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings will occur. Some complete building failures with small buildings blown over or away are likely. All signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes (built in any year). Severe and extensive window and door damage will occur. Nearly all windows in high rise buildings will be dislodged and become airborne. Severe injury or death is likely for persons struck by wind-blown debris. Nearly all trees will be snapped or uprooted and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months.</p>

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APPENDIX B

Preparing for Hurricanes

1. Important Preparation Information.

- a. Refer to FEMA's www.ready.gov website. It is the best tool to help prepare you and your family for emergencies.
- b. Be familiar with hurricane evacuation routes and have a plan for where you intend to take shelter (family, friends, hotels). Be aware of the location of emergency shelters if necessary.
- c. Listen for Emergency Alert System (EAS) announcements from county Emergency Management officials concerning evacuation instructions, routes, and the location of shelters.
- d. Know the meaning of the severe weather and hurricane information released by the National Weather Service. (Reference Appendices H and I.)
- e. Know storm surge history and elevation for the area you are in.
- f. Prior to any storm, ensure your homeowner's or renter's insurance coverage is appropriate for the potential hazards for where you live.

2. Have a Family Emergency Preparedness Plan.

- a. Know safety procedures and evacuation plans and review and test them often.
- b. Establish a contact number that everyone knows in case you are separated. A relative in another geographic region is a good point of contact for everyone to call and check-in.
- c. Have a clear understanding where the family will gather or meet if evacuation is directed. Know where each family member may be reached if away from home (i.e. school, work, day care). Leave informative notes if direct communication is not possible.

3. Emergency Supply Kit. Assemble an Emergency Supply Kit and store it in a convenient location known to all family members. Federal and State governments urge that citizens be able to support themselves for up to 72 hours before they should expect emergency aid. Emergency Supply Kits should be able to sustain you and your family for up to 3-days. The following items are recommended:

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- a. Food (at least a 3 day supply of non-perishable food)
- b. Water (minimum of 1 gallon of water per person per day)
- c. Kitchen accessories and cooking utensils, including a manual can opener
- d. Sanitation and hygiene items (moist towelettes and toilet paper)
- e. Matches and waterproof container
- f. Special needs items, such as prescription medications, eyeglasses, contact lens solutions and hearing aid batteries
- g. Portable, battery-powered radio or television and extra batteries
- h. Flashlight and extra batteries
- i. Whistle
- j. Extra clothing
- k. Items for infants, such as formula, diapers, bottles and pacifiers
- l. First Aid Kit and manual
- m. Photocopies of credit and identification cards
- n. Cash and coins
- o. Other items to meet your unique family needs
- p. Vicinity and State maps.

(1) State of Georgia maps may be obtained free of charge from the Georgia Department of Transportation, 5025 New Peachtree Road, ATTN: Map Sales, Chamblee, GA 30341, or by calling the Map Sales Department directly at 770-986-1436. Individual Georgia county maps may also be obtained at a nominal charge from this same location.

(2) State of South Carolina maps may be obtained free of charge from the South Carolina Department of Transportation, Map Sales Section, PO Box 191, Columbia, SC 29202, or by calling the Map Sales Section directly at 803-737-4533. Individual South Carolina county maps may also be obtained at a nominal charge from this same location.

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(3) Check with your local Chamber of Commerce for availability of city maps for your location.

(4) Keep Global Positioning Systems map programs updated.

4. Preparing Your Home.

a. Houses.

(1) Trim back dead or weak branches from trees.

(2) Plan for securing outdoor objects that cannot be brought inside (e.g. boat, lawnmower).

(3) Permanent shutters are the best option. A lower cost approach is to put up plywood panels. Use at least ½ inch plywood cut to fit each window.

(4) Inventory and photograph or videotape personal property for insurance purposes and store the records in a waterproof place such as a safe deposit box.

(5) Review insurance policies and ensure they cover both wind and water damage. Flood insurance takes approximately 60 days to become effective, plan ahead.

(6) Secure all awnings over doors and windows.

b. Mobile Homes. Ensure mobile home's tiedown system meets or exceeds local and/or State codes.

5. Additional Information. More information for storm preparation can be found at www.ready.gov.

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APPENDIX C

Hurricane Watch Actions

1. A hurricane watch is issued when there is a threat of hurricane conditions within 36 hours. When a hurricane watch is issued, a specific area and period of time for danger is included. Check often for official bulletins on the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) weather radio, local radio, and/or local television stations or weather stations.
2. Immediately take the following actions:
 - a. Stay tuned to local stations for the latest weather information. Monitor radio, TV, NOAA weather radios for information on storm progression.
 - b. Prepare yourself, family members, and pets for a possible evacuation.
 - c. If you are evacuating with a friend, family, or neighbor, contact them to review your plans and confirm your arrangements.
 - d. If you are using a privately owned vehicle for evacuation, be sure it is fueled, fluids are at appropriate levels, tires are at proper inflation (including the spare tire).
 - e. Gather your emergency supplies, placing them in your car or near the front door if you are riding with someone else.
 - f. Secure or store away all objects on your lawn or patio that could be carried by the wind. Lawn furniture, garbage cans, garden tools, toys, signs and a number of other harmless items can become deadly missiles in hurricane winds. Cover windows with plywood if possible, do not use tape to cover windows.
 - g. Place important documents in a waterproof container or in your safe deposit box.
 - h. Backup valuable computer files onto discs; take them with you, or store them in a waterproof container or in your safe deposit box. Seal the computer in plastic yard-leaf bags and place them as high off the floor and in as wind-resistant a space as practical.
 - i. Check supplies of prescription medicine and currency of prescriptions.
 - j. Turn refrigerator and freezer to coldest settings.

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APPENDIX D

Hurricane Warning Actions

1. A hurricane warning is issued when a hurricane is expected to strike within 24 hours. A hurricane warning will probably also include an assessment of flood dangers in coastal and inland areas, small craft warnings, gale warnings and recommended emergency procedures.
2. When a hurricane warning is issued you should:
 - a. Listen to a radio or television for official instructions.
 - b. Prepare yourself and family members to evacuate if ordered.
 - c. Keep pets inside and accessible in case you need to prepare them for an evacuation. Ensure you have a means to transport them (e.g. pet carrier), food and water for them and a litter pan if necessary.
 - d. If in a mobile home, check tie downs and prepare to evacuate.
 - e. Store valuables and personal papers in a waterproof container.
 - f. Keep a supply of flashlights and extra batteries handy.
 - g. If power is lost, turn off major appliances to reduce power surge when electricity is restored.
 - h. Avoid open flames, such as candles and kerosene lamps, as a source of light.
3. Even if you have emergency supplies, don't make the mistake of trying to ride out a hurricane at home. Evacuate if local authorities tell you to do so, especially if you live on an island or can see the marsh. Leave early before the roads become flooded and you cannot get out.

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APPENDIX E

Evacuation

1. When a hurricane threatens to strike, county Emergency Management officials will provide information regarding evacuation.
2. Local radio and television stations will announce areas to be evacuated and information on which Emergency Shelters are open and staffed. EVACUATE IF ADVISED TO DO SO.
3. The following guidance applies:
 - a. Act immediately. Do not take the chance of becoming marooned.
 - b. Bring non-perishable foodstuffs and prepare a meal and snack for family because it may be some time before food or beverages are available. Bring coins for vending machines.
 - c. Take important legal documents with you, store valuables on shelves or on the second floor if possible in case of flooding.
 - d. Turn off all utilities upon departure and lock your home securely.
 - e. Leave early, travel with care, and follow recommended routes. Stay away from low lying areas. Avoid obstructions, wires, and trees. Keep the radio on and listen for additional instructions and bulletins. Social Media sites are valuable sources to receive messages from Emergency Management offices.
 - f. Mass transportation pickup points and schedules will be broadcast on television and radio. A minimal number of buses will be available. If transportation is to be provided by friends or neighbors, contact those individuals and confirm transportation arrangements.
4. Local governments and the State work in coordination with Non-Governmental Organizations (i.e. American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Church groups, etc) to provide Emergency Shelters and feeding for evacuees.
 - a. If evacuating to a Shelter take the following items:
 - (1) Emergency Supply Kit items listed in Appendix B
 - (2) Identification to prove residency or ownership in order to gain reentry

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- (3) Cash, coins, or travelers checks
- (4) Snacks / Juice / Drinks
- (5) Entertainment (books, cards, quiet toys for children)
- (6) Clothing
- (7) Pillow / Blanket / Sleeping Bag
- (8) Personal care items, toilet paper, feminine hygiene products, baby wipes, and diapers
- (9) Special Needs for Young, Elderly, or Handicapped Individuals

b. Upon arrival at a Shelter, individuals will be registered and briefed on the Shelter's rules and procedures. While using the shelter, each person has an obligation to help keep the building clean and sanitary. If possible, volunteer to assist the Shelter Staff. Communications with Shelters will be maintained via law enforcement officials patrolling the area or assigned to Shelter Sites as well as updated news media as long as the stations maintain power. Stay calm and anticipate behavioral changes especially in children.

(1) Weapons, alcohol, and illegal drugs are strictly prohibited within a Shelter. Possession of these items can lead to confiscation by law enforcement personnel and arrest.

(2) Pets are not allowed in Shelters. The only animals allowed in Shelters are service animals (e.g. seeing-eye dogs). Plan ahead and identify if there are Special Shelters that accommodate animals.

c. Remember that the Shelter will not have all the comforts of home. Be prepared to make the best of the situation.

5. Remain indoors during the hurricane. If the calm center passes directly overhead, there will be a lull in the wind lasting from a few minutes to an hour or more. Do not go outside unless emergency repairs are absolutely necessary. Remember, at the other side of the eye the winds rise rapidly to hurricane force and come from the opposite direction of the leading edge. Electricity, water, gas, and telephone services may be interrupted. Stay calm and listen to the radio for the "all clear" announcement.

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APPENDIX F

Reentry Procedures

Continue to monitor radio and television bulletins for updated information. The county Emergency Management officials and local law enforcement agencies will control access into affected areas. To avoid post-hurricane problems, you should adhere to the following instructions.

- a. Return home only after authorities advise that it is safe to do so.
- b. Inspect the outside of your home and surrounding area before attempting to enter. If you are unsure of the stability of the structure, DO NOT ENTER.
- c. Notify local officials immediately if you see broken or dangling electric power lines or broken sewer, water, and gas lines.
- d. Enter your home with caution.
- e. Use telephone only for emergency calls.
- f. Stay tuned to local radio for information.
- g. Open windows and doors to ventilate and dry your home.
- h. Beware of snakes, insects and animals driven to higher ground by flood water.
- i. Drive only if absolutely necessary and avoid flooded roads and washed-out bridges.
- j. Ensure all electrical outlets and appliances are dry and free of water before using them.
- k. Do not drink water from the faucet until officially notified that it is safe from contamination. Use your emergency supply of water or boil tap water before drinking it.
- l. Without electricity, food in your refrigerator could spoil in a few hours. Don't eat it. Food in a freezer could partially thaw but would be safe to eat for several days. Food should not be refrozen once it begins to thaw.
- m. Take photographs/video of damage for insurance purposes.
- n. Check on your neighbors, especially those who are elderly or disabled.

APPENDIX G

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Social Media

1. Social Media represents a shift in the way we communicate, learn, and interact with others. Internet-based platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and You-Tube have transformed the way our culture sends and receives information. Social media provides on-the-go (mobile), far-reaching, and instantaneous two-way communication that greatly enhances interaction between individuals and organizations in the public and private sectors.

a. A 2011 American Red Cross survey reports nearly half of the American public uses some form of social media and that the internet is the third most popular source for news and information behind television and radio. (See the “Social Media in Disasters and Emergencies” survey at <http://www.redcross.org/www-files/Documents/pdf/SocialMediainDisasters.pdf>.)

b. During times of crisis, organizations have found social media to be an invaluable communication tool. In 2011, social media use helped the public stay informed during the earthquake in Japan, the tsunami threat in the Pacific, the tornadoes and floods in the Midwest, and Hurricane Irene. During the earthquake that affected the east coast in 2011, people in New York received Twitter messages alerting them of the seismic activity before they felt the tremors.

2. The Savannah District’s Corporate Communications Office (CCO) maintains and manages Social Media sites to communicate with the public regarding news and public announcements.

a. The following Social Media sites are managed by the Savannah District:

(1) Twitter at: <http://www.twitter.com/savannahcorps>

(2) Facebook at: <http://www.facebook.com/savannahcorps>

(3) YouTube at: <http://www.youtube.com/savannahcorps>

(4) Flickr at: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/savannahcorps>

b. Savannah District personnel are encouraged to “follow” these sites to enable them to stay informed of news and events that affect the Savannah District and its employees.

c. DTM 09-026, Directive-Type Memorandum- Responsible and Effective Use of Internet-based Capabilities, 25 February 2010 outlines the Army’s policy on social media. Official information that is generally not available to the public and which would not be released under Freedom of Information Act will not be posted to a social media site.

3. The point of contact for Social Media inquiries is Tracy Robillard at (912) 652-5450 or tracy.k.robillard@usace.army.mil.

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APPENDIX H

How To Track A Tropical Cyclone

1. The National Weather Service's National Hurricane Center (NHC) offers a variety of means to keep the public informed of tropical cyclone activity.

a. The following NHC website is a reference for tropical cyclone activity and forecast predictions. The website will indicate a tropical cyclones current position, projected track, wind speeds, and where warnings and watches are advised. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

b. The following NHC website guides you in learning about different products they offer and how to receive alerts from the NHC on different electronic devices you may have. <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutnhcprod.shtml>

2. Included in this Appendix is a hurricane tracking map and map log for manually plotting a tropical cyclone. The following are brief instructions on plotting a tropical disturbance.

a. Advisories are numbered consecutively for each storm. Present location and intensity are described and expected movement is given. Hurricane advisories are issued at 6-hour intervals, at 0500, 1100, 1700, and 2300. Each message gives the name, center of the eye's position, intensity, and forecast movement of the hurricane.

b. Hurricane center positions are given by latitude (for example 13.5 degrees North) and longitude (for example, 55.0 degrees West). When the storm moves within range of radars, center positions may also be given as statute miles and compass directions from a specified point.

c. Note the advisory number, center position, intensity, and forecast direction of movement. Then mark the center position on the tracking map. Because hurricanes change direction very quickly, listen more carefully to where the storm will go than where it has been.

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Hurricane Tracking Map



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APPENDIX I

Explanation of Terms

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) transmits early storm communiqués called weather bulletins. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) located in Corral Gables, FL, along with National Weather Service (NWS) Branch Offices, gathers all Atlantic tropical weather disturbance data. Terms to know:

Advisory. A method for disseminating storm and hurricane data to the public every 6 hours.

Intermediate Advisory. A method of updating regular advisory information every 2 to 3 hours as necessary.

Special Advisory. Warning given any time there is a significant change in weather conditions or change in warnings.

Small Craft Advisory. Sustained (exceeding 2 hours) weather and/or sea conditions either present or forecast that are potentially hazardous to small boats. Hazardous conditions may include winds of 20 to 38 MPH (18 to 33 knots) and/or dangerous wave conditions.

Tropical Disturbance. A moving area of thunderstorms in the tropics.

Tropical Depression. An area of low pressure with a counterclockwise circulation of clouds and winds up to 38 MPH.

Tropical Storm. Counterclockwise circulation of clouds and winds from 39 to 73 MPH.

Hurricane. Counterclockwise circulation of clouds and winds 74 MPH or greater.

Hurricane Watch. There is a probability of a hurricane striking the area.

Hurricane Warning. A hurricane is expected to strike the area within 24 hours.

Storm Surge. An abnormal rise of the sea along a shore as the result, primarily of the winds of a storm.

Tornado Watch. Tornadoes and severe thunderstorms are possible in the area.

Tornado Warning. Tornado detected in the area. TAKE SHELTER IMMEDIATELY.

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APPENDIX J

Distribution

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number of Copies</u>
CDR, USAED South Atlantic, ATTN: CESAD-DDR-E	4
CDR, USAED Charleston, ATTN: CESAC-EM	2
CDR, USAED Wilmington, ATTN: CESAW-EM	2
CDR, USAED Mobile, ATTN: CESAM-EM	2
CDR, USAED Jacksonville, ATTN: CESAJ-CO-E	2
FEMA, Region IV, 3003 Chamblee-Tucker Rd, Atlanta, GA 30341	1
GEMA, P.O. Box 18055, Atlanta, GA 30316-0055	1
SCEMD, 2779 Fish Hatchery Road, West Columbia, SC 29172	1

Internal

Distribution F	
CEIT-PMO-IA	5
CESAS-EM	250