



CGD8INST 3006.1F

EIGHTH DISTRICT INSTRUCTION 3006.1F

Subj: SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

- Ref:
- (a) National Response Framework (NRF)
 - (b) COMLANTAREA OPLAN (Series)
 - (c) SILC NATURAL DISASTER SUPPORT PLAN 9730 (Series)
 - (d) CGD8INST 1601.6 (Series) Crisis Staffing Procedures
 - (e) COMDTINST 3120.14 Incident Command System
 - (f) CCDG8INST 3010 (Series) Disaster Assistance Response Team for Flooding Response
 - (g) COMDTINST 3100.8A Critical Incident Communications
 - (h) LANTAREAINST 16601.1A Atlantic Area Port Operations Hurricane Guidance
 - (i) CGD8INST 3010.1 (Series) Continuity of Operations (COOP)
 - (j) COMDTINST 16000.27 Alignment with the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan
 - (k) BASENOLAINST 3006 Natural Disaster and Hurricane Preparedness and Support Plan
 - (l) COMDTINST 16000.22 Coast Guard Connectivity to the National Response Framework
 - (m) 142050Z MAY 07 COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//CG-3R// Operational use of the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN)

1. PURPOSE. This instruction establishes the severe weather preparedness and response plan for the District Eight Area of Responsibility (AOR). Incident Command System (ICS) principles will be used within District Eight to prepare for and respond to severe weather events.
2. ACTION. All District Eight Commands and those Atlantic Area and Headquarters Commands within the District Eight region shall comply with the provisions of this instruction.
3. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. CCGD8INST 3006.1E is cancelled.

4. DISCUSSION.

- a. **INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC):** The Sector Commander within each respective Incident Command Area of Responsibility (AOR) is designated as the Incident Commander within each AOR.
- b. The following Incident Commands (ICs) will be activated as conditions require and will be composed of the following units:
 - (1) **AREA COMMANDER (AC):** Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District.
 - (2) **DISTRICT EIGHT INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT):** the District Eight IMT functions as an Area Command and is comprised of District Staff and District Eight units. Its purpose is to supervise Incident Commands, monitor multiple and or large-scale incidents, broker assets among affected AORs, and provide information to the District Commander, Atlantic Area Commander, and Commandant. In addition, the District Eight IMT will support the Federal response structure that stands up in response to a severe weather event.

5. SITUATION.

- a. **General.** The District Eight AOR is subject to hurricanes, tropical storms, and other severe weather that can cause major damage. Damage can come in the form of storm surge, high winds, heavy rainfall and flooding. This plan covers actions required in advance of severe weather, preparations 1 to 4 days prior to hurricane or tropical storm landfall, initial response actions (damage assessment) following incidents, and recovery (rebuilding, reconstitution) from a major catastrophic storm. Assets or personnel from any Coast Guard unit within the District Eight boundaries may be used as needed. The entire district-wide organization or any portion thereof may be activated to meet the particular contingency threat. The District Commander may request to take OPCON of LANTAREA and Shore Infrastructure Logistics Center (SILC) units permanently assigned within the District Eight AOR if circumstances dictate. LANTAREA units chopped to the District Eight before a hurricane or severe weather strikes will usually remain under the operational control (OPCON) of the District Eight throughout contingency response and recovery.
 - (1) Each Sector IC is responsible for coordination between the Coast Guard and other agencies involved in port response and recovery operations following severe weather or hurricane. Because the Coast Guard is not the only agency involved in disaster response, the Sector IC shall act as the Coast Guard representative within the local civilian incident command organization. The Sector IC may delegate this responsibility to another officer only with the permission of the District Commander.
 - (2) The Sector IC will report directly to the District Eight IMT, if activated.

- b. Incident. Severe weather can cause extensive damage to the infrastructure of the impacted area. Coast Guard fixed facilities, housing, and communications systems could be heavily damaged or destroyed. Community utility systems, schools, civil law enforcement capability, medical facilities, and other infrastructure could be seriously affected or incapacitated.
- c. Pre-Incident Preparations. District Eight units shall have severe weather plans primarily designed to prepare and protect the unit and its assets from damage and to preserve operational capability. This plan addresses preparatory actions necessary to properly execute timely and effective post-storm relief efforts. **This plan shall be exercised annually**. In addition, Sectors shall continue outreach with other Federal, state, and local partners to ensure a coordinated effort during pre- and post-storm operations.
- d. Non-Coast Guard Agencies Involved.
- (1) Due to the widespread effect of a hurricane or severe weather, some or all District Eight units may find themselves in both supporting and supported roles with other Federal, state, and local law enforcement and relief agencies while engaged in disaster response operations.
 - (2) These federal organizations have statutory emergency response and coordination responsibilities during emergencies. Agency tasks and responsibilities include but are not limited to those listed below.
 - (a) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). ACOE publishes information about river stages, flood prevention operations, evacuation procedures and predicted flood crests. They also conduct channel depth surveys after the storm has passed and restore channels to charted depths through dredging. Reliable local information can be obtained from local ACOE District personnel.
 - (b) National Weather Service (NWS). NWS publishes weather forecasts, frontal movements, and precipitation accumulations, as well as projected storm paths.
 - (c) National Hurricane Center, Coral Gables, FL. Publishes hurricane forecasts and projected paths, frontal movements, and precipitation accumulations.
 - (d) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). FEMA, as directed by Executive Order 12148, "Federal Emergency Management", is responsible for planning, managing, and coordinating federal responses to all emergencies. FEMA may provide financial assistance to state and local governments and supply mobile emergency communications centers, supplies and equipment. FEMA also can provide emergency legal, financial, feeding, and housing assistance to victims of a disaster. The National Response Plan uses a functional approach to the types of federal assistance a state is most likely to need under the 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). ESFs are the primary mechanisms to

bring federal response as necessary. Federal assistance will be provided to the affected state under the overall coordination of the Joint Field Office (JFO) appointed by the Director of FEMA, on behalf of the President.

- (e) American Red Cross. The Red Cross is a private agency that has a statutory role in responding to natural disasters once the area is secure. Red Cross personnel will often be on-scene setting up operations in anticipation of a natural disaster. The Red Cross can provide local and emergency information, assist with coordination and communications, and help arrange berthing and messing for Coast Guard personnel. The Red Cross is a primary agency for ESF 6, Mass Care, under reference (a).
 - (f) Local Officials. Local government officials, especially those representing county or city disaster relief agencies, may be the first to notify the Coast Guard of a disaster and to request assistance. Response to requests for assistance from local officials in an area without Coast Guard resources may be made with approval of the Area Incident Commander (AIC) or the District Eight Chief of Staff in lieu of an IC. Community leaders will help to evacuate and determine the potential impact of severe weather. Community officials and local police will usually know where Coast Guard assistance is most needed.
- e. Local/State/Federal Plans.
- (1) State, county (parish), and city emergency operations plans and departments are set up to notify the public, supervise evacuations, and to coordinate response and recovery operations. State and selected city/county (parish) points of contact (POCs) are in Encl. (1).
 - (2) The city, county, and state command, control, and communications (C3) systems should be in control for post-catastrophic storm relief, response, and recovery operations. They are supported by Federal funds and assistance coordinated by FEMA through the Joint Field Office (JFO). The JFO is the primary field location in each affected state for the coordination of Federal response and recovery operations. It houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and staff. **JFOs are not authorized to assist until the President has issued a Disaster Declaration.** Each governor must request federal assistance before the President can declare a major disaster or emergency. In the interim, for disasters with some warning, DHS/EPA/FEMA and various Federal agencies form an Emergency Response Team – Advanced (ERT-A) of 15-30 people detailed to the appropriate state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) until a suitable JFO site is selected.

f. FEMA Regions.

(1) FEMA Region III covers: DE, MD, PA, VA, WV, & Washington DC

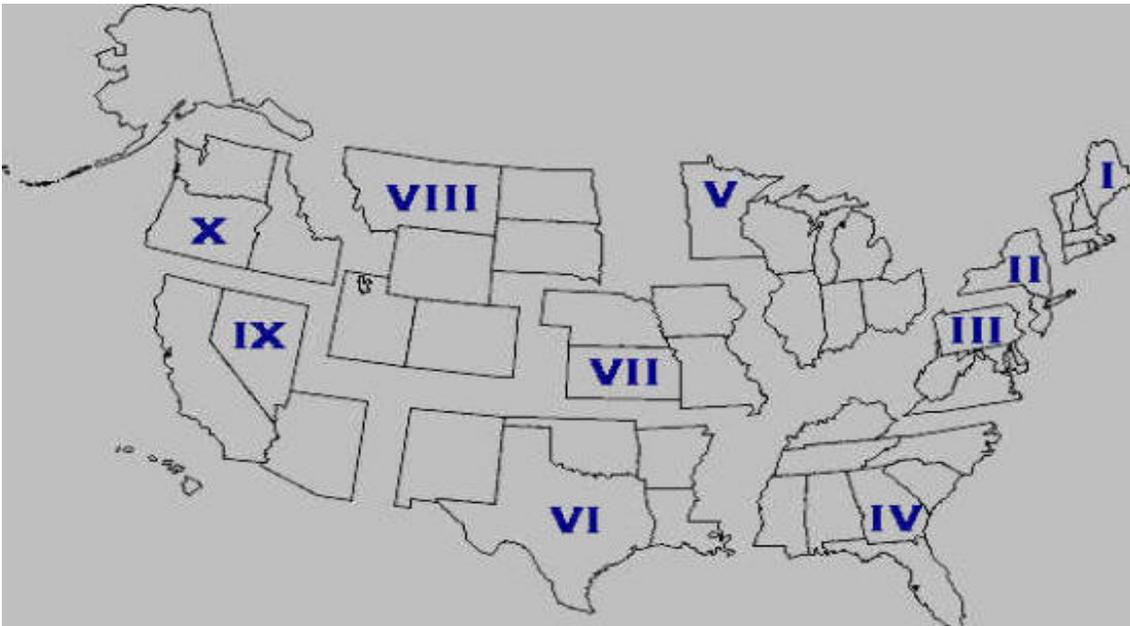
(2) FEMA Region IV covers: AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, & TN

(3) FEMA Region V covers: IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, & WI

(4) FEMA Region VI covers: AR, LA, NM, OK, & TX

(5) FEMA Region VII covers: IA, KS, MO, & NE

(6) FEMA Region VIII covers: CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, & WY



g. Assumptions.

- (1) The ability to recover from a major storm will be beyond the capacity of the local Coast Guard units and communities affected.
- (2) District Eight will request assets and logistics support via the chain of command whenever district resources are inadequate.
- (3) Additional funding will be provided as necessary for response and recovery operations.
- (4) Per Encl. (5), Coast Guard Reserve personnel can be recalled to active duty as required by the District Commander in support of incident response activities per reference (1).
- (5) The state and local governments of the affected area will retain primary responsibility for providing disaster relief.
- (6) The civilian populace and affected Coast Guard Units within the District Eight AOR will generally have access to weather information and forecasts.
- (7) Flooding will likely result from a hurricane or other severe weather.
- (8) The severe weather will likely adversely impact land transportation by destroying roads and bridges, thereby hindering response.
- (9) Heavy precipitation, high winds, and other heavy weather will likely affect air and maritime transportation.
- (10) Civilian populace will incur casualties depending on the location of the storm.
- (11) Severe weather will likely cause significant loss of usual services. These include, but are not limited to, electricity, fuel delivery, landline and cellular communications, Internet/Intranet/CGMS, and street/highway access.
- (12) During a multi-state event, several requests for staffing and response assistance may be made by other government agencies. The District Eight may request senior staff from unaffected units to fill these positions.
- (13) District Eight will be called upon to support references (a) (b) and (c), if implemented.
- (14) The JFO and/or EOC could be in the same location. An Interim Operating Facility (IOF) may be established if the DHS/EPA/FEMA-led ERT cannot operate at the State EOC due to space limitations or other reasons, and the JFO is not yet

established. After the storm makes landfall, the JFO may move to a location closer to the impacted area.

- (15) Various Marine Environment Pollution (MEP) incidents will likely occur as a result of flooding and wind damage.
 - (16) Coast Guard forces will seek appropriate shelter for personnel and assets to avoid storm damage but will reconstitute as soon as is practical in order to begin response operations.
 - (17) District Eight units will base their severe weather readiness conditions on the anticipated arrival of tropical storm force winds (39 mph).
- h. Legal Considerations. Procedures within this instruction will be carried out under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford and Emergency Assistance Act P.L. (42 USC 5121), 14 U.S.C. 88, other applicable statutes, and CG regulations. The Stafford Act allows federal agencies to be reimbursed for their costs, if the expenses were incurred during a FEMA pre-approved response operation relating to a declared disaster. It is imperative units carefully document and track all expenditures pursuant to heavy weather or hurricane response as they occur, rather than after the fact. FEMA will not fund ESF 10 functions, which covers hazardous material and oil spill response if the response is unrelated to the natural disaster. These costs may be reimbursed with the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The requirement for cost documentation applies.
6. MISSION. District Eight units shall initiate severe weather response operations. They will provide search and rescue support, restore essential aids to navigation, facilitate waterways reopening, respond to hazardous material spills, provide transportation of victims, provide essential maritime and airborne logistical support, deliver vital supplies and materials, and provide access to storm damaged areas to key response personnel.
7. EXECUTION.
- a. Concept of Operations. Upon execution of this instruction, District Eight units will take actions to protect themselves, mobilize and deploy resources as necessary, and assist the state(s) and local governments in their lifesaving response efforts. Since disaster response is not a primary mission of any one unit, nor are units staffed for disaster response, it becomes an all-hands event. District Eight units shall allocate their personnel to disaster response. Local, active duty assets will be activated first. The Sector ICs shall request additional resources as needed. The Area Command (AC) will acquire, activate, and allocate resources as requested by the Sector ICs. Each unit shall conduct Coast Guard statutory missions and assist other agencies in disaster response operations. Responding units will focus on the following support areas in descending order of priority.

- (1) Self-Preservation. District Eight units shall deploy, relocate and/or evacuate assets and personnel in order to protect them from heavy weather effects and to reconstitute efficiently. If circumstances allow, the local command will enact its Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).
- (2) Lifesaving. The IC may provide the following services:
 - (a) Initial response activities aimed solely at saving or protecting lives, to include evacuating people from the affected area. Persons temporarily sheltered at Coast Guard units should be referred to local civilian shelters as soon as practicable.
 - (b) Support state and local government lifesaving services as able.
- (3) Reconstitution. All necessary steps shall be taken to reconstitute Coast Guard operating assets as rapidly as possible.
 - (a) Assessment. All Sector units shall immediately assess damage and submit consolidated damage assessment reports to the IC. Sector ICs should submit a detailed Coast Guard message to the AIC as soon as practicable. These reports shall include an assessment of the units' operating capabilities.
 1. The District Eight Incident Management Team (IMT) will provide financial, logistical, and operational assistance to affected operational areas. District Eight personnel may be deployed to speed reconstitution efforts. Unaffected District Eight units may be required to provide assets and personnel to the affected area.
 2. Damage Assessment Teams (DATs) will be dispatched to determine what short-term repairs are needed to make units operational. DATs will prioritize needed repairs or determine if the facilities are beyond economical repair. As a secondary function, DATs will submit a full report outlining the units' long-term repair needs to CEU Miami via SILC.
 3. Facility Repair Teams (RTs) and Personnel Support Teams (PSTs) will be provided to assist affected units in regaining their operational capabilities. RTs carry out emergent repairs to USCG facilities that enable units to resume operations and prevent further damage and PST's will provide support services to members and dependents directly affected by the storm to include housing assistance, evacuation and relocation assistance, entitlements, and employee assistance.
 - (b) Statutory Response. Statutory missions will be prioritized based upon the damage in the AOR. The following priority list is based on the assumption that a military contingency load-out is not in progress. All statutory responses will be secondary to lifesaving and self-preservation. Statutory missions are:

1. Enforce Laws and Treaties. All enforcement activity shall be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth in the Maritime Law Enforcement Manual. Further, activity will be limited to those areas in which the Coast Guard has authority to act.
 2. Port safety and security.
 3. Respond to hazardous materials/pollution spills that interfere with lifesaving or restoration of aids to navigation.
 4. Restore Coast Guard maintained short-range aids to navigation necessary to facilitate flood recovery operations (including Vessel Traffic Services).
 5. Maintain the flow of critical fuel supplies within the affected area.
 6. Commercial vessel safety.
- (c) Provide Assistance. Perform Coast Guard missions as required during a National Response Framework (NRF) response, with adjustments of service levels and redirection of resources as appropriate. Recognizing that Coast Guard forces may be assigned tasks outside of their normal missions, ensure Coast Guard forces perform only tasks within their authorities and capabilities. Ensure that Coast Guard personnel/forces observe applicable policies, doctrine, tactics, procedures, safety, personnel protective equipment (PPE) requirements, and other pertinent criteria when providing services or support and when executing Coast Guard authorities during an NRF response. In accordance with the NRF, District Eight personnel/forces could be called upon to act as the primary agency for ESF 9 and 10 or be called upon to provide appropriate support for ESF's 1, 3, 4, 8, and 13, but can reasonably expect to provide assistance in the form of the following:
1. Search and Rescue (SAR) via surface or air.
 2. Coast Guard communications net.
 3. Waterborne security for CI (Critical Infrastructure)/KA (Key Assets)/HVA (High Value Assets).
 4. Oil and Hazardous materials response.
- (d) Recovery. The District Eight IMT must communicate to federal, state, and local authorities the missions appropriate for Coast Guard response and the availability of their resources to support these missions. Any unit may be required to provide assets for reconnaissance and disaster relief support operations.
1. Reference (a) discusses the reimbursement process for Coast Guard funds expended for FEMA disaster relief efforts under a valid Mission Assignment

(MA). Requests for assistance MAs shall come through the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC). All non-emergent requests for assistance must be processed through the District Eight IMT prior to being executed. The decision to immediately support an emergent request is delegated to the Coast Guard ICs; however, these emergent requests should be reported to the District Eight IMT as soon as possible. Coast Guard ICs are authorized to support requests with valid MAs, as resources and safety permit.

2. In order to ensure proper reimbursements for MAs, appropriate documentation must be maintained. Special care must be taken throughout the emergency response period to maintain logs, formal records, and file copies of all expenditures to show clear and reasonable accountability for reimbursement.

(e) Deployment. District Eight units not affected by the severe weather (or hurricane) shall identify personnel and equipment that may be deployed to the affected area and provide that information to the IC when requested.

b. Tasks.

(1) In accordance with Encl. (7), District Eight Staff/Incident Management Team (IMT) shall:

- (a) Implement the Incident Management procedures as per reference (d).
- (b) Issue changes to severe weather conditions and monitor attainment by all District Eight units.
- (c) Prepare response plan for pre-positioning and immediate post storm deployment of aircraft, vessels, and special teams into the impacted area.
- (d) Monitor field unit operational status and requirements.
- (e) Provide assets and personnel as needed from less affected areas to restore Coast Guard operations and meet the needs of impacted field units. Maintain a log of individuals deploying to other agencies and units.
- (f) Coordinate SAR operations requiring District Eight action.
- (g) Request additional assets as needed.
- (h) Keep LANTAREA and COMDT informed via SITREP submissions per Encl. (9).
- (i) Monitor number of reservists on voluntary activation. Request involuntary recall authority if the voluntary recall ceiling of 10 officers and 100 enlisted must be exceeded. Activate Reservists in accordance with Encl. (5).

- (j) When requested, assign personnel to the DHS/EPA/FEMA Joint Field Office (JFO) in accordance with reference (l). These personnel should report to the assigned JFO 12 to 24 hours in advance of storm landfall. The location of the JFO will vary depending upon location and intensity of the storm at landfall. These personnel should report to the affected state EOC pending establishment of the JFO location. The location may be obtained from FEMA as listed in Encl. (1). More information regarding JFO (Support Team) Activation Procedures and the Request For Forces (RFF) Process is provided in Encl. (14).
 - (k) Request Disaster Assistance Teams (DATs) and Facility Response Teams (RTs).
 - (l) Establish public affairs response team to manage coverage of the impacted area and provide personnel to the Joint Information Center (JIC) of the JFO if requested.
 - (m) Prepare emergency communications plans and initiate deployment of emergency communications equipment.
 - (n) If the process of tracking expenditures and preserving an archive of the District Eight IMT activity becomes too labor intensive, consider activating the Coast Guard's documentation team.
 - (o) The District Eight IMT shall track and consolidate severe weather (or hurricane) related expenditures from the various ICs and request reimbursement. It is imperative that costs are recorded as they are incurred, rather than attempting to reconstruct expenses after the contingency. Expenses related directly to preparing for and recovering from the storm may be reimbursable from Commandant, but no reimbursement will occur without documentation. The District Eight IMT or District Eight staff will approve and fund TONOs and personnel TAD costs.
- (2) Sector ICs shall:
- (a) Ensure an effective, timely, and smooth transition to an ICS structure through appropriate planning, training, and exercising of the incident response organization.
 - (b) Assume and delegate appropriate OPCON of assets assigned in the AOR and any other additional assets/personnel.
 - (c) Maintain a file of all documents, paper and electronic, related to response activity including, but not limited to: IAPs, NIMS-ICS forms, situation reports, weather reports, personnel status reports and requests, watch, quarter and station bills, message traffic, planning documents, marine safety information broadcasts and other advisories to the field and public, logistics and safety information and watch-relief pass-down notes.

- (d) Conduct relief, response, and recovery operations in the AOR as capabilities allow. Coordinate with local and Federal response structures if in place.
 - (e) Identify additional personnel requirements and submit request to the District Eight IMT (Active Duty, Reserve, and Auxiliary).
 - (f) To maintain operational readiness, Deputy ICs shall provide the IC with a list of any personnel who need to be replaced due to personal or family injuries or loss of housing. If they have already been replaced with Reserve and/or Auxiliary personnel, report it.
 - (g) Keep District informed via SITREP submissions. Ensure common operating picture amongst all first responders by posting appropriate information to the location dictated by LANTAREA (HSIN, SharePoint, etc).
 - (h) Provide Coast Guard representation to the local or state EOC.
 - (i) Accurately track expenditures as they are incurred. Expenses directly related to preparing for and recovering from the storm may be reimbursable. Units will use their normal accounts with authority to exceed their operating targets. Documentation with adequate explanation/justification is required for reimbursement.
 - (j) Determine when it is safe for active duty and dependent evacuees to return to station/local area and direct them accordingly.
- (3) District ATON units will support the appropriate IC for response and recovery operations when directed by District Eight.
- (4) SILC shore units shall provide support to affected areas per ref (c).
- c. Coordinating Instructions. Response and recovery operations are closely coordinated with local, state, and federal agencies and a host of other relief organizations. District Eight field units will liaison and may operate jointly with city, parish/county, and state agencies through the local and state EOCs.

8. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

- a. Concept of Support. Inadequate personnel, support, and logistics often limit response and recovery operations. The need for support must be identified by the affected commands and the relief obtained from unaffected units and support commands. Replacement personnel, assets, and operational equipment and supplies from other units will be coordinated through the District Eight IMT.
- b. Logistics. Normal administrative and logistics support forces may not be ready for the pace and volume of required logistical needs. Normal transportation and communications systems may be interrupted. Also, delivery schedules will likely need to be accelerated.
 - (1) Base NOLA will augment the District Eight IMT with appropriate personnel for administrative and logistic support in accordance with reference (d).
 - (2) SILC, as per reference (c), upon request will provide assistance.
- c. Personnel. After a major disaster, it is likely that a number of personnel may be incapacitated by their own or their family's injuries, or due to destruction of their homes. The first source of personnel relief should come from unaffected personnel already attached to the impacted command and qualified to assist. IC will request personnel needs and required skills from the District Eight IMT. Reservists and Auxiliarists can be follow-on resources to backfill for deployed active duty personnel.
- d. Public Affairs. During any contingency operation, a proactive public affairs program is critical. Immediately following a major storm, the Coast Guard will likely be the first on-scene agency with C4 and operational capability. Media will aggressively seek videotape of initial damage assessments. District Eight public affairs personnel should be pre-positioned as near to the scene as safety permits in order to document and report the initial situation and to assist the IC in public affairs matters. In the event CG Public Affairs personnel are not alongside operational response teams, field commands should ensure their first responders have both still and video camera gear, and have a plan in place to review, edit, and release imagery to the media in a timely fashion. Appropriate video equipment will accompany initial damage assessment flights. As soon as the FEMA JFO is established, and the DHS/EPA/FEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) will assume responsibility for coordinating public affairs. The public affairs office will provide all possible support as the videos are an important part of damage assessment. Public affairs will not interfere with emergent events such as self-preservation, SAR, and pollution response, but will be given a high priority.
- e. Funding. All units must accurately track expenditures as they are incurred.

9. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

- a. Command Relationships. Upon setting Severe Weather Readiness Condition Three, the IC will normally be designated to oversee preparatory, response, and recovery operations within its AOR, or a portion of its AOR. The IC may be activated earlier by the District Commander or at the discretion of the affected commands. Major response and recovery operations for the general public are controlled by local, county (parish), and state governments and agencies through the EOCs, and federal assistance coordinated through the JFO (if activated). A list of these governments and agencies is contained in Encl. (1). District Eight representatives at either an EOC or JFO are to coordinate District Eight assets in support of local relief operations.
- b. Command Posts.
- (1) For Coast Guard operations, normal District Eight and Sector command locations will be used unless rendered inoperative by the storm. Sector commands, which form the IC for the AOR, **must pre-determine the primary location of a COOP Incident Command Post and notify District Eight no later than 01 May of each year. Additionally, Sectors shall designate an alternate command site in their plan if a full evacuation is not required.** In the event that District Eight working spaces in the Hale Boggs Federal Building are determined to be unsafe or unusable, the District Eight alternate command site will be the conference room at Base New Orleans. For circumstances which require a city wide evacuation, the District Eight emergency relocation site will be Base Det. St. Louis.
 - (2) For joint response and recovery operations, each city, county (parish), and state may have an EOC at a pre-designated site. DHS/EPA/FEMA will establish JFOs as necessary, usually one in each state involved.
- c. Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems (C4). Surviving communications systems will be augmented with emergency systems and equipment per Encl. (6). The IC must ensure there is adequate C4 through the use of the best existing C4 systems.



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- Encl: (1) Coast Guard, State, Federal, and Selected Local Points of Contact
(2) Severe Weather/Port Status and Specific Tasking
(3) Logistics Preparation Plan
(4) Evacuation Guidance, Procedures and Safe Havens
(5) Selected Reserve Call-up Procedures

- (6) Incident Communications Plan
- (7) D8 Staff Severe Weather Condition Execution Checklist
- (8) Personnel Claims and Legal Assistance
- (9) Situation Report (SITREP)
- (10) SILC Force Element Capabilities list
- (11) Catastrophic Incident SAR Planning
- (12) Louisiana Catastrophic Incident SAR Operations
- (13) Texas Catastrophic Incident SAR Operation
- (14) JFO Activation Procedures/Request For Forces Process

Enclosure (1) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

COAST GUARD, STATE, FEDERAL AND SELECTED LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT:

Eighth Coast Guard District Command Center 504-589-6225
Eighth Coast Guard District Hurricane Update 800-787-8724

Sector Mobile, AL COMCEN 251-441-6211

Sector New Orleans, LA (AOR)
- Morgan City, LA General Info 985-380-5320
- New Orleans, LA COMCEN 504-846-5923
- Airsta OPCEN 504-393-6032
- Houma, LA 24 hr 985-665-2440
- Baton Rouge General Info 225-298-5400

Sector Houston-Galveston, TX (AOR)
- Houston, TX COMCEN 713-678-9057
- Port Arthur, TX 24 hr 409-723-6500
- Galveston, TX General Info 409-978-2703
- Airsta OPCEN 713-578-3006

Sector Corpus Christi, TX (AOR)
- Corpus Christi, TX COMCEN 361-939-6393
- Airsta Maintenance Control 361-939-6299

ATC Mobile, AL OPCEN 251-441-6861

STATES

ALABAMA - Emergency Management Agency 205-280-2200

FLORIDA - Division of Emergency Management 850-413-9969

LOUISIANA - Office of Emergency Preparedness 225-925-7500

MISSISSIPPI - Office of Emergency Services 601-933-6362

TEXAS – State Operations Center 512-424-2208

FEMA

FEMA National Response Coordination Center 202-646-2828
HQ 202-646-4194
FEMA Operations Center/Mt Weather 703-771-6100

FEMA Region III (DE, MD, PA, VA, WV, & Washington DC)	215-931-5757
FEMA Region IV (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, & TN)	770-220-5540 229-225-4735
FEMA Region V (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, & WI)	312-408-5500
FEMA Region VI (AR, LA, NM, OK, & TX)	940-898-5433 940-898-5101
FEMA Region VII (IA, KS, MO, & NE)	816-283-7600
FEMA Region VIII (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, & WY)	303-235-4779 303-235-4847

Enclosure (2) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

SEVERE WEATHER/PORT STATUS AND SPECIFIC TASKING

1. PURPOSE. To specify required/recommended actions to be accomplished by District Eight units prior to severe weather (or a tropical storm/hurricane).
2. GENERAL INFORMATION. The hurricane season is 01 June through 30 November. This enclosure prescribes the minimum actions that must be taken when severe weather conditions are set. Commanding Officers and Officers-in-Charge shall take additional measures as warranted.
3. PLANNING.
 - a. Each Sector IC/DIC shall prepare and keep a current severe weather instruction with all requirements listed in paragraph 4.c. of this enclosure. Severe weather plans for subordinate units must be tailored to the individual area and facility, and support the parent Sector IC plan. The effectiveness of the plan is dependent upon the initiative and foresight of unit Commanding Officers and Officers-in-Charge who have detailed knowledge of the area and can ensure necessary arrangements and protective measures are included in their plans.
 - b. **District Eight units shall exercise their severe weather plans and provide hurricane season training to all hands on an annual basis.** During unit training, commands should strongly encourage members to purchase homeowner's, renter's, and flood insurance even for houses not considered in a "flood zone" in preparation for the upcoming hurricane season.
 - c. Units shall liaison with local emergency service personnel to prepare for hurricane season.
 - d. The IC shall coordinate the planning efforts of Sectors and Air Stations within their AOR using the ICS construct. ICs will liaison with their state(s) EOC(s) and emergency management personnel.
4. SEVERE WEATHER READINESS CONDITIONS. Normally, the District Eight Chief of Response will set heavy weather conditions for District Eight or parts of the District Eight. However, Commanding Officers and Officers-in-Charge are authorized and expected to set heavy weather conditions at any time when conditions warrant and shall notify their operational commander accordingly. Specific port conditions specify "gale force winds." The speed of gale force winds is between 39-73 mph.

a. Definitions of Severe Weather Readiness Conditions.

- (1) CONDITION FIVE - A seasonal condition automatically set by all District Eight Coastal units on 01 June each year and extending through 30 November.
- (2) CONDITION FOUR - Seventy-two (72) hours (or when deemed necessary to increase the overall readiness of District Eight units) prior to the arrival of sustained gale force winds associated with tropical cyclone activity.
- (3) CONDITION THREE - Forty-eight (48) hours (or when deemed necessary to increase the overall readiness of District Eight units) prior to the arrival of sustained gale force winds associated with tropical cyclone activity.
- (4) CONDITION TWO - The warning condition. Twenty-four (24) hours or when deemed necessary to increase the overall readiness of the District Eight units) prior to the arrival of sustained gale force winds associated with tropical cyclone activity.
- (5) CONDITION ONE - The danger condition. Twelve (12) hours or when deemed necessary to increase the overall readiness of District Eight units) prior to the arrival of sustained gale force winds associated with tropical cyclone activity.

b. Disaster Potential Scale for Atlantic Hurricanes (also applicable to hurricanes developing in the Gulf of Mexico). As described by the National Hurricane Tracking Center in Coral Gables, Fl., category definitions are:

- (1) **CATEGORY I:** Sustained winds of 75-95 MPH; can produce a storm surge 4-5 feet above normal with low-lying coastal roads inundated, minor pier damage, some small craft in exposed anchorage break moorings, no real damage to building structures and some damage to poorly constructed signs.
- (2) **CATEGORY II:** Sustained winds of 96-110 MPH; can produce a storm surge 6-8 feet above normal with coastal roads and low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising waters 2-4 hours before arrival of the center, considerable pier damage, marinas flooded, some trees blown down, major structural damage to exposed mobile homes, some damage to roofing material, windows and doors, but no major damage to building structures.
- (3) **CATEGORY III:** Sustained winds of 111-129 MPH; can produce a storm surge 9-12 feet above normal, serious flooding along the coast, with many smaller structures near the coast destroyed, larger structures damaged by battering of floating debris, low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3-5 hours before the center arrives, some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings and mobile homes destroyed.

- (4) **CATEGORY IV:** Sustained winds of 130-156 MPH; can produce a storm surge 13-18 feet above normal with major damage to lower floors of structures due to flooding and battering action, low-lying escape routes inland cut by rising water 3-5 hours before the center arrives, extensive roofing material damage, extensive window and door damage and complete failure of roof structures on many small residences.
 - (5) **CATEGORY V:** Sustained winds of greater than 157 MPH; can produce a storm surge greater than 18 feet above normal, shrubs and trees down, considerable roofing damage, all signs down, very heavy and extensive window and door damage, complete failure of roof structures on many residences and industrial buildings, extensive glass failures, some complete building failures, small buildings overturned and blown over or away and complete destruction of mobile homes.
- c. Planning Guidance. Sector Severe Weather Plans should contain an “action check-off list” of specific actions to be taken for each heavy weather condition. Subordinate units will submit their plan to the Sector Commander for review and approval. **Sectors shall prepare and forward a copy of their severe weather plan to the District Eight (dxc).**
- (1) All ICs shall provide for the following in their heavy weather plans, as appropriate:
 - (a) Adequate logistical preparations.
 - (b) Cooperation and liaison with local emergency management authorities, Coast Guard Reserve and Auxiliary, Red Cross, and Weather Service. Keep a current list of all official heavy weather shelters, local military, Red Cross, etc.
 - (c) A recall telephone number or point of contact list where all personnel may be reached at any time.
 - (d) Security and protection of records and equipment against high tides and strong winds.
 - (e) Emergency rations and drinking water.
 - (f) Plans for boarding up and reinforcing structures.
 - (g) Contingency plans for evacuating civilian and military personnel and their dependents.
 - (h) Emergency sources of electrical power.

- (i) Survey of government and civilian damage after the storm.
- (2) Sector Response Departments:
- (a) Warn shipping, fishing interests, small craft, and residents in exposed areas, using official National Weather Service advisories.
 - (b) Assist small craft in seeking safe moorings.
 - (c) Fuel CG vehicles, boats, and aircraft to maximum practicable capacity.
 - (d) Pre-select refuge moorings for vessels under 65 ft. Small boats including 45 foot RBMs and 55 foot ANBs should be secured at appropriate hurricane moorings and not be manned during the heavy weather event. An alternative may be to remove small boats from the water and secure inside a building. Notify District Eight IMT of the location of these surface vessels.
 - (e) Ensure stations have a “last minute” rescue boat available for emergency use. This boat should be strategically located and kept in a ready status as long as practicable in accordance with unit experience with high water and wind conditions.
- (3) Sector Prevention Departments:
- (a) Ensure major pier areas are clear of explosives, dangerous substances, potential pollutants, and that adequate controls are in place for these materials for the duration of the storm.
 - (b) Monitor port areas for pollution, debris, etc., after passage of the storm.
 - (c) Close port and critical waterways as necessary (i.e. Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway (GICW)).
- (4) District Eight Cutters: ICs shall determine the best place to seek mooring during severe weather conditions after considering safety of the vessel and maintaining mission readiness. The unit must arrange the anchorage or mooring well in advance. **Each vessel in District Eight shall have three mooring sites identified in the event of severe weather conditions.** One site will be for the storm heading directly for the vessel, one site will be for the storm passing west of the vessel and one site will be for the storm passing east of the vessel location. Units and District Eight Command Center will consider the competition for moorings from numerous other vessels. **When**

arrangements are finalized, submit a copy of mooring locations to the District Eight Command Center.

- (5) Air Stations: In addition to the actions below, Air Stations shall provide for heavy weather evacuation (HWE) of aircraft in accordance with the COMLANTAREA SOP and the Joint Military Aircraft Hurricane Evacuation Plan (JMAHEP). Air Stations shall include HUREVAC procedures in their hurricane plans, or maintain a separate HUREVAC Plan.
 - (a) HWE messages required by JMAHEP shall be sent to the District Eight Command Center and the refuge base, info to COMLANTAREA, COMDT, and Langley Air Force Base.
 - (b) If adequate shelter exists at the present location, no evacuation is required. For purposes of determining adequacy, it should be assumed that the full force of the storm would strike the station. The decision as to whether shelter is adequate shall be made for each storm.
- 5. PORT STATUS. COTPs set port heavy weather conditions when preparing for the arrival of a hurricane or similar heavy weather as per reference (h). The overriding goal of the COTP is the protection of life, including vessel crews, facility personnel, and the general public. The COTP shall also communicate with neighboring COTPs to coordinate actions and vessel movement plans.
 - a. Definitions of Port Status.
 - (1) Port status WHISKEY. Set when sustained gale force winds from tropical cyclone activity are expected to arrive at the port within 72 hours.
 - (a) Port status: open to all commercial traffic.
 - (b) Establish a safety zone that requires:
 - i. All self-propelled oceangoing vessels over 500 gross ton and all oceangoing barges and their supporting tugs to report their intention to depart or remain in port.
 - ii. All self-propelled oceangoing vessels over 500 gross ton and all oceangoing barges and their supporting tugs remaining in port to complete a REMAINING IN PORT CHECKLIST and submit to the COTP within 24 hours for approval.
 - (c) Advise port of intentions for setting next port status (X-RAY)

- (2) Port status X-RAY. Normally set when sustained gale force winds from tropical cyclone activity are expected to arrive at the port within 48 hours.
 - (a) Port status: open to all commercial traffic.
 - (b) All REMAINING IN PORT CHECKLISTs submitted to the COTP for approval.
 - (c) Individually assess vessels desiring to remain in port and issue COTP orders as appropriate.
 - (d) Advise port of intentions for setting next port status (YANKEE), including degree of vessel control.
 - (3) Port status YANKEE. Normally set when sustained gale force winds from tropical cyclone activity are expected to arrive at the port within 24 hours and as soon as practical after the storm passes.
 - (a) Port status: vessel traffic control measures in effect.
 - (b) Establish a safety zone controlling vessel movements and activities as appropriate.
 - (c) COTP approves or direct, as necessary, final mooring arrangements for vessels remaining in port.
 - (4) Port status ZULU: Normally set when sustained gale force winds from tropical cyclone activity are expected to arrive at the port within 12 hours.
 - (a) Port status: closed to all vessel traffic except for vessel movements and activities specifically authorized by the COTP.
 - (b) Establish a safety zone prohibiting vessel movement and activities.
6. SPECIFIC ASSIGNMENTS. The following specific tasks must be accomplished for the various severe weather conditions.
- a. Severe Weather Readiness Condition Five (Seasonal Alert). All units review severe weather plans and check preliminary preparations. Maintain a plot of storm track and keep abreast of the latest National Weather Service advisories when a storm is within 96 hours of landfall; alert all hands to condition and review plans for quartering and safety of dependents. Consider reduction in liberty and leave and plan to recall essential personnel to meet the requirements of Conditions Four, Three, Two, and One.

- b. Severe Weather Readiness Condition Four (Sustained Gale Force Winds from Tropical Cyclone activity are within 72 hours of landfall). All units ensure that actions required for Condition Five have been completed. Review personnel liberty schedule and take necessary steps for positive recall of essential personnel for physical safety of the unit and to meet the requirements of Conditions Three, Two, and One. **Make preparations to evacuate non-essential personnel and dependents, make evacuation recommendations to the IC for District Commander review and approval.** When granting liberty, as heavy weather conditions are set, establish a positive means by which to contact personnel on liberty. Advise operational commander upon attainment of Condition Four. Make preparations to stand-up an Incident Command structure. Liaise with local and state governments as necessary.
- (1) Fuel vessels in port to maximum capacity.
 - (2) Shore units maintain at least 75% fuel supply and keep all boats, vehicles, and generators fueled to capacity. Check condition and operation of generators used for emergency power.
 - (3) Replenish commissary provisions as necessary.
- c. Severe Weather Readiness Condition Three (Sustained Gale Force Winds from Tropical Cyclone activity are within 48 hours of landfall). **Stand up IC for affected areas.** All units ensure that actions required for Condition Four have been completed. Recall/evacuate all personnel. Recall those personnel from liberty as may be required to maintain the unit's necessary readiness status. Advise operational commander upon attainment of Condition Three.
- (1) All units within the affected AOR or predicted storm path shall submit SITREPs to their operational commander. All Sector ICs shall submit SITREPs to the District Eight IMT.
 - (2) Cutters in port assume B-2 status if possible. Vessels in CHARLIE status, other than shipyard availability, commence action to attain a B-2 status and advise their operational commander of the estimated time to reach B-2. Upon reaching B-2 status, advise operational commander and include any specific limitations. Vessels in shipyard availability may remain in CHARLIE status, but must make preparations for protection. Depending on the nature of the storm and its projected track and intensity, the decision to proceed to sea should be considered at Condition Three.
 - (3) Cutters at sea shall proceed to homeport or nearest safe port unless prudent seamanship indicates it appears more advisable to evade the storm.

- (4) Aviation units prepare aircraft for evacuation, hangaring as many planes as practicable for post-hurricane use; review latest Joint Military Aircraft Hurricane Evacuation Plan and Coast Guard directives on the subject.
 - (5) All shore units (including aviation units): fuel boats and vehicles to capacity and check readiness to proceed on missions; verify readiness of emergency sources of power and emergency communications equipment, including backup systems; broadcast advisory warnings, provision own unit; verify readiness for boarding up windows and securing buildings; evacuate all rolling stock and trailerable boats with expeditionary supplies.
- d. Severe Weather Readiness Condition Two (Warning; Sustained Gale Force Winds from Tropical Cyclone activity are within 24 hours). All units ensure actions required for Condition Three have been met. Advise operational commander upon attainment of Condition Two.
- (1) All units within the affected AOR or predicted storm path shall continue to submit SITREPs to their operational commander. All Sector ICs shall submit SITREPs to the District Eight IMT.
 - (2) All vessels in port shall have completed fueling and provisioning and ensure general readiness. Proceed to prescribed sheltered moorings or anchorage, or proceed to sea for storm evasion if deemed prudent. Set continuous communications watch. Take all precautions necessary to ensure the safety of the vessel.
 - (3) Cutters at sea shall maneuver to evade the storm well prior to the arrival of the storm.
 - (4) Aviation units shall complete security preparations; ensure suitable aircraft are available to conduct searches of pre-designated storm patrol areas established by the District Eight Command Center to warn shipping and small craft of the approaching storm; evacuate aircraft during daylight and VFR conditions if possible; hangar remaining aircraft. ATC Mobile will CHOP to Commander, District Eight.
 - (5) All shore units (including aviation units) continue as before. Set continuous communications watch. Report estimate of persons remaining in unprotected areas. Take all necessary precautions to safeguard all persons and property within jurisdiction. Recommended measures are: board up windows, tie down flimsy roofs, remove screen doors, allow for air circulation in all buildings, take precautions against fire and high water, secure boats and vehicles, fill available containers with potable water, provide emergency lighting and shelter for Coast Guard personnel in isolated areas.

- (6) All ICs establish VHF-FM communications nets with their shore units using low-level antennas. Communications may be direct or by VHF-FM relay to distant units. This emergency communications net will be used in the event of partial or total landline failure caused by the storm. The high level sites are usually controlled by landlines and therefore cannot be relied upon during a complete landline outage. Keep the District Eight IMT advised of unit capabilities.
- e. Severe Weather Readiness Condition One (Danger; Sustained Gale Force Winds from Tropical Cyclone activity are within 12 hours). All units should have actions required for Condition Two completed. Send warnings to shipping and small craft. From the time this condition is set until the storm has passed, extreme caution shall be used in dispatching any forces on assistance missions.
- (1) All units within the affected AOR or predicted storm path shall continue to submit SITREPs to their operational commander. All Sector ICs shall submit SITREPs to the District Eight IMT.
 - (2) ICs and CAMSLANT Chesapeake establish emergency communications net on 2676.4KHz or 5423.9KHz as appropriate for the time of day. This communications net will be used in the event of partial or total landline failure caused by the storm. ICs shall report the status of their respective intra-command VHF-FM nets when checking in with CAMSLANT, who shall combine these reports and provide a consolidated report of emergency net establishment to the District Eight IMT.
- f. Severe Weather Recovery (Post - Storm). This is not an actual condition but rather a phase set by the District Eight IMT/IC based on damage assessment and field unit operational capability.
- (1) AORs with relatively minor damage and ICs with a high degree of operational capability will return to Condition Five. AORs with major damage and/or ICs with a reduced operational capability will be placed in this recovery condition.
 - (2) ICs shall survey their areas of responsibility and continue to submit daily SITREPS until all waterways are opened, ATON damage is repaired, and Coast Guard units are operational. Repair and return all Coast Guard equipment and property to operation as practicable. Render assistance as possible. Return to evacuated facilities as soon as safety permits. Release personnel from duty as situation permits. All cutters that sortie to sea or safe anchorage shall report readiness to conduct operations to their operational commander.

- (3) Aviation units shall advise the District Eight IMT of capability to reconnaissance storm area, survey damages, inspect aids to navigation and provide photographic and video coverage.
- (4) On an individual basis, as each IC either reverts to Severe Weather Recovery Condition with landlines intact or regains full landline service after storm damage is repaired, CAMSLANT shall release ICs from the emergency communication net and secure the net. Advise District Eight IMT accordingly.

7. COMMUNICATIONS.

- a. Setting Severe Weather Readiness Conditions. Severe weather readiness conditions will be set by Commander, District Eight via an ALCOGARDEIGHT message. Units may set severe weather readiness conditions more aggressively as appropriate. Independent units located within the area will be included as information addressees as necessary. Messages originated by District Eight will include COMLANTAREA COGARD, SILC, and COMDT COGARD as information addressees.
- b. Relay of Severe Weather Advisories. In the interest of keeping communications circuits clear, weather advisories will not normally be passed to all units until Severe Weather Readiness Condition Three is set. ICs may pass to units at their discretion. Independent units may obtain the advisories by a request to District Eight Command Center. As soon as Condition Three is set, District Eight Command Center will originate a message to ALLCOGARDEIGHT disseminating the latest storm advisory via message. The text of the message will be the complete advisory as published by the National Weather Service. Additional advisories will be broadcast by CAMSLANT CHESAPEAKE and each IC communications center as directed in broadcast instructions. The advisories will continue to be disseminated as they are received until Severe Weather Recovery or Condition Five is set/reset.
- c. Acknowledgments.
 - (1) Each Coast Guard unit, after setting the specified condition, shall report accordingly to their operational commander. Operational commanders are authorized to designate "reporting units" within their commands to alleviate the vast influx of traffic to them during heavy weather conditions.
 - (2) Cutters out of their normal AOR shall report to the operational commander within whose boundaries they are located, e.g. Sector New Orleans vessel in a Mobile shipyard reports to IC Mobile.

- (3) Each moored District Eight vessel and District Eight shore station shall report directly to the operational commander or IC within whose geographic area it is located or to the “reporting unit” as designated by the IC.
- (4) Each operational commander/IC shall submit a consolidated report in accordance with the above to the IC.
- (5) Each District and LANTAREA vessel underway shall report directly to the District. Upon mooring, reports shall be submitted in accordance with instructions to moored District vessels, paragraph 4.c. (3) of this enclosure.
- (6) ATC Mobile shall report directly to District Eight until such time as ATC Mobile may be assigned to an IC.

Enclosure (3) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

LOGISTICS PREPARATION PLAN

1. **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.** Thorough, periodic checks of emergency teams, equipment and facilities must be made. Ensure that “Severe Weather Kits” are completely stocked with usable materials. Check emergency sources of electrical power, emergency communications plans, assignment of portable FM equipment and increased inventory of spare dry batteries. Pay particular attention to portable auxiliary lighting equipment and replace materials necessary to affect elementary repairs to electrical lighting and power installations, plumbing, water, and fire fighting systems.
 - a. **Rations.** Provide for three days of emergency rations, drinking water, and medical supplies for own personnel and for possible emergency evacuees.
 - b. **Fuel.** Fuel vehicles and boats to maximum capacity possible, but not less than 75%. Aircraft should be fueled as directed by unit Commanding Officer.
 - c. **Ventilation.** Provide instructions with regard to the proper method of venting enclosed buildings and structures by use of windows, storm shutters, and similar means. Plan to board up and reinforce structures.
 - d. **Physical Security.** Provide for security and protection of records and equipment against high water and winds.
 - e. **Physical Inspection.** Make a careful inspection of buildings and surrounding areas in order to detect potential sources of danger such as:
 - (1) Damaged, worn, or improperly secured doors, windows, and ventilation openings.
 - (2) Structural weakness resulting from worn or weather-beaten supports, wooden light poles, and similar objects.
 - (3) Clogged or inoperable gutter and drainpipes, storm drains, sewers, and catch basins.
 - (4) Trees, especially those with dead limbs or boughs.
 - f. **Unsecured Objects.** Locate and earmark all materials such as garbage cans, loose lumber, pails, benches, and similar items, which could become missile hazards during heavy weather. Be prepared to remove these items to safe stowage or have them lashed down.

- g. Protected Storage. Locate protected or “high ground” parking for vehicles and equipment in advance. Some of the automotive equipment may have to be used during storm conditions, therefore make sure that drivers’ compartments and cabs are as weather-tight as possible, windshield wipers are fully operative, and towing wires and chains are available in advance.
- h. Clean-up Materials. Prepare and strategically store clean up materials including disinfectants, wet weather gear, and first aid materials.

2. PERSONNEL.

- a. Prior to hurricane season, conduct annual training with all personnel and dependents. Examples of items to be covered are:
 - (1) Personal severe weather preparedness.
 - (2) Severe Weather Readiness Conditions.
 - (3) Hurricane classifications and type of damage that can be expected.
 - (4) Recall & check-in procedures.
 - (5) Evacuation procedures and designated unit “safe haven” for dependents.
- b. Approaching storm: Brief all personnel on expected course of storm and expected follow up actions to combat damages. Refresh expectations for personnel accountability prior to a go/no-go evacuation decision being made.
- c. All new PCS arrivals should be provided with a heavy weather briefing as part of their unit check-in process.

Enclosure (4) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

EVACUATION GUIDANCE, PROCEDURES AND SAFE HAVENS

- Ref: (a) Joint Federal Travel Regulations, Chap 6
(b) Civilian Travel Management Program, COMDTINST 12570.4
(c) 5 CFR 550.401-408
(d) Coast Guard Supplement to JFTR, Chapter 6
(e) BASENOLAINST 3006.1J

1. **DISCUSSION:** As per reference (a), evacuations must be caused by unusual or emergency circumstances such as natural or national disasters. Evacuations are authorized by the District Commander in concert with mandatory evacuation orders issued by local (FEMA, Civil Defense, etc.). Evacuation entitlements end after the District Commander determines it is safe for evacuees to return to their permanent duty station and releases a termination message.
2. **DEFINITIONS:**
 - a. **Safe Haven:** The designated point (which may be Government quarters), determined to be suitable by the District Commander, where members/dependents are directed to relocate on a temporary basis to await a decision to either return to the unit or proceed to a designated place. The safe haven will usually be the location listed in this enclosure but will also be designated in the Evacuation Order.
 - b. **Limited Evacuation:** The movement of members/dependents, civilian employees from their residences to the safe haven (which may be government quarters), when authorized or ordered by the District Commander. This is primarily used for the temporary avoidance of heavy weather.
 - c. **Evacuation Order:** Issued by the District Commander. It will designate a safe haven, and may designate an alternate safe haven. The order will provide an effective date to begin the evacuation and estimated duration. This will normally be issued by message.
 - d. **Transportation Entitlements:** Entitlements for military personnel are the same as those authorized for TAD/TDY. Dependents are entitled to transportation to the designated safe haven. If the designated safe haven is not available to support, the District Commander may authorize travel to an alternate safe haven.
 - e. **Per Diem Allowances:** As per reference (a). Evacuation allowances continue until the District Commander determines it is safe for evacuees to return. If reasons beyond the evacuees' control prevent immediate return, D8 (dmp) will review on a case by case basis.

- f. Personnel Support Team (PST): As per reference (e), the PST will travel in advance of a storm to the designated safe haven(s). This team will assist in processing Coast Guard members and dependents at the safe haven. They will provide the additional support services detailed in ref (e) of this enclosure.

3. ELIGIBILITY.

- a. Dependents of Active Duty Personnel: As per reference (a), members are eligible for reimbursement of dependent's travel expenses (per diem, mileage and lodging) due to authorized evacuations.
- b. Dependents of Reservists: Dependents of Reservists recalled to active duty are eligible for reimbursement of their travel expenses due to authorized evacuations, provided dependents are located within the evacuation region. Dependents of reservists become ineligible for reimbursement for travel expenses associated with the evacuation once the member exits active duty and returns to a selected reserve or inactive reserve status.
- c. Dependents of civilian employees: Per references (b) and (c), dependents of civilian employees are eligible for reimbursement of their travel expenses due to authorized evacuations.

4. PROCEDURES.

- a. The unit CO will request authorization to evacuate personnel. This request may be made by the most efficient means available. This request should include:
 - (1) Estimated duration of evacuation.
 - (2) Number of dependent TONOs required.
 - (3) Information regarding local evacuations, i.e. voluntary or mandatory evacuations issued by local governments or recommendations of emergency management/civil defense personnel.
 - (4) Number of personnel and dependents evacuating to the designated safe haven and their estimated time of arrival (ETA).
- b. **If the CO has sufficient reservations about the safety of sending unit personnel to the unit's designated safe haven, the CO should request permission from the District Commander to designate an alternate safe haven.** Reasons to evacuate to any place other than the designated safe haven must be *significant* and *clearly articulated*. The District Commander's decision to designate an alternate site will be based on safety issues including travel time, security, lodging availability, services, and cost issues. Requests will be reviewed and considered on a case-by-case basis. **The District Commander's permission**

to evacuate to an alternate safe haven is required to ensure proper reimbursement.

- c. D8 (drmc), or the District Eight IMT, if established, will issue the evacuation order via message. All Atlantic Area, SILC, and Headquarters commands within the affected area, as well as the designated safe havens, will be info addressees on the message.
- d. D8 (drmc), or the District Eight IMT, if established, will notify the Base/PST of the unit's intent to evacuate. D8 (drmc)/ District Eight IMT will maintain communications with the PST throughout the duration of the evacuation.
- e. The District Eight IMT, if established, will provide TDY TONOs to District Eight staff members and evacuation orders will be prepared by the District Eight People Cell for their dependents, funding all associated expenses from the local AFC30 account utilizing the designated disaster cost center. Affected field units will provide and fund their own TDY travel expenses for their active duty personnel and evacuation orders for their dependents out of their AFC30 accounts using the designated disaster cost center and may be reimbursed at a later date. Members will be reimbursed for travel expenses to and from the safe haven designated by the District Commander. If members choose to evacuate elsewhere, they will only be reimbursed up to the expenses incurred had they evacuated to the safe haven designated by the District Commander. If circumstances warrant, the safe haven designation may be amended by the District Commander.
- f. In the event individual personnel cannot reach the designated safe haven when ordered to evacuate, reimbursement for expenses incurred at an alternate safe haven will be carefully reviewed by District Eight (dmp) on a case-by-case basis. Reasons to independently seek an alternate safe haven include medical emergency, vehicle breakdown, or other significant safety concerns. Barring these emergencies, all efforts should be made to reach the designated safe haven.
- g. When evacuees arrive at their safe haven, they must check in with the PST, as well as with the Command Chief or representative from the affected Sector. The PST will maintain a list of all CG personnel and dependents at the safe haven, assist the host DOD command with directing evacuees to their quarters, messing, etc., and assist evacuees with any emergency needs, as well as provide a myriad of services detailed in ref (e). The PST's and the CEA/Sector liaison will make daily reports on the status of the safe havens to the District Eight IMT, to include but not limited to how many CG personnel and dependents are on hand, how many evacuees have arrived/departed since the last report, and also any other pertinent or requested information.
- h. Following completion of travel, units must ensure claimants include original copy of orders and statement of non-availability as applicable. If both the member and dependents were evacuated, and issued separate TONOs, separate travel vouchers

must be submitted for each TONO issued. If possible, the travel vouchers should be submitted together. Receipts are required for all lodging expenses and any other claimed expenses in the amount of \$75.00 or over. Units need to carefully track and monitor travel claim submission.

5. SAFE HAVENS

- a. District Eight units should use primary safe havens to the maximum extent possible. The following locations will be used as the primary safe havens when the District Commander orders an evacuation:
 - (1) On the economy, McAllen, TX – for Sector Corpus Christi units.
 - (2) Lackland AFB, San Antonio, TX (LAFB) – for Sector Corpus Christi and Sector Houston/Galveston units.
 - (3) Barksdale AFB, LA (BAFB) – for Sector Houston/Galveston, MSU Port Arthur and Sector New Orleans units.
 - (4) Memphis, TN – for D8, Sector New Orleans and Sector Mobile units.
 - (5) Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, AL (MAFB)/NAS Meridian, MS – for Sector New Orleans and Sector Mobile units.

- b. District Eight units will designate an alternate safe haven/evacuation site in the event the primary safe haven is not suitable or has reached maximum capacity. The alternate safe haven/evacuation site must be approved by District Eight prior to hurricane season. All alternate safe havens/evacuation sites listed below are approved by the District Commander. The following locations will be used as the alternate safe havens/evacuation site when the District Commander orders an evacuation:
 - (1) District Eight –Memphis, TN metro area.
 - (2) Sector New Orleans –Memphis, TN metro area.
 - (3) Sector Mobile - Birmingham, Alabama metro area.
 - (4) Sector Houston/Galveston –Dallas, TX, or Tyler, TX metro area.
 - (5) MSU Port Arthur –Tyler, TX metro area.
 - (6) Sector Corpus Christi – McAllen, TX or San Antonio, TX metro area.

- c. D8 Resources (dmp) will assist with evacuation coordination between Sectors and D8. The main responsibility of D8 Resources (dmp) is to document which safe

havens Sectors are using and to prevent any one safe haven from being overloaded with CG personnel.

- d. For all primary safe havens, evacuating members and dependents should please note the following points:
 - (1) Each evacuation is different. The safe havens plan for our arrival in an evacuation, but cannot reasonably anticipate every need presented in an emergency situation. Please be open minded, flexible, and willing to work with our hosts.
 - (2) Do not rely on the safe haven to satisfy all of your needs. Plan ahead for an evacuation and bring everything that may be needed for at least four days.
 - (3) Berthing. Quality of berthing could range from BOQ rooms to cots in a gym, to a floor in an open bay, depending on the situation. Accommodations are usually on a first come, first served basis with the highest quality accommodations being assigned first. If the primary safe haven runs out of all available sleeping quarters, members may be given a Statement of Non-Availability (SNA) and will be directed to find available lodging off base.
 - (4) Pets. Owners are responsible for taking care of their pets. Pet owners must bring kennels, food, and all other necessary supplies. A veterinarian's statement of good health and a shot record may be required. Pets will not be allowed in evacuee shelters. Pet owners should consider leaving their pets at a vet or boarding facility.
 - (5) Firearms. Members are strongly advised not to bring personally owned firearms to the safe haven. However, owners are required to report any firearms in their possession upon reporting to the safe haven.
 - (6) Phone calls. Members should bring calling cards and cell phones to make phone calls.
- e. Memorandum of Agreement. No signed memorandum of agreement exists and space is not guaranteed at NAS Meridian, Barksdale, Lackland, or Maxwell AFBs; however, these installations will accept military personnel and their dependents on a first-come-first-served, space available basis.
- f. Civilian Personnel. Civilian personnel and their dependents should follow the same guidelines as the active duty military and their dependants.

- g. Base Information: The following are the contact phone numbers for each of the prescribed safe havens. These are the numbers that should be used in the event that an evacuation order is given. The web address for each facility is also listed below.

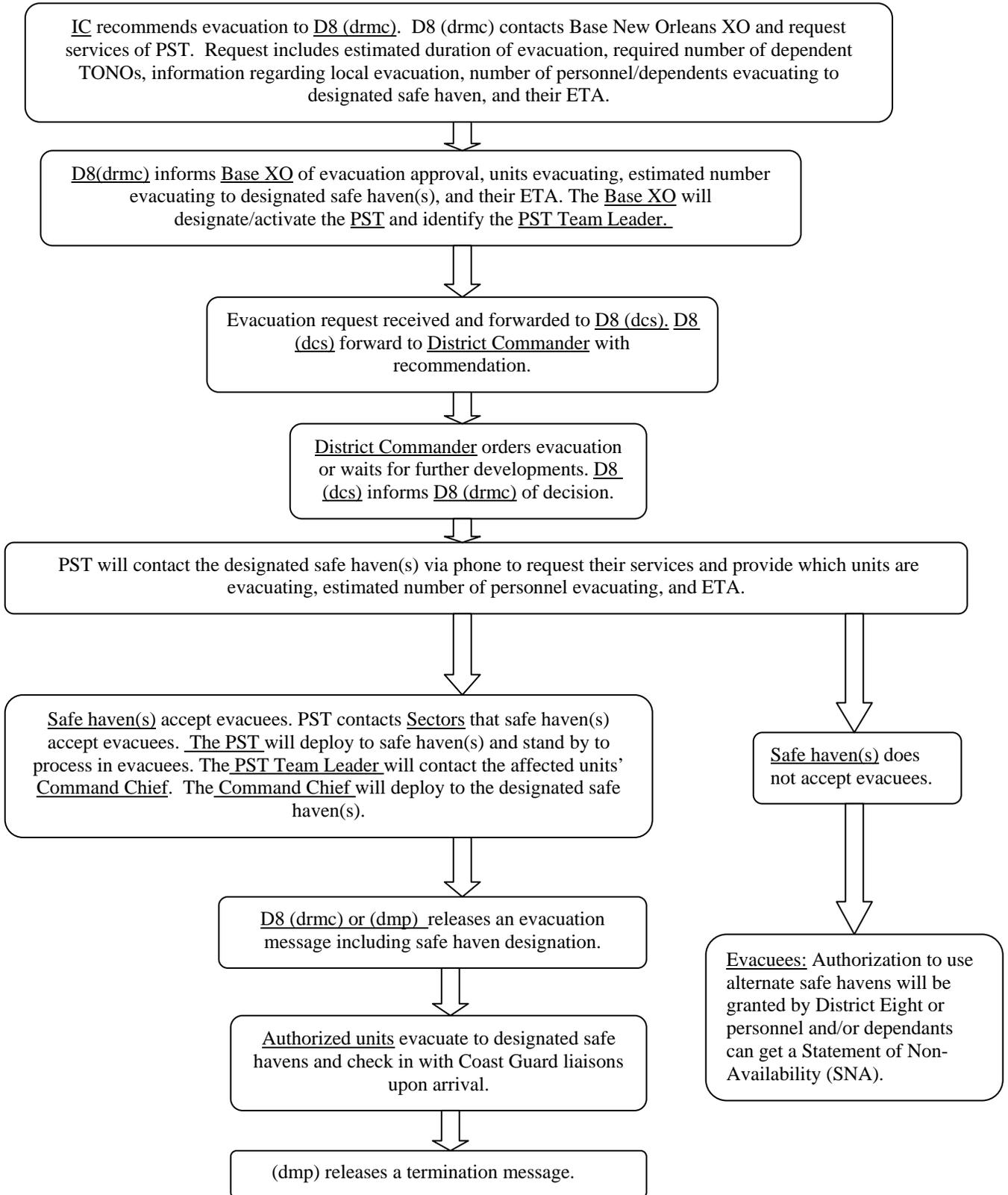
Lackland AFB
Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5157
www.lackland.af.mil

Barksdale AFB
Barksdale AFB, LA 71110
www.barksdale.af.mil

NAS Meridian
Meridian, MS 39309
<https://www.cnic.navy.mil/Meridian/index.htm>

Maxwell AFB
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112-6335
<http://www.au.af.mil/au/>

Severe Weather Evacuation Process



Enclosure (5) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

SELECTED RESERVE CALL-UP PROCEDURES

Ref: (a) Coast Guard Manpower Mobilization and Support Plan, COMDTINST M3061 (series)

1. Reserve Call-Up. The number of reservists recalled to active duty is based on the size and scope of the response required. The District Eight IMT is responsible for coordinating requests for all reserve support, including requests for reservists located outside the District's area of responsibility.

a. Voluntary Recall Authority.

(1) When severe weather response requires additional personnel with specific skills, individuals in the Selected Reserve possessing those skills may be polled to ascertain their availability to volunteer for the response. At anytime, an authority designated by the Secretary may order a reservist to active duty, with the consent of the member. This authority is granted under 10 USC 12301(d). District Commanders are delegated the authority to recall reservists under their command to active duty, with their consent, for emergency active duty under the following conditions:

(a) Any one district for any one emergency may use a maximum of 300 officer days and 3000 enlisted days. Under this specific authority, a maximum of 10 officers and 100 enlisted may be on active duty at any one time; an individual reservist may not serve for more than 30 days.

(b) If outside district support is required it will be requested from LANTAREA. DCMS will act on the request after approval. Reservists voluntarily recalled from other districts count against the limits of the affected district.

(c) Voluntary authority will normally not be used simultaneously with involuntary authority for the same emergency. Once involuntary authority has been granted for a specific emergency, reservists should be ordered to Active Duty under the involuntary authority.

b. Involuntary Recall Authority.

(1) The Secretary of Homeland Security has preauthorized the Commandant of the Coast Guard involuntary recall authority for up to 1,500 personnel if there is an inadequate number of volunteers to support Coast Guard missions. If that is the case, the District Eight IMT, with input from the various units requesting additional support, will request authority to involuntarily recall reservists from Commandant through LANTAREA. This authority is limited by 14 USC 712 to not more than 60 days in any one 4-month period and for not more than 120 days in any 2-year period for each member ordered to Active Duty under this section.

2. Procedure.

- a. Upon the occurrence or the firm prediction of a severe weather event and the determination by the District Eight IMT that a recall of Ready Reservists will enhance the response operation, the District Eight IMT will request authority for either a voluntary or involuntary recall of reservists in accordance with the procedures in reference (a). This request may be made prior to the storm actually making landfall (Example 1).
- b. Once District Eight units/IC determines that additional reserve personnel are required, a request shall be submitted to the District Eight IMT or to DXR if the IMT is not fully activated. The request shall include the specific number of personnel needed, requested reporting date, reporting location, anticipated duration, and skills required. The requesting unit should also supply a reporting point of contact (POC) in the request message (Example 2).
- c. The District Eight IMT will evaluate request, and if approved, will task specific District Eight units with providing personnel. Due to the potential impact of reservists living in the affected area, every effort will be made to recall reservists who have not been directly affected by the storm. The District Eight IMT will request DCMS assistance if requirements cannot be met from district units.

3. Reporting Requirements. In cases involving the voluntary or involuntary recall of reservists, units receiving the Reservists will include the number of officer and enlisted reservist recalled and number reported in their daily SITREP:

Example 1 - Message from unit to IMT requesting involuntary recall authority

FM COMCOGARD SECTOR_____

TO CCGDEIGHT NEW ORLEANS LA//DRMC//IMT//

INFO COGARD BASE NEW ORLEANS LA //PF//

COGARD BASE DET ST LOUIS MO//PF//

BT

UNCLAS //NO1130//

SUBJ: REQUEST FOR INVOLUNTARY RECALL OF READY RESERVISTS

A. CG MANPOWER MOB AND SUPPORT PLAN, COMDTINST M3060.1

B. TITLE 14 USC 712

1. PER REFS A AND B, REQ AUTH TO INVOLUNTARILY RECALL __ OFFICERS AND __ ENLISTED RESERVISTS TO ACDU FOR POST HEAVY WEATHER RECOVERY EFFORTS IN AOR.
2. REQUEST:

SECTOR_____

1 SK AND 1 YN REPORT 0800 (DTG) ADMIN SUPPORT

2 COX/2 ENG/2 CREW REPORT 0800 (DTG)

(LIST PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT BY UNIT; REPORTING DATE, TIME, AND POC)

Example 1(a) - Message from unit to IMT requesting voluntary recall authority

FM COMCOGARD SECTOR _____
TO CCGDEIGHT NEW ORLEANS LA//DRMC//IMT//
INFO COGARD BASE NEW ORLEANS LA //PF//
COGARD BASE DET ST LOUIS MO//PF//
BT
UNCLAS //NO1130//
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY RECALL OF READY RESERVISTS
A. CG MANPOWER MOB AND SUPPORT PLAN, COMDTINST M3060.1
B. TITLE 10 USC 12301(d)
1. PER REFS A AND B, REQ AUTH TO INVOLUNTARILY RECALL __ OFFICERS
AND __ ENLISTED RESERVISTS TO ACDU FOR POST HEAVY WEATHER
RECOVERY EFFORTS IN AOR.
2. REQUEST:
SECTOR _____
1 SK AND 1 YN REPORT 0800 (DTG) ADMIN SUPPORT
2 COX/2 ENG/2 CREW REPORT 0800 (DTG)
(LIST PERSONNEL REQUIREMENT BY UNIT; REPORTING DATE, TIME, AND POC)

Example 2 - Message from IMT to LANTAREA requesting involuntary recall authority

FM CCGDEIGHT NEW ORLEANS LA//DRMC/IMT//
TO COMLANTAREA COGARD PORTSMOUTH VA//A//
INFO COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-CCS/CG-2/CG-13//
COGARD BASE NEW ORLEANS LA//P/PF//
COGARD BASE DET ST LOUIS MO//PF//
BT
UNCLAS //N01130//
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR INVOLUNTARY RECALL OF READY RESERVISTS
A. COAST GUARD MANPOWER MOBILIZATION AND SUPPORT PLAN, COMDTINST
M3061.1
B. TITLE 14 USC 712
1. PER REFS A AND B, AS REQ BY COMMANDER, DISTRICT EIGHT, REQ AUTH
TO INVOLUNTARILY CALL __ OFFICERS AND __ ENLISTED RESERVISTS TO
ACDU, AS NEEDED, IN OUR ONGOING RESPONSE TO THE SEVERE WEATHER
RELIEF EFFORT.
2. THIS ACTION WILL SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE OUR ABILITY TO MEET
MISSION REQUIREMENTS WHILE RECOVERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF
STORM _____. WHILE WE DO NOT ANTICIPATE NEEDING MORE
RESERVISTS AT THIS TIME, THE SITUATION WILL BECOME MORE CLEARLY
DEFINED ON A DAILY BASIS.
3. EXISTING ACTIVE COMPONENT FORCES HAVE BEEN REDEPLOYED IN
SUPPORT OF RELIEF EFFORTS.
4. REQ REPORT DATE _____.

Enclosure (6) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Ref: (a) COMDTINST M2400.1 (series), Radio Frequency Plan
(b) 142050Z MAY 07 COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC
(c) 221312Z MAY 07 COMLANTAREA COGARD PORTSMOUTH VA

1. The District Eight Disaster Control Network.

- a. This is a non-directed net using frequencies contained in reference (a). This network is designed to enhance coordination between District Eight units during disaster response and recovery operations. Call signs used on this net are standard international voice call signs.
- b. The frequencies are:
 - (1) Primary: 5321.4 MHz (window 5320) – daytime only
 - (2) Secondary: 2700.4 MHz (window 2699)
 - (3) Tertiary: 2684.4 MHz (window 2683)

2. Communicating with the District Eight IMT.

- a. Once the District Commander has activated the District Eight IMT, the District Eight Command Center should be called for SAR and initial pollution cases **ONLY**. All other requests and/or communications should be directed to the District Eight IMT. Communicating with the District Eight IMT will principally be done via e-mails using the appropriate ICS position email address below, phone calls, or message traffic.
- b. Phone numbers in effect for the District Eight IMT are listed below and will be published in the District Eight IMT activation message:
 - (1) (504) 671-2310/2311/2312
 - (2) (504) 671-2313/2314/2315
 - (3) (504) 671-2316/2317/2318
 - (4) (504) 671-2319/2321/2322
 - (5) (504) 671-2324/2325
 - (6) (504) 671-2015 (Fax)
- c. The e-mail address listed below will be effect once the District Eight IMT is activated:

D08-DG-District-IMTWatch

3. External communications.

a. IAW ref (b) of this enclosure, the Homeland Security Information System (HSIN) shall be used as an alternative to the record message system when access to CGDN plus is lost for more than 24 hours, CGDN is inaccessible, or when directed by higher authority. The primary Communities of Interest (COI) that all appropriate Coast Guard should have access to are:

- (1) Emergency Management (HSIN-EM),
- (2) Federal Operations (HSIN-FEDOPS),
- (3) Coast Guard Command Center (HSIN-CGCC) Community of Interest.

b. Certain situations, however, may require the use of alternate COIs or other Web-based applications. During severe weather response operations, the District Eight IMT Situation Unit shall consolidate sector SITREPS. District Eight SITREPS shall be posted to the HSIN-CGCC Community of Interest.

c. Units may also utilize systems such as WEB-EOC to support incident level collaboration with response partners. Note: Material that can be posted to HSIN-CGCC may contain UNCLASS FOUO, but no PCII, or SSI, or any material protected under the Freedom of Information Act. No FOUO information can be exchanged by USCG in the Emergency Management (HSIN-EM) COI, and although the Federal Operations (HSIN-FEDOPS) COI will support FOUO information, D8 will reserve posting of FOUO to only the Coast Guard Command Center (HSIN-CGCC) COI; The HSIN-EM, and HSIN-FEDOPS COIs shall be reserved for emergency communications with response partners for coordination of tactical level support efforts, or as an aide to improving situational awareness.

d. The Incident Reporting Feature within HSIN shall not be used by District Eight personnel. The Critical Incident Communications (CIC) process remains in effect IAW CI3100.8A.s.

4. Communicating with District Eight Staff.

a. District Eight staff, O5 and above shall have cellular communications capabilities. Personnel recall numbers can be accessed by contacting the District Eight Command Center.

5. Contingency Command, Control, and Communications (C3)

a. IAW ref. (c) of this enclosure, contingency communications equipment is available upon request. Sectors will forward their communications requests to LANTAREA thru District Eight via record message traffic.

b. Portable contingency communications equipment is available for the UHF, VHF, and HF frequency spectrum. The following is a partial listing of available deployable communications equipment:

- (1) UHF/VHF hand held radios, both DES and NON-DES capable.
 - (2) UHF/VHF/HF base stations, both DES, NON-DES and ANDVT capable.
 - (3) Commercial SATCOM (INMARSAT, MINI-M, BGAN) systems, both secure and non-secure capable
 - (4) UHF LOS AN/WSC-3 transceivers (V6/V7) SAS
 - (5) LST-5D, PRC-117 (F), and KYV-5 embedded cryptographic equip for MILSATCOM access.
 - (6) Portable VHF 106 ft antenna tower
 - (7) Motorola iridium 9595 satellite portable telephone w/ external antenna.
 - (8) ACU1000-T tactical interconnection system (cross-banding solution)
- c. The Transportable Multi-Agency Comm Central (TMACC) and Transportable Multi-Mission Comm Central (TMMIC), are also available from LANTAREA upon request. Both are self-contained, ground and/or air transportable com trailers used in support of Joint, Multi-Agency and Multi-Mission operations, or act as min Command Centers. They are equipped with a broad range of systems to include, but not limited to, secure/non-secure voice and data, INMARSAT, VHF, UHF LOS/SATCOM, HF voice/data, hand-held GPS, BGAN terminals and phone switches (2 and 4 wire).

Enclosure (7) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

D8 STAFF SEVERE WEATHER CONDITION EXECUTION CHECKLIST

This execution check list will be managed by the Chief of Contingency Planning until the District Eight IMT is activated. Upon activation of the District Eight IMT the check list process will be managed by the Deputy Watch Commander or designated District Eight IMT section leader.

SEVERE WEATHER READINESS CONDITION FIVE:
PERFORM PRIOR TO JUNE 1ST

- | | DTG/SIGNATURE |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Release Commander's Intent message for upcoming Hurricane Season incorporating guidance from LANTAREA's Hurricane Season WARNORD (dxc to draft and D8CC to release). | _____ |
| 2. Release Hurricane Evacuation guidance message (dmp). | _____ |
| 3. Verify that all D8 coastal Sectors have attained Readiness Condition Five via message traffic (drm/D8CC). | _____ |
| 4. Release Condition V Readiness message (drmc). | _____ |
| 4. Inventory all IMT Go-Kits (dxc/IMT). | _____ |
| 5. Coordinate with cutters in AOR to identify safe havens/evasion plans (drm/D8 CC). | _____ |
| 6. Assist cutters arriving in port with 70% or less fuel remaining to procure fuel the day following stand-down (drm). | _____ |
| 7. Watch Commanders meet with IMT sections prior to Hurricane Season and in mid-August (to include new personnel) to review IMT roles, responsibilities and expectations (WCs). | _____ |

SEVERE WEATHER READINESS CONDITION FOUR:
GALE FORCE WINDS POSSIBLE WITHIN 72 HOURS

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Brief D/DCS/DR/DX/DP/DW/DL (drmc). | _____ |
| 2. D/DCS/DR/DX/DP/DW/DL discuss stand-up of the D8 IMT. If New Orleans is in the "cone of uncertainty" IMT may already be stood up in St Louis. Determine leave and TAD status of IMT members and possible evacuation of non-essential personnel and Dependents and if duty drivers will be required. | _____ |

DTG/ SIGNATURE

3. If storm is projected to impact New Orleans, make initial determination to COOP. If COOP is executed **refer to D8 COOP instruction for COOP checklists (dcs/Senior Staff)**. _____
4. Contact GSA to coordinate potential closure of HBFB and availability of A/C, elevators, security, and services (dmpl). _____
5. Implement appropriate sections of Severe Weather Plan (CGD8INST 3006.1(series)), Crisis Staffing Instruction (CGD8INST 1601.1(series)) and Continuity of Operations Plan (CGD8INST3010.1(series)). _____
6. Initiate BNTM as needed. Direct Sectors to broadcast in English, Spanish and Vietnamese versions (dpb - Bridge Admin). _____
7. Send ALLCOGARDEIGHT Readiness Condition IV MSG. Begin monitoring attainment (D8CC/Augment Watch/IMT COML). _____
8. Send SITREP in designated format (e.g. slide deck, Senior Leadership Brief (SLB) bullets or message) IAW battle rhythm established in ref (b) and (l) (Augment Watch/IMT SIT). _____
9. Activate emergency communications network. Conduct test of Interoperable communications equipment, 800 MHz or otherwise (dmt). _____
10. Contact BSEE to update evacuation status of offshore platforms (dpi/BSEE LNO). _____
11. Verify readiness of IMT space (dxc). _____
12. Verify D8 recall list (People Cell). _____
13. Disseminate pertinent information to district staff (Branch Chiefs). _____
14. Contact Base NOLA XO to activate the Personnel Support Teams (PST). PST to take appropriate action IRT Safe Havens and report back to D8 (dmp/IMT). _____
15. Advise LNO coordinator to monitor Federal/State partners and coordinate activation of D8 EPLOs (dxc). _____
16. Send message to all training commands (TRACEN Yorktown/ Petaluma/Cape May) instructing them to suspend orders for personnel transferring into the affected AOR or attending A-school (drm coordinate with dmp). _____

DTG/ SIGNATURE

- 17. Send D8 Minimize message to LANT for D8 and potentially impacted unit(s). Include verbiage in message to include email and phone calls (drm/D8CC draft and release).

SEVERE WEATHER READINESS CONDITION THREE
GALE FORCE WINDS POSSIBLE WITHIN 48 HOURS

DTG/SIGNATURE

- 1. Brief D/DCS/DE/DR/DX/DP/DW/DL (drm/IMT).
- 2. Stand up IMT watch if not already done in Readiness Condition Four (dcs/Senior Staff).
- 3. Commence reporting requirements (e.g. slide deck, Senior Leadership Brief (SLB) bullets or message) IAW battle rhythm established in ref (m) (Augment Watch/IMT/drm).
- 4. Send ALLCOGARDEIGHT Readiness Condition III MSG (D8CC draft and release). Begin monitoring attainment (D8CC and Augment Watch/IMT COML).
- 5. Send BNTM concerning possible storm related NAVAID discrepancies (dpw).
- 6. Cutters in D8 AOR not assigned to JIATF-South to shift TACON to D8 (drm/D8CC).
- 7. Check with AIRSTAs (Mobile, NOLA, Houston and Corpus) to determine when/where evacuated aircraft will be located. Establish POC at evac location (drm/D8CC/Augment Watch/IMT).
- 8. Senior controller makes plans to augment watch as needed (drm).
- 9. Contact LANTAREA to request authorization for Title 10 Orders, info Base NOLA (d/dcs/Augment Watch/ IMT).
- 10. Contract hotel/parking facility to obtain D8 IMT Berthing/Parking As required (dmf/People Cell/Augment Watch/IMT).
- 11. Evacuate D8 staff and dependents as necessary (d/dcs). If evacuation ordered, issue Evac MSG per encl (4) (drm/Augment Watch/IMT).

DTG/SIGNATURE

- 12. Evacuate unit personnel and dependents as necessary per encl (4).
Maintain comms with PST at safe haven (IMT/People Cell). _____
- 13. Confirm OPCON of ATC Mobile (drm/D8CC). _____
- 14. Alert LANTAREA as appropriate of potential vessel assistance and
ATON materials anticipated for post-storm ATON support (dpw) _____
- 15. Ensure ESU NOLA has disabled/increased Goodlink/SWSIII inbox
limits. (IMT/COML) _____
- 16. Request LANT IMAT from CAA as needed (drm/D8 IMT). _____

SEVERE WEATHER READINESS CONDITION TWO
GALE FORCE WINDS POSSIBLE WITHIN 24 HOURS

DTG/SIGNATURE

- 1. Brief D/DCS/DE/DR/DX/DP/DW/DL (drm and IMT). _____
- 2. Send ALLCOGARDEIGHT Readiness Condition II msg.
Begin monitoring attainment (drm/IMT COML). _____
- 3. Continue to comply with established battle rhythm reporting
Requirements (Augment Watch/IMT). _____
- 4. Begin placing aircraft in B-0 at ATC Mobile (drm). _____
- 6. Pre-position the TMICC/TMACC and crew as necessary (drm/IMT). _____
- 7. Confirm activation of CGD8 Communication Casualty radio
Network. (drm/IMT) _____

SEVERE WEATHER READINESS CONDITION ONE
GALE FORCE WINDS POSSIBLE WITHIN 12 HOURS

DTG/SIGNATURE

1. Brief D/DCS/DR/DX/DP/DW/DL (drm/IMT) _____
2. Send ALLCOGARDEIGHT Readiness Condition I msg (IMT COML) _____
3. Continue to comply with established battle rhythm reporting requirements (Augment Watch/IMT). _____

SEVERE WEATHER RECOVERY

DTG/SIGNATURE

1. Brief D/DCS/DR/DX/DP/DW/DL (IMT). _____
2. Continue to comply with established battle rhythm reporting requirements (Augment Watch/IMT). _____
3. Instruct units to return to Readiness Condition V per section 6.f(1) of Encl (2) (Augment Watch/WC). _____
4. Assess damage to outlying units. Make notifications to appropriate support commands (IMT). _____
5. Forward requests for reserve augmentation in excess of voluntary recall limits for clean-up and recovery operations to LANT/SILC (IMT). _____
6. Coordinate tasking of District assets/resources to affected sector ICs and other agency support as requested (IMT). _____
7. Brief chain of command on impacts to members, member's families or member's living quarters as gathered through the CG accountability system (People Cell to collect data and IMT to brief). _____

STAND DOWN OPERATIONS

DTG/SIGNATURE

1. Relinquish OPCON of ATC Mobile (IMT). _____
2. Send message to end D8 Minimize request (IMT COML). _____
3. Submit final reports (e.g. slide deck and Senior Leadership Brief (SLB) bullets) (Augment Watch/IMT). _____
4. Notify all other involved agencies in support of operations (Augment Watch/IMT). _____
5. Cancel BNTM concerning possible storm related NAVAID discrepancies (dpw). _____
6. Documentation Unit collect and organize all documentation related to the IMT activation and deliver to dxc (IMT/DOC). _____

Enclosure (8) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

PERSONNEL CLAIMS AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Ref: (a) Claims and Litigation Manual, COMDTINST M5890.9
(b) Legal Assistance Program, COMDTINST M5801.4E

1. **DISCUSSION.** Coast Guard members and employees working or residing in areas impacted by heavy weather or other natural disasters may suffer damage to, or loss of, their personal property, dwellings or personal vehicles. Such losses have obvious direct impacts on both personal and unit effectiveness. Various support programs are available to help members and employees cope with these losses. Incident Commanders (ICs), as well as Commanding Officers and Officers-in-Charge must be aware of these programs and shall survey their personnel and promptly report unit needs in the wake of heavy weather or other natural disasters so appropriate resources may be dispatched.
2. **MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES CLAIMS ACT (MPCECA) PROGRAM.**
 - a. The MPCECA provides statutory authority for the settlement of claims for the loss of, or damage to, certain property of military members and civilian employees occurring incident to their service. SILC has primary responsibility for processing and settling MPCECA claims. The Eighth District Legal Office is responsible for monitoring post heavy weather MPCECA claims and finding additional resources as necessary.
 - b. The MPCECA program can compensate members and employees for damage to personal property, including personal vehicles, under certain circumstances. Chapter 6 of reference (a) outlines the program and describes what types of claims are covered. In general:
 - (1) Members living in government owned or government leased housing may be eligible to submit claims for damage to personal property caused by natural disasters. The personal property must have been located in government owned or government leased housing at the time of the damage. Covered property includes, but is not limited to, furniture, clothing, appliances and food items.
 - (2) Members and employees whose personal vehicles are damaged by a natural disaster while parked in designated areas may also be entitled to file claims. Designated areas may include parking places at government owned or government leased housing and other designated places at which the member or employee were required to be. Chapter 6 of reference (a) governs and contains some restrictions.

- (3) The MPCECA program does not cover damage to personal property located in the dwellings owned by the member or leased directly by the member.
- (4) Damage or loss that is due to the member's or employee's own negligence or misconduct is not covered. Members and employees must first file claims with their private insurance companies. In addition, depreciation rules and reimbursement caps contained in reference (a) apply.
- c. The District Legal Office can establish expedited claims procedures or dispatch claim assistance personnel to affected areas if the level of expected MPCECA claims warrants.

3. LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

- a. Pursuant to reference (b), the District Legal Office has an established legal assistance program to help Coast Guard members, dependents, and retirees with their personal legal affairs (civilian employees are not covered by this program).
- b. The Eighth District Legal Assistance Program is managed by a designated legal assistance manager assigned to the District Legal Office. Active duty, Reserve, and Auxiliary legal assistance officers located throughout the Eighth District are available to provide legal assistance to individual members. In general, members needing legal assistance may make arrangements by calling the District Legal Office at (504) 671-2331 during normal working hours.
- c. In the aftermath of a heavy weather event or other natural disaster, the District Legal Office will evaluate the need for legal assistance in the affected areas. Based on this evaluation, legal assistance personnel may be dispatched to render on site assistance. For major disasters requiring extended periods of legal assistance resources, the District Legal Office may activate a Legal Assistance Emergency Response Team (LAERT) consisting of active duty, reserve and auxiliary legal attorneys.

4. ACTION.

- a. As soon as practical after passage of the heavy weather event or natural disaster, ICs shall ensure that all units survey their personnel for damage to personal property, dwellings and personal vehicles.
- b. ICs shall provide details of the results of personnel damage assessments in message traffic to D8. Assessments shall include: Name and unit of members sustaining significant personal property, dwelling, or personal vehicle damage; whether member lives in government owned, government leased, member owned, or member leased housing; vehicle location (on or off government installation) when damage was sustained; type of damage and rough estimate of damage (i.e.

under \$1K, \$1-5K, \$5-10K, over \$10K); any requests for additional claims or legal assistance resources.

- c. The District Legal Office will evaluate the level of likely MPCECA claims based on the ICs reports and will determine the proper level of claims assistance action required, including implementation of expedited claims procedures, requesting an on-site SILC claims settlement officer, or dispatching other claims assistance personnel.
- d. Commanding Officers and Officers-in-Charge shall ensure that every MPCECA claim forwarded to SILC (1c) for settlement is prominently marked as heavy weather related to ensure that claims receive expedited treatment.
- e. Commanding Officer and Officers-in-Charge shall remind all members and dependents of the availability of the Legal Assistance Program for post heavy weather legal assistance issues.
- f. The District Legal Office will evaluate the level of likely legal assistance cases based on the ICs reports and dispatch appropriate legal assistance resources to the affected area. In the case of major disasters, the District Legal Office may establish a LAERT to provide extended legal assistance services.
- g. Recommend homeowners purchase flood insurance and renters purchase renter's insurance. Renters should also verify their lease terms to see if their protections are maximized.

Enclosure (9) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

1. **PURPOSE**. All units within the affected AOR or predicted storm path shall submit SITREPs providing a summary of response operations to their operational commander. All Sector ICs shall submit SITREPs to the D8 Commander Center and/or D8 IMT. SITREPs will be completed in the format designated by the LANTAREA battle rhythm and reporting requirements but at times may be sent as dictated by the situation. Each Sector IC's should tailor their SITREP according to the situation and concerns encountered in their AOR.
2. Sectors/subordinate units shall report to the District via format designated by LANTAREA (i.e. Slide Deck, Senior Leadership Brief (SLB), message etc.). District Eight shall submit SITREPs to LANTAREA. In most cases the SITREP will be prepared in a slide deck format. Refer to the most current battle rhythm guidance released by CG-5RI for additional information.
3. SITREPS should contain following general information:
 - (1) Onscene Weather/ General Situation
 - (2) Status/ Counts of CG Units
 - (3) Status/ Counts of CG Mil and Civ Personnel
 - (4) Status of Communications
 - (5) Impact to the Environment
 - (6) Sustainability Issues or Resource Needs
 - (7) Public/ Governmental Affairs
 - (8) Future Plans
4. It is crucially important to maintain accurate and current information in CART on the status of ports, waterways and critical infrastructure.

Enclosure (10) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

DEPLOYABLE FORCE ELEMENTS

Ref: (a) SILC NATURAL DISASTER SUPPORT PLAN 9730-06
(b) BASENOLAINST 3006.1J Natural Disaster and Hurricane Preparedness and Support Plan

1. **PURPOSE:** The SILC organization will employ/deploy force elements to support response operations. FORCE ELEMENTS are standardized teams that may work singly or in concert with each other. In accordance with ref (c), Integrated Support Command New Orleans has staffed and equipped appropriate force elements to support contingency response.
2. **CAPABILITIES:** The following force elements are available from the Base NOLA organization upon request from the IC through the D8 IMT.
 - a. **Damage Assessment Team (DAT)** – Staffed by CEUs and FD&CCLANT, DATs assess damage to USCG facilities potentially impacted by a contingency and proposes emergent repairs for completion by the Facility Repair Team (RT). See Appendix 1 to Annex D.
 - b. **Facility Repair Team (RT)** – Staffed by Bases and SUPRTCEN Elizabeth City, ITs carry out emergent repairs to USCG facilities that enable the facilities to resume operations and prevent further damage to the facilities, until long-term/permanent repairs can be completed. See Appendix 1 to Annex D.
 - c. **Personnel Support Team (PST)** – Staffed by SILC and Bases. PSTs provide a wide range of personnel support services for personnel impacted by a contingency, to include housing assistance, evacuation & relocation assistance, entitlements, employee assistance program, etc. PSTs often work together with LSTs. See Appendix 2 to Annex D.
 - d. **Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Team** – Staffed by SILC and Bases, CISM Teams provide critical stress counseling and mental health screening to USCG personnel affected by the contingency, both during and following the incident.
 - e. **Medical Support Team (MEDT)** – Staffed by SILC and Bases, MEDTs provide basic medical care to USCG responders and support personnel.
 - f. **Legal Support Team (LST)** – Staffed by SILC and other legal offices, LSTs provide basic legal assistance, advice and claims processing to USCG members affected by contingencies.

- g. Cashier Team – Staffed by SILC and Bases, Cashier Teams provide cash out of an imprest fund to affected personnel in the contingency area when cash is not readily available.
 - h. Food Service Assist Team (FSAT) – Staffed by SILC and Bases, FSATs advise and evaluate messing and dining operations during contingencies.
 - i. Safety Mobile Assistance, Response and Training teams (SMART) – Staffed by SILC to provide a wide range of safety and environmental health support services to protect Coast Guard personnel.
 - j. Vessel Maintenance Support Team (VMST) – Staffed by local area Sector engineers, NESU Engineers and MAT personnel to maintain and repair the vessels used during a contingency. They will be OPCON for the Vessel Support Unit Leader.
3. COMMAND AND CONTROL: Base NOLA exercises OPCON of all support personnel and Force Elements listed in this plan until relinquished to an IC as approved by Commander, Base NOLA. If assigned to an ICP, Base NOLA support personnel and Force Elements described above shall follow the chain of command for the unit or ICP that has their OPCON.

Enclosure (11) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT SAR PLANNING

Ref: (a) Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum to the National Search and Rescue Manual, Version 1.1, Aug 2008

1. **PURPOSE.** Created by the National SAR Committee, the purpose of the Catastrophic Incident SAR (CIS) Addendum is to support and guide Federal SAR responders when an emergency or disaster is declared and CIS operations are conducted under the provisions of the National Response Framework (NRF). The document provides guidance for Federal SAR responders and allows the states to anticipate what the Federal responder role will be for CIS SAR.
2. **GENERAL INFORMATION.** Reference (a) provides a great deal of information about the CIS process, roles, and responsibilities. Under the NRF, FEMA is responsible for ESF-9 support, with the Coast Guard as lead agency for maritime or “waterborne” SAR. Waterborne SAR is defined such that is “may include flooded areas.”
3. **DISCUSSION.**
 - a. The CIS Addendum states the role of Federal responders is to support the “Incident Commander (IC).” Lessons learned from the 2008 hurricane season indicate that the entity acting as Incident Commander (IC) is not well defined and is more a “coordinator” than a “commander”. Suffice it to say that for incidents outside the maritime environment, the state SAR coordinator, and this entity varies from state to state, will consider themselves the incident commander and assume the Federal resources brought to bear are there to support the state. For any incident in the maritime realm, the Coast Guard Sector Commander, described as the IC in this plan, acts as SMC and will coordinate SAR planning and response in the maritime environment. This will normally be accomplished by CG resources acting under the TACON of the IC and supplemented by other Federal, State, and local resources.
 - b. The states have their own CI SAR plans and although each state attempts to adhere to a NIMS ICS structure for SAR, the organizations vary greatly. The District Response staff, the Sector command cadre, and the Air Station command cadre must be familiar with the state CI SAR plans prior to onset of the hurricane season.
 - c. As the tragic aftermath of Katrina indicated, and as was experienced during the hurricane season of 2008, the state SAR coordinators may not have the requisite skills and experience to coordinate CI SAR on a broad scale and may quickly get “behind” a rapidly changing and dynamic incident. In fact, the CIS Addendum addresses this issue by stating that Federal responders should be ready to respond

before being requested through normal NRF protocols. For the major hurricanes of 2008, the DOD would provide up to 20 helicopters and National Guard another 10 to 20 helicopters to assist the states, and the CG up to 20 helicopters to conduct its maritime SAR mission and assist the states as well. Coordinating such a large number of resources provided by several other agencies is an extremely challenging task for a state agency normally skilled in minor incident management. CG planning assumptions should, therefore, assume that CG resources will conduct all maritime SAR and be able to quickly respond to any indications of distress in the inland environment. Experience has shown that CG aircrews are the first SAR resources on scene after hurricane passage and are in the best position to commence hasty SAR. Experience has also shown that prior to hurricane landfall, the CG may be the only entity capable of organizing a SAR response of any size outside the maritime environment.

4. KEY SUCCESS FACTORS. Listed below are a number of factors which should be planned for to ensure the success of a CI SAR operation.
 - a. Execute a liaison plan to staff the many federal and state entities as soon as possible to enhance pre-incident planning and coordination.
 - b. The District Response staff, Sector Response Staff, Air Station command cadre, and the State SAR coordinators should meet every spring to discuss CI SAR planning. The two key documents to refer to should be reference (a) and the state CI SAR plan.
 - c. Strong consideration should be given to dividing Sector Houston/Galveston and Sector New Orleans AOR boundaries, for the purposes of CI SAR (inland) along the state line. Because Sector H/G and Sector NOLA each exchange liaisons with the states of Texas and Louisiana SAR coordinators, respectively, any attempt by Sector H/G, for example, to coordinate inland SAR in LA is very cumbersome and confusing to the states. Experience has shown that this division of duties works best for coordinating CI SAR.
 - d. Agree upon a central coordinating entity that will provide mission assignments and develop a pre-incident action plan. This entity is most likely the state SAR coordinator. At a minimum, the CG IC should have a liaison officer exchanged with this entity to ensure CG operations and mission assignments are seamlessly coordinated.
 - e. Be prepared to conduct large scale evacuation operations up to 18 hours prior to landfall. Experience has shown that large hurricanes may cause significant flooding 18-24 hours prior to landfall of the storm's center.
 - f. Ensure there are adequate communication plans. Each of the state SAR plans provides a communication plan. Each Sector should also publish comms to coordinate C² of CG resources.

- g. Ensure an aircraft separation scheme is published.
- h. Make sure that lily pads (called SAR hubs in Texas) are designated in advance.
- i. Ensure fuel locations are identified and confirmed in advance.
- j. Provide a CG resource list to the state SAR IC so they are aware of CG resources available to assist.
- k. Ensure plans are developed to rotate fresh crews into the affected area to replace crews exceeding fatigue limits.
- l. Obtain IFF squawks in advance.
- m. Participate in Contingency Response Air Support Schedule (CRASS), the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) aircraft mission tracking system. The JPRC is a subordinate command of U.S. Joint Forces Command located out of Fort Belvoir, VA.

Enclosure (12) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

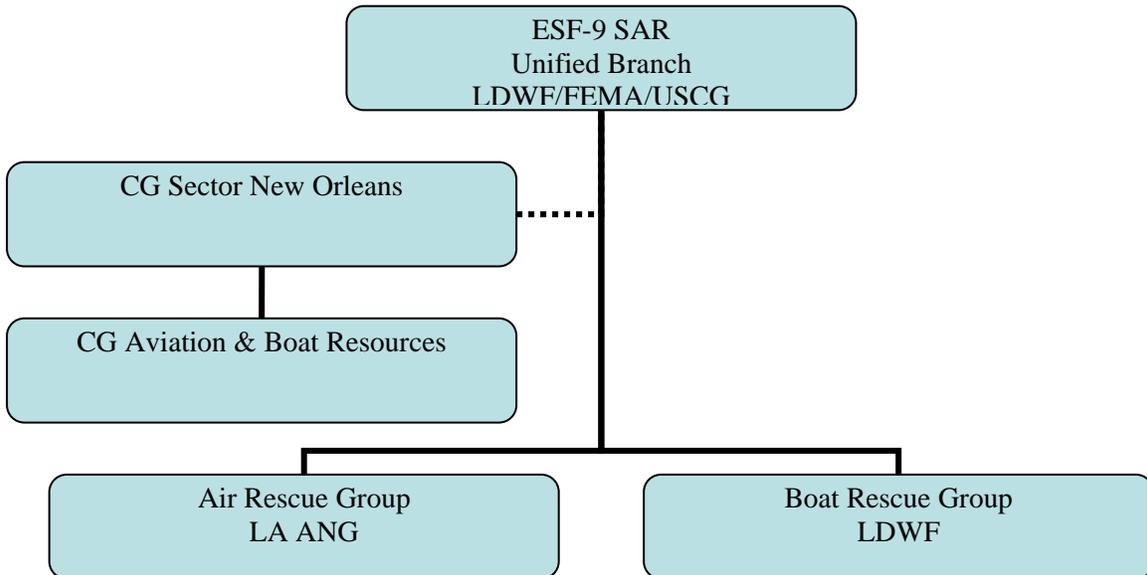
LOUISIANA CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT SAR OPERATIONS

Ref: (a) Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum to the National Search and Rescue Manual, Version 1.1, Aug 2008
(b) State of Louisiana Emergency Operations Plan, Search and Rescue ESF Annex

1. **PURPOSE**. This enclosure is meant to provide a brief overview of CI SAR operations with the State of Louisiana.
2. **GENERAL INFORMATION**.
 - a. The SAR coordinating entity for LA is the Louisiana Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). LDWF LT COL Keith LaCaze is the state SAR coordinator (office: 225-765-2988; cell:225-505- 4496).
 - b. According to reference (b), search and rescue is controlled by a unified ESF-9 branch staffed by LDWF/FEMA/USCG. To support this function, Sector New Orleans staffs the ESF-9 branch with their Sector Command Center Supervisor and several other watchstanders. This watch is augmented by an Air Station New Orleans Aviator and another aviator to assist with aviation resource planning and use.
 - c. The LDWF has over 300 boats at their disposal statewide making the state, for the most part, self sufficient in boat resources.
 - d. Aviation SAR resources are provided by the LA Air National Guard based out of Hammond, LA. The state has upwards of 13 UH-60s, some hoist equipped, available for SAR. Reference (b) outlines how the LA ANG functions under ESF-9.
3. **DISCUSSION**. Several days prior to storm landfall, District 8, Sector New Orleans and Air Station New Orleans should meet with LDWF and LA ANG to agree upon key aspects of CI SAR coordination to include areas of responsibility, communications plan, traffic separation, lily pad locations, forward re-fueling points (FRPs), other fuel locations, and urban area grid systems. This process was completed prior to the onset of Hurricane Ike (2008) and resulted in excellent coordination between LDWF, LA ANG, and CG forces.
4. **LA SAR MISSION TASKING PROCESS**. Information regarding distress is normally routed to the states EOC in Baton Rouge operated by the GOHSEP, the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness. This information is then passed to the ESF-9 desk (LDWF) where an appropriate resource is tasked to respond. If a CG resource is desired, the CG liaison notifies the Sector

New Orleans CC which then dispatches a resource, or, using the State’s 800mhz radio network, ESF-9 desk can talk directly to Air Station New Orleans. By embedding CG liaisons with ESF-9, the Sector New Orleans SMC can coordinate CG resources effectively with the state and maintain situational awareness of how the state is managing the inland SAR process. Louisiana has a VFR sectional chart of the state divided into 15 minute grids. When assigned grids for hasty SAR, aircrews should report back the following information about each grid searched:

- a. Distress found; render assistance
- b. No distress
- c. If people located, but not in distress, indicate assistance needed such as food, water, sanitary supplies, etc.
- d. Condition of major roads, i.e. clear, flooded, washed out etc.



The above chart shows the tasking relationship. The dashed line indicates the ESF-9 desk *requests* CG assistance. As always, the CG retains OPCON of all CG forces but is available to assist the state when able.

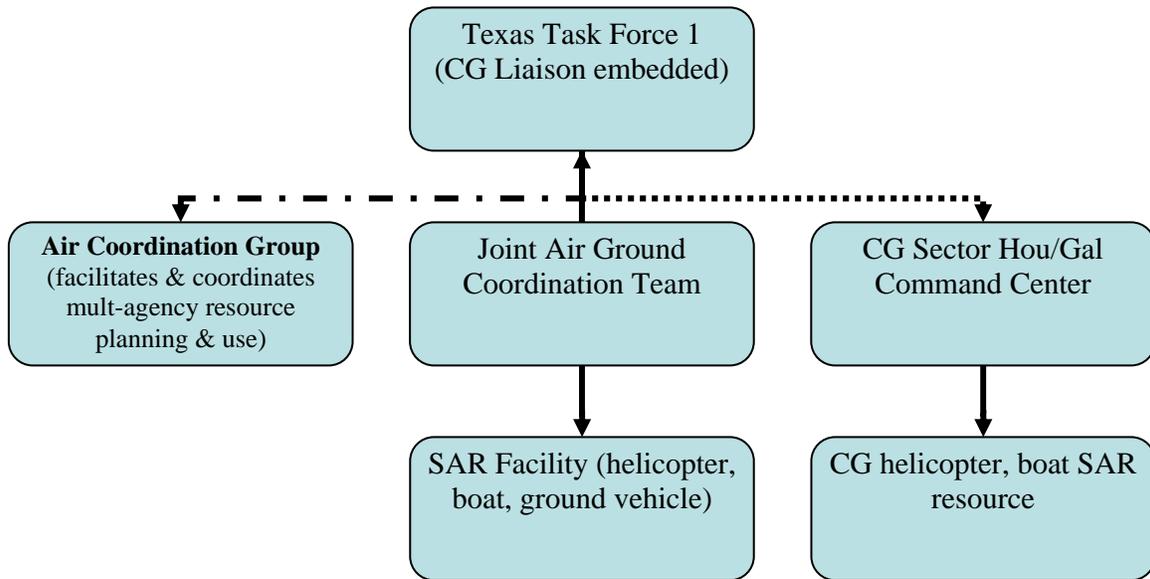
Enclosure (13) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

TEXAS CATASTROPHIC INCIDENT SAR OPERATIONS

- Ref: (a) Catastrophic Incident Search and Rescue Addendum to the National Search and Rescue Manual, Version 1.1, Aug 2008
(b) State of Texas Catastrophic Search and Rescue Operational Plan, ESF-9

1. GENERAL INFORMATION.

- a. Texas’s SAR organization is more complicated than Louisiana’s and requires more liaisons and coordination with the state to work effectively. It is essential that District 8 Response Staff, Sector Hou/Gal Response Staff, and Air Stations Houston and Corpus Christi meet with Mr. Ed Brickley (teex@soc.state.tx.us , Cell 979-777-7581), the state SAR Coordinator, in the spring to ensure alignment for CI SAR planning.



The dashed lines indicate a coordinating action or function. CG Sector Hou/Gal receives requests for assistance from Texas Task Force 1(TTF1), the state’s SAR coordinating entity through exchange of liaison officers and likewise, refers situations best handled by the State to TTF1.

- b. Reference (b) states: “The purpose of the Air Coordination Group (ACG) is to provide a coordination and liaison function and is responsible for understanding and participating in planning and execution of operations in direct

support of emergency management authorities and close support of the incident commander.” It does not directly task resources in the field. That function is the responsibility of the JAGCT. “The ACG team will host a mission planning process and participate in and assist in the construct of the incident action plan to sequence, synchronize, and integrate air response forces with surface operations. The team will use the Contingency Response Air Support Schedule (CRASS). The team will manage and track all patients and air movements in the operations area.”

2. DISCUSSION.

- a. What has proven difficult with coordinating SAR in Texas is the fact that TTF1 locates their ICP at the Reliant Center in Houston, the ACG is at Camp Mabry in Austin, and the JAGCT may be located somewhere else based on the incident’s projected impact area. Because these three entities each have a role to play but are not co-located, getting a coherent action plan in place prior to hurricane landfall was next to impossible during 2008.
- b. With regards to the CG, the Texas SAR plan states: “The Coast Guard District Commander in the affected area will issue a SAR Action Plan with the Commanders Intent for Coast Guard resources at approximately the 48 hour to go point. This plan will identify CG resources and coordination instructions for support of CG mission requirements post-event. These mission requirements will cover maritime SAR and damage assessments for waterway management, port security and oil release. This independent of any response under the NRF. USCG assets assisting the state response will be committed DS (direct support) to STATE Task Force 1.” The last underlined sentence implies we will supply CG assets to the state. CG resources always remain under CG opcon, however, we shall assist the state whenever possible.
- c. For Hurricane Ike, Sector H/G simply went forth with their own SAR plan and informed TTF1 of their intentions when it became clear the State was unable to put together a plan prior to landfall. Planners should be ready to implement a CG SAR action plan and, if resources allow, integrate extra CG resources into the State plan.
- d. The Joint Air Ground Coordination Team (JAGCT) is the element, normally forward deployed, that actually tasks units in the field to respond. CG aviation liaison officers will be embedded in both the ACG and the JAGCT to facilitate coordination between the CG and Texas Task Force 1.

3. SAR TASKING PROCESS.

- a. Sector Hou/Gal and Air Station Houston have a good working relationship with TTF1. Sector H/G has a pre-determined arrangement which calls for an exchange of liaisons to ensure coordination of SAR tasking between the Sector and TTF1.

- b. When TTF1 is notified of a distress situation, they will either task the JAGCT to dispatch a resource or notify Sector H/G for the Sector to then dispatch an appropriate resource. It is imperative that liaisons continually exchange information on mission assignments and outcomes so that both the Sector and TTF1 have situational awareness on the status of all missions throughout the affected area.

Enclosure (14) to CGD8INST 3006.1F SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

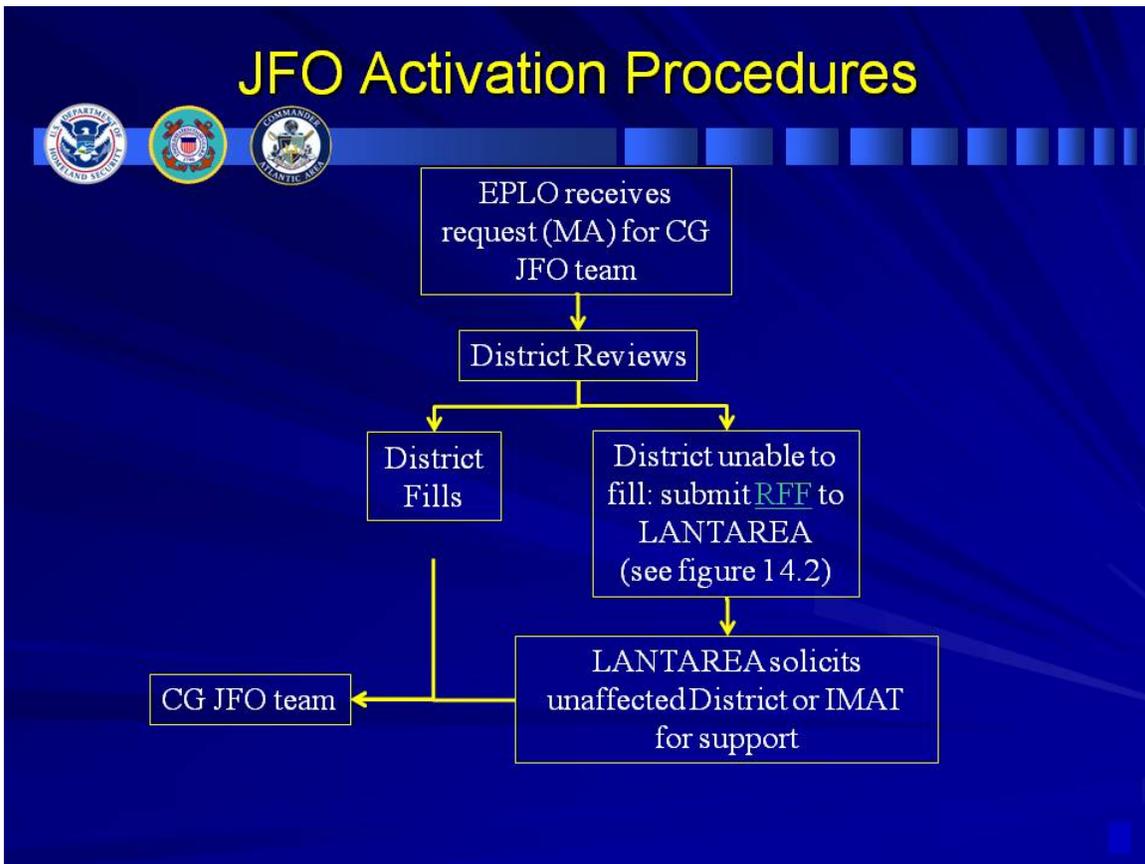


Figure 14.1

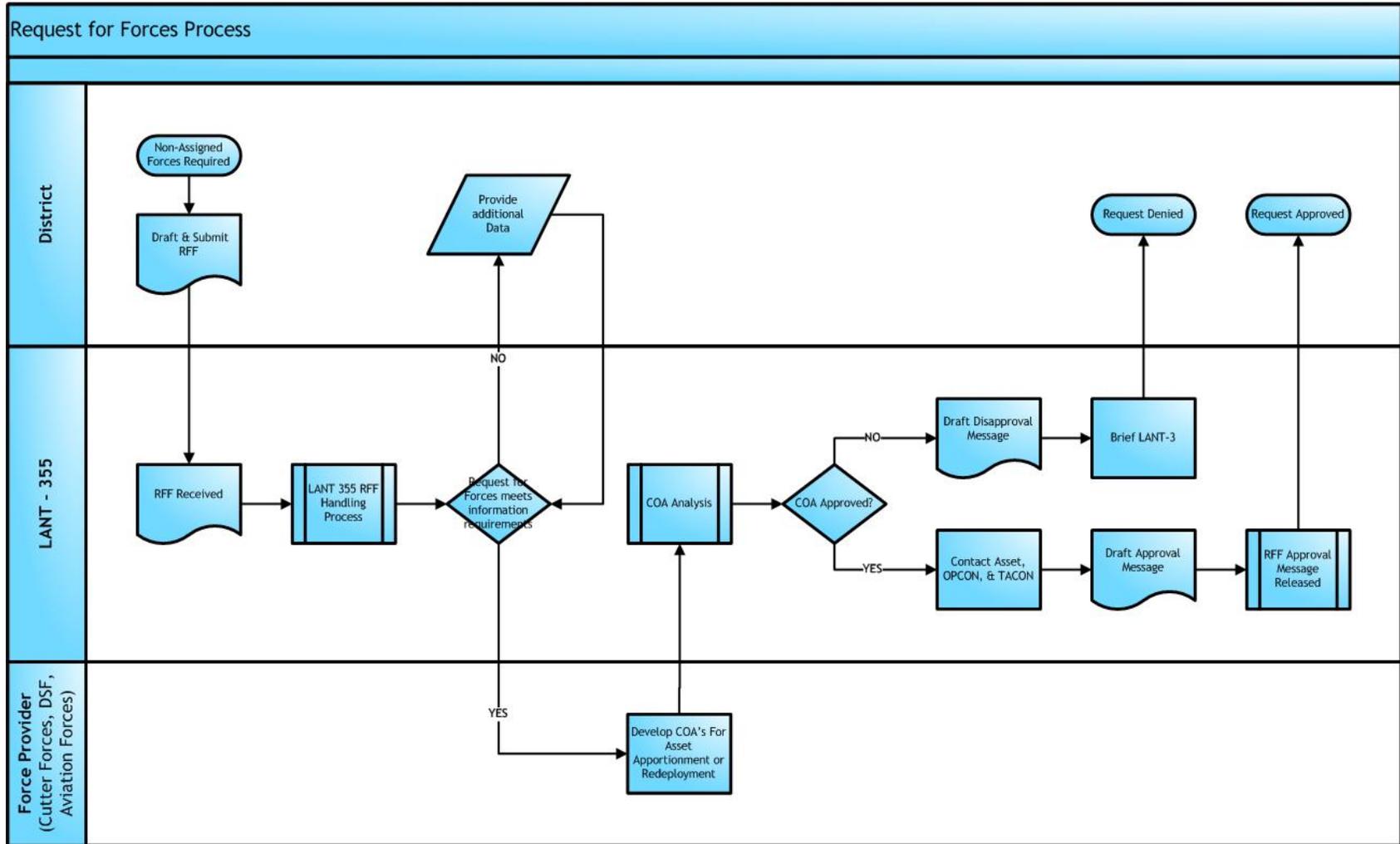


Figure 14.2