TOWN OF KURE BEACH

2016

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Adopted by unanimous vote of Town Council May 17, 2016

Emergency Contact List - 2016

Note: Please use discretion in giving out cell phone numbers

Commander & Council Liaison
David Heglar – Emergency Mgmt Ops
910-458-5156 H
910-784-8265 W
910-232-3041 C
davidheglar@tokb.org
heglardw@corning.com

Police
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rdcooper01@yahoo.com

Mike Bowden – Lieutenant
910-367-0366
mpbsab@gmail.com

Fire
Harold Heglar - Fire Chief
910-279-0460
kurebeachfire@yahoo.com

Ed Kennedy – Assistant Chief
910-409-9398

Public Works
Sonny Beeker - Public Works
910-443-1309
sonnybeeker@tokb.org

Damage Assessment
John Batson - Damage Assessment
910-367-0653
johnbatson@tokb.org

Administration
Nancy Avery – Town Clerk
910-443-0410
townclerk@tokb.org

Emilie Swearingen – Mayor
910-620-0266
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New Hanover County EOC

Warren Lee - Director EOC
New Hanover County
910-798-6910
wlee@nhcgov.com

Teresa Smith - Assistant
New Hanover County
910-798-6906
tersmith@nhcgov.com

Kure Beach Representatives for County EOC

IMPORTANT: As soon as the County EOC opens, our representatives must be contacted to pick up the laptop and phone and go to the county EOC facility. Once at the facility, an EOC rep will call Town Hall with the main Kure Beach EOC Station contact phone number during an emergency. The Town Hall voice mail is to be updated with this phone number and a message to use that phone number – not the Town Hall main number – for updates.

Town's EOC laptop and cell phone
Located in the vault in Town Clerk's office

Cell Phone - 910-443-1622
eoc@townofkurebeach.org

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KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (KB-EOP)
PLAN SUMMARY

The KB-EOP establishes a comprehensive framework of policy and guidance for local disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation operations. The plan details capabilities, authorities and responsibilities. It establishes the basic guidelines and requirements to ensure that Kure Beach is prepared to respond to emergency events to protect the public interests.

The KB-EOP describes a system for effective use of local government resources as well as private sector resources necessary to preserve the health, safety and welfare of those persons affected during various emergencies. It is intended in all instances to be consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

North Carolina General Statute 166A establishes the authority and responsibilities of the Governor, state agencies, and local government for emergency management in North Carolina. The Secretary of Crime Control & Public Safety is responsible to the Governor for all State emergency management activities. The Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) fulfills this role for the Secretary. The Emergency Response Coordinator – supported by the Department Heads of the Town of Kure Beach is responsible to the Town Council for all Town emergency management activities.

The KB-EOP establishes responsibilities for town employees and volunteers. The Plan incorporates a functional approach that groups the types of assistance to be provided under functions and responsibilities and is designed to integrate the town's response into the larger New Hanover County and State of North Carolina responses.

Kure Beach is responsible to the public for taking appropriate initial actions to protect the health and safety of the citizens, employees and volunteers, the public property and governmental services of the town through the proper preparation, training before and timely actions during and after an emergency incident.

Annex A and its appendices detail emergency management functions and responsibilities for any of several events. Annex B contains selected event-specific emergency operations plans. Annex C details the training requirements to conform to the National Incident Management (NIMS) guidelines.

This EOP serves as the foundation for development of detailed standing operating procedures to implement response and recovery activities efficiently and effectively. It is designed to provide a unified response, however it does not supersede the Operating Procedures of the departments – any conflicts between this plan and departmental guidelines will be resolved at the time by the Incident Commander and senior department representative.

KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (KB-EOP)
Record of Changes and Annual Review

1. Initial Plan Adoption – June 16, 2006

2. Annual Review and Update – June 18, 2007

    a. Addition of Annex Y Appendix 3 pg. Y-3-1

3. Adoption/addition of New Hanover County Tsunami Plan- Jan. 15, 2008

4. Annual Review and Update – May 31, 2010
    a. Modified Plan Summary to include Annex C – NIMS Training Requirements
    b. Updated Table of Contents – added Annex C – NIMS Training Requirements
    c. Addition of Annex C – NIMS Training Requirements

5. Annual Review and Update – May 20, 2014
6. Annual Review – May 19, 2015
7. Annual Review – May 17, 2016

KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
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TSUNAMI EMERGENCY PLAN

KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (KB-EOP)
BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE. The purpose of the KB-EOP is to establish a plan for a systematic, coordinated, and effective response to and recovery from emergencies or disasters occurring in the Town of Kure Beach. It is intended in all instances to be consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Standard Operating Procedures within the individual operational departments of the town (Police, Fire, Public Works and Building Inspections) will take priority over the KB-EOP concerning specific operational actions as designated by the respective Department Head or Chief.

B. SCOPE. This plan is designed to address natural and manmade hazards that could adversely affect the town. The plan applies to all Kure Beach government departments and agencies which are tasked to provide assistance in a disaster or emergency situation. It describes the fundamental policies, strategies, and general concept of operations to be used in control of the emergency from its onset through the post disaster phase. Plans for fixed nuclear facilities in or near Kure Beach will be in accordance with New Hanover County response plans. In this plan the terms "Department of Homeland Security Emergency Preparedness and Response" and "Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)" are interchangeable.

C. ORGANIZATION. This plan consists of the following:

1. The Basic Plan describes the purpose, scope, situation, policies, and concept of operations for State activity in an emergency or disaster.
2. Annex A to the Basic Plan assigns functional responsibilities to appropriate departments and town officials, as well as designating reporting relationships and providing contact information.
3. Annex B contains operations plans with detailed procedures and information for use in preparation for and in response to specific types of emergencies and disasters.
4. Annex Y contains supplemental information.
5. Annex Z is the distribution list for this document.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
Input from the Land Use plan description

B. CLIMATE.
Input from the Land Use plan description

C. DEMOGRAPHICS (VULNERABLILTY ANALYSIS).
Input from the Land use Plan description

D. HAZARDS ANALYSIS. The principal hazards to which the Town of Kure Beach is vulnerable are as follow:

1. Hurricanes. Hurricanes constitute threats in the form of high winds, wave action, storm surge, inundation and other flooding to coastal areas. Wind and water damage can extend to inland parts of the state. Excessive rainfall from hurricanes can result in extensive storm water runoff and pooling water due to drainage clogged by debris.
2. Tornadoes. The town is vulnerable to the effects of tornadoes, and other severe weather associated with thunderstorms including damaging winds, hail, dangerous lightning and flooding.
3. Winter Storms. Snow and ice storms can affect the town, although blizzards with extreme cold, snow and high winds are infrequent in the coastal region.
4. Wildfire. Dry foliage, terrain and climatic conditions for fires are elements of nature; however, most fires are caused by man. Increased risk of loss of life and property is presented where urban areas interface with forested areas. The MOTSU Buffer Zone represents a potential wildfire concern for the town.
5. Earthquakes. Kure Beach's vulnerability to earthquakes is moderate. The eastern part of the state is in seismic risk zone 1 and less vulnerable to earthquake damage than the western part, which is in seismic risk zone 2. The coast, however, is possibly vulnerable to tsunamis that might result from seismic activity well out into the Atlantic Ocean.
6. Fixed Nuclear Facility Accidents. The Brunswick Nuclear Facility is located immediately west of the town across the Cape Fear River in Southport.
7. Hazardous Materials. Individuals, businesses, and government agencies in Kure Beach generate, store, and transport hazardous materials throughout the town.
8. Nuclear Threat/Attack. As long as nuclear weapons exist, nuclear attack is a possibility. An attack upon the United States could subject all towns to radioactive fallout. According to the Department of Defense and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), North Carolina has several probable target areas. This could subject the town to the direct effects of nuclear weapons..
9. Energy Emergency. An energy emergency exists when there is an acute shortage of required energy resources to the extent that

necessary services are threatened and the protection of public health is imperiled. A general energy emergency may involve all facets of multi hazard planning to include alert and notification, response, evacuation, and sheltering of certain populations.

10. Terrorism. Historically, Kure Beach has not been a prime target for terrorism. The threat is worldwide; however, and it cannot be ignored.
11. Animal Disease. There is a minimal possibility of widespread livestock disease (even epidemic) due to the absence of any livestock maintained in the town. There exists the concern for wildlife disease – specifically around migratory birds that utilize the waterways around the town.
12. Tsunamis. Danger zone begins at waterline and extends to the west side of SR-421. Evacuation efforts will focus on the areas east of SR-421. Local observation of severe water draw-back requires a 911 phone call and immediate evacuation of the danger zone.

E. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. There are three organizational separations for governmental emergency preparedness, response, and recovery: local, state, and federal. Preparedness, warning, protection, and recovery are general responsibilities of all governments working together. Emergency operations are initiated wherever most appropriate for a rapid response to the situation.
2. City and county governments will develop plans to respond to emergencies and disasters using resources to the extent of their capabilities. This plan is focused on the Town of Kure Beach's responsibilities – however it does delineate responsibilities of the County, State and Federal governments for providing information to the Emergency Response Team.
3. Kure Beach has current mutual aid agreements with New Hanover County, Wilmington, Carolina and Wrightsville Beaches as well as being covered under New Hanover County mutual aid agreements to use most effectively their resources in response to emergencies and disasters.
4. State and County agencies have emergency resources and expertise beyond the capabilities of local government. These can be used to relieve emergency or disaster related problems. They are accessed by working through the New Hanover County Emergency Management Department.
5. Federal agency resources and expertise can be mobilized to augment local and state efforts in relieving emergency or disaster related problems that are beyond the capabilities of both state and local governments – the State EOC accesses these capabilities once local and state resources are exhausted.

6. A disaster or emergency has the potential to produce substantial consequences concerning human needs to include food, water, shelter, and medical treatment. In addition, there could be considerable damage to the infrastructure. These might include utilities/energy systems (electricity, fuel, water/sewer), and vital facilities (communications shelters, essential goods management, and essential personnel management) necessary for performing immediate response/recovery functions.
7. State agencies have pre-assigned responsibilities to expedite the provision of response assistance to support local effort to save lives, alleviate suffering, and protect property – actions at the state level are initiated through the New Hanover County Emergency Management Department.
8. The severity of problems resulting from a disaster or emergency will depend on factors such as time of occurrence, severity of impact, existing weather conditions, area demographics, and nature of building construction. Collateral events such as fire, floods, and hazardous materials incidents will also increase the impact on the community, multiply property losses, and hinder the immediate emergency response effort.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. **GENERAL.** The Town of Kure Beach uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) to respond to natural and man-made emergencies. This system, originally created to combat wildfire, provides a rational model to prioritize and manage emergency operations.

1. When the resources of Kure Beach are exhausted or when a needed capability does not exist within the town, the local units of government call for assistance from the County.
2. The County utilizes the 911 dispatch center as the initial input for emergency requests – however the County EOC may be staffed as necessary to deal with situations – requests for assistance for the Town of Kure Beach will be processed through the County Emergency Management personnel.
3. Communications are maintained between Kure Beach and the County Emergency Management personnel as required utilizing the 911 system (non-declared emergencies) or the County EOC.
4. County Commissioners may declare local states of emergency and request State assistance. The Town of Kure Beach must request assistance through the County Emergency Management personnel – this will be prioritized and relayed to the State EOC as necessary.
5. The Town of Kure Beach's Incident Commander (IC) will coordinate response efforts based on the following priorities:
    a. Life Safety – including Emergency Personnel

   b. Protecting Emergency response (includes access) and public property
   c. Restoration of services – priority is water pressure (Firefighting, re-certification of water systems), sewer (prevent overflow and subsequent health concerns), electrical (with Progress Energy support)
   d. Restoration of public access to property
6. County EOCs will serve as clearinghouses for response and recovery operations and for deployment of resources within the counties (including cities within the counties).
7. Based on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the Governor may request that the President declare a major disaster or an emergency for the State. NC Emergency Management (NCEM) will alert FEMA that a request for federal assistance will be submitted. FEMA may pre-deploy a Liaison Officer to the State EOC and deploy an Emergency Response Team Advanced Element when a Presidential declaration appears imminent. This request for assistance will go from the Governor through FEMA. FEMA will conduct an eligibility review, which will be submitted with the request to the President. With a Presidential declaration, FEMA is authorized to use the authority of the Stafford Act and to reimburse for public assistance response and recovery claims against the Disaster Relief Fund.
8. Federal assistance will be provided to the State under the direction of the Principal Federal Officer (PFO) appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or, if a PFO is not assigned, under coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Through the National Response Plan (NRP), the federal government will provide assistance using fifteen (15) Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). These 15 ESFs will establish direct liaison with North Carolina State Emergency Response Team (SERT) agencies in the State EOC.
9. The Governor will appoint a Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) who will establish response and recovery policy and who will serve as a liaison between the SERT, FEMA, and the Governor and other elected officials.
10. The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety will serve as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and will be responsible for direction and control of State operations.
11. Planning for recovery will be implemented at the same time local governments are taking emergency response actions necessary to protect the public. Preparations will be made for rapid deployment of resources necessary to facilitate recovery.
12. The State will begin SERT deactivation when immediate threats to life and property have subsided, and the need for continuing emergency support operations is lessened. Agencies and

individuals involved in the response will begin debriefing and documentation activities. Issues of concern and/or issues that may need corrective action should be addressed in a report to the Director of Emergency Management.

13. With SERT deactivation, emergency management moves from the response phase to the recovery phase. Initial recovery is marked by establishment of a federal Joint Field Office (JFO). FEMA establishes the JFO near the disaster site (normally, but not necessarily, in Raleigh), and staffs it with reservists who have appropriate expertise. North Carolina Emergency Management and other State agencies provide liaison and augmentation as required at the JFO. NCEM personnel remain at the JFO as long as necessary to coordinate longer-term assistance to disaster victims.
14. Recovery efforts continue at the State-established Disaster Recovery Operations Center (DROC) after FEMA closes the DJFO and redeploys reservists.

B. **ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**

1. **Local.** Kure Beach is responsible for emergency management in its jurisdictional boundaries and will conduct emergency operations according to established plans and procedures. Should a disaster or emergency be beyond the capabilities of local government, requests for County, State and/or Federal assistance will be made through the New Hanover County EOC or NHC Emergency Management personnel. The county EOC is staffed with elected officials and senior representatives of county departments and county level volunteer organizations who will receive emergency information, coordinate tasking of resources, and make population protection decisions. Specifically, counties and local governments are responsible for preparing evacuation plans and conducting evacuation operations when conditions require it. The NHC EOC will be activated and staffed as appropriate to the severity of the situation.
2. **State.** The Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is tasked with oversight and control of emergency management in North Carolina. Branch managers can assign Area Coordinators to respond immediately to the disaster or emergency site to assess the situation, coordinate activities of State agencies on the scene, and relay any recommendations or requests for resources to the SERT.

   General Responsibilities.

   a. Provide departmental liaisons to function as members of the SERT to represent their agencies in preparedness, response, and recovery activities, to include the commitment

of their departments' resources and to maintain knowledge of EOC procedures.

b. Provide equipment, facilities, and trained personnel as available and required by a specific emergency.
c. Review the State EM Plan as necessary to insure portions applicable to each SERT agency are accurate and up to date.
d. Develop and maintain supporting plans, resource inventory lists, standing operating procedures and alerting lists.
e. Plan and provide for the safety of employees and protection of State property in the disaster area.
f. Coordinate actions with the SERT and other agencies having related tasks.
g. Participate in exercises to test emergency plans and procedures.
h. Provide for record keeping and documentation of disaster related fiscal records.
i. Inform counterpart agencies at local level of the situation.
j. Provide other support commensurate with capabilities.
k. The SERT is organized as follows to provide, coordinate, and/or arrange for emergency assistance to counties and localities. At the section level, this organization is identical to that under which NCEM conducts routine business. Appropriate NCEM sections and branches will prepare and maintain standing operating procedures to carry out duties and responsibilities.
    i. The **SERT Leader** is responsible to the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety and to the Governor for the overall operation of the SERT during activation. The SERT Leader is normally the Director of Emergency Management. At full activation (Level 2 or 1), this position must be occupied 24 hours per day.
    ii. The **Public Information Section** (also known as the **Joint Information Center (JIC)** during activation) is responsible to maintain liaison with the print and electronic media during activation. They maintain preformatted news releases as necessary and prepare others on an as-needed basis. They insure all necessary emergency information is available in as many public venues as possible. At full activation, this section must be manned 24 hours per day.
    iii. The **Recovery Section** is responsible for conducting and maintaining statewide vulnerability assessments for all natural hazards and developing mitigation policies, programs strategies that will lessen both

current and future vulnerability. They prioritize mitigation strategies after each major disaster and administer post-disaster hazard mitigation grant programs. They promote, administer and enforce local compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program, and following each major disaster will offer redevelopment planning assistance. They administer pre-disaster and postdisaster mitigation grant programs and support the development of local mitigation plans. The Recovery Section is also responsible for Public Assistance and Individual Assistance.

iv. The **Operations Section** is responsible for coordinating and directing state government and emergency management field activities in response to emergencies and recovery from disasters. Operations section functions include Human Services and Agriculture, Infrastructure, Emergency Services, Hazardous Materials, and Field Operations. At full activation, the Operations Section Chief position must be occupied 24 hours per day.

v. The **Planning Section** is responsible for collecting, formatting, archiving and distributing emergency/disaster information. It documents SERT activities daily in a Situation Report (SitRep). This section is also responsible for short-term (24-hour) planning of statewide SERT activities during emergencies and disasters. Additionally, it oversees communications between the SERT/EOC and subordinate units and counties, and weather support activities. At full activation, the Planning Section Chief position must be occupied approximately 24 hours per day.

vi. The **Logistics Section** is responsible for acquiring, collecting and moving State and donated resources to enhance response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters; establishing and maintaining communications and data processing capabilities within the SERT and NCEM; and developing and maintaining facilities required to support disaster operations. Additionally, the Logistics Section coordinates military (mainly NCNG) support to emergency response and disaster recovery efforts. It contracts for and purchases goods and services necessary for State response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies. At full activation, the

Logistics Section Chief position must be occupied 24 hours per day.

vii. The **Finance Section** is responsible for processing invoices and assuring prompt payment for goods and services necessary to support emergency response and disaster recovery efforts. In addition, the Finance Section is responsible for documenting all disaster-related costs and projecting State funding requirements. At full activation, the Finance Section must be operational approximately 13 hours per day.

3. **Federal.** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288, as amended) provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property. Designated departments and agencies have been assigned responsibilities under the National Response Plan. These agencies are grouped under fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources, and capabilities in the particular functional area. Other agencies have been designated as support agencies for one or more ESFs based on their resources and capabilities to support the functional area. The fifteen ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which federal response assistance will be provided to assist the State in meeting response requirements in an affected area. Federal assistance will be provided under the overall direction of the Principal Federal Officer (PFO), or if a PFO is not assigned, under coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Federal assistance is to supplement State and local government response efforts. ESFs will coordinate with the FCO and the affected State to identify specific response requirements and will provide federal response assistance based on State identified priorities. **Federal ESF assignments are included at Appendix 1 to Annex Y to this plan.**

C. NOTIFICATION

1. The Town of Kure Beach may receive initial notification or warning of a disaster from multiple sources, including local emergency management agencies or county warning points, the National Weather Service, the State Highway Patrol Warning Point, and the National Hurricane Center.
2. The State EOC, Communications Officer on duty, will notify key NCEM and DCCPS officials, SERT agencies, and the local emergency management agency or county warning point in accordance with standing operating guidelines. The

Communications Officer will notify FEMA and other agencies as appropriate for the situation.

3. Upon notification the town is responsible for activation of the appropriate sections of this plan.
4. The ERC, Department Heads and Town Officials may be called to assemble at the Town Hall for an initial briefing and discussion of response requirements.

D. ACTIVATION

The KURE BEACH Emergency Operations Plan will be activated when a disaster has occurred or is imminent. The Governor may issue an executive order or proclamation of state of emergency that activates the emergency response, recovery and mitigation aspects of State, local and interjurisdictional disaster plans that apply to the disaster area. The Mayor of Kure Beach may also activate this plan if a disaster threatens prior to the Governor's decision to issue an executive order or proclamation of a state of emergency. Emergency Response Department Head's – Police Chief and/or Fire Chief – may initiate actions under emergency response as defined by NC General Statues for their specific duties to protect public safety – to include actions that are delineated in this plan.

E. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

1. Line of Succession.
   a. Town Government. As dictated in the appropriate sections of the Town Codes and Regulations. **(SHOULD DETAIL LINE OF SUCCESSION HERE)**
   b. Departments and Agencies. All departments must establish lines of succession in accordance with laws governing their organizations.
2. Delegation of Emergency Authority
   a. NCGS 166A. NC Emergency Management Act. This act establishes the authority of the Governor, State agencies, and local governments in mitigation of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from natural and man-made disasters or hostile military action.
   b. NCGS 14.288. Riots and Civil Disorders. This act establishes the authority of State and local governments to respond to rioting and civil disorder.
   c. NCGS 115C-242. Use of North Carolina School Buses. This act establishes the authority to use of North Carolina school buses for emergency management purposes during disasters declared in accordance with NCGS 166A.
3. Vital Records. Each department is responsible for taking proper actions to ensure that vital records are secure from disaster per appropriate departmental procedures.

4. Protection of Government Resources. This plan must include plans to safeguard key personnel, facilities, and general resources. Key personnel should be trained in periodic exercises to become familiar with emergency roles.

IV. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. PLANNING

All Kure Beach departments share responsibility for safeguarding the public's health and safety. It is essential that the response and recovery activities of all parties be fully integrated. This plan has been developed and coordinated with all participating organizations, and it provides for the integrated response and recovery activities. This allows each organization to have a clear understanding of its role during emergencies and disasters.

B. REVIEW

This plan will be reviewed as necessary, but at least annually prior to Hurricane season. Each department is responsible to keep applicable portions of the plan, together with annexes and appendices thereto, accurate and up to date.

C. CHANGES TO PLAN

All readers are invited to submit recommended changes to this plan. Changes should be justified and keyed to page and paragraph numbers. Recommended changes should be made in the form of substitute language and forwarded to the Kure Beach Emergency Response Co-ordinator, Town of Kure Beach. Changes to the plan will be published and distributed as necessary.

V. LEGAL IMMUNITIES AND LIABILITIES

Several provisions in NCGS 166A 14 and 15, "North Carolina Emergency Management Act" provide for the protection of individuals involved in training for, and conducting, emergency operations. Questions pertaining to these matters should be referred to the Crime Control Section of the North Carolina Justice Department.

VI. CANCELLATION

This plan supersedes the KURE BEACH Emergency Operations Plan. All previous editions of this plan may be removed and discarded.

ANNEX B – Appendix 1
KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HURRICANE OPERATIONS PLAN

A. PURPOSE. This operations plan supports the KB-EOP and outlines hurricane specific actions and coordination procedures the Town of Kure Beach will take and follow when a hurricane threatens Kure Beach.

B. SITUATION. Hurricanes are the events most likely to affect Kure Beach and to require full-scale activation of the Emergency Operations Plan. This operational plan will be activated when a tropical storm threatens the US southeast or the mid-Atlantic coastline.

C. ASSUMPTIONS: A Hurricane is predicted to strike the town. Based on previous hurricanes the town will lose electrical service prior to landfall of the storm. Assistance from outside resources will not reach the town for an extended period of time based on the severity of the storm. Citizens will evacuate as directed by Emergency Management personnel. The plan will detail specific actions based on the severity of the Hurricane.

D. MISSION: For purposes of this plan, the mission is to define and support local government efforts during hurricane emergencies and to coordinate recovery operations in the town of Kure Beach.

E. ORGANIZATION: The specific response personnel are listed here and this plan is compatible with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Mayor of Kure Beach and the Town Council have delegated direction and control responsibilities to the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC). This authority is defined in the State Emergency Management Act, G.S. 166-A.

1. ERC – Responsibilities
   a. Preparedness
      i. Ensure that all Emergency personnel have completed required training in accordance with State and Federal requirements – (NIMS)
      ii. Provide public communication briefings to citizens to include:
         1. KB-EOP Hurricane Operations generalities
         2. Importance of personal planning
         3. Evacuation notification/procedures
         4. Emergency response during the Storm
         5. Post-storm recovery – including mandatory curfews, restriction to property
         6. Re-opening of access to town requirements
      iii. Ensure contact information with the New Hanover EOC is updated and current prior to June 1st.
      iv. Review and recommend updates to the Hurricane response plan prior to the May council meeting for adoption by the Town Council.

v. Request council approval of the Emergency Management volunteers and Emergency Management Organization as well as request solicitation of volunteers for training prior to the May Council meeting.
vi. Attend planning and exercises with the New Hanover County Emergency Management department – develop contact information and build relationships with agencies across the community.

b. Response
   i. Perform as the Incident Commander (IC) or recommend a substitute if unavailable.
   ii. As IC – prioritize response actions based on the following priority:
      1. Life Safety – including Emergency Personnel
      2. Protecting Emergency response (includes access) and public property
      3. Restoration of services – priority is water pressure (Firefighting, re-certification of water systems), sewer (prevent overflow and subsequent health concerns), electrical (with Progress Energy support)
      4. Ensuring private property is protected.
      5. Restoration of public access to property
   iii. Request specific support from the New Hanover County EOC – through the Kure Beach representative.
   iv. Maintain communications throughout the storm with Mayor, Department Heads and NHC EOC.
   v. Work with Department Heads to define the Remote Staging Area for Category 4,5 storms for emergency personnel and equipment. (tentatively Ashley High School pending NHC Emergency Management approval)

c. Recovery
   i. Act as the liaison between Kure Beach emergency response and outside agencies – NHC EOC, Progress Energy, Carolina Beach, NC National Guard, NC Highway Patrol, etc.
   ii. Recommend actions to the Mayor as conditions warrant for restoration of access to private property
      1. Sufficient water pressure to allow fire fighting
      2. Electricity restored – or daylight access only
      3. Unsafe to the public conditions eliminated or isolated (damaged sewers, excessive debris, downed power lines, unsafe buildings)
   iii. Ensure actions designated by Department Heads are being completed and any needed resources are being requested.
   iv. Maintain tracking of time and costs for the Emergency Management team

2. Police Chief
   a. Preparedness

i. Determine departmental standard operational procedures (SOP's) for staffing for hurricane event.
ii. Maintain contact information and relationships with other Law Enforcement agencies for mutual support.
iii. Identify checkpoints for access control of the town.
iv. Ensure adequate supplies to support staffing plan – gasoline available for vehicles and all necessary departmental supplies.
v. Designate and train the PD EOC representative – ensure the designee has a personal family plan and supplies to fulfill these duties.

b. Response
   i. Prior to storm landfall – work with Fire Department to communicate information to citizenry – ensure that all citizens that elect to stay are informed of information in TAB C- Next of Kin Notification Form.
   ii. Enforce curfew if implemented by IC.
   iii. Maintain patrols of the town following storm passage – co-ordinate with IC to facilitate recovery operations as prioritized by Emergency Management.
   iv. Support initial assessment and communicate issues to town EOC for prioritization.

c. Recovery
   i. Support the checkpoint operations as needed to maintain access control.
   ii. Provide recommendations on actions needed to ensure private property protection and public safety.
   iii. Support curfew activities until discontinued.
   iv. Track departmental time and spending for submission to Finance Officer.

3. Fire Chief
   a. Preparedness
      i. Determine departmental standard operational procedures (SOP's) for staffing for hurricane event.
      ii. Maintain contact information and relationships with other Fire Department and Public Safety agencies for mutual support.
      iii. Ensure adequate supplies to support staffing plan – gasoline available for vehicles and all necessary departmental supplies.
      iv. Designate and train the FD EOC representative – ensure the designee has a personal family plan and supplies to fulfill these duties.
   b. Response
      i. Prior to storm landfall – work with Police Department to communicate information to citizenry – ensure that all citizens that elect to stay are informed of information in TAB C-Next of Kin Notification Form.
      ii. Respond to storm damage following passage of storm as prioritized by IC. Emergency responder safety is of priority during response.

iii. Co-ordinate with IC to facilitate recovery operations as prioritized by Emergency Management.
iv. Support initial assessment and communicate issues to town EOC for prioritization.

c. Recovery
i. Support the checkpoint operations as needed to maintain access control.
ii. Provide recommendations on actions needed to ensure private property protection and public safety.
iii. Support Public Works department to ensure water pressure/supply.
iv. Track departmental time and spending for submission to Finance Officer.

4. Public Works Director
a. Preparedness
i. Determine departmental standard operational procedures (SOP's) for staffing for hurricane event.
ii. Maintain contact information and relationships with other Public Works agencies for mutual support.
iii. Ensure adequate supplies to support staffing plan – gasoline available for vehicles and all necessary departmental supplies.
iv. Designate and train the Public Works EOC representative – ensure the designee has a personal family plan and supplies to fulfill these duties.

b. Response
i. Prior to storm landfall – take actions as necessary to protect critical infrastructure – implement generator plan for wells and sewer system, isolate water towers with consultation of Fire Chief, hurricane shuttering of public buildings.
ii. Respond to storm damage following passage of storm as prioritized by IC. Emergency responder safety is of priority during response. Priorities are water system pressure, then sewer systems.
iii. Co-ordinate with IC to facilitate recovery operations as prioritized by Emergency Management.
iv. Support initial assessment and communicate issues to town EOC for prioritization.

c. Recovery
i. Support restoration of services.
ii. Utilize town and staged machinery to provide access throughout the town.
iii. Designate a staging area for Hurricane debris.
iv. Support Fire Department to ensure water pressure/supply.
v. Track departmental time and spending for submission to Finance Officer.

5. Building Inspector
a. Preparedness

i. Determine departmental standard operational procedures (SOP's) for staffing for hurricane event. Directly responsible for the post-storm evaluation of damage - supervises the Damage Assessment Teams.
ii. Maintain contact information and relationships with other Building Inspection departments in the County for mutual support.
iii. Ensure adequate supplies to support staffing plan – gasoline available for vehicles and all necessary departmental supplies.

b. Response
i. Prior to storm landfall – ensure builders have adequately secured jobsites to minimize flying debris.
ii. Respond to storm damage following passage of storm as prioritized by IC. Assess damage and report as directed to Town EOC for reporting to the NHC EOC.
iii. Provide information on damage for communication to citizens – provide digital pictures for uploading to town website if available.
iv. Support initial assessment and communicate issues to town EOC for prioritization.

c. Recovery
i. Certify contractors for construction activities in the town – have a process for this available.
ii. Provide initial inspections of damaged buildings to determine public safety – co-ordinate with Fire Chief and Police Chief to restrict access to unsafe buildings.
iii. Track departmental time and spending for submission to Finance

6. Kure Beach EOC
   a. EOC Supervisor
   b. EOC – Police liaison
   c. EOC – Fire liaison
   d. EOC – Public Works liaison
   e. EOC – Information personnel
   f. FEMA Coordinator
7. Kure Beach County EOC representative(s)
8. Public Information Officer

F. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Preparation at the individual and town level is critical to the successful response to a Hurricane event. Every citizen and town employee must make preparations at the beginning of the Hurricane season to ensure that they are ready to respond to a Hurricane event. Additionally, each department must make preparations to ensure that necessary resources and contacts are available if and when required.

1. Preparedness – complete prior to June 1st.

a. Citizen Preparation
   i. Individual planning recommendations – Tab A (FEMA guidance)
   ii. Evacuation Map – Tab B
   iii. Deciding to stay – Tab C
b. Public Works
   i. Preparation checklist – Tab D
   ii. Contractor contact list – Tab E
c. Fire Department
   i. Preparation checklist – Tab F
   ii. Contractor contact list – Tab G
d. Police Department
   i. Preparation checklist – Tab H
   ii. Contractor contact list – Tab I
e. Building Inspector
   i. Preparation checklist – Tab J
   ii. Damage Assessment Teams contact list – Tab K
   iii. Damage Assessment Worksheet – Tab L
f. Emergency Response Coordinator
   i. Preparation checklist – Tab M
   ii. Emergency Management Contact list – Tab N

2. Hurricane Watch/Warning

The National Hurricane Center in Miami, Florida constantly watches the North Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico for tropical disturbances during hurricane season June 1 to November 30. Tropical disturbances that grow into tropical storms have wind speeds above 39 miles per hour and move in a circular pattern. Storms that continue to grow having winds above 74 miles per hour, and moving in a counter clockwise direction, are hurricanes. Heavy rains, thunder, lightening and sometimes tornadoes, accompany the hurricane.

The National Hurricane Center gathers all Atlantic tropical weather disturbance data. Staff analyze the data and release to the public the following tropical storm and hurricane information.

Advisories - Every six hours.
Bulletins/special advisories - Anytime there is a significant change in weather conditions.
Hurricane Watch - Hurricane may threaten within 36 hours.
Hurricane Warning - Hurricane expected to strike within 24 hours.

When a tropical storm or hurricane is within 125 miles of the coastline, the local National Weather Service Office issues:

Local statements of information, instruction and warning.
Storm status (distance from the coast, size and wind speed)
Land areas recommended or ordered to be evacuated.
Safe routes out of the warning area.
Location of open shelters.

The impending approach of a hurricane will require close coordination between the elected officials and emergency management personnel. While each storm is different and may require actions specific to its unique attributes – the fact remains that a clear decision making process will ensure unity of effort from all personnel. The timing of the declaration of emergency, decisions to implement voluntary or mandatory evacuations, and the communication to the citizens concerning the recommended or required actions expected of them must be timely to allow for these actions to be completed prior to the onset of high winds within the area. The following prepatory actions are recommended based on the experience of the town in the 90's as well as events during the hurricanes in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana in recent years.

	Category 1	Category 2/3	Category 4/5
Evacuation	Voluntary	Mandatory	Mandatory
Curfew	Until electricity restored	Electricity restored & Public Safety	Electricity restored & public safety
Water system	Water Tower isolated	Water Tower isolated & 1st row homes isolated	Water Tower isolated & 1st/2nd row homes isolated
Building sites	Secured	Secured	Secured
Electricity	Expect 1-2 days	Expect 3-5 days	Expect >7 days
Debris	Minor debris – tree limbs, etc	Significant debris – potential home damage, larger trees, roofing material	Catastrophic – potentially homes, large trees, powerlines and poles
Generators	Rented – online	Rented – online	Rented – staged
Emergency Personnel	Fire & Police Station	Fire & Police Station	Evacuated to remote staging – Ashley High School

3. Recovery Actions
   a. The IC will coordinate recovery actions based on the following priorities:

1. Life Safety – including Emergency Personnel
2. Protecting Emergency response (includes access) and public property
3. Restoration of services – priority is water pressure (Firefighting, re-certification of water systems), sewer (prevent overflow and subsequent health concerns), electrical (with Progress Energy support)
4. Ensuring private property is protected.
5. Restoration of public access to property

b. Initial actions by the Public Works and Fire Departments will be focused on ensuring the water system is intact and functioning and that access via Dow Road is open to allow for support services from NHC and the state to arrive.
c. The Police Department will establish assess control of the town to ensure that personal property is protected until the return of citizens – with support from the Fire Department for roadblock support.
d. Building Inspections will begin damage assessment and reporting to the IC for reports to the NHC EOC.
e. Based on initial assessments – the IC, with input from the Department Heads, will determine a list of needed resources and communicate that to the NHC EOC as soon as the initial damage assessments have been completed.
f. Meetings with the IC, Department Heads and Public Officials will be scheduled immediately following initial damage assessment and at a minimum 2x per day based on reporting requirements from the NHC EOC.
g. The IC, PIO and Mayor will provide public information releases to the NHC EOC immediately following the initial damage assessment and every 6 hours to provide information to the public.

ANNEX B – Tab A
KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HURRICANE OPERATIONS PLAN
Individual Planning Recommendations

PREPAREDNESS

It is imperative that you begin your preparedness activities well in advance of the Hurricane to ensure that you can complete all desired activities with time to evacuate prior to the arrival of high winds. **You should plan for the worst, but hope for the best.** Make a hurricane kit for your family that will include batteries, radios, flashlights, non-perishable foods, water, toiletry articles, medicines, first aid kit, tape, and rolls of plastic. Have the kit ready and available. Have enough items to be self sufficient for three days.

Make family evacuation plans.

If you live in a mobile home, always evacuate. You can go to a shelter or stay with family.

Consider buying and pre-cutting plywood for each window that will be covered.

FAMILY HURRICANE CHECK OFF LIST

_Create an emergency plan including plans for the sick & elderly for whom you may be responsible.
_Monitor all weather advisories.
_Secure loose items.
_Board windows.
_Store water in plastic containers or purchase bottled water.
_Turn refrigerator/freezers to coldest setting.
_Fuel vehicles.
_Stock up on non-perishable food items.
_Purchase a battery powered radio, flashlight & plenty of extra batteries.
_Locate insurance and other important papers. Place them in a safe place or prepare to take them with you.
_Make arrangements for pets.
_Notify relatives or friends of your shelter or evacuation location.
_Review stock of medications.
_Conduct banking and acquire cash (ATM machines may not function after a storm).
_Remove boats from water.
_Monitor weather advisories constantly.
_Create your plan prior to the event and stick with your plan.

EVACUATION

If an evacuation is recommended by emergency management officials, information will be released by radio and television stations. The media will

announce the areas affected by the evacuation including shelter locations, evacuation routes and preparedness tips.
Evacuation orders are issued by the town in concert with the New Hanover County Emergency Management. Kure Beach Police and Fire Departments will use loud speakers and go door-to-door to announce the evacuation order in designated areas. Road blocks will prevent re-entry into these areas until authorized by public officials.

SHELTERS
Shelters will be opened prior to the arrival of a hurricane. If you need to go to a public shelter, you should bring the following items.

Non-perishable food supplies.
Special dietary needs.
Hand operated can opener.
Sheets, blankets, pillows, sleeping bags, etc.
Clothing - 2 or more changes.
Flashlight and extra batteries.
Water.
Paper plates, cups, utensils
Roll of paper towels.
Box of tissue.
Medications.
Toiletry articles.
Sanitary needs.
Baby food and formula.
Diapers (if needed).
Books or games.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE NOT ALLOWED IN A SHELTER
Pets (except for guide dogs).
Alcohol
Firearms

SHELTER LOCATIONS
Codington Elementary School 4321 Carolina Beach Road
Eaton Elementary School 6701 Gordon Road
Emma B. Trask Middle School 2900 N. College Road
Dorothy B. Johnson Elem. School 1100 McRae Street
Noble Middle School 6520 Market Street

NOTE: Shelters will not be opened simultaneously. Public announcements regarding shelter openings will be made by the Emergency Public Information Center in coordination with the Emergency Operations Center and the American Red Cross.

DURING THE HURRICANE

If you are unable to evacuate before the hurricane hits, **STAY INDOORS.** Do not be fooled by the eye of the hurricane and its temporary period of peaceful weather conditions. The duration of time within the eye varies from several minutes to a couple of hours, depending on the severity of the storm. The larger and more intense the hurricane, the bigger its eye. When the eye of the hurricane has passed, the winds will return from the opposite direction. Remember to stay away from windows and glass doors. The high winds associated with hurricanes can turn a small piece of debris into a missile able to seriously injure you.

AFTER THE HURRICANE

After the storm has passed, the re-entry procedures will begin. Don't become agitated if you are not allowed back to your home as soon as the storm is over. Only after the entire area has been declared safe, will residents be allowed to return home. Re-entry instructions will be communicated to the public through radio, television and law enforcement officials.

Re-entry documentation: In order to return to your property when access is restored – a Kure Beach decal for your car will be necessary. By town ordinance these are required for all residents of the town. For out of town property owners, proof of ownership and a valid picture identification are required.

When you return to your residence or venture outside after the storm, beware of the following things:

1. Look for obvious structural damage to your home.
2. Watch out for loose or dangling electrical power lines and broken sewer or water pipes.
If you see any, notify local officials immediately.
3. Make sure all electrical outlets and appliances are dry and free of water, before turning your electrical power back on.
4. Do not drink water from the faucet until local officials notify you that it is safe from contamination. Use your emergency supply or boil tap water before drinking.
5. Without electricity to keep refrigerators running, food will spoil in only a few hours. Do not refreeze food once it begins to thaw.
6. Snakes, animals and insects instinctively travel inland to escape approaching flood waters. Be on the lookout for them and be prepared to protect yourself.

CLEAN UP AND RECOVERY

Emergency and damage assessment officials will make the first survey of land areas affected by the hurricane to identify priority areas for clean up. A financial loss evaluation will determine the need for a disaster declaration. When local government is unable to financially recover from the destruction caused by a hurricane, state and/or federal government officials will request an "official" declaration. In response to an "official" disaster declaration, additional state and

federal agencies will come to the aid of local government. Hurricane damage documentation is essential to qualify for the maximum amount of assistance in clean up and recovery operations. Initial statements of financial loss may not indicate the need for an "official" disaster declaration, however, if subsequent reports warrant a declaration, detailed records will be invaluable.

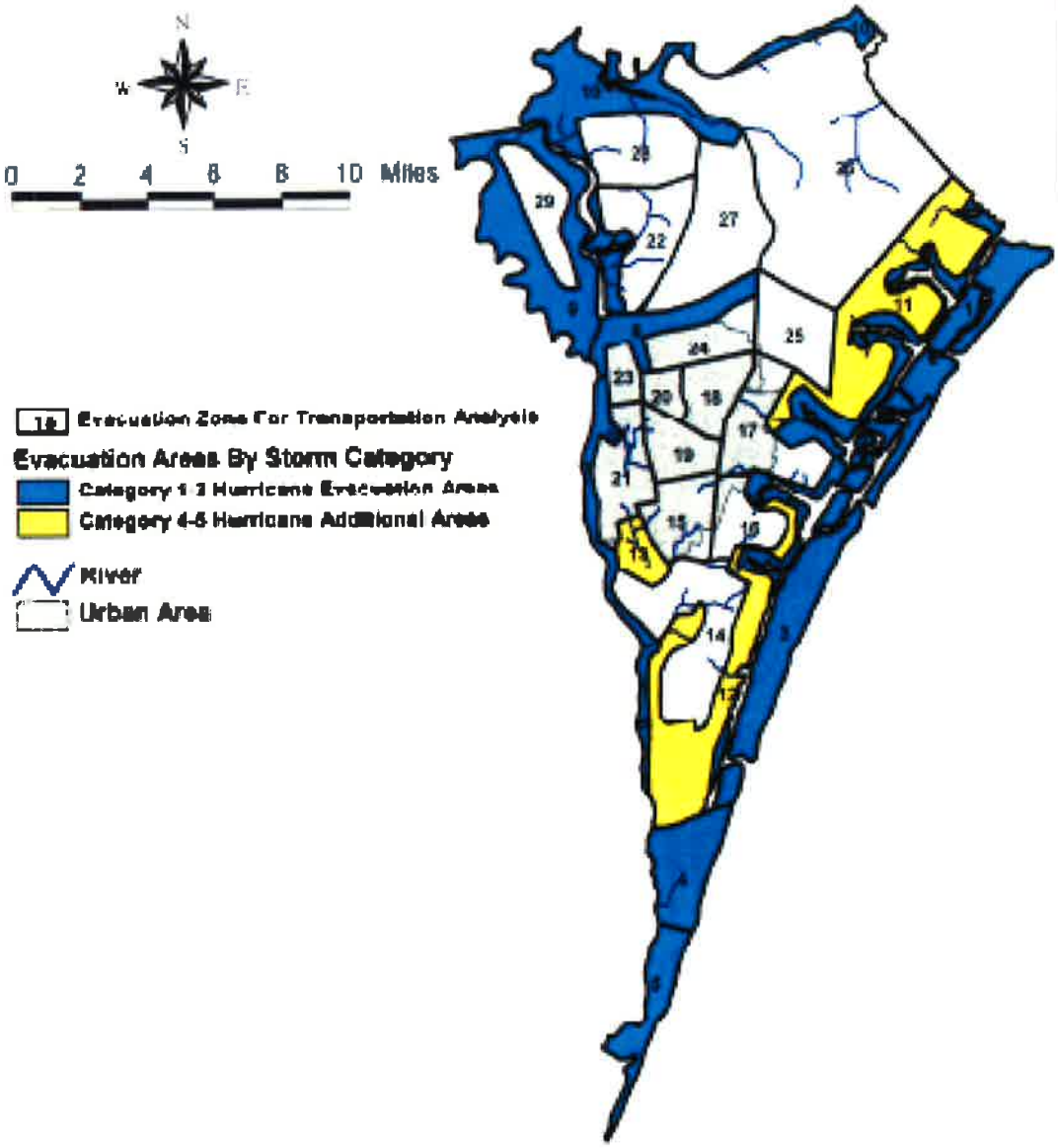
Clean-up and recovery operations will begin in the following priority.
1. Search and rescue for disaster victims.
2. Clear roadways used by emergency vehicles. Ensure the integrity of the water systems.
3. Restore communications.
4. Restore power.
5. Remove debris.

All clean-up and recovery activities will be coordinated with other assisting agencies and utility companies.

ANNEX B – Tab B
KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
HURRICANE OPERATIONS PLAN
Evacuation Recommendations – 1996 study

Figure 2-2

Evacuation Zones For Transportation Analysis



New Hanover County

North Carolina Hurricane Evacuation Restudy

ANNEX C
KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
NIM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

PURPOSE: This annex details the requirements for training required by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to meet the National Incident Management System (NIMS) guidelines.

BACKGROUND: The following information is taken directly from the National Incident Management System (NIMS): Five-Year NIMS Training Plan – from the National Integration Center (NIC), Incident Management Systems Integration (IMSI) Division – bolded sections are to highlight the reasoning behind training requirements in the Kure Beach Emergency Operations Plan.

> "The National Incident Management System (NIMS) represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes that enables effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management across all emergency management and incident response organizations and disciplines. The President of the United States of America has directed Federal agencies to adopt NIMS and encouraged adoption of NIMS by all stakeholders—Federal, State, territorial, tribal, sub-state regional, and local governments, private sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and nongovernmental organizations involved in emergency management and/or incident response. As initially laid out in Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)–5, Management of Domestic Incidents, which established NIMS, adoption and implementation of the NIMS by State, tribal, and local organizations is one of the conditions for receiving Federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities).
>
> Adequately trained and qualified emergency management/response personnel are critical to the national implementation of NIMS. In particular, the NIMS document describes the National Integration Center's (NIC) responsibility to develop "a national program for NIMS education and awareness," and to facilitate common national standards for personnel qualification. The Five-Year NIMS Training Plan will guide the NIC's activities to support NIMS training and education. The Plan is comprehensive, covering NIC responsibilities and actions as well as those of all stakeholders.
>
> A critical piece of the Five-Year NIMS Training Plan is the description of a National Training Program for NIMS. This document introduces a National Training Program for NIMS, which compiles the NIC's existing and on-going development of NIMS training and guidance for personnel qualification. Previous guidance on NIMS training has been updated and is issued as Appendices of this document. The National Training Program

for NIMS will develop and maintain a common national foundation for training and qualifying emergency management/response personnel. To achieve a national goal of well trained and qualified emergency management/response personnel, able to work together effectively and efficiently during any incident, the National Training Program for NIMS has three broad objectives.

These objectives are:

1. Support NIMS education and training for all stakeholder emergency management/response personnel;

2. Adapt the functional capabilities defined by the NIMS into guidelines and courses that help stakeholders develop personnel training and credentialing plans that yield the desired capabilities; and

3. Define the minimum personnel qualifications required for service on complex multi-jurisdictional incidents nationwide, a term used in this document to denote incidents that require responders to hold credentials under the National Emergency Responder Credentialing System, in development by FEMA.

To meet the broad objectives for the National Training Program for NIMS, this Plan describes a sequence of goals, objectives, and action items that translates the functional capabilities defined in the NIMS into positions, core competencies, training, and personnel qualifications. The NIMS defines functional capabilities necessary for emergency management and incident response; it is organized into components and subcomponents: Preparedness; Communications and Information Management; Resource Management; and Command and Management, including Incident Command System (ICS), Multiagency Coordination Systems, and Public Information. For each NIMS component and subcomponent, the National Training Program will define typical position titles for personnel fulfilling each functional capability, and specify the core competencies for these personnel. Based on these core competencies, the Program will define standard training courses and minimum personnel qualifications for each position. Personnel qualifications specify the combination of training, experience, and evaluation that a candidate must complete to become qualified to fill a position on a complex multi-jurisdictional incident, and are recommended to fill the position in other types of incidents."

REQUIREMENTS: All federal, state, local, tribal, private sector and non-governmental personnel with a direct role in emergency management and response must be NIMS and ICS trained. These training requirements include all emergency services related disciplines such as EMS, hospitals, public health, fire service, law enforcement, public works/utilities, skilled support personnel, and other emergency management response, support and volunteer personnel, as follows:

Entry Level

- FEMA IS-700: NIMS, An Introduction
- ICS-100: Introduction to ICS or equivalent

First Line, Single Resource, Field Supervisors

- IS-700, ICS-100 and ICS-200: Basic ICS or its equivalent

Middle Management: Strike Team Leaders, Division Supervisors, EOC Staff, etc.

- IS-700, IS-800, ICS-100, ICS-200

Command and General Staff; Area, Emergency and EOC Managers

- IS-700, IS-800, ICS-100, ICS-200, ICS-300, ICS-400, ICS-701, ICS-702, ICS-703, ICS-704

KURE BEACH SPECIFIC Requirements: The below matrix identifies the training requirements for Kure Beach Town Officials, Volunteers and Employees:

	Entry Level	Front Line	Middle Management	Command Staff
Town Council	X			
Administrative	X			
Police Officers		X		
Fire Fighters		X		
Public Works		X		
PW Supervisor			X	
Police Sergeant			X	
Fire Department Officers			X	
Assistant Department Heads				X
Department Heads				X
Incident Commanders				X

FUTURE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS: Table 4 below is copied from the National Incident Management System (NIMS): Five-Year NIMS Training Plan –

from the National Integration Center (NIC), Incident Management Systems Integration (IMSI) Division and documents the NIMS compliance objectives through FY 2012.

Table 4: Out-Year NIMS Compliance Objectives for Training Fiscal Year	Compliance Requirement
FY08	Complete IS-700; IS-800; Complete ICS-100; ICS-200 – Awareness Training Complete ICS-300 – Advanced Training Complete ICS Position-Specific Training – Practicum†
FY09	Complete IS-700; IS-800; ICS-100; ICS-200 – Awareness Training Complete ICS-300; ICS-400 – Advanced Training Complete Emergency Management Framework Course – Awareness Training Complete ICS Position-Specific Training – Practicum†
FY10	Complete IS-700; IS-800; ICS-100; ICS-200 – Awareness Training Complete IS 701; IS-702; IS-703; IS-704 – Awareness Training Complete ICS-300; ICS-400 – Advanced Training Complete Emergency Management Framework Course – Awareness Training Complete ICS Position-Specific Training – Practicum†
FY11	Complete IS-700; IS-701; IS-702; IS-703; IS-704; IS-705; IS-706; IS-707; IS-800; ICS-100; ICS-200 – Awareness Training Complete Emergency Management Framework Course – Awareness Training Complete ICS-300; ICS-400 – Advanced Training Complete ICS Position-Specific Training – Practicum† Complete EOC Position-Specific Training – Practicum†
FY12	Complete IS-700; IS-701; IS-702; IS-703; IS-704; IS-705; IS-706; IS-707; IS-800; ICS-100; ICS-200; Emergency Management Framework Course – Awareness Training Complete ICS-300; ICS-400; ICS/EOC Course – Advanced Training Complete ICS Position-Specific Training – Practicum† Complete EOC Position-Specific Training – Practicum†

† Stakeholders are not required to complete ICS Position-Specific Training (or EOC Position-Specific Training in future years) for NIMS compliance. However, the completion of ICS Position-Specific Training is required for those stakeholders who desire to be credentialed as part of the national credentialing system

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX Y
KURE BEACH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
SUMMARY OF ENABLING LEGISLATION

Listed here are the legal authorities under which the Division of Emergency Management functions. These include eleven general statutes, two senate joint resolutions, three executive orders, four executive directives, two policy memoranda, fourteen memorandums of understanding, one letter of intent, and seventeen Federal laws and directives. In addition, the Division operates under numerous formal and informal planning guidance documents issued by various Federal agencies. Due to their number and complexity, these are only summarized below. In the future, changing Federal regulations, especially as concerns hazardous substance releases, will continue to prescribe conditions under which emergency management will function.

1. NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL STATUTES

a. Chapter 166A

Chapter 166A titled the North Carolina Emergency Management Act, December 1987, sets forth the authority and responsibilities of the Governor, State agencies, and local government for emergency management in North Carolina. Under 166A-5(2), the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety is made responsible to the Governor for all State emergency management activities. The Division of Emergency Management fulfills this role for the Secretary.

b. Chapter 143B, Article 1, Part 1, 5 143B-476

§ 143B-476 establishes the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety as the "chief coordinating officer for the State" for interagency involvement when responding to emergencies and disasters. The Secretary has delegated this role to the Division of Emergency Management.

c. Chapter 14, Article 36A, 14-288.1 - 14-288.20

§§ 14-288.1-20 gives the legal parameters for dealing with riots and civil disorders. Defined in S 14-288.1(10) is the term "State of Emergency". §§14- 288.15 describes the authority given to the Governor to exercise control in emergencies. The Division implements these authorities on behalf of the Governor.

d. Chapter 147, Article 3A, 5 147-33.2

§ Chapter 147-33.2 defines the emergency war powers of the Governor for defense, mobilization, rationing, etc. Emergency Management formulates and executes the plans and procedures required by this statute.

e. Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 9 (municipal); Chapter 143, Article 21, Part 6 (County)

These sections of the North Carolina General Statutes provide the authority to local governments to adopt floodway regulations. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in North Carolina is administered by the Division of Emergency Management. Local building ordinances for those communities participating in the program must comply with Federal regulations.

f. Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 3 and 5 (Municipal); Chapter 153A, Article 18,Part 3 and 4 (County)

These sections enable local governments to establish zoning regulations. This allows communities to define construction in identified floodways, and thereby comply with NFIP regulations.

g. Chapter 104, Article 1, 5 104B-1

This section gives local governments the authority to remove property deposited by flooding or other acts of nature. A major component of post disaster recovery efforts is the Division's efforts to assist local governments in the removal and disposal of debris from public property.

h. Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 7 (Municipal); Chapter 143, Article 21, Part 6A (County)

These sections give local governments the authority to make assessments for flood and hurricane protection works. Pre and post disaster hazard mitigation is the responsibility of emergency management.

i. Chapter 160A, Article 8 (Municipal); Chapter 153A, Article 6 (County)

These sections provide for the delegation and exercise of police powers to local and county governments, thereby enabling emergency protective actions to be implemented during an emergency. The Division is responsible for developing model local ordinances for adoption by local elected officials.

j. Chapter 143B, Article 11, Part SA, 5 143B-495

This General Statute establishes the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons within the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

k. Chapter 115C, Article 17, IISC-242(6)

§ 115C-242(6) mandates the use of school buses for emergency management purposes in any State of disaster or local emergency. The Division coordinates the use of school buses throughout the State in the event of an emergency.

2. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

a. Senate Joint Resolution 977

Under North Carolina General Statutes 143.215.86 and 143.215.94, often referred to as Senate Bill 977, the Division of Emergency Management is to be notified of all offshore discharges. By statute, the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) was tasked with developing the State's oil Spill Contingency Plan. In the plan, the Division of Emergency Management is tasked as the lead State agency -for protection of health, safety, and public property on land and for assuring the economic recovery of impacted areas of the State. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) is to provide support to the U.S. EPA and U.S. Coast Guard for environmental protection and to provide the lead-in the protection of public property for both inland waters and marine/coastal waters.

b. Senate Joint Resolution 946
Senate Joint Resolution 946 authorizes the Legislative Research Commission to study the State Emergency Management Program's ability to adequately address preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for technological and natural hazards. Fifteen specific initiatives are to be addressed.

3. EXECUTIVE ORDERS
   a. Executive order 18
   Executive order 18, dated June 16, 1993, establishes the Emergency Management Program with the Governor delegating coordination and implementation of the program to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. This Executive Order provides the legal basis for activation of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT).

   b. Executive Order 61
   Executive Order 61, dated August 26, 1994, extends and restructures Executive Order 17 which establishes and authorizes the North Carolina Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for State implementation of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The Director, Division of Emergency Management, serves as chairman and Division personnel serve as staff to the commission.

   c. Executive Order 123
   Executive Order 123 provides regulations for the construction of State owned property located in the floodplain. The State Coordinator, NFIP, must review and approve or disapprove of all State construction projects in floodplains.

4. EXECUTIVE DIRECTIVES
   a. Correspondence to U.S. DOT
   In a letter to Mr. Travis P. Dungan, Research and Special Programs, U.S. Department of Transportation, dated April 6, 1992, the Governor assigns responsibility for implementation of the Hazardous Materials

Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990 (HMTUSA), Public Law 101-615, to the Director, Division of Emergency Management.

b. Correspondence to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
In a letter to Mr. Carlton Kamnerer, Director State Programs, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, dated July 18, 1990, the Governor designates the Director, Division of Emergency Management, to serve as the State's liaison officer to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

5. MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT/UNDERSTANDING

a. Federal - State Agreement
Upon the declaration of a major disaster or an emergency, the Governor, acting for the State, and the FEMA Regional Director, acting for the Federal government, execute a FEMA - State Agreement. This agreement states the conditions under which FEMA assistance is provided. The agreement imposes binding obligations on organizations that are legally enforceable. The Director, Division of Emergency Management serves as the "State Coordinating officer" for all State resources committed as a result of the disaster and serves as the "Governor's Authorized Representative" for all disaster related funding. Five FEMA - State Agreements have been invoked since 1985. As of August 19, 1992, two Agreements are still in force. These Agreements are related to the May 1989 tornadoes in central North Carolina and Hurricane Hugo that occurred in September 1989.

b. State of North Carolina and the American Red Cross
This memorandum of understanding, dated August 23, 1985, provides for cooperation and coordination between the American Red Cross (ARC) and the State of North Carolina and its agencies 'in the event of technological and natural disasters and emergencies. The ARC is a member of the SERT and actively participates with the Division in its emergency preparedness efforts.

c. The State of North Carolina and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the American Red Cross
This agreement, dated December 10, 1986, establishes the procedures for obtaining USDA donated foods for use by the American Red Cross for mass feeding of disaster victims and workers. The Division coordinates efforts between the N.C. Department of Agriculture and the ARC in supplying food to shelters and in food distribution following a disaster or emergency.

d. The Division of Emergency Management and ElectriCities of North Carolina, Inc.
In this agreement, dated February 21, 1992, ElectriCities agrees to cooperate closely with the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) in

its coordination of members' repair and restoration of electrical power services following a disaster. The Division of Emergency Management agrees to provide ElectriCities the communications capabilities and space on the SERT for this purpose.

e. The Division of Emergency Management and the North Carolina Council of Churches

This understanding, dated March 20, 1992, acknowledges private volunteer church organizations and their contributions and ensures that there is a utilization of all organizational resources in the event of an emergency or disaster. The Division coordinates with church groups statewide and nationally to plan for and to facilitate the efforts of volunteers following a disaster or emergency.

f. The State of North Carolina and the National Disaster Medical System (NDXS)

The Federal government and the State agreed on July 9, 1990, to work closely to ensure effective operation of the NDMS within the State. The State, through the Division of Emergency Management, agreed to participate in annual exercises of NDMS to test the effectiveness of the plans.

g. The State of North Carolina and the Executive Agent for Inland Search and Rescue (SAR)

This agreement, dated February 28, 1990, insures the effective use of all available facilities for SAR activities, incorporates State SAR agencies into the basic national SAR network, and provides an avenue for further agreements which would enhance SAR operations in North Carolina.

h. The Division of Emergency Management and Air Force Rescue Coordination- Center

This agreement, dated March 1, 1990, further delineates the operational procedures pursuant to the Search and Rescue Agreement between the State of North Carolina and the Executive Agent of Inland SAR.

i. The State of North Carolina and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

This agreement, dated May 11, 1992, defines the means by which the State and the NRC will cooperate in planning and maintaining the capability to transfer reactor plant data via the Emergency Response Data System during emergencies at nuclear power plants. The Division is tasked with offsite emergency planning for ten nuclear facilities that impact the planning jurisdiction of the State.

j. The Division Of Emergency management and the Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

This agreement, dated November 30, 1987, provides for cooperation planning, and mutual support operations. The Division utilizes the CAP for

SAR missions and the transportation of certain disaster relief commodities and equipment.

k. The State of North Carolina, Department of crime Control and Public Safety Division of Emergency Management and the National oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the National Weather Service (NWS)

This agreement, dated July 30, 1986, defines the responsibilities of each party in the implementation of enhanced flash flood warning systems in high risk flood areas of the State. The Division administers approximately $0.5 million in Federal monies to install and maintain the system.

l. The Division of Emergency Management and FEMA, Region IV

This document, dated November 7, 1987, identifies the responsibilities, functions, and working relationships concerning use of the Federal Secure Telephone System (FSTS). This, system serves as a vital communication link with Federal agencies on a daily basis as well as in times of disaster, civil unrest, or war.

m. The Secretaries of the Departments of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources and Crime Control and Public Safety

This agreement, dated June 5, 1986, effectively transferred the administration of the National Flood Insurance Program in North Carolina to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management.

n. The State of North Carolina and Duke Power Company

This agreement outlines the responsibilities for planning, exercising, and responding to an emergency at the McGuire or Catawba Nuclear Power Stations by the Division of Emergency Management and surrounding communities.

6. LETTER OF INTENT

Correspondence to the General Electric Company

In a letter to Mr. J. H. Bradberry, Emergency Preparedness Coordinator, Nuclear Fuel and Components Manufacturing, General Electric Company, dated January 21, 1992, the State indicates its intent to respond to any emergency at the GE facility which has the potential for of f-site effects.

7. FEDERAL LAWS AND DIRECTIVES

a. Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, As Amended

This legislation provided the policy and intent of Congress to provide a system of civil defense for the protection of life and property in the United States from attack and from natural disasters. This legislation allows for the funding of over $7.5 million annually to State and local governments. These programs are administered by the Division.

b. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act Public Law 93-288, as amended

The Stafford Act is the primary Federal disaster relief legislation which allows for Federal response and enables grant assistance to be given to individuals and public entities in the event of a major disaster declaration by the President. All grant assistance from the Federal government is administered by the Division of Emergency Management. Since 1985, over $100 million in disaster relief to State and local governments and private non-profit entities has been administered by the Division.

c. National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program Reauthorization Act, Public Law 101-614

This act provides grants and technical assistance to States to develop preparedness and response plans and inventories, to conduct seismic safety inspections, update building and zoning codes and ordinances, to increase earthquake awareness and education, and to encourage the development of multi-state groups for such programs. The State receives approximately $60,000 per year for related work efforts by the Division.

d. Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234

This legislation provides insurance coverage f or all types of buildings, whether publicly or privately owned and regardless of profit or non-profit status. There are over 360,000 buildings at risk in identified floodplains in North Carolina. The Division's State Coordinator, NFIP, assures communities the opportunity to participate in the program, thereby making available needed insurance coverage.

e. Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

This executive order provides that federally funded construction projects avoid to the extent possible adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative. Compliance is assured through the Division's efforts.

f. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

This executive order provides that federally funded construction projects avoid to the extent possible adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of wetlands and to avoid wetland development wherever there is a practicable alternative. Compliance is again assured through the Division's efforts.

g. 44 CPR Parts 59-76, National Flood Insurance Program and Related Regulations

These regulations establish the minimum federal requirements that must be adopted by local governments to regulate new construction, substantial

improvements, repairs and rehabilitation to structures within the flood hazard areas of local jurisdictions. It also establishes the policy for the insurance regulations and amounts of coverage available. The Division's State Coordinator, NFIP, works with over 300 communities within the State in training and ensuring compliance with these Federal regulations.

h. Agreement with the U.S. Highway Administration and FEMA
This agreement establishes the regulations for construction of highway encroachments in floodplains and floodways. The Division's State Coordinator is responsible for reviewing planned highway encroachments prior to construction.

i. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Public Law 99-499
Title III of this Act governs hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know. The Act requires that a State commission be established by the Governor to provide oversight to local emergency planning districts and appointed local emergency planning committees. The commission is responsible for reviewing local plans, processing public requests for information, receiving notification of releases of hazardous substance and ensuring the reporting of hazardous substance inventories from facilities. For better coordination and implementation at the local government level, one SARA, Title III Planner has been assigned to each of the six Emergency Management Area Offices. SARA, Title III has provided the impetus for completing multi-hazard plans by each of the State's 100 counties and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians. The Division annually administers approximately $50,000 in Federal training funds to local governments.

j. Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act (HMTUSA), Public Law 101-615
This Act provides for Federal grant funds to assist States, Indian Tribes, and local emergency personnel in improving their capabilities to respond to hazardous materials incidents. Funds will be obtained and administered through the Division of Emergency Management beginning FFY 1993.

k. National Security Directive 66
This directive, dated March 16, 1992, establishes a new national civil defense policy that calls for the development of required capabilities common to ALL catastrophic emergencies and those unique to attack emergencies in order to protect the population and vital infrastructure. This Directive reinforces the Division's 1986 decision to develop a multi-hazard approach to emergency management.

l. Price Anderson Act, Public Law 85-256

This Act provides for a system for compensating the public for harm caused by a nuclear accident (i.e., temporary housing, injuries to health and property, and evacuation costs). The State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) assigns responsibility to the Division for all disaster recovery operations to include economic recovery as a result of a nuclear incident.

m. Nuclear Regulation 0654 (NUREG 0654)/FEMA-REP-1
This document serves as the basis f or the preparation and evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and preparedness in support of nuclear power plants. Sixteen major planning standards and 196 evaluation criteria apply. The Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have also published numerous guidance memoranda that expand on the requirements of NUREG 0654. The Division of Emergency Management is the State agency responsible for all offsite nuclear power station emergency preparedness planning and response operations associated with the ten stations having impact on North Carolina.

n. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), Public Law 100-380
This legislation establishes the limitations on liability for damages resulting from oil pollution, establishes a fund for the payment of compensation for such damages, and helps prevent and mitigate the effect of oil spills. The Division's oil Spill Contingency Plan, as required, integrates OPA into its concept of operations.

o. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Public Law 101-549
This Act helps prevent air pollution and reduces the pollutants currently in the air. Fixed facilities' chemical accident protection programs and risk management planning should be integrated into the State's EOP activities under SARA Title III.

p. Comprehensive Environmental Response, compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Public Law 96-510l, As Amended
This Act requires facilities to notify authorities of accidental releases of hazardous chemicals. Facility notices are a part of the Division's receipt of emergency notification system.

q. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Public Law 98-616, As Amended
RCRA governs the control of hazardous waste treatment, storage, transport, and disposal. The Division is active in emergency preparedness planning for potential off site and transportation hazardous waste incidents.

Kure Beach Tsunami Plan

The Town of Kure Beach is covered by the New Hanover County Tsunami Plan and will, to the best of its ability, comply with the plan.

Presented below, are the specifics regarding Kure Beach.

1. Because of its elevation, Kure Beach may have less of a problem than other coastal communities.

2. The danger zone in Kure Beach begins at the waterline and extends to the west side of SR-421.

3. Evacuation efforts will initially focus on the areas east of SR-421.

4. In summarizing part of the New Hanover County plan, any local observation of severe water draw-back requires a 911 phone call and immediate evacuation of the danger zone.

On January 15th, 2008, in regular session, the Kure Beach Town Council adopted the New Hanover County Tsunami Plan to be included as part of the Town's Emergency Operations Plan. The county's plan is herein attached.

Nancy Avery
Town Clerk
1/15/08

New Hanover County Tsunami Plan

I. Introduction

This plan is subordinate to the New Hanover County Emergency Operations Plan and is to be used in conjunction with each relative section of the Emergency Operations Plan. This plan establishes specific procedures to be followed in the event of a tsunami incident in New Hanover County.

A Tsunami Warning System has been put into place to help minimize loss of life and property. The NOAA Tsunami Warning Center in Palmer, Alaska monitors for earthquakes and subsequent tsunami events in both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. If a tsunami is generated, the Tsunami Warning Center issues tsunami watches and warnings, as well as tsunami information bulletins for both the U. S. West and East Coast, which includes the North Carolina coast.

II. Situation and Assumptions

A. New Hanover County is at very slight risk for tsunamis. Tsunamis are sea waves produced by an undersea earthquake, below or above water landslide causing water disruption, or volcanic activity in or around the Atlantic Basin.

B. The best information available indicates New Hanover County's greatest risk from a magnitude 9.0 earthquake along the Puerto Rico Trench. Tsunami behavior would be similar to a rapid (less than 10 minutes) rising tide coastal flood. Recent studies estimate the tsunami could have a wave height of 1.3 meters (4-5 feet) and reach the New Hanover County coast in about 4 hours.

C. New Hanover County population significantly increases during the summer season especially along the "risk area".

D. New Hanover County's "risk area" during a tsunami is the immediate coastline, especially the beaches. During the summer months, over 100,000 people may be on the beaches of New Hanover County at any time during day time hours. During the off-season, there could be several thousand people on the beach.

E. A default evacuation zone has been established, that people in the "risk area" will need to evacuate at least 300 feet inland and/or 15 feet vertically prior to the arrival of tsunami waves. This zone may be modified for expected conditions depending on the characteristics of the tsunami.

F. The prompt and effective evacuation of high-risk areas requires coordination between New Hanover County and local jurisdictions,

including municipal administration and public safety providers. Local utility providers will also have a role in response. New Hanover County Emergency Management will assist in coordinating this effort.

III. Concept of Operations

A. General

1. Response and coordination of actions will be in accordance with the New Hanover County Emergency Operations Plan.

2. Coordination for protective actions including evacuation recommendations and notifications will be done through New Hanover County Emergency Management, New Hanover County Public Safety Communications Center, National Weather Service Wilmington Office, New Hanover County Sheriff's Office and local municipal governments.

3. New Hanover County Emergency Management will coordinate all evacuation through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), working directly with all stakeholders to include Federal, State and Local partners.

B. Operational issues

1. When a tsunami warning has been issued for the region by the NOAA Tsunami Warning Center, the National Weather Service in Wilmington will activate the Emergency Alert System with a Civil Emergency Message (CEM is the code) providing details on the tsunami warning and the need to evacuate the beach. The CEM will activate area NOAA Weather Radios and the Broadcast Media. The National Weather Service in Wilmington will contact the New Hanover County Public Safety Communications Center.

2. The New Hanover County Public Safety Communications Center will notify Emergency Management and the municipal law enforcement and fire/rescue units along the beach of the tsunami warning. The municipal law enforcement and fire/rescue units will then work to evacuate the beaches, as necessary.

3. The Emergency Management Department will activate the Dialogic System (better known as the reverse 911 system) to contact each coastal property in the evacuation zone (300 feet from the shoreline).

4. In the event of an observation of severe water draw-back by first responders, an activation order may be given by the officer in charge. The Public Safety Communications Center will be notified immediately. The Public Safety Communications Center will in turn contact the National Weather Service in Wilmington, who will make the determination of whether to activate both the calling system and the EAS system.

5. Once an evacuation becomes necessary, the New Hanover County Public Information Officer will broadcast warning and evacuation instructions through the local media outlets.

6. Any sheltering or other emergency operations as a result of a Tsunami will be in accordance with the New Hanover County Emergency Operations Plan.

IV. Plans Development and Maintenance

This plan addresses specific procedures to follow in the event of a tsunami impacting the coast-line of New Hanover County. The New Hanover County Emergency Management Department will review and update this plan every three years.

A. Warnings and Watches

1. Tsunami Warning- Indicates that a tsunami is imminent and that coastal locations in the warned area should prepare for flooding. The initial warning is typically based upon seismic information alone. Earthquakes over magnitude 7.0 or a major landslide may trigger a warning covering the coastal regions within 2 hours tsunami travel time from the epicenter. When the magnitude is over 7.5, the warned area is increased to 3 hours tsunami travel time. As data are collected, the warning may be cancelled or in the event of a major tsunami, expanded with follow-up information statements.

2. Tsunami Watch – An alert issued to areas outside the warned area. The area included in the watch is based on the magnitude of the earthquake and tsunami travel time. For earthquakes over magnitude 7.5, the watch includes the area affected by the tsunami 3 to 6 hours after the earthquake. The watch will either be upgraded to a warning in subsequent bulletins or will be cancelled depending upon severity of the tsunami.

B. Tsunami Travel Time Chart

Puerto Rico Trench 9.0M earthquake generated Tsunami travel time and landfall height based on recent model output from NOAA Tsunami Warning Center

Tsunami Model Output of Puerto Rico Trench M9.0 Earthquake

Location	Region	Travel Time (hr-min)	Height (cm)	Initial Motion	Period (hr-min)
SE US Coast					
Flagler FL	Atlantic	4 hours 15 min	116	elevation	1 hour 1 min
Fernandina FL	Atlantic	5 hours 13 min	23	elevation	xxx
St Simons GA	Atlantic	5 hours 15 min	43	elevation	1 hour 18 min
Altamaha GA	Atlantic	5 hours 17 min	52	elevation	1 hour 1 min
Charleston SC	Atlantic	4 hours 45 min	51	elevation	1 hour 28 min
South Santee SC	Atlantic	4 hours 22 min	*about 3 ft* 86	elevation	1 hour 15 min
Myrtle Beach SC	Atlantic	4 hours 42 min	*about 4.5 ft* 138	elevation	38 min
Wrightsville Bch NC	*Atlantic*	*4 hours 18 min*	*133*	*elevation*	*42 min*
Surf City NC	Atlantic	4 hours 17 min	*about 4 ft* 116	elevation	1 hour 5 min
Beaufort NC	Atlantic	3 hours 48 min	125	elevation	47 min
DART Buoys					
D41420 (North)	Atlantic	22 min	128	elevation	xxx
D42407 (South)	Caribbean	22 min	-48	depression	xxx
Islands					
Bermuda	Atlantic	1 hour 52 min	458	elevation	15 min
Limetree StCroix	Caribbean	0 min	227	depression	15 min