



**THE TERRITORY OF GUAM
COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

TROPICAL CYCLONE RESPONSE ANNEX

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annex defines the program for the Government of Guam to prepare for, respond to and recover from the potentially extreme impacts of weather phenomenon known as tropical cyclones. It is a hazard-specific annex to the Guam Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) and supersedes Hazard-Specific Annex A of the Guam Emergency Response Plan (GERP) of September 2003. This Annex governs the plans, operational concepts, and policies used to prepare for and respond to a tropical cyclone in the Territory of Guam. The procedures and actions defined in this Annex are normally executed by the Director of the Office of Guam Homeland Security following the issuance of an Executive Order by the Governor.

Guam is located in an area of the western North Pacific Ocean known as “Typhoon Alley.” Thirty-three percent of the world’s tropical cyclones develop in or pass through the area around Guam. The Territory of Guam has the highest probability for being hit by a tropical cyclone of any state or territory in the United States. Anticipated direct impacts include high winds, storm surge, coastal flooding, inland flooding, and landslides. Secondary impacts resulting from damages or disrupted infrastructure can also occur.

Due to the potential magnitude and intensity of tropical cyclones and the remoteness of Guam from supplemental federal assistance and resources, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Government of Guam developed the Guam Catastrophic Typhoon Operations Plan (OPLAN), which provides a specific strategy to execute a joint territory, federal, and private sector preparation and response to a catastrophic typhoon for the Territory of Guam. Building upon that document, this Annex integrates the concept of operations for managing catastrophic typhoons presented in the OPLAN into an approach that could be used for managing all necessary actions and responses for the Territory of Guam.

The procedures outlined in this Annex mirror those presented in the OPLAN and are based on a phased approach consistent with National Weather Service (NWS) predictions. Each phase is associated with an increased level of certainty and an increased level of commitment of resources. These phases include: Phase 1 – involving actions associated with preparedness (this phase includes three sub-phases based on increasing threat levels; from normal, to elevated, to credible), Phase 2 – involving actions associated with the incident and incident response, and Phase 3- involving actions associated with recovery and mitigation. Since these phases were developed for the OPLAN referenced above, they also trigger specific responses from FEMA and the rest of the National Response Framework.

AUTHORITIES

The authority for the development, implementation, and maintenance of this Annex is derived in accordance with the provisions of the Guam Civil Defense Act of 1951.

REFERENCES

References governing the enactment and implementation of this are:

- The Organic Act of Guam, as amended (48 USC Chapter 8A – Guam 1422) and related statutes,
- Public law 93-288, Disaster Relief Act of 1974
- Guam Government Code 8501-8515 (Public Law 1-21)
- Guam Government Code 62020
- Executive order of the Governor 91-09 (dated March 25, 1991)
- Guam Government Code 40400

The following publications/planning documents were utilized in formulating this Plan:

- The Federal Response Plan (9230.1 PL, FEMA)
- Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (SLG 101, FEMA)
- Guam Catastrophic Typhoon Operations Plan (OPLAN)
- Guard, C. P., and M. A. Lander, 1999: A Scale Relating Tropical Cyclone Wind Speed to Potential Damage for the Tropical Pacific Ocean Region: A User's Manual. WERI Technical Report No. 86, University of Guam, pp. 60.
- Guard, C. P., M. P. Hamnett, C. J. Neumann, M. A. Lander, and H. G. Seigrist, Jr., 1999: A Typhoon Vulnerability Study for Guam. WERI Technical Report No. 85, University of Guam, 11 Chapters and various Appendixes.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

I. GENERAL

Due to its tropical location, around one-third of the world's tropical cyclones form in or pass through the region of the Pacific where Guam is located. While the main Pacific typhoon season runs from the first of June until the end of November, typhoons have occurred in every month of the year. Guam is in the only ocean basin in the world where it could be impacted by a major typhoon event within 3 days any month of the year. Severe weather carries with it the risk of damage to people, structures, property, infrastructure and environmental assets as a result of high winds, inland flooding, and heavy coastal waves and storm surge. High intensity weather events, particularly tropical cyclones, may also cause secondary hazards including electric power outages, contamination of water supplies, flooding of sewage treatment facilities, and communication systems failure.

This document is a hazard specific annex to the Guam Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. It defines the territory's program to prepare for, respond to and recover from tropical cyclones. Due to Guam's remoteness from Hawaii and the mainland United States, its limited mutual aid and on-island resources, and the large potential for extreme natural hazard events to occur, have caused the Government of Guam and the federal government to collaborate on the planning for catastrophic typhoons. This mutual effort was culminated in the development of the Guam Catastrophic Typhoon Operations Plan (OPLAN) in 2003. The program outlined herein is derived from these existing planning documents, and serves as an excellent basis from which to develop a response and recovery plan for tropical cyclone events.

II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Tropical Cyclone Annex builds upon the concept of operations introduced in the Basic Plan and establishes hazard-specific policies, programs and procedures that will be used by the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Emergency Support Function (ESF) Team and support organizations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from a tropical cyclone event caused by a naturally occurring phenomenon. It also defines the role of Government of Guam agencies in the development, implementation and maintenance of this system.

Guam is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of tropical cyclones. Some of the factors that could significantly complicate the response and recovery due to the impacts of high winds, flooding, storm surge, high waves, and other effects of natural hazards include but are not limited to;

- Densely developed, urbanized areas;
- Rural and isolated communities;

- Government owned and operated facilities;
- Apra Harbor port and other coastal-dependent infrastructure;
- A.B. Won Pat International Airport;
- Military installations;
- Banks and financial centers;
- Vulnerable institutions, such as schools and health care facilities;
- Transportation networks and facilities;
- Businesses and industries;
- Major entertainment centers, tourist attractions, and recreation facilities;
- Community utilities, computer networks; communications systems, and Internet services; and
- Valuable natural resources such as drinking water sources, agricultural, and fisheries resources, beaches, etc.

Due to the limited area of thunderstorm-induced floods and the potential large size of tropical cyclones, severe weather and impacts of naturally-induced events can be localized or occur over a large area, including the entire territory. The longer a tropical cyclone remains near or over Guam, the more the potential will increase for severe damage to structures as they weaken from extended wind stress, for flooding increases and for storm surges to batter the shores. A tropical storm lingering over Guam may cause more damage than a typhoon that quickly passes over Guam. Depending on the magnitude and intensity of the weather event, the capabilities of the Government of Guam could be exceeded, requiring the activation of the Guam Typhoon OPLAN or this Plan and necessitating a request for assistance from federal and/or international organizations.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions are germane to a tropical cyclone event and do not represent the full array of assumptions that are representative of the Territory's response to emergencies.

1. The potential for Guam to experience severe weather, even from tropical cyclones, exists year round. The entire population must be educated to hazards, risks and vulnerabilities, and need to know how to prepare to minimize injury and damage, and to better implement recovery.

2. The entirety of Guam, coastal and inland, is susceptible to the impacts of tropical cyclones.
3. Depending on the circumstances, the potential impacts from a tropical storm can be just as severe as, or worse than those from a typhoon.
4. Some areas of Guam are more vulnerable to storm surge than others. People living in storm surge zones and substandard housing are the most vulnerable to impacts from tropical cyclones.
5. Due to Bernoulli effects and the mountainous topography of Guam, wind velocities may increase as a tropical cyclone approaches and makes landfall. The strongest winds associated with a tropical cyclone may continue well inland from the coast.
6. Severe weather predictions to the civilian community will be provided by the National Weather Service (NWS). The concept of operations for typhoon response follows a phased approach based on objective criteria consistent with input from the NWS.
7. Tropical cyclone condition levels and operational response phases are set at the authority of the Governor in coordination with the United States military, represented by Joint Region Marianas. Because of uncertainties in tropical cyclone track and intensity forecasts, condition levels will be set to take into account incident-specific safety or economic situations and the potential for storm intensification and track change.
8. The Governor, through the Guam Homeland Security Office of Civil Defense (GHS/OCD), has the authority to modify, delete or add to any established contingency checklist or procedure, for the purpose of adapting or balancing government actions to needs and risk.
9. Due to Guam's geographic isolation, off-island assistance may not be available for at least 48 hours. The Government of Guam will utilize all available local resources prior to the arrival of outside assistance.
10. A catastrophic typhoon affecting the Territory of Guam will result in significant disruption of basic services including transportation, healthcare, water, and electricity.
11. The Guam Catastrophic Typhoon Operations Plan (OPLAN) was developed to guide the integration of federal assistance in a unified response in the event of a catastrophic typhoon (Category 4 or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Scale). The basic concept of operations outlined in the OPLAN will be applied to all severe weather events, regardless of the need to activate federal assets.

12. The OPLAN is based on activating resource staging areas on Guam in a "Push/Pull" strategy. Critical resources are "pushed" to staging areas. The incident commander or unified command group identifies resources requirements before deployment then "pulls" the requested resources. Critical resources and assets are deployed pre-storm and once storm conditions abate they can be deployed to provide immediate assistance.
13. Hospital capacity will be a major factor in Guam's ability to care for disaster victims. Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) may provide additional capacity, as was done following Typhoon Pongsona, by providing patient care, prescriptions, and arranging critical care transports, as needed.
14. The majority of sheltered individuals will not arrive at the shelter with disaster kits and will require food and water support. In addition, some off-base military personnel and dependents may need to be sheltered by the Territory of Guam. Many pet owners will not bring food, crates, pet supplies, or litter for their pets, and pets will be hand carried and/or on leashes.
15. With an extended power failure necessitating island-wide generator usage, Guam's fuel supply may be stressed. This will be exacerbated if Guam's seaport, fuel pipeline system, or the fuel storage area sustains major damage.
16. Guam Power Authority's (GPA) estimate for power restoration after a direct hit by a catastrophic typhoon is two to three months to have power restored to ninety percent of the system. This estimate is for restoration of GPA's power system grid. This does not include hooking up individual homes to the power grid. That may take much longer depending on storm damage.
17. Guam lacks sufficient personnel and equipment to effectively conduct debris clearance. Current plans are to utilize Territory debris clearance assets then contract with private contractors for additional debris clearance assets and utilize available on-island Guam National Guard (GUNG) and U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) assets to meet the shortfall.
18. Public response to evacuate will vary depending on the perception of the threat. All evacuations will be completed prior to the onset of tropical storm force (damaging) winds (39-73 mph).

CHAPTER 2: THE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

I. GENERAL

This chapter of the Annex describes the operational concepts and organizations to be used in the management of a response to a tropical cyclone event impacting the Territory of Guam. The intent of this annex is to expand upon the concept of operations and ESF specific actions included in the Basic Plan. The concept of operations incorporated into this Annex is consistent with Guam OPLAN. This section describes the response organization available for natural hazard events, particularly those that require and allow sufficient time to undertake protective actions before they occur. This portion of the plan also provides the concept of operations to be used by organizations for management of the recovery to the event.

II. FEDERAL RESPONSE

The Government of Guam may request federal assistance to support the response to and recovery from a severe weather event. Federal resources and assets will operate as defined under the National Response Framework. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the lead federal agency for coordinating federal assistance. The US Military, due to its significant presence on Guam, may play an active role in supporting Government of Guam response and recovery efforts. The Guam Catastrophic Typhoon OPLAN is intended to be activated in a Category 4 or 5 typhoon, which would be expected to have catastrophic impacts. If the OPLAN is indeed activated in response to a naturally induced disaster, the procedures and checklists included in that plan will take precedence over these guidelines. The OPLAN may be activated by the Government of Guam in lesser intensity and other types of events based on perceived risk and the severity of the impacts.

III. OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

It is possible that a tropical cyclone could necessitate other non-government participants in the emergency response organization. Examples that may need to be considered include the following:

1. Owners or operators of hotels or other tourist facilities;
2. Owners or operators of private commercial or industrial facilities;
3. Owners or operators of transportation assets or facilities;
4. Non-government expert advisors or consultants;

5. Rental agents or contractors providing vehicles, equipment, or supplies involved in the event;
6. Health and medical care facilities and mortuaries managing the survivors of the incident; and
7. The owners, operators, clients, or support organizations for computer networks, telecommunication systems, and Internet services that could be damaged or disrupted by the weather event.

These organizations or officials may become participants in the Unified Command and/or have liaison personnel deployed to the Guam EOC.

CHAPTER 3: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

I. GENERAL

This chapter of the Annex describes the operational concepts to be used by the response organization.

II. MONITORING AND WARNING

The Guam Homeland Security Office of Civil Defense (GHS/OCD) continually monitors weather data provided through the National Weather Service (NWS) Office Guam, hereafter referred to as the Guam WFO. Among the types of information the NWS and the Guam WFO can provide are tropical cyclone forecasts. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) develops an advisory package that provides forecast data relative to the storm itself; while the Guam WFO converts that data into information about the cyclone’s potential specific impacts to Guam. Based on this information, GHS/OCD, through the Governor of Guam, will

A. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE FORECAST DATA FOR TYPHOONS

While severe thunderstorms may offer little advanced warning, NWS Weather Forecast Data provides the foundation for advance decision making regarding severe weather events, particularly tropical cyclones. Tropical cyclones with an organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined circulation, and maximum sustained winds of 38 mph or less are called "tropical depressions". Once tropical cyclones attain winds of at least 39 mph they are typically called a "tropical storm" and are usually assigned a name. Tropical cyclones with sustained winds of 74 miles per hour and greater are categorized as "typhoons". The NWS Office Guam will issue tropical cyclone advisories, watches and warnings as storms intensify and move closer to Guam. The following table summarizes NWS alert conditions:

NWS Alert	When Issued
Tropical Storm Watch	Tropical Storm conditions are <i>possible</i> within the specified watch area within 48 hours.
Tropical Storm Warning	Tropical Storm conditions are <i>expected</i> somewhere within the specified warning area within 24 hours.
Typhoon Watch	Typhoon (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are <i>possible</i> within the specified coastal area. Because typhoon preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the hurricane watch is issued 48 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical- storm-force winds.

NWS Alert	When Issued
Typhoon Warning	Typhoon conditions (sustained winds of 74 mph or higher) are <i>expected</i> somewhere within the specified coastal area. Because typhoon preparedness activities become difficult once winds reach tropical storm force, the typhoon warning is issued 24 hours in advance of the anticipated onset of tropical-storm-force winds.

B. CLASSIFICATION OF STORM INTENSITY

The Saffir-Simpson Tropical Cyclone Scale, hereafter referred to as the SS Scale, classifies tropical cyclones into five distinct categories of typhoons based on the intensity of sustained winds. An adjunct table to the SS Scale, developed by Guard and Lander specifically for the tropical Pacific, subdivides tropical storms into two classifications, A and B, using the same wind intensity criteria as the SS Scale. The Scale provides examples of the types of damage, peak wind gusts, and impacts associated with winds of an indicated intensity. Tropical Cyclones originating in the northwest Pacific Ocean, west of the International Dateline and north of the Equator, with maximum sustained wind speeds of at least 74 miles per hour (mph), are commonly referred to as typhoons.

The following table shows the enhanced, tropical Pacific SS Scale, which the Guam WFO uses to categorize typhoons in the western Pacific, along with a brief description of the damages that may be expected. Brochures and a user’s manual explaining the Scale and its use have been developed by the Guam WFO and the University of Guam Water and Environmental Research Institute (UOG/WERI).

Tropical Storm Category	Maximum Sustained Wind Speed (mph)	Peak Gusts (mph)	Damage
A	30-49	40-64	Weak Tropical Storm; minor damage to poorly made structures; up to \$100K
B	50-73	65-94	Severe Tropical Storm; major damage to poorly made structures ; up to \$1M

Typhoon Category	Maximum Sustained Wind Speed (mph)	Peak Gusts (mph)	Damage
1	74-95	95-120	Winds will produce some damage to weakened wood structures; up to \$20M
2	96-110	121-139	Winds will cause extensive damage to weakened wooden structures; up to \$100M
3	111-130	140-167	Disastrous, major typhoon; up to \$500M
4	131-155	168-197	Devastating; major typhoon; up to \$1.5B
5	156-194	198-246	Catastrophic; major typhoon; up to \$4-5B

III. EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

A. PLANNING STRATEGY FOR TYPHOONS

The planning strategy to be employed in severe weather events is predicated upon the concept of operations outlined in the OPLAN and involves a systematic decision making process linked to NWS forecasts. Each phase is associated with an increased level of certainty regarding the specific threat to Guam and a concurrent escalation of resource commitment.

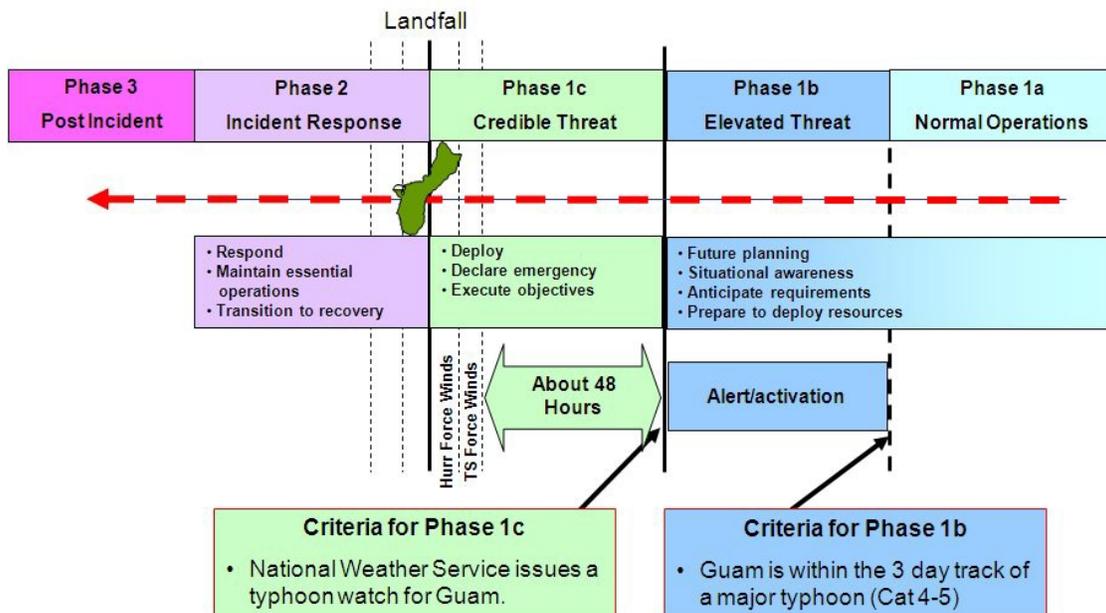


Figure 2: Example of tasks by phase for typhoon response.

Source: Guam Catastrophic Typhoon OPLAN

Tropical cyclone condition levels and operational response phases are set at the authority of the Governor in coordination with the United States military, represented by Joint Region Marianas (JRM). In the event of a catastrophic storm that requires the full activation of the Guam OPLAN, the phase or condition level will be set consistent with guidance from Senior Agency Officials and the Federal Interagency Typhoon Concept Plan, and the Unified Coordination Group (UCG).

B. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONAL PHASES

Phase 1: Prepare. This phase consists of three sub-phases that range from steady-state operations to the pre-landfall positioning of the Territory and, in the event of a catastrophic storm or tsunami, federal assets. Actions taken before a severe typhoon makes landfall are focused on awareness, preparedness, and protection.

Phase 1a: Normal Operations. This phase is the "steady-state" condition when there is no storm that poses a threat to the Territory of Guam.

Phase 1b: Elevated Threat. An elevated threat occurs when Guam is within the three-day probable track of a typhoon system. This sub-phase involves heightened situational awareness which includes collecting, analyzing, and disseminating pertinent information to anticipate requirements ensuring a prompt response. Actions are taken to heighten situational awareness triggered by actionable data or knowledge of an event. In addition, territory and federal partners commence preparatory actions such as verification of communications systems, alerting / mobilizing key personnel, and issuing advisories.

Phase 1c: Credible Threat. This Phase begins when the NWS determines that Guam may experience typhoon-force winds, or a Typhoon Watch has been issued. The period of time from beginning of this Phase to the onset of typhoon-force winds is estimated to be around 48 hours, depending on size and movement of the storm. Preparations during this sub-phase are intended to accomplish the UCG's pre-landfall objectives.

Phase 2: Incident and Incident Response. Once landfall or the tropical cyclone has occurred, priorities shift from building capabilities to employing resources to save lives, protect property and the environment, and preserve the social, economic, and political structure of the Territory of Guam. If a Joint Field Office (JFO) has not already been pre-identified and occupied, one will

be established. FEMA Region IX Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) will coordinate federal support until the JFO is operational. A Federal Staging site will support shelters and Points of Distribution (POD) with commodities. Each shelter has a water tank and fuel tank, as well as an emergency generator. Guam Police Department (GPD) Command and Control sites provide communications and coordination support. Shelters will be a focal point of support for communication, medical support, and Special Needs assistance. Debris clearance and fuel delivery operations will support this strategy.

Phase 3: Post-Incident (Recovery and Mitigation). Even as immediate response operations commence, the need to begin recovery operations emerges. Initial recovery operations may be conducted simultaneously with response until the focus of efforts gradually shifts fully to recovery operations. This Phase includes actions taken to meet Incident Command (IC)/ Unified Coordination Group (UCG) objectives and to set conditions to transition responsibility to long-term recovery that restore services, continue government operations, and promote economic recovery. The JFO remains the central coordination point among territory, federal non-governmental organizations, and private sector entities that are providing recovery and mitigation assistance until and if a Transitional Recovery Office (TRO) is established.

C. OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

As part of the OPLAN, the Governor of Guam has established nine specific objectives for a response and recovery effort in the aftermath of a catastrophic typhoon. These objectives include;

1. Perform Life Saving and Sustaining Measures;
2. Conduct Mass Care and Sheltering;
3. Minimize Risk to Tourists;
4. Maintain Functionality of the Water Distribution System;
5. Deliver Fuel to Maintain Essential Services;
6. Conduct Debris Clearance;
7. Protect On-Island Critical Resources;
8. Maintain Continuity of Airport and Seaport Operations; and
9. Restore Power Infrastructure.

D. ACTIVATION OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

The Guam Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated for a severe weather event or other natural hazard, based on the condition and phase level established by the Governor. Upon receipt of an Executive Order, the Administrator of Guam Homeland Security Office of Civil Defense (GHS/OCD) will assume the role of Incident Commander. In the event of a predicted catastrophic typhoon, or at the discretion of the Governor in a lesser intensity event, the Guam Typhoon OPLAN may be activated, initiating the organizational structure, operational processes and resources identified in that strategy.

E. DEPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OF GUAM PERSONNEL

Several emergency operations facilities may be established for management of the incident. GHS/OCD, through the EOC ESF Team may deploy liaison personnel to any or all of the following:

1. Agency-specific Emergency Operations Centers and Command Posts;
2. The Guam Emergency Operations Center (EOC);
3. The Joint Field Office (JFO); and
4. The Joint Information Center (JIC);

F. MOBILIZATION OF OTHER GOVERNMENT OF GUAM RESOURCES

Other Government of Guam resources requested by the Unified Command through the emergency operations facilities will be mobilized through the EOC ESF Team and/or the appropriate ESF in accordance with the provisions of the Guam Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

G. DEACTIVATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUAM RESPONSE

Deactivation of the Government of Guam's response and demobilization of deployed personnel will be at the direction of the EOC. Deactivation of specific assets, operations, or facilities may be staged as conditions warrant.

IV. REIMBURSEMENT/FINANCE

Upon the activation of the EOC ESF Team, the Department of Administration (DOA) will manage and track all emergency disaster-related expenses. DOA will establish emergency accounts for all response agencies to accommodate pre-event preparedness

expenditures and activities up to deactivation of the response effort following the emergency or disaster.

The General Services Administration (GSA) will provide the logistics to source, acquire and distribute all response-related materials and resources. In concert with GHS/OCD, GSA will receive, inventory and manage all response-related resources and requests for materials by establishing areas to collect, stage and distribute all requests for response materials and resources.

CHAPTER 4: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I. GENERAL

The intent of this chapter is to identify the coordinated responsibilities of Guam Homeland Security Office of Civil Defense (GHS/OCD) and each Emergency Support Functions (ESF) under the Guam Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) relative to tropical cyclones.

Other responsibilities not unique to tropical cyclones are addressed pursuant to the Guam CEMP and its implementing procedures. The effectiveness of response to a tropical cyclone will be contingent on the fulfillment of program and operational responsibilities by all involved organizations.

II. GOVERNMENT OF GUAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Government of Guam has the principal responsibilities for development, implementation, and maintenance of the Guam Emergency Management Plan. In the event of that the Guam Catastrophic Typhoon Operations Plan (OPLAN) is activated, the Government of Guam retains responsibility and authority for all emergency management activities undertaken in coordination with the UCG. Severe weather-specific response and recovery actions included in this Annex are consistent with the OPLAN and are grouped by operational phase and response / recovery objective. Responsibilities are described either by the individual agency or by the applicable ESF. The lead Government of Guam agency for each ESF has the responsibility to coordinate the required actions of all agencies and organizations involved within that ESF.

III. OPERATIONAL EXECUTION SCHEDULE BY PHASE, RESPONSE OBJECTIVE AND ESF

A. PHASE 1A - NORMAL OPERATIONS

1. Life Saving/Life Sustaining (LSLS)
 - a. ESF 1 - Transportation
 - i. Coordinate for viable mass transit resources and other transport for people and equipment/supplies to support the evacuation of any transportation disadvantaged population.
 - ii. Develop and coordinate a list of evacuation routes that if possible will be cleared and impediments to traffic, such as construction sites, neutralized or reduced in anticipation of them being used as evacuation routes by tourist and residents

before the forecast arrival of dangerous hazards.

- b. ESF 7 - Resource Support
 - i. Source and contract for viable hardened facilities to support the safe bed-down of incident management teams, medical teams, and their assets prior to landfall.
 - ii. Source and contract for transportation assets if needed for pre-event evacuation or for the transport of people, equipment and supplies post event in support of evacuation and response/recovery efforts.

These assets will also be used, if needed, for ESF 1 (Transportation), ESF 3 (Public Works and Engineering), ESF 6 (Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services), ESF 7 (Resource Support), 8 (Public Health and Medical Services), ESF 11 (Agriculture and Natural Resources) and ESF 12 (Energy) response and recovery operations.

- iii. Develop and coordinate a list of viable hardened facilities that can be used to shelter emergency personnel and assets arriving from Hawaii and the continental US.

2. Mass Care & Sheltering (MC&S)

- a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Coordinate shelter generator fueling/servicing requirements and the development of a plan for providing generators with fuel post-landfall.
 - ii. Create a prioritized list of alternate shelter sites (hotel ballrooms, churches, field houses, etc).
 - iii. Create a prioritized list of potential pet shelter facilities.
 - iv. Develop a prioritized list of possible long term shelter sites (hotels, vacant houses/apartments, soft-sided shelters, etc).
- b. ESF 7 - Resource Support
 - i. Pre-identify, assess, and coordinate possible locations for establishment of Federal Staging Areas (FSA) on the island of Guam. Potential locations include: Andersen AFB or A.B. Won Pat International Airport.
 - ii. Pre-identify possible locations for Government of Guam Staging Areas (if required), emergency shelters, and Points of Distribution (PODs).

- iii. Develop and coordinate a plan to:
 - 1) Receive incoming response resources.
 - 2) Transport those resources from a FSA to a Government of Guam Staging Area (if stood up), designated shelter locations, and/or designated PODs.
 - 3) Distribute those resources to the local populace.
 - iv. Coordinate for the development of contracts or Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with identified alternate shelter facilities.
 - v. Coordinate for the development of contracts or MOUs with identified pet shelter facilities.
3. Minimize Risks to Tourists (MRT)
- a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Provide inputs as necessary to aid in the development of the overarching strategy for sheltering and protecting tourists pre-landfall, caring for tourists pre- and post- landfall, and evacuating tourists from Guam post-landfall.
 - ii. Assess required logistics roles and responsibilities and determine any necessary logistics support requirements.
 - iii. Identify resource capabilities and requirements to include the overall number of shelter spaces available, food and water capabilities, emergency power capabilities, and generator refueling requirements.
4. Maintain Functionality of Water System (MFWS)
- a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - i. In order to assess possible logistics response requirements, coordinate with Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) and Guam Power Authority (GPA) on their overall inventories, capabilities, and shortfalls of those resources needed to support the water supply and distribution system.
 - ii. Maintain emphasis on the GWA emergency response asset management plan and standard operating procedures (SOPs).
 - iii. Maintain visibility on any MOUs with agencies requiring prioritized water distribution (i.e. Department of Education [DOE] designated emergency shelters and Guam Memorial Hospital Agency [GMHA]) to ensure targeted logistics

response plans are established as necessary to support needed water distribution to those facilities.

- iv. Identify, assess, and coordinate with partner agencies, any on-island commercial water distributors and transportation assets capable of providing potable water to designated locations pre- and post-landfall.
- v. Coordinate and develop contracts for any available commercial potable water distribution and transportation assets to augment current GWA capabilities.
- vi. Ascertain Guam National Guard (GUNG) water distribution and transportation assets to augment GWA capabilities.
- vii. Identify and assess the capabilities and compatibilities of on-island emergency generators to support GWA and emergency power requirements at water well and booster pump sites.
- viii. Coordinate and develop contracts for any available commercial emergency generators capable of augmenting current GWA and GPA capabilities.

b. ESF 12 – Energy

Identify and assess the capabilities and compatibilities of on-island emergency generators to support GPA emergency power requirements at power generation, transmission and distribution sites.

c. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Authority

- i. Coordinate with the Defense Coordinating Officer (DCO) to ascertain on-island Department of Defense (DOD) potable water distribution and transportation assets to augment GWA capabilities.
- ii. Ascertain GUNG water distribution and transportation assets to augment GWA capabilities.
- iii. Ascertain on-island DOD emergency generators capable of augmenting GWA and GPA capabilities.
- iv. Ascertain GUNG emergency generators capable of augmenting GWA capabilities.

5. Deliver Fuel to Maintain Essential Services (DFES)

- a. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

Assist in the assessment of refueling requirements for designated critical facilities generators and emergency/disaster response vehicles.
- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management

Maintain awareness of established EMAC agreements to augment current Government of Guam fuel distribution capabilities.
- c. ESF 7 – Logistics
 - i. Assist in the development of a Fuel Prioritization Plan to outline the efficient utilization of Guam’s limited fuel distribution and storage assets, taking into account possible fuel supply limitations, setting priorities for refueling generators at critical facilities and dedicated emergency/disaster response vehicles, and establishing required refueling schedules based on fuel storage capacities and burn rates.
 - ii. Assist in the assessment of refueling requirements for designated critical facilities generators and emergency/disaster response vehicles.
 - iii. Source and establish contracts with private vendors for available on-island commercial fuel storage assets. NOTE: Ensure contracts are de-conflicted to ensure no competition of resources.
 - iv. Maintain awareness of refuel locations and requirements for prioritized emergency generators and emergency/disaster response vehicles.
 - v. Source and establish contracts with private vendors for available on-island commercial fuel distribution assets. NOTE: Ensure contracts are de-conflicted to ensure no competition of resources.
 - vi. Assess and modify any existing fuel contracts to ensure a prioritization clause is added to give Government of Guam facilities and emergency/disaster response assets refuel priority.
 - vii. Maintain awareness of established EMAC agreements to augment current Government of Guam fuel distribution capabilities.

6. Conduct Debris Clearance (CDC)
 - a. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
 - i. Maintain coordination on any established Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs) with neighbor islands for utilization of debris clearance assets and personnel.
 - ii. Maintain situational awareness on the established Guam Debris Clearance Plan, debris clearance priorities, and debris clearance routes, and ensure logistics resource movement requirements are taken into account.
 - iii. Assist in the development of a Fuel Prioritization Plan to include fueling debris clearance assets.
 - iv. Provide coordination on any issues regarding the establishment of a Debris Task Force (DTF).
 - b. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
 - i. .Ascertain status of any established contracts with tug/barge operators to transport debris clearance vehicles form neighbor islands to Guam.
 - ii. Maintain situational awareness on any established contracts for on-island commercial debris clearance assets and ascertain if these contracts have been coordinated to ensure no competition for debris clearance resources exists.
7. Protect On-Island Critical Resources (POICR)
 - a. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
 - i. Maintain situational awareness of the type, kind, and capacity of critical resources across the island, including water and fuel trucks, emergency response equipment, refrigerated trucks, public transportation vehicles, material-handling equipment, and other equipment that may be utilized in the aftermath of a naturally induced disaster.
 - ii. Assist in the identification and selection of critical resource staging sites, and establish pre-contracts (as needed) to accommodate the identified inventory of critical assets at these critical resource staging sites in the event a catastrophic typhoon.
 - b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

Assist in the identification and selection of critical resource staging sites, and establish pre-contracts (as needed) to accommodate the identified inventory of critical assets at these critical resource staging sites in the event a catastrophic typhoon.

8. Restore Power Initiative (RPI)
 - a. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Establish and maintain awareness of any established power restoration Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)/Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMACs) with off-island agencies, the resource capabilities of these agencies, and assess shipping requirements if MOUs were activated after a catastrophic typhoon.
 - b. ESF 12 – Energy
 - i. Continually assess the capabilities of GPA emergency generators at designated essential facilities and monitor repair of inoperative generators and overall operational readiness status.
 - ii. Establish and maintain awareness of the prioritized list of critical facilities for power restoration.
 - iii. Assess identified critical facilities without back-up power capability and determine the requirement and priority for emergency power generation post-storm.
 - iv. Establish and maintain awareness of GPA power infrastructure requirements, capabilities, shortfalls, and operational status.
 - v. Establish and maintain status of GPA Typhoon Stock Level.

B. PHASE 1B – ELEVATED THREAT

1. Life Saving/Life Sustaining (LSLS)
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation
 - i. Source for viable mass transit resources and other transport for people and equipment/supplies to support the evacuation of any transportation disadvantaged population.
 - ii. Coordinate a list of evacuation routes that if possible will be cleared and impediments to traffic, such as construction sites, neutralized or reduced in anticipation of them being used as

evacuation routes by tourist and residents before the forecast arrival of dangerous hazards.

- iii. Coordinate with ESF 8 (Public Health and Medical Services) and source availability of non-emergency vehicles to support arriving medical teams.

- b. ESF 4 – Firefighting
Coordinate with ESF 8 and source availability of EMS vehicles to support arriving medical teams.

- c. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
 - i. In concert with the Guam Weather Forecast Office (WFO) and other appropriate entities, determine the time to set appropriate Conditions of Readiness and/or initiate evacuation of vulnerable populations from hazard areas and coordinate with ESF 1, ESF 6, ESF 8, and ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security).
 - ii. Coordinate with the Office of the Governor to activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) to broadcast evacuation order for identified hazard areas.
 - iii. Maintain situational awareness of conduct of efforts to initiate evacuation and simultaneous sheltering operations to intervene and manage any exigent situations that arise.
 - iv. Source commercial air transportation, and/or mission assignment of DOD air transportation, for movement of the IMAT to Guam.
 - v. Source commercial and DOD air transport capabilities to move a Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) from Hawaii, and an Incident Support Team (IST) and an Incident Response Coordination Team (IRCT) from US mainland to Guam.
 - 1) Establish contract(s) with commercial air carriers as required.
 - 2) Coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD airlift as required.

- c. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
 - i. Revalidate designated hardened facilities (and any in- place contracts for hardened facilities) for sheltering responding medical teams and their assets.

- ii. Ensure hardened facilities for bed-down of arriving IMAT team are sourced and acquired.
 - iii. Ensure on-island vehicles for the arriving IMAT are sourced and acquired.
 - iv. Ensure on-island EMS vehicles are sourced for possible future transport of patients.
2. Mass Care & Sheltering (MC&S)
- a. ESF 1 – Transportation
Coordinate with Distribution Center-Guam (DC Guam) for possible movement of resources to the emergency shelter locations.
 - b. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Coordinate with Distribution Center-Guam (DC Guam) for possible movement of resources to the emergency shelter locations.
 - ii. Coordinate the potential stand-up of designated emergency shelters, pet shelters, and PODs and confirm locations and priorities.
 - iii. Ascertain availability to acquire additional mass shelter locations (hotel ballrooms, community centers, shopping malls, churches, field houses, etc).
 - iv. Prepare shelter managers/staff and shelter facilities to open in case populations in threatened zones are directed to evacuate.
3. Minimize Risks to Tourists (MRT)
- a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Integrate and begin coordination with the TPTF upon activation. FEMA Logistics IMAT member will integrate upon arrival.
 - ii. Review current protection of tourism typhoon plans and standard operating procedures (SOPs).
 - iii. Garner situational awareness on current hotel capabilities and possible logistics resource requirements.
4. Maintain Functionality of Water System (MFWS)

- a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - i. Coordinate overall inventories, capabilities, and shortfalls of those resources needed to support the water supply and distribution system.
 - ii. Review and/or initiate contracts with identified commercial potable water storage and transportation assets.
 - iii. Identify on-island bottled water companies and initiate contracts for any post-landfall delivery of bottled water.
 - b. ESF 7 – Logistics

Source and initiate contracts for commercial fueling equipment needed to support the refueling operations for water well and booster station emergency generators.
5. Deliver Fuel to Maintain Essential Services (DFES)
- a. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Source and establish contracts with tug/barge operators to transport fuel distribution and storage assets from neighbor islands to Guam.
 - ii. Review and assist in initiating the Fuel Prioritization Plan.
 - iii. Provide assistance as needed and capable to support refueling operations for all power, water, and debris clearance emergency generator and vehicle assets, GMHA emergency generators and vehicle assets, DOE emergency generators at designated emergency shelters, and the emergency generators at the hotels.
 - iv. Establish awareness on the current availability and operational readiness of augmentation fuel distribution and storage assets.
 - v. Establish “first priority” use of private vendor fuel distribution and storage assets for pre- and post- landfall response activities.
 - b. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Authority

Establish awareness on the availability and operational readiness of on-island DOD fuel distribution and storage assets.
6. Conduct Debris Clearance (CDC)

- a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - i. In coordination with other DTF members, will participate in the revalidation of established EMACs and debris clearance priorities, and develop situational awareness of debris clearance planning requirements, available resources, and current debris clearance resource status.
 - ii. Assist in the deployment of the USACE debris technical personnel.
 - iii. Coordinate with DTF members as to status of any pre-established EMACs, MOUs, and/or contracts for off-island debris clearance assets.

- 7. Protect On-Island Critical Resources (POICR)
 - a. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Coordinate with private vendors to maintain overall situational awareness of status of identified/contracted critical resource staging sites, current inventory of critical resources, and requirements.
 - ii. Execute existing fuel contracts to ensure top off of fuel in critical equipment and underground storage facilities.

- 8. Maintain Continuity of Port Operations (MCPO)
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation
 - i. Support the coordination, assessment, response, and recovery of airport/seaport infrastructure and operations.
 - ii. In coordination with the seaport Unified Command and Guam CD, maintain situational awareness of all on-going typhoon preparatory activity at the ports.
 - iii. Coordinate with A.B Won Pat International Airport Operations Division, FAA, and Port Authority of Guam (PAG) to ensure operational capability of generators and required response operations equipment. As needed, begin sourcing replacement generators and equipment.

 - b. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
 - i. Support the coordination, assessment, response, and recovery of airport/seaport infrastructure and operations.

- ii. In coordination with the seaport Unified Command and Guam CD, maintain situational awareness of all on-going typhoon preparatory activity at the ports.
 - iii. Coordinate with A.B Won Pat International Airport Operations Division, FAA, and Port Authority of Guam (PAG) to ensure operational capability of generators and required response operations equipment. As needed, begin sourcing replacement generators and equipment.
9. Restore Power Initiative (RPI)
- a. ESF 7 – Resource Support/Logistics
 - i. Ascertain the status of GWA emergency generators located at water well and booster station sites and determine GWA's overall emergency power generation needs.
 - ii. Ascertain status of emergency generators at DOE's emergency shelters and GMHA's backup generators.
 - iii. Source availability, location, and transportation requirements of emergency generators to augment emergency power generation requirements and shortfalls.
 - iv. Support deployment of USACE liaison to Guam in support of the Power Restoration Task Force (PRTF).

C. PHASE 1C – CREDIBLE THREAT

- 1. Life Saving/Life Sustaining (LSLS)
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation
 - i. Coordinate with ESF 8 and transport medical assets to designated Alternate Care Facility (ACF)/special needs shelter.
 - ii. Begin clearing evacuation routes of any debris, obstacles and shut down/minimize the impacts of any construction projects along roadways that may hamper evacuation efforts on roadways.
 - iii. Coordinate with ESF 5 and UCG to determine need and activate evacuation of transportation disadvantaged or other facilities / populations.

- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
 - i. In concert with the Guam Weather Forecast Office (WFO and other appropriate entities, determine the time to set appropriate Conditions of Readiness and/or initiate evacuation of vulnerable populations from hazard areas and coordinate with ESF 1, ESF 6, ESF 8, and ESF 13 (Public Safety and Security).
 - ii. Coordinate with the Office of the Governor to issue evacuation order for identified hazard areas and activate warning sirens.
 - iii. Coordinate with the Office of the Governor to activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) to broadcast evacuation order for identified hazard areas.
 - iv. Coordinate with GFD and GPD to initiate door to door and direct notification of most vulnerable populations in identified hazard zones.
 - v. Maintain situational awareness of conduct of evacuation and simultaneous sheltering operations to intervene and manage any exigent situations that arise.
 - vi. Coordinate the acquisition of commercial air transportation, and/or coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD air transportation, to move DMATs, IST, and IRCT to designated locations.

- c. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
 - i. Source and acquire hardened facilities for bed-down of arriving DMAT, IST, and IRCT.
 - ii. Coordinate the transportation requirements for arriving DMAT, IST, and IRCT and for the set up of ACF.
 - iii. Coordinate the acquisition of commercial air transportation, and/or coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD air transportation, to move DMATs, IST, and IRCT to designated locations.
 - iv. Acquire and transport medical assets to designated Alternate Care Facility (ACF)/special needs shelter.

- d. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
 - i. Acquire security personnel to provide security for ACF/special needs shelter.

- ii. Acquire and post security at general population shelters opened by ESF 6 to receive evacuating populations.
 - iii. Initiate set up and implement evacuation plan on roadway to facilitate the movement of populations out of vulnerable zones to safer locations and opened general populace shelters.
- 2. Mass Care & Sheltering (MC&S):
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation
 - i. Execute movement of resources to the emergency shelter locations.
 - ii. Source and acquire transportation assets for delivery of resource from DC Guam to the emergency shelter locations.
 - b. ESF 2 – Communications

Source, acquire, and deploy communications package(s) to the emergency shelter locations.
 - c. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - i. Source and acquire material handling equipment for offload of resources at the emergency shelter locations.
 - ii. Establish contracts or MOUs for post-landfall water distribution to emergency shelters and PODs.
 - iii. Ensure generators and water tanks at designated shelter sites are topped off and all emergency shelter generators are started / tested.
 - d. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Execute movement of resources to the emergency shelter locations.
 - ii. Execute contracts and/or MOUs for additional emergency shelter locations (hotel ballrooms, community centers, shopping malls, churches, field houses, etc).
 - iii. Ensure generators and water tanks at designated shelter sites are topped off and all emergency shelter generators are started / tested.
 - e. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Execute contracts and/or MOUs for additional emergency shelter locations (hotel ballrooms, community centers, shopping malls, churches, field houses, etc).
 - ii. Coordinate and source for initial “push” resource assets. Follow on assets will be “pulled” as needed.
 - iii. Source and contract commercial boats to be utilized as available for delivery of commodities to isolated villages along the shoreline which have become unreachable due to flooding, road/bridges outages, or debris.
 - f. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
 - i. Coordinate the post-landfall delivery of bulk commodities to emergency shelters and staging areas from on-island food wholesalers/retailers.
 - ii. In coordination with USDA, the seaport Unified Command, and private industry, determine food resources currently at sea and en-route to Guam for possible re-prioritization of offload if required.
 - iii. Source and contract commercial boats to be utilized as available for delivery of commodities to isolated villages along the shoreline which have become unreachable due to flooding, road/bridges outages, or debris.
 - iv. Develop a supply chain of on- and off-island resources to sustain a feeding program. NOTE: Food resources include pet food.
 - g. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security

Activate through contract, auxiliary or ESF 16, additional security personnel (as needed) to augment local Guam law enforcement personnel at designated shelters and ACF.
 - h. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Authorities

Coordinate with Guam National Guard (GUNG) and DOD for available water storage/transportation capability (potable water trucks, collapsible water containers, water bladders, onion skins, etc).
3. Disaster Management Activities

ESF 7 – Resource Support

- a. Source and contract to establish a Joint Field Office (JFO) facility.
- b. Source and contract a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) facility.
- c. Source and contract space for the potential establishment of Responder Support Camps (RSC).

4. Minimize Risks to Tourists (MRT)

a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

- i. Coordinate with TPTF to maintain awareness on on-going protection of tourism activities and Guam hotel capabilities and support requirements.
- ii. Ascertain logistic support requirements to support movement of tourist special needs population from hotels to the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) or Alternate Care Facility (ACF) as available.
- iii. Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the pre-landfall movement of special needs tourists from hotels to GMHA and/or ACF.
- iv. Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of special needs tourists from GMHA and/or ACF to the airport.
- v. Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the pre-landfall movement of special needs tourists from hotels to GMHA and/or ACF.
- vi. Coordinate resources (food, water, personal care items, etc) to be provided at the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
- vii. Coordinate transportation assets to deliver resources to the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.

b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Source resources (food, water, personal care items, etc) to be provided at the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
- ii. Source/contract for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the pre-landfall movement of special needs tourists from hotels to GMHA and/or ACF.
- iii. Source/contract for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of special needs tourists from GMHA

- and/or ACF to the airport.
 - iv. Source/contract for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the pre-landfall movement of special needs tourists from hotels to GMHA and/or ACF.
 - v. Source resources (food, water, personal care items, etc) to be provided at the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
 - vi. Source/contract transportation assets to deliver resources to the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
- c. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- i. Ascertain logistic support requirements to support movement of tourist special needs population from hotels to the Guam Memorial Hospital Agency (GMHA) or Alternate Care Facility (ACF) as available.
 - ii. Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the pre-landfall movement of special needs tourists from hotels to GMHA and/or ACF.
 - iii. Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of special needs tourists from GMHA and/or ACF to the airport.
5. Maintain Functionality of Water System (MFWS)
- a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
- i. Continue to ascertain the overall GWA and GPA inventories, capabilities, and shortfalls of resources needed to support the water supply and distribution system and ensure identified shortfalls in supplies and capabilities have been included in pre- and post-landfall contingency planning.
 - ii. Assist in the deployment of GWA-owned non-permanent generators to designated, prioritized locations.
 - iii. Source, acquire, and transport additional generators to designated locations to augment any non- working generators. (Generators may come from GUNG, Distribution Center [DC] Guam, on-island DOD, or contracted commercial assets as available and capable of meeting the designated location's power requirements).

6. Deliver Fuel to Maintain Essential Services (DFES)

ESF 7 – Resource Support/Logistics

- a. Finalize the availability and operational status of on- and off-island fuel distribution and storage assets.
- b. Provide assistance as needed to ensure refueling operations are completed for all power, water, and debris clearance emergency generator and vehicle assets, GMHA emergency generators and vehicle assets, and the emergency generators at the hotels.

7. Conduct Debris Clearance (CDC)

a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

- i. Continue to coordinate with DTF to maintain situational awareness on debris clearance planning effort, debris clearance priorities, and debris clearance asset shortfalls.
- ii. Ensure debris clearance priorities include proper transportation routes necessary to provide support to staging areas, emergency shelters, shelter in place population, and PODs.
- iii. Begin sourcing additional debris clearance assets as required/available.

b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

Re-validate contracts for commercial debris clearance assets and determine status of those assets. ESF #3 will initiate these contracts in coordination with DTF as required.

8. Protect On-Island Critical Resources (POICR)

a. ESF 2 – Communications

Source and procure necessary communication and transportation assets as needed to support security personnel at critical resource staging sites.

b. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

Contract for food and water delivery for critical resource staging sites security personnel.

- c. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Maintain visibility and status information relating to critical resources deploying to critical resource staging sites.
 - ii. Contract for food and water delivery for critical resource staging sites security personnel.
 - iii. Maintain situational awareness regarding private sector fuel companies securing fuel trucks at the DPW staging yard pre-landfall.

 - d. ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
Contract for food and water delivery for critical resource staging sites security personnel.

 - e. ESF 12 – Energy
Complete preparation of key power generation and transmission sites for expected hazards.

 - f. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
Coordinate to contract for private security personnel at identified critical resource staging sites.
9. Maintain Continuity of Port Operations (MCPO)
- a. ESF 1 – Transportation
In coordination with Seaport Unified Command, maintain situational awareness of on-going airport and seaport response operations and the effects on the capability to move in response assets pre landfall.
10. Restore Power Initiative (RPI)
- a. ESF 3 – Engineering and Public Works
 - i. Monitor the activation of emergency generators at critical facilities and, as directed, will source, acquire, and transport additional emergency generators to backfill and/or augment current emergency power capabilities and requirements.
 - ii. Support the mobilization of GUNG generator assets, the movement of on-island FEMA generator assets, or the mission

assignment of on-island DOD generator assets to replace inoperative generators at critical facilities (as available to meet generator type, kind, and capability requirements).

b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

Source and develop contracts for transportation assets to support movement of power restoration assets from off- island to Guam as needed.

c. ESF 12 – Energy

Ascertain current status and capabilities of off-island power restoration MOU/EMAC signatories.

D. PHASE 2 - INCIDENT AND INCIDENT RESPONSE

1. Life Saving/Life Sustaining (LSLS)

a. ESF 5 – Emergency Management

- i. Coordinate with the Office of the Governor to determine the end of hazardous conditions and issue the all clear.
- ii. Coordinate with the Office of the Governor to issue all clear from the Joint Information Center (JIC) to the media and other public information interests.
- iii. Execute acquisition for commercial air transportation and/or execute mission assignments for DOD air transportation to deploy additional DMATs, FMS, veterinary support, mortuary support, surgical support, radiological support, dialysis support, and/or regional medical personnel as required.
- iv. Acquire transportation assets to aid in the movement of non-critical patients from the hospital to skilled nursing facilities.
- vi. Contract and acquire aeromedical evacuation (AE) transportation assets and AE crews.
 - 1) Contract and acquire commercial AE assets as available/requested.
 - 2) Coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD to provide AE assets as required.

- b. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Provide logistical support as required for ACF/special medical needs shelter to include Durable Medical Equipment (DME).
 - ii. Provide logistics support for pharmacy prescription support.
 - iii. Provide logistics support for mortuary support assets as needed to support the DMORT.
 - iv. Provide logistics support for the re- establishment of dialysis support at designated facilities.

- c. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
 - i. Acquire transportation assets to aid in the movement of non-critical patients from the hospital to skilled nursing facilities.
 - ii. Coordinate for aeromedical evacuation (AE) transportation assets and AE crews.
 - 1) Contract and acquire commercial AE assets as available/requested.
 - 2) Coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD to provide AE assets as required.
 - iii. Source and acquire additional casualty care space (as needed).
 - iv. Coordinate logistical support as required for ACF/special medical needs shelter to include Durable Medical Equipment (DME).
 - v. Coordinate logistics support for pharmacy prescription support.

- d. ESF 9 – Urban Search and Rescue
 - i. In concert with the United States Coast Guard, ESF 13, and the U.S. military initiate and sustain search and rescue operations in impacted areas and off-shore.
 - ii. Coordinate with ESF 8 for the stabilization, transportation, medical care, and processing of victims and casualties found and retrieved from the impacted areas.

- e. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
 - i. Acquire any additional security personnel as needed to provide security for any additional ACF/special needs

shelters.

- ii. Coordinate with ESF 5 to determine the all clear and establish timeframe to allow evacuated populations re-entry into neighborhoods determined to be safe.
- iii. Assist in the post-event impact assessment of evacuated areas to determine safety and status of infrastructure to determine if re-entry is feasible.
- iv. As evacuated areas are determined to be safe, conduct operations to allow orderly re-entry and security.
- v. As evacuated areas are determined to be unsafe and unsuitable for re-entry, conduct operations to limit access and secure vacated homes and businesses to minimize looting and other criminal activities.

2. Mass Care & Sheltering (MC&S)

a. ESF 1 – Transportation

Develop the on-island distribution method for movement of resources from airport/seaport to the FSA, Government of Guam Staging Area (if established), emergency shelters, and/or PODs.

b. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

- i. Assist in the stand-up of designated PODs.
- ii. Ensure the continued delivery of emergency relief supplies (to include fuel for generators) to emergency shelters and PODs as well as the “shelter-in-place” population.
- ii. Distribute appropriate commodities, hygiene items, and Durable Medical Equipment (DME) (i.e. wheel chairs, scooters, hospital beds, walkers, canes) to functional special needs individuals at ACF/special needs shelter site(s).
- iv. Transport off-island personnel to augment existing emergency shelter staff to Guam.
- v. Coordinate with Operations Section and ESF 13 to determine the need to sustain or close shelters in response to all clear and re-entry operations for evacuated/impacted areas.
- vi. Prepare to transition shelter operations from short term to long term based on impact assessments and re-entry status

informations.

- c. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Execute contracts for commercial boats for delivery of commodities to isolated villages along the shoreline which have become unreachable due to flooding, road/bridges outages, or debris.
 - ii. Assist in sourcing and acquiring transportation assets to aid in the relocation of functional and non-functional special needs individuals whose care cannot be sustained in the impacted area to locations with the capability to meet their special needs (to include aeromedical evacuation off Guam if needed).
 - 1) Contract on-island transportation assets to move special needs individuals to hospitals or other alternate care sites on Guam.
 - 2) Contract with commercial aeromedical assets to airlift special needs individuals to locations off Guam where proper care can be obtained.
 - 3) Coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD to provide aeromedical evacuation assets for movement of special needs patients off Guam to locations where proper care can be obtained.
 - iii. Contract with tug/barge operators for the movement of equipment and supplies from neighboring islands to Guam as required.
- d. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
 - i. Coordinate with ESF 7 in sourcing and acquiring transportation assets to aid in the relocation of functional and non-functional special needs individuals whose care cannot be sustained in the impacted area to locations with the capability to meet their special needs (to include aeromedical evacuation off Guam if needed).
 - 1) Coordinate for on-island transportation assets to move special needs individuals to hospitals or other alternate care sites on Guam.
 - 2) Coordinate for commercial aeromedical assets to airlift special needs individuals to locations off Guam where proper care can be obtained.

4. Minimize Risks to Tourists (MRT)
 - a. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Maintain situational awareness on post-landfall hotel capabilities and support requirements and on-going tourist evacuation operations and provide logistics response as needed.
 - ii. Coordinate for additional resources to support the shelter, care, and feeding of tourists in Guam hotels.
 - iii. Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of special needs tourists from GMHA and/or ACF to the airport.
 - iv. Coordinate for contract(s) for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of tourists from hotels to the airport.
 - v. Coordinate for the deployment of resources (food, water, personal care items, etc) to be provided at the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
 - vi. Coordinate for contract(s) for transportation assets to deliver resources to the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
 - vii. Coordinate for private security personnel to augment security capability at the A.B. Won Pat International Airport.
 - a. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Execute contract(s) for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of special needs tourists from GMHA and/or ACF to the airport.
 - ii. Execute contract(s) for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of tourists from hotels to the airport.
 - iii. Execute contract(s) for transportation assets to deliver resources to the airport to support the evacuation of tourists.
 - c. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services

Coordinate for additional buses and/or vans to aid in the post-landfall movement of special needs tourists from GMHA and/or ACF to the airport.

d. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security

If needed, coordinate for private security personnel to augment security at the A.B. Won Pat International Airport.

5. Maintain Functionality of Water System (MFWS)

a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

- i. Assist in the deployment of assessment and technical assistance teams.
- ii. Coordinate for (as required) qualified personnel and needed repair assets to augment GWA capabilities.
- iii. Coordinate for any necessary materiel and capabilities necessary for the restoration of the normal Guam water supply and distribution system.
- iv. Coordinate for generators to augment any inoperative generators at critical water well or booster pump sites. (Generators may be sourced from GUNG, DC Guam, on-island DOD assets, or contracted commercial assets as available and capable of meeting the designated location's power requirements. If required, ESF #7 and ESF #3 will coordinate to source, acquire, and transport required generators from off-island).
- v. Coordinate for private security personnel to secure GWA assets deployed around Guam.
- vi. Coordinate for necessary logistics support to aid in the mobilization of GUNG water transportation and storage assets.
- vii. Coordinate for necessary logistics support to aid in the movement of DOD desalinization units, reverse osmosis water purification units (ROWPUs), and water transportation and storage units.
- viii. Coordinate for delivery of potable water to designated prioritized sites (e.g. emergency shelters, GMHA).
- ix. Coordinate for bottled water out of DC Guam (and DC Hawaii if needed) and/or execute contract(s) with on-island commercial water vendors to provide bottled water.
- x. Coordinate for commercial delivery of bottled water and/or assist as required in the mobilization and/or mission assignment of GUNG and/or DOD transportation assets (e.g.

flatbed trucks) for delivery of bottled water to designated areas (Points of Distribution [PODs], emergency shelters, designated neighborhoods, etc).

b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Execute contract(s) for commercial delivery of bottled water and/or assist as required in the mobilization and/or mission assignment of GUNG and/or DOD transportation assets (e.g. flatbed trucks) for delivery of bottled water to designated areas (Points of Distribution [PODs], emergency shelters, designated neighborhoods, etc).
- ii. Source, acquire, and transport (as required) qualified personnel and needed repair assets to augment GWA capabilities.
- iii. Source, acquire, and transport any necessary materiel and capabilities necessary for the restoration of the normal Guam water supply and distribution system.
- iv. Source, acquire, and transport generators to augment any inoperative generators at critical water well or booster pump sites. (Generators may be sourced from GUNG, DC Guam, on-island DOD assets, or contracted commercial assets as available and capable of meeting the designated location's power requirements. If required, ESF #7 and ESF #3 will coordinate to source, acquire, and transport required generators from off-island).
- v. Source and contract private security personnel to secure GWA assets deployed around Guam.
- vi. Provide necessary logistics support to aid in the mobilization of GUNG water transportation and storage assets.
- vii. Provide necessary logistics support to aid in the movement of DOD desalinization units, reverse osmosis water purification units (ROWPUs), and water transportation and storage units.
- viii. Execute contracts for delivery of potable water to designated prioritized sites (e.g. emergency shelters, GMHA).
- ix. Push available bottled water out of DC Guam (and DC Hawaii if needed) and/or execute contract(s) with on-island commercial water vendors to provide bottled water.
- x. Execute contract(s) for commercial delivery of bottled water and/or assist as required in the mobilization and/or mission

assignment of GUNG and/or DOD transportation assets (e.g. flatbed trucks) for delivery of bottled water to designated areas (Points of Distribution [PODs], emergency shelters, designated neighborhoods, etc).

c. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Authority

Provide necessary logistics support to aid in the mobilization of GUNG water transportation and storage assets.

6. Deliver Fuel to Maintain Essential Services (DFES)

a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

Establish awareness of post-storm infrastructure damage, fuel supply and distribution capability, and based on damage and capabilities, will adjust the Fuel Prioritization Plan as necessary to support prioritized critical locations.

b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

i. Establish awareness of post-storm infrastructure damage, fuel supply and distribution capability, and based on damage and capabilities, will adjust the Fuel Prioritization Plan as necessary to support prioritized critical locations.

ii. Establish awareness of any prioritized commercial fuel stations for strict refueling of emergency/disaster response vehicles.

iii. Execute contracts with private vendors to augment existing capabilities with commercial fuel assets.

iv. Source and contract for additional neighbor island commercial fuel supply and distribution assets.

v. Position fuel storage tanks as necessary to support emergency generators at critical locations if planned fuel delivery is significantly slowed due to storm damage or debris clearance.

vi. Source and contract with private on-island bulk fuel vendors for additional fuel supply (and delivery of fuel to designated locations) to meet fuel response requirements.

vii. Assess emergency generator fuel burn rates at critical generator locations and adjust fuel delivery schedules as necessary.

viii. Maintain awareness of the operational readiness of fuel

response assets and adjust fuel delivery operations as necessary.

- ix. Establish awareness of any EMACs executed with neighbor islands for additional fuel assets.
- x. Execute contracts with tug/barge operators to transport fuel distribution and storage assets from neighbor islands to Guam.

c. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Authority

Establish awareness of any mobilized GUNG or mission assigned DOD fuel assets and integrate them into the overall fuel distribution and storage response effort.

7. Conduct Debris Clearance (CDC)

a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

- i. Coordinate with DTF to maintain situational awareness of on-going debris clearance response activities and ensure logistics response requirements are taken into account.
- ii. Coordinate for additional debris clearance assets (if not previously accomplished); coordinate for activation of GUNG debris clearance assets, or coordinate through Operations for mission assignment of DOD debris clearance assets (as available).
- iii. Support deployment requirements for additional USACE debris technical expertise as needed.
- iv. Coordinate for additional off-island debris clearance assets and transportation requirements as needed.

b. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Execute contracts for tug/barge transportation of debris clearance assets from CNMI (as available through developed EMACs).
- ii. Execute contracts for additional debris clearance assets (if not previously accomplished); coordinate for activation of GUNG debris clearance assets, or coordinate through Operations for mission assignment of DOD debris clearance assets (as available).
- iii. Support deployment requirements for additional USACE debris

technical expertise as needed.

- iv. Source/contract for additional off-island debris clearance assets and transportation requirements as needed.

- c. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Maintain situational awareness on hazardous material (HAZMAT) removal requirements and procure Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as needed.

- 8. Protect On-Island Critical Resources (POICR)

- a. ESF 2 – Communication

Redeploy communications and transportation assets when critical resource staging sites are stood down.

- b. ESF 5 – Emergency Management

Maintain situational awareness regarding the post landfall status of critical resources and continued need to maintain active critical resource staging sites.

- c. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Provide necessary assistance to execute movement of designated critical resources from critical resource staging sites in accordance with UCG objectives.
- ii. Terminate contracts and stand-down critical resource staging sites when no longer required.

- d. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security

Ensure private security personnel are maintained at critical resource staging sites until critical resources are deployed and sites are no longer required.

- 9. Maintain Continuity of Port Operations (MCPO)

- a. ESF 1 – Transportation

- i. In coordination with Seaport Unified Command, maintain situational awareness on ongoing airport and seaport

- response operations and the effects on the capability to move in response assets post landfall.
- ii. In coordination with the Seaport Unified Command, A.B. Won Pat International Operations Division, procure required airport and seaport augmentation personnel and assets to assist in restoration and operation of port facilities (e.g. MHE, MHE operators, crane operators, baggage/cargo handlers).
 - iii. Assist in determining prioritized cargo arrival at port facilities.
 - iv. Execute a transportation system to move response personnel and assets from the airport and seaport to required facilities, Federal Staging Area, Points of Distribution (PODs), and/or emergency shelters.

10. Restore Power Initiative (RPI)

- a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - i. Coordinate for the deployment of available FEMA generators from DC Guam and/or DC Hawaii (based on generator type/kind/capability).
 - ii. Support GPA transportation requirements to move all power-related debris to a designated GPA site in order to facilitate re-using salvageable parts and materiel.
- b. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Source and contract for commercial transportation assets, and/or coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD airlift, to transport off-island power restoration personnel and equipment assets to Guam.
 - ii. Source and contract with commercial transportation assets, and/or coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD airlift, to provide transportation for off-island generator assets.
 - iii. Source and lease available on-island and off-island generator assets (based on generator type/kind/capability).
- c. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
 - i. Coordinate for areas to be utilized as hazardous material (HAZMAT) staging and disposal sites.

- ii. Coordinate for and distribute HAZMAT Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) for use at HAZMAT staging and disposal sites.
- d. ESF 12 - Energy
- i. Monitor and support the deployment of GPA assessment teams conducting damage assessments of the overall electrical power infrastructure and the electrical power availability, capabilities, and requirements at critical facilities.
 - ii. Provide support to assist in the deployment of a USACE/249th Prime Power team.
 - iii. Support GPA asset replacement sourcing, acquisition, and transportation requirements to facilitate the timely repair and restoration of island-wide electrical power.
 - iv. Monitor GPA's execution of emergency services/support contracts with on-island vendors to provide equipment and personnel to repair storm damage.
 - v. Assist in the mobilization and deployment of available GUNG generators (based on generator type/kind/capability).
 - vi. Coordinate for the deployment of available FEMA generators from DC Guam and/or DC Hawaii (based on generator type/kind/capability).
 - vii. Assist in the deployment of mission assigned, on-island DOD generators assets (based on generator type/kind/capability).
 - viii. Support GPA transportation requirements to move all power-related debris to a designated GPA site in order to facilitate re-using salvageable parts and materiel.
- e. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
- Coordinate for security personnel to provide security at HAZMAT staging and disposal sites. (Note: Security can be provided by GUNG personnel assets, the Guam Police Department [GPD], or contracted private security personnel).

E. PHASE 3 – POST-INCIDENT (RECOVERY AND MITIGATION)

- 1. Life Saving/Life Sustaining (LSLS)
 - a. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Source and acquire commercial air transportation and/or coordinate for mission assignment of DOD air transportation to support the redeployment of medical teams and assets to place(s) of origin.
 - ii. Contract and acquire aeromedical evacuation (AE) transportation assets and AE crews for return of any patients and patient support personnel aeromedically evacuated off Guam.
 - iii. Terminate contracts for all transportation assets and ensure return of vehicles to private contractor/vendor as required.
 - iv. Terminate contracts for any leased space/facilities supporting increased casualty care/ACS facilities, special needs shelters, dialysis care, veterinary support, and mortuary operations.
 - b. ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
 - i. Coordinate for aeromedical evacuation (AE) transportation assets and AE crews for return of any patients and patient support personnel aeromedically evacuated off Guam.
 - ii. Coordinate for the termination of contracts for any leased space/facilities supporting increased casualty care/ACS facilities, special needs shelters, dialysis care, veterinary support, and mortuary operations.
 - c. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
 - Terminate contracts for security personnel supporting medical facilities, assets, and personnel.
- 2. Mass Care & Sheltering (MC&S)
 - a. ESF 5 – Emergency Management
 - Identify and support implementation of comprehensive long-term community planning and identify and fill gaps in available resources as needed.
 - b. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
 - i. Source, procure, and deploy to Guam interim temporary housing capabilities.
 - 1) Contract for, and execute contract(s), for commercial

transportation and/or mission assign DOD assets to ship temporary housing assets to Guam.

- 2) Develop a process for deploying temporary housing assets where required on Guam.
- 3) Develop a process for distributing temporary housing assets to the general populace until permanent housing can be constructed.
- 4) Contract for a workforce to construct/set up temporary housing assets.
- 5) Contract for transportation assets (trucks, MHE, etc) to deploy temporary housing assets around Guam.

c. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. As emergency shelters/PODs stand down,
 - 1) Coordinate for excess of materiel or returns and reallocation of deployed resources among FEMA Distribution Centers based on future, anticipated requirements.
 - 2) Coordinate with LMD for any vendor returns and ensure that credits are properly issued as required.
 - 3) Coordinate to terminate applicable support contracts.
 - 4) Coordinate with Operations to terminate any applicable, ongoing mission assignments when no longer required.

3. Emergency Operations

a. ESF 7 – Resource Support

- i. Continue to support JFO operational requirements. When the JFO is no longer required, coordinate for redeployment of JFO personnel and support assets and termination of facilities contracts.
- ii. Terminate contracts for private security personnel supporting JFO and DRC operations.
- iii. Continue to support DRC operational requirements. When the DRC is no longer required, coordinate for redeployment of DRC personnel and support assets and termination of facilities contracts.

4. Minimize Risks to Tourists (MRT)
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation

When all tourist evacuation operations are completed, cease delivering support resources to Guam hotels and the airport.
 - b. ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services

When all tourist evacuation operations are completed, coordinate for the termination of contracts with private security personnel augmenting security capability at the A.B. Won Pat International Airport.
 - c. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. When all tourist evacuation operations are completed, cease delivering support resources to Guam hotels and the airport.
 - ii. When all tourist evacuation operations are completed, terminate all contracts for transportation assets transporting tourists to the airport.
 - d. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security

When all tourist evacuation operations are completed, coordinate for the termination of contracts with private security personnel augmenting security capability at the A.B. Won Pat International Airport.
5. Maintain Functionality of Water System (MFWS)
 - a. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering

Assist in the redeployment of personnel and repair assets augmenting GWA capabilities.
 - b. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Terminate contracts for commercial generators and coordinate for the transportation of the generators to point of origin.
 - ii. Terminate contract(s) for supply of commercial bottled water.
 - iii. Terminate contract(s) for commercial bottled water transportation assets.
 - iv. Terminate contract(s) for commercial potable water

transportation and storage assets.

v. Terminate contract(s) for private security personnel assets.

c. ESF 16 – Military Support to Civil Authority

Provide assistance as necessary to transport GUNG and DOD emergency generator and potable water transportation and storage assets to their point of origin.

6. Deliver Fuel to Maintain Essential Services (DFES)

ESF 7 – Resource Support

- a. Maintain awareness on the deactivation of EMACs for neighbor island fuel assets.
- b. Maintain awareness of the transition from emergency fuel operations to the normal fuel supply and distribution operation and adjust logistics support actions as necessary.
- c. Maintain awareness on the demobilization of GUNG fuel assets and the termination of mission assignments for DOD fuel assets and adjust operations accordingly.
- d. Maintain awareness on the termination of fuel rationing operations and private fuel station restrictions and adjust fuel response operations accordingly.
- e. Terminate contracts with on- and off-island commercial fuel assets.
- f. Coordinate and establish contracts with tug/barge operators to transport off-island EMAC and private vendor fuel assets to their neighbor island point of origin.
- g. Terminate contracts with private bulk fuel vendors.

7. Conduct Debris Clearance (CDC)

a. ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering

- i. Maintain awareness of ongoing debris removal operations from debris transition sites to on-island landfills/waste disposal sites.
- ii. Assist in the redeployment of USACE debris technical expertise personnel to required locations as needed.
- iii. Coordinate for termination of all debris clearance contracts and/or mission assignment of DOD debris clearance assets.

- iv. Terminate established contracts with on- island debris removal vendors and/or off-island debris removal shipping vendors.
- a. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Initiate contracts with on-island vendors to conduct debris removal from debris transition sites to on-island landfills/waste disposal sites.
 - ii. Initiate contracts with off- island shipping vendors for movement of debris to designated off-island locations.
 - iii. Support redeployment of USACE debris technical expertise personnel to required locations as needed.
 - iv. Coordinate for termination of all debris clearance contracts and/or mission assignment of DOD debris clearance assets.
 - v. Terminate established contracts with on- island debris removal vendors and/or off-island debris removal shipping vendors.
- b. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response

When no longer required, coordinate for disposition of HAZMAT PPE assets.
- 8. Maintain Continuity of Port Operations (MCPO)
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation
 - i. In coordination with the seaport Unified Command, A.B. Won Pat International Airport Operations Division, continue to take logistics actions as directed to provide the support required to ensure the continued operation, the long-term recovery, and continued viability of the airport and seaport.
 - ii. In coordination with seaport Unified Command, A.B. Won Pat International Airport Operations Division, when normal airport and seaport operations capabilities are restored, will terminate any contracts for port augmentation personnel and assets (i.e., MHE, MHE operators, crane operators, baggage/cargo handlers).
- 9. Restore Power Initiative (RPI)
 - a. ESF 1 – Transportation

Assist in the demobilization and transportation of any off-island power restoration personnel and equipment to their point(s) of origin.

- b. ESF 3 – Public Works & Engineering
 - i. Assist in the demobilization and transportation of any mission assigned DOD generators and/or assets to their point(s) of origin.
 - ii. Assist in the demobilization and transportation of any FEMA-owned or -leased generators to their point(s) of origin.
 - iii. Provide assistance as necessary to support the redeployment of the USACE/ESF 3 Liaison and USACE/249th Prime Power team.

- c. ESF 7 – Resource Support
 - i. Terminate any contracts developed to augment GPA's emergency services/support contracts with on-island vendors providing equipment and personnel.
 - ii. Source and contract for transportation assets to move HAZMAT to final on- or off-island destination(s).
 - iii. As needed, source and contract for commercial transportation assets, and/or coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD airlift, to transport any on- or off-island power restoration personnel or equipment assets to their point(s) of origin.

- d. ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Material Response
 - i. Coordinate for transportation assets to move HAZMAT to final on- or off-island destination(s).
 - ii. Once HAZMAT site(s) are restored to their original condition, coordinate for the termination of any contracts for HAZMAT staging and disposal sites.
 - iii. As HAZMAT site(s) are closed, dispose of issued PPE.

- e. ESF 12 – Energy
 - i. As needed, coordinate for commercial transportation assets, and/or coordinate with Operations for mission assignment of DOD airlift, to transport any on- or off-island power restoration

personnel or equipment assets to their point(s) of origin.

- ii. Provide assistance as necessary to support the redeployment of the USACE/249th Prime Power team.

- f. ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
As HAZMAT site(s) are closed, coordinate for the termination of contract(s) for security personnel.

- g. ESF 16 – Military Support of Civil Authority
Assist in the demobilization and transportation of any mobilized GUNG generators and/or assets to their point(s) of origin.

CHAPTER 5: TRAINING

I. GENERAL

This chapter defines the territory's training programs needed to implement this Annex. The response to a severe weather event will require both routine and specialized emergency operations. Because of the potentially catastrophic impacts associated with severe weather, particularly tropical cyclones, it is vitally important to assure that response personnel are adequately trained to fulfill their responsibilities without endangering their safety. This includes training of agency staff, first responders, and those supporting field-based and disaster recovery operations.

II. TRAINING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION CONCEPTS

The training program for severe weather response is intended to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Provide awareness, EOC operations, and response training to Government of Guam and supporting private sector personnel;
2. Incorporate the operational concepts utilized in this Annex; and
3. Coordinate with other emergency preparedness training programs currently offered or coordinated by the GHS/OCD.

B. TRAINING PROGRAM DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT

1. The GHS/OCD will serve as the state coordinator of the training programs associated with severe weather. In this role, the GHS/OCD is responsible for the following actions:
 - a. Cooperate with other Government of Guam agencies in establishing criteria and performance standards for training all pertinent personnel in severe weather preparedness and response;
 - b. Review all applicable training programs for their relevance to the management of a severe weather event;
 - c. Make available preparedness and response training programs for all state agencies; and

- d. Coordinate with WFO Guam to provide annual weather training through its Tropical Cyclone, Disaster Preparedness and Climate Workshop.
2. Under the coordination of the GHS/OCD, the following agencies are responsible for the indicated components of the statewide training program:
 - a. The Guam Police Department is responsible for direction and coordination of the state and local training curricula for law enforcement, security, and evacuation traffic control operations;
 - b. The GUNG is responsible for direction and coordination of the training of guardsmen and search and rescue personnel in incident awareness and response;
 - c. The Guam EPA is responsible for direction and coordination of training for environmental protection officers in hazards awareness and response, as well as for remediation of environmental damage caused by typhoons;
 - d. Each lead agency of an emergency support function is responsible for direction and coordination of the training of personnel in that function as it relates to preparedness and response; and
 - e. Guam Fire Department is responsible for directing and coordinating state and local training curriculum for fire service personnel.